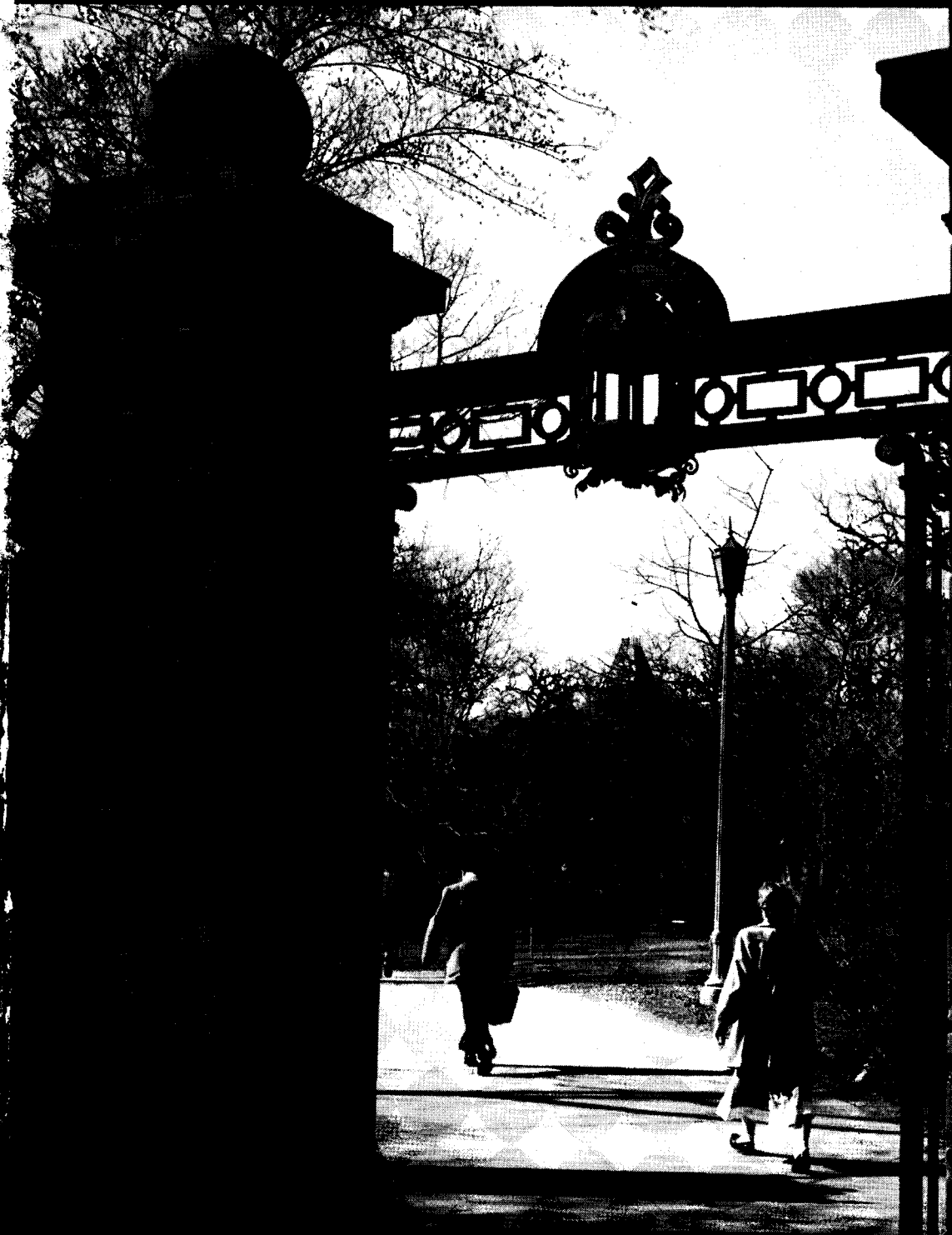


1851

1951

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



NUMBER 1

October 1950
Centennial Year

VOLUME IV

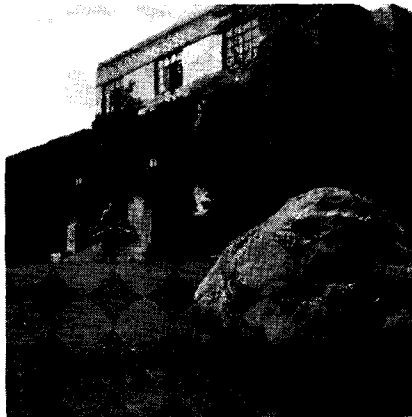
Know Your University QUIZ



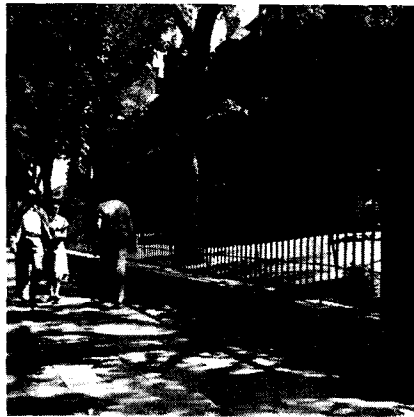
1. John Sargent Pillsbury, whose statue faces Burton Hall, has been called "The Father of the University." Who was Mr. Pillsbury?
- First governor of Minnesota.
 - President of the University, 1851-1869.
 - Long-time member of the Board of Regents.
 - An early faculty member.



2. This curious "chair," taken from the early Minnesota River at Kasota, Minn., is to be found:
- On the St. Paul campus.
 - East of Pillsbury Hall, Minneapolis campus.
 - Behind the Museum of Natural History.
 - At the Duluth branch, near Tweed Hall.



3. The large rock on the lawn of the Museum of Natural History was taken from:
- The Mesabi Range.
 - A careless Indian.
 - An excavation in Ely, Minn.
 - The ground on which the Museum now stands.



4. This iron fence, running along the north side of Folwell Hall, was donated by Mrs. Sarah Gale in memory of her father,
- John Sargent Pillsbury
 - William Watts Folwell
 - Joseph C. Gale
 - Cyrus Northrop

ANSWERS ON PAGE 18

In this issue . . .

THE CALENDAR OF EVENTS has been placed on the back cover—a space-saving move which we believe puts the Calendar in a handier spot for quick checking of coming events.

TAKING THE CALENDAR'S PLACE on this page is a new feature designed to bring to light campus landmarks, history, and other items of Minnesota that you may or may not know.

THE NORTHEAST FARMERS' CEDRIC ADAMS might be a good description of one of the U's most interesting personalities — Mark Thompson, head of the Northeast Experiment Station at Duluth. Read about Mark and his 37-year, adventure-studded career as farmer, teacher and philosopher in the service of the University. Pages 6 and 7.

RETIRING STAFF MEMBERS were honored at a tea last June in Coffman Memorial Union. Those whom we could get to stand still long enough to have their pictures taken are to be seen on pages 10 and 11.

On the cover . . .

The University opens its gates this month to some 5,000 freshmen students and new staff members, some of whom are seeing the Minneapolis campus knoll, entrance to which is pictured, for the first time. To all newcomers, as well as to those who have been away all summer, *The Minnesotan* says "Welcome Home!"

THE MINNESOTAN

Volume IV No. 1

The *Minnesotan* is published during the academic year by the Department of University Relations, University of Minnesota. Copies are mailed free to University staff members. Subscription rates for those not on the staff are \$2 a year, 25 cents a copy. Photographs, unless otherwise credited, were taken by members of the University Photographic Laboratory.

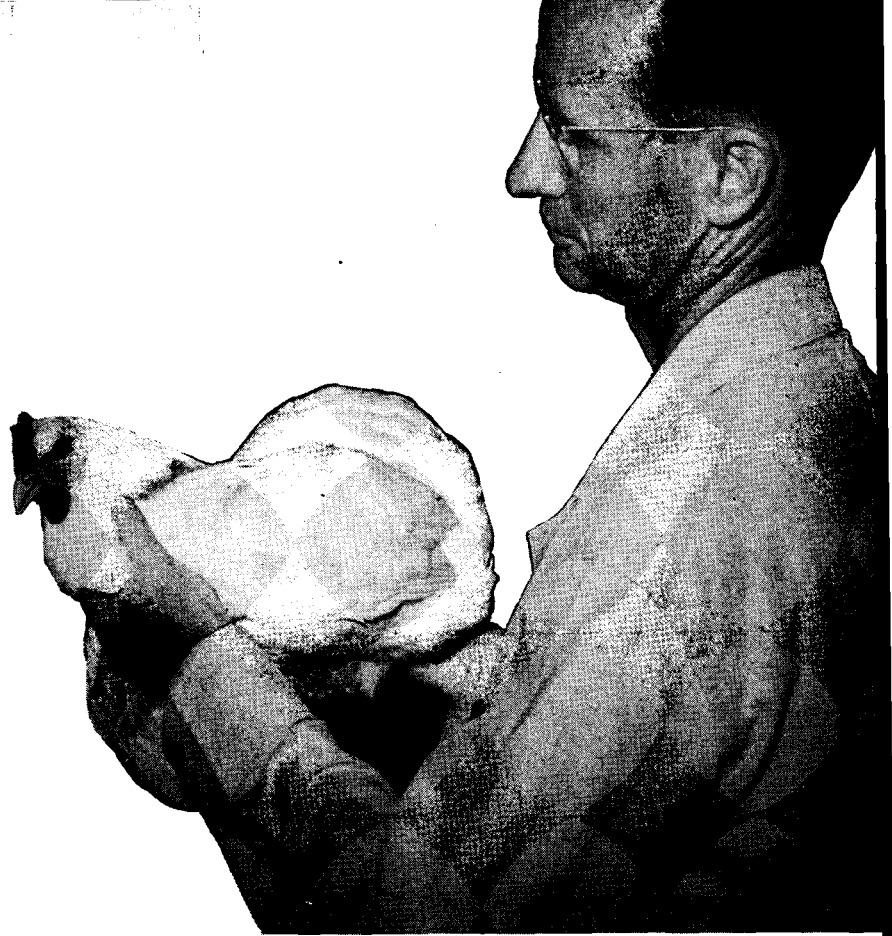
Application for entry as second-class matter is pending.

Copies of this issue are on sale at Coffman Memorial Union Bookstore.

THE UNIVERSITY

goes to the

STATE FAIR



T. H. Canfield, associate professor of poultry husbandry, judged more than 100 exhibits of poultry in the 4-H class.

WHEREVER you went at the State Fair this year, you bumped into University friends and co-workers, handling all sorts of jobs from cattle judging to radio interviewing.

There was Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader, scurrying around in the 4-H building, supervising the activities of some 2500 boys and girls who had come from all parts of the state to compete for 4-H awards. Harkness stood by beaming as a pretty 4-H'er demonstrated to a large audience how to serve a buffet dinner. "About 850 young people are giving 4-H demonstrations this year," he said. "It's fascinating to watch the improvement that takes place as they gain more and more confidence each year." With that, he hurried off to attend to other details.

Harkness' assistants this year were staff members Norman Mindrum, H. A. Pflughoeft, B. V. Beadle, Osgood Magnuson, Ralph Wayne, Kathleen Flom, Carol Sanstead, Mary Anderson, Gwendolyn Malum and Robert Pinches.

In the Education building, Fair visitors stood wide-eyed as F. E. Christensen of the Physics department demonstrated the University's atomic energy exhibit. Four main pieces of apparatus were arranged in the booth: a Geiger counter, which tested the relative strength of six different radio-active materials; a Wilson cloud chamber, which dramatically showed the paths taken

by ionized helium atoms; a model of a mass spectrometer, showing the simple principle behind the separation of Uranium 235 and 238; and an aluminum sphere, exposed to show the apparatus used to detect cosmic rays in high altitude flights.

The exhibit was prepared by the Physics department under the direction of John Nafe, Edward Ney, George Freier and F. E. Christensen. Two students assisted Dr. Christensen with the demonstrations throughout the week.

Ambling along towards the grandstand you were attracted by strange sounds issuing from the KUOM broadcasting booth. The noises turned out to be sound effects demonstrations, which were given daily by KUOM staffers to the great delight of Fair onlookers. "We did very well," said station manager Burton Paul, "considering our competition

in the next booth was a spirited bricklaying contest."

KUOM did a total of 32 broadcasts from the Fair. One of the most popular programs was the afternoon United Nations broadcast, which was piped to the grandstand from the University studio and broadcast over a public address system. Ray Christensen was in charge of KUOM's Fair schedule.

In the Horticulture building you might have run across E. M. Hunt of the State Horticulture Society, who served as horticulture superintendent. W. H. Alderman and A. E. Hutchins, both of the horticulture division, were assistants.

Down in the livestock barns were P. A. Anderson, Animal Husbandry, who was the Fair's superintendent of sheep; A. L. Harvey, Animal Husbandry, was superintendent of the horse exhibit and doubled as a judge

of red polled cattle. Joe Pearson, University stud groom, judged perch-erons.

Dairy exhibit judges were Samuel T. Coulter and Willes B. Combs of the Dairy Husbandry department. H. R. Searles, Extension dairy specialist, was an assistant. W. E. Morris, Extension beef specialist, judged 4-H sheep and beef calves, and Ray Anderson, Animal Husbandry, judged 4-H pigs. E. F. Ferrin, Animal Husbandry, assisted with

the swine exhibit.

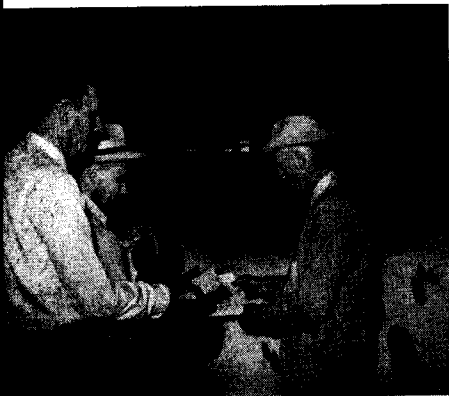
Dorothy Simmons, Extension home program leader, helped plan the exhibits in the Women's building. Paul Burson, Soils, and Ralph Crim, Extension agronomist, served as soils experts. A. J. Schwantes and Andrew Hustrulid of Agricultural Engineering lent their services in the farm machinery department.

Milo J. Peterson, chairman of Agricultural Education, was on hand as superintendent of the Education

building. His assistants were Walter BJORAKER, Gordon Swanson and Phillip Teske. A. M. Field, professor emeritus of Agricultural Education, served as a judge.

Everywhere at the Fair, from the 4-H building to the Poultry building, were members of the Farm campus publications staff, who spent all ten days of the Fair writing stories, broadcasting, making recordings, taking pictures and planning features for newspapers.

From Dairy Barn to the 4-H Building, U staffers were on the job.



Ralph Wayne, Extension dairyman, Ray Palmby, Todd County agricultural agent, and Fred Wetherill, Nicollet county agent, look over 4-H livestock records.



Planning and preparing the center exhibit in the 4-H Club building at the Fair was the job of Robert Pinches, state rural youth agent. He was also co-chairman, booth exhibits.



Covering 4-H activities for radio, press and television occupied members of the Publications staff, St. Paul campus, during the entire Fair. Left to right: Gerald McKay, Jo Nelson, Robert Raustadt (standing), Ray Wolf, and Bill Persons.

F. E. Christensen, Physics, shows Fair visitors the principle behind the separation of Uranium 235 and 238 at the University's atomic energy exhibit.

W. E. Morris, Extension animal husbandman, turns his talents each year to judging sheep and beef calves exhibited by Minnesota 4-H boys and girls at the State Fair.

Kathleen Flom, assistant state 4-H club leader, checks a booth with Charles Benrud, 4-H club agent in Hennepin county.



Photos by Gerald McKay.



Peters Hall

New animal, poultry husbandry building at St. Paul campus

PETERS HALL IS DEDICATED

HANDSOME addition to the St. Paul campus pictured above is the new Animal and Poultry Husbandry building, dedicated August 30. The structure was named Peters Hall in honor of the late Walter Harvest Peters, who was for 28 years chief of the animal husbandry division. It is a modern T-shaped building, one wing measuring 192 feet, the other 106 feet in length, and will be used for classrooms, laboratories and offices.

According to his friends, Professor Peters had long dreamed of a new home for animal and poultry husbandry. Since 1909 the division of animal husbandry had had its offices in the Livestock Pavilion, and facilities had been inadequate for a long time. Poultry husbandry had been shoed about from building to building, finally ending up in a temporary building converted from army barracks. A total of \$660,000 was appropriated from the legislature of 1947 and 1949 for a building to accommodate both divisions.

The basement of Peters Hall includes six laboratories for poultry and animal husbandry, four refrigeration rooms and an incubator room. An auditorium seating 400

people occupies an entire wing on the first floor, and offices, a library and a seminar room are in the main section. On the second floor are more offices, a chemistry laboratory, poultry batteries and two classrooms.

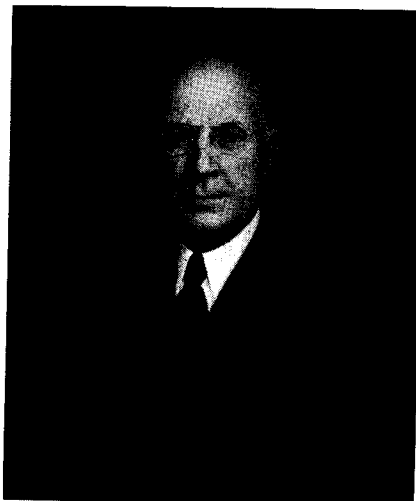
Dean C. H. Bailey of the Department of Agriculture presided at the dedication, which was held outside in front of Peters Hall. Dr. W. C. Coffey, former president of the University, gave the invocation. Addresses were given by Charles E.

Snyder, editor of the Chicago Daily Drovers Journal, and L. E. Card, chairman of the Department of Animal Science, University of Illinois. President J. L. Morrill gave the dedication address (page 19) and unveiled a bronze plaque, to be hung in the new building. The plaque was the gift of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association and the Minnesota Poultry Industries.

Open house following dedication ceremonies gave staff members a chance to tell visitors about their work. The new facilities will allow the animal husbandry division to do more work with inbred lines of cattle, as well as more of the kind of work that resulted in the famous Minnesota Number 1 and Number 2 hogs. Work under way by the poultry division includes study of storage and packaging to protect flavor and quality of poultry and meat and the relationship between body conformation and meat yield.

Professor Peters died August 8, 1949. He came to the University in 1918 and had been chief of the animal husbandry division since 1921. During this time his division made great progress in teaching and research.

Professor Walter Harvest Peters





Mark Thompson (right) loves to chat with Northeast Experiment Station visitors. Here, it's Dr. Ray Darland, Duluth branch Botany head.

"I've been the director here since the place opened in 1913," Mark began, and, except for a few questions we were able to squeeze in, he didn't stop talking until two and a half hours later. "I got my M.A. from the University of Minnesota in 1912, then went to Washington, D.C. A bill had just been passed to make federal funds available for agricultural extension work—and I turned out to be the father of the county agent movement! They sent me to Muskegon, Mich., where I spent a year.

"I was only a lad in my 20's when they offered me this job. When I came here the place was covered with balsam fir trees and birches, so our first big project was land-clearing. This was very interesting. We put down data on the number of man-hours required to clear a given amount of land—the first time it had ever been done—and we studied the mechanics of stone removal and learned how to utilize waste field stone. We also found out that 10 to 16 cords of fuel per acre could be salvaged from the waste stump crop. All these ideas were later accepted and applied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

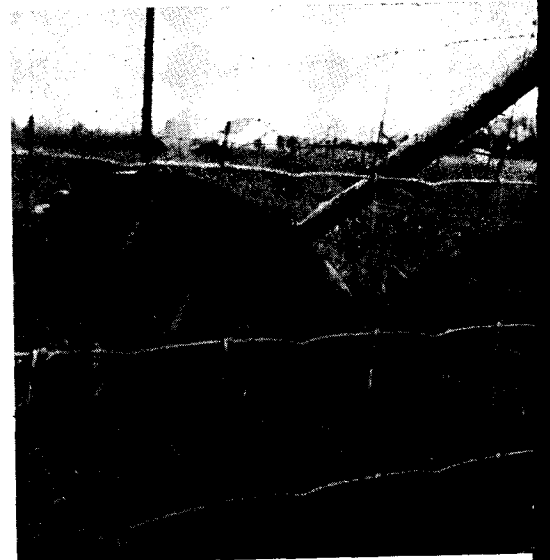
Farmer-teacher Mark Thompson is the U's **PHILOSOPHER WITH A HOE**

“YOU’LL find Mark Thompson a most interesting person. At 66 he's still the most active man in the county, and you have to run to keep up with him. He carved the Station out of the wilderness in 1913 when there was nothing here but dense woods. And now look at it!”

The speaker was Dr. Ray Darland, head of the Duluth branch Botany department, who had guided us to the University's Northeast Experiment Station, about 4 miles north of Duluth. This 290-acre experimental farm

with its 15 well-kept buildings and attractive landscaping is distinguished for many important contributions to agriculture. But its most distinguishing feature is its director, Mark Thompson, whom we could see working out in the field as we bounced along over the dirt road in his direction. He stood up, waved, then hustled over in fast motion, like a speeded-up movie. His energy, we later concluded, is the kind that belongs only to people whose entire lives are absorbed in their work.

Minnesota No. 2 hogs—raised at the station



The Minnesotan

"Then in 1918, just as we'd begun to make a fair start on the Station, a big forest fire came along and wiped out everything. The whole place was burned. I saved my wife and two children by taking them underneath a bridge. It was a terrible fire, but it sure accelerated the reclamation of the property!"

THOMPSON paused long enough to pull up a few blades of Meadow Foxtail grass, which is native to the Station. "This is what justifies our existence," said Mark. "The basic crop in the economy of the north country is grass and roughage for the dairy industry; and the original reason for establishing branch experiment stations was to study regional requirements and develop improvements on old methods. Our soils work is the most extensive in the state; we've had the largest number of plots going over the longest period of time. I am essentially an agronomist and a soils man.

"Would you like to see our Minnesota Number 2 hogs?" continued Mark, hardly stopping to take a breath. Over to the hog pens we went, and were told that there were

ten litters, or about 78 pigs, in all. Each litter was kept in a separate pen to test the weight-building effects of different types of feed.

Mark is proud of his staff of 13 who help keep the Station in top condition. Herman R. Landre is foreman; farm workers are Orle Lightner, Ferris Hornbaker, James E. Woodward, Uffe Strandskov, Joseph Forystek and Eugene Puumala. Herman J. Meyer is gardener, Otto Anderson and Milton Titrud are utilitymen, and Rose Heikes and Evelyn Goodell are housekeeper and cook. Sophie A. Cernkovich is secretary.

Mark's wife, the former Belle Fish Osborne, worked for 13 years in family relations under Agricultural Extension, St. Paul campus, before she became Mrs. Thompson in 1943. His first wife died in 1925.

To the farmers of that area, Mark is the Cedric Adams of northeast Minnesota. He writes a lengthy column in the monthly *Stock and Dairy Farmer*, and another for the *Cooperative Builder*, which reaches some 40,000 homes a week. He also has a radio program every Saturday at 12:45 over station KDAL, Duluth.

"The radio is a good means of



Mark demonstrates how to use a willow rod to detect the presence of water. Oldtimers swear it works.

Orle Lightner pauses long enough in his raking to have his picture snapped. He's worked at the Station for 25 years, off and on.



reaching my people," said Mark. "I like to make my programs chatty and informal. I'll usually start off with some comment about the weather, and then maybe branch off into the hay situation, when to spray potatoes, and so on. Sometimes I dig back in the past and comment on something that happened 20 or 30 years ago. Sometimes I quote poetry.

"Another thing we do here is bring our people in for three days in early spring for Northeast Minnesota Farmers Week. This June we dedicated our new barn, using not champagne, but a blend of Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey milk. We've come a long way in 37 years but it's been a lot of fun growing up with this thing."

The interview was over, and we hadn't got a word in edgewise. The last we saw of Mark Thompson, he was scrambling off in that double-time walk of his to supervise the evening chores. "Tell your people to come and visit us sometime," he called. "We're always happy to show folks around."

The University's New Art Collection

Mrs. George P. Tweed of Duluth

Presents art works as memorial to her husband

THE PHOTOGRAPHS facing this page are of two well-known paintings by Rousseau and Millet, which are among many others presented last month to the University by Mrs. George P. Tweed of Duluth. The collection was given as a memorial to Mrs. Tweed's late husband, Duluth industrialist and banker, who with Mrs. Tweed had assembled the collection over many years. As an endowment for the memorial, Mrs. Tweed is giving her home in Duluth, which will continue to house the works of art until space is available in either an especially-built gallery or in one of the new buildings to be constructed on the Duluth campus.

Provisions of the gift make it possible to arrange travelling exhibitions of selected pictures and permit the University to replace certain pictures with others as conditions warrant it. Thus, the collection will always be "alive" and in step with the times.

As well as being shown publicly in Duluth and throughout the state, the collection will be used for study and research by students and faculty members in both the main campus and Duluth campus departments of art. According to H. Harvard Arnason, art department chairman, the collection is the first large gift of art works ever received by the University, and it "will significantly enrich the art program we have been steadily developing in recent years."

The Tweed gift is strong in works by the Barbizon artists of France and contains a number of paintings by Jean Francois Millet (see "The Diggers," opposite page). Other artists represented are Rousseau ("November," opposite page), Daubigny and Dupre, who have recently been considered of great importance be-

cause of their influence on the French impressionist school of painting. The so-called "Barbizon painters" were a group who congregated at the vil-



Mrs. George P. Tweed

lage of Barbizon in France about 100 years ago to paint the French landscape.

THE collection is not restricted to the Barbizon painters, however; it's made up of works from many countries and many periods in the history of art, and contains some notable European and early American portraits. Inness, Homer, Twachtman and Hassam are some of the American artists represented.

"The Diggers" by Millet is the most important single painting in the collection. While most of the Barbizons were primarily landscape painters, Millet became known for his sympathetic depiction of the French peasant at work. "The Dig-

gers" is one of several versions of this subject, which later inspired Vincent Van Gogh to paint a similar work.

The Tweed residence, which has served as home and gallery since 1920, is high on a hill, not far from the Duluth campus. The main floor is devoted to gallery space—a wood-paneled reception room, two-room gallery and office space for gallery workers. The long main gallery has a red tile floor, is lighted by large windows and contains a white, carved fireplace.

George P. Tweed died in 1946. A native of Warsaw, Minn., he was associated with the development of the Gogebic, Cuyuna and Mesabi iron ranges, and in 1923 became a director of the First National Bank in Duluth. After a bank merger several years later he became first president and then chairman of the board of the new First and American National Bank.

President J. L. Morrill in his announcement of the Tweed gift said, "The Regents of the University regard the acquisition of the collection as a step of utmost significance in the history of the University. No more fitting memorial to a great Minnesotan can be imagined than one built around the paintings so carefully collected by the man himself."

The collection was opened to the public Sept. 21. Visitors are welcome at the gallery every afternoon except Monday from 1:30 to 4:30, and members of the Duluth branch art faculty are on duty to show the paintings. Plans are now being made for a series of public lectures on art to be held in the gallery, according to Professor Arnason.



(Above) "November", oil on wooden panel, by Pierre Etienne Theodore Rousseau.



(Right) "The Diggers", oil on canvas, by Jean Francois Millet. Both painters were of the Barbizon school.

U Honors Retiring Staff Members at Tea

Certificates of Merit are awarded to 47

FRRIENDS, relatives and colleagues of 47 retiring staff members gathered in the Women's Lounge of Coffman Memorial Union June 6 to honor teachers and Civil Service employees who had served the University ten years or longer. A total of 1,415 years was represented by the retiring staffers, who were awarded Certificates of Merit by Malcolm M. Willey, academic vice-president, and William T. Middlebrook, business vice-president.

Dean Julius M. Nolte of the general extension division presided over the ceremony. Addressing the group was President J. L. Morrill.

"Each of you might cast up his own accounts of rewarding satisfactions, of successes and disappointments," Dr. Morrill told the veteran staff members. "But these measures would fall far short of your true deserts. Because you have long since forgotten—indeed, you never really knew—the respect and gratitude cherished to this day among thousands of your students, so many of their parents, your colleagues and fellow staff-members, and members



President Morrill talks with Mrs. Mary Beno, who was a custodial worker in the Administration building before her retirement last June.

of the public outside the University itself whom you may have served."

After the formal part of the program was over, the honored staff members were served punch, cookies and candies from two large tea tables.

This was the fourth annual Certifi-

Ole Aulie spent 38 years as custodial worker in Coffey Hall, where this picture was taken by Stu Gang, Daily photographer. He had the longest record of University employment of any of the retiring Civil Service staff members.

In all of his 38 years, Aulie never missed a payday. Asked if he had liked his work, he answered, "If I didn't like it, I wouldn't have stuck to it for so long."

cate of Merit program held by the University.

Faculty members receiving certificates were: Albert Anderson, John R. DuPriest, Dr. George E. Fahr, Donald N. Ferguson, Robert W. French, Marguerite Guinotte, Johanna T. Hognason, Edwin M. Lambert, William Lindsay, Wylle B. McNeal, Walter R. Myers, Burton J. Robertson.

Clare L. Rotzel, Frank B. Rowley, Roderick W. Siler, Milo E. Todd, Arthur G. Tyler, Dr. John L. Crenshaw, Dr. George B. Eusterman, Dr. Harry G. Irvine, Dr. Clarence O. Maland, Dr. James C. Masson, Dr. Arthur C. Strachauer, Dr. Thurston W. Weum, Dr. A. H. Sanford, Dr. Arthur U. Desjardins and Eva L. Blair.

Civil service staff members honored were: Axel Moren, Homer P. Allison, Ole Aulie, Mrs. Ragna Backlund, Mrs. Mary Beno, Albert Carlson, Mrs. Leora E. Cassidy, Genelie Grinder, Torris Larson, Emil A. Lieck.

Axel Lindahl, Hakon Olson, Henry Fontaine, Fena Nelson, Charles E. Larson, Tillie B. Husse, Minnie J. Brown, Helen Smith, Fred Kress and Joe Franczak.

Serving themselves at a refreshment table are Professor Wylle B. McNeal (right), former director of home economics, and guests. Beatrice Jones, Relations, assists.



The Minnesotan





Dean Harold S. Diehl of the Medical School stands with three retiring Mayo Foundation professors: Left to right, Drs. Arthur H. Sanford, clinical pathology; James C. Masson, surgery; and George B. Eusterman, medicine.

Vice-presidents Malcolm M. Willey (left) and William T. Middlebrook (right) have a hearty double-handshake with William Lindsay, retiring professor of music, and Frank B. Rowley, retiring professor of mechanical engineering and director of the Engineering Experiment Station. Mr. Rowley had the longest U service record—43 years.



Dr. Arthur C. Strachauer, left, retiring professor of surgery, is congratulated for his 40 years of service by Dr. Owen H. Wangenstein, chairman of the Surgery department.



Chatting over punch and cookies are Professor Johanna Hognason, School of Agriculture; Mrs. Mary Beno, custodial worker; and Mr. and Mrs. John R. DuPriest. Mr. DuPriest retired as professor of mechanical engineering.

U STAFF PAGE

Besides your faithful paycheck, there are other advantages in working for the U.

By way of acquainting new staff members with some of the advantages of working for the University (and jogging the memory of you oldsters) *The Minnesotan* presents the single-expressed fellow below. We doubt whether you could appear as placid as he

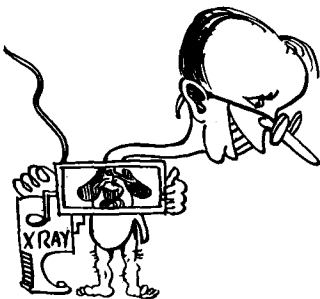
under some of the trying circumstances depicted, but of one thing you can rest assured: your University is contributing a good deal towards your welfare and security, in the following ways:

The U Offers

Hospitalization



Health Service



How You Benefit

University contract provides \$9 a day hospitalization benefits, with maximum single claim benefits of \$500. Paid in full are other services, including operating room, anesthesia, drugs, surgical dressings, laboratory service and other miscellaneous costs. X-ray service is paid for up to \$15. Maternity patients get \$5 a day benefits, plus one-half other benefits. University policy includes full benefits for accident care and minor surgery for out-patients.

Staff members may take advantage of the University's outstanding medical facilities at a very nominal cost. Privilege includes an annual physical examination, clinical and medical advice, and care in the Health Service dispensary. Special services such as X-ray, physiotherapy, dentistry, drugs, glasses, etc., are available for the same fee that is charged to students. Only staff members, not members of their families, are eligible.

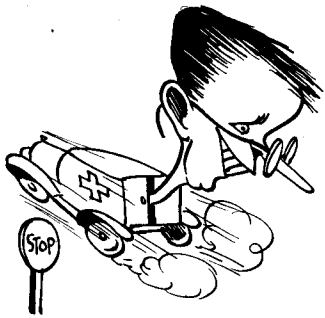
What You Pay

Premiums cost \$16.20 a year for the staff member only, and \$37.80 for the staff member with insured dependents. Premiums are deducted from paychecks. Ray F. Archer, director of Insurance and Retirement, 406 Administration, can give further details.

\$20 a year. Membership period runs from Sept. 16 through the following Sept. 15, but new members can join any time by paying the proportionate fee through the following Sept. 15. They must also agree to continue membership for at least the ensuing membership year. For more detailed information see Glen Taylor, Health Service business manager.

The U Offers

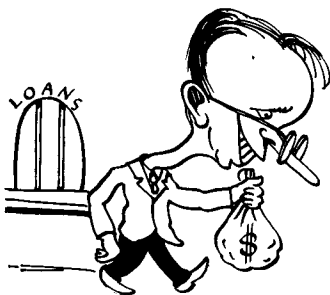
Workmen's Compensation Act



Insurance & Retirement



Staff Loan Fund



How You Benefit

If you are involved in any accident on the job, the accident must be reported by the University to the Industrial Commission, under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This act provides you with payment of medical and hospital expense, and, in many cases, compensation for time spent away from work. The details are administered by the Insurance and Retirement office.

Civil Service staffers take out a \$1000 group and disability insurance policy after three years' service; after seven years, insurance is increased to \$2000. Civil Service staffers are required to belong to the State Employees Retirement Association (SERA). Retirement allowance varies, depending on length of service, but it cannot exceed \$150 a month.

Faculty members must be insured under the U's \$10,000 group death and disability program and may participate in the faculty retirement plan.

You can apply for a loan from the Comptroller's office in case of personal or family illness or some other emergency (not routine payment of debts). Maximum amount you can borrow is one month's pay, not to exceed \$200, and no security is required. Application blanks may be obtained from the Comptroller's office.

What You Pay

Nothing. The Workmen's Compensation Act automatically applies to all employees of the state.

For Civil Service staff members, insurance is \$5 per year per \$1000. After 20 years' service the U pays the entire premium. Premium deductions are made twice a year. Under the SERA program, 5% is deducted from each paycheck. If you resign before retirement, accumulated deductions will be paid in cash.

The faculty group plan costs \$75 a year. Faculty retirement premium rates are variable, and may be obtained from the Insurance and Retirement department.

Interest is charged on the unpaid balance at the rate of 5 per cent.



Ike Armstrong



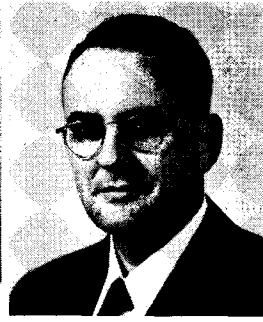
N. B. Nichols



Ruth Palmer



H. C. Lichstein



L. E. Hanson

The University Welcomes New Staff Members

University staffers will soon be meeting and working with new colleagues. By way of a preliminary introduction, *The Minnesotan* takes pleasure in listing a few of the newcomers.

No newcomer to Minnesota is Ralph E. Montonna, newly-appointed professor of mechanical engineering and director of the Engineering Experiment Station. Montonna was professor of chemical engineering and dean of the University's graduate school until 1946, when he left to become director of research at Syracuse University. He began teaching at the University of Minnesota in 1924.

Appointed to the American Legion Memorial Research Professorship in rheumatic fever and heart disease is Dr. Lewis Thomas, formerly of Tulane University, New Orleans. At the new Variety Club Heart Hospital, Dr. Thomas will study various aspects of the fundamental causes and methods of treatment of rheumatic fever and resulting heart disease. He will also direct special research teams.

Dr. Thomas received his bachelor's degree from Princeton in 1933 and his M.D. degree from Harvard in 1937. A lieutenant commander in the navy from 1944 to 1946, Dr. Thomas served with a naval medical research unit on Guam and Okinawa.

Leonard M. Kaercher of St. Paul is the new superintendent of the Rosemount Research Center. He was

formerly managing partner and account executive of E. J. McGuire advertising agency of St. Paul. He received a bachelor's degree in business administration from the University in 1924.

Isaac (Ike) Armstrong has come to the University as athletic director after 25 years at the University of Utah. He's a graduate of Drake University, and spent two years there as

of Social Work; Kenneth C. Davis, professor of law; Julian DeGray, assistant professor of music; Monroe D. Donsker, assistant professor of mathematics; Edward O. D. Downes, assistant professor of music.

Virginia Rothwell Field, assistant professor of public health nursing, School of Public Health; William W. Fletcher, assistant professor of speech; Ezra W. Geddes, assistant



(Left) Back to Minnesota has come Ralph E. Montonna, new Engineering Experiment Station director.

(Right) John E. King, acting provost, Duluth branch.

freshman coach before going to Utah.

New acting provost at the Duluth branch is John E. King, formerly academic dean. Originally from Texas, King was assistant professor of rural education and director of extra-mural courses at Cornell University before coming to Duluth.

Some of the newcomers to the academic staff are: John Morris Blair, assistant professor of physics; Grace Dorothy Brill, assistant professor and Extension nutritionist; Oswald H. Brownlee, professor of business administration; Maurice F. Connery, assistant professor, School

professor of social studies, Duluth branch; Lester E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry; Herbert S. Isbin, assistant professor of chemical engineering; Emory N. Kemler, professor of mechanical engineering; Herman C. Lichstein, associate professor of bacteriology and immunology.

David W. Louisell, professor of law; Thomas F. Magner, assistant professor of linguistics; Joseph P. McKenna, assistant professor of business administration; Nathaniel B. Nichols, professor of electrical engi-

Continued on Page 18

On the job TRAINING

U Apprentices Learn by Doing

TWENTY young men at the University are getting their education, not by attending formal lectures, but by actually working at the vocations they're preparing themselves for. The men are trade apprentices, training to be electricians, cabinetmakers, bookbinders, plumbers, steam engineers, steamfitters, carpenters, printers, glassblowers, photographers, sheetmetal workers, audio-visual equipment operators, machinists and painters.

Before one can become an apprentice, however, he must appear before a city apprenticeship council (there's one set up for each trade), take written and oral examinations, and, if accepted, be referred to a place of training.

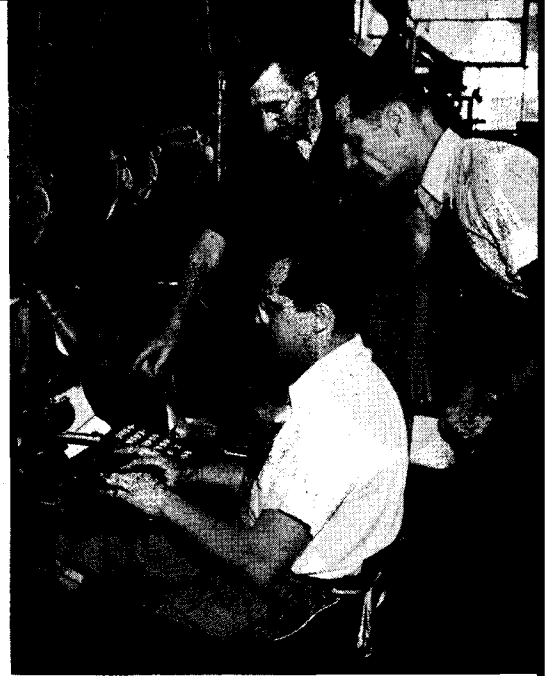
W. L. Pederson of the Civil Service personnel office is in charge of the University's on-the-job training program.

"If the University should need, say, a plumbing apprentice, it could either call the plumbers' apprenticeship council, which might in turn refer to the U the apprenticeship applicant at the top of its list; or it could recruit a prospective apprentice and send him to the council for approval," he explains.

The University sets up its own training program for all apprentices, but each program must be approved by a state council. Training period for different trades varies from three to six years, and each course is designed to give thorough and all-around preparation. Plus his on-the-job experience, for which he gets paid, each apprentice is required to put in 144 hours a year in a "related training" school. This he does on his own, paying his own tuition and buying his own books, or having them covered by G. I. Bill allowances.

These men are apprentices in the delicate work of glassblowing. Lou Schlatterer, seated, works on a "fraction cutter" for Chemistry while Joe Guzik and Art Haut kibitz.

Learning to cut pipe correctly is one job of a plumbing apprentice. Bert Ryan, Ralph Erickson and Bob Favorite try their hand, directed by L. A. Larson, plumbing foreman.



Training for the printing trade takes longer than any other apprenticeship—6 years. At the linotype machine sits Dick Busdicker while Bob Amon, fellow apprentice, and Otto Bauman, compositor foreman, give advice.

All apprentices are registered nationally and are given a certificate when they complete their training. Whether or not they continue to work for the University is up to the city committee, but Pederson says in most cases U-trained tradesmen stay put after "graduation."



20 Staff Members Win Regents' Scholarships

THE eleven cheerful faces pictured below belong to Civil Service staff members who were awarded fall Regents' scholarships. Twenty scholarships were given this quarter. They'll enable their recipients to take as many as six credits in University courses relating to the winners' respective jobs, without having to make up the time spent in class.

The Board of Regents set up the plan for Civil Service staff members in 1939, and through it, 60 scholarships are awarded each year. Winners are selected by the Civil Service Committee, whose decisions are influenced to some extent by the applicant's previous service record.

If you are a full-time Civil Service staff member and are interested in improving your position or simply buffing up your brain cells, you may file now for a winter quarter scholarship. The Civil Service office, 17 Administration building, is the place to go for information and application blanks.

Fall quarter winners are: Helen Cullen, office supervisor, Steno room; Katherine Daltas, laboratory technologist, Psychiatry and Neurology; Ruby D. Erickson, clerk, Admissions and Records; Rosemund Franzen, senior clerk, Veterans' Affairs.

Joyce Lessard, laboratory technician, Psychiatry and Neurology; Barbara J. Hanson, laboratory technologist, Medicine; Marion Magnus, senior clerk, Library; Patricia L. McCarron, clerk, Library.

Veloris Peterson, senior account clerk; Barbara J. Mork, clerk-typist, School of Business Administration; Carol L. Roth, clerk, Union Bookstore; Katherine B. Schrall, laboratory technologist, Veterinary Medicine.

Alma Scott, junior librarian, Library; Betty Jane Seifert, junior librarian, Library; Arlette Soderberg, librarian, Law Library; Dora M. Sorensen, engineering assistant, Physics.

Ethel K. Sullivan, senior secretary,

Library office; Teresa Ulwelling, clerk-typist, Nicholson Bookstore; Karen Vermund, senior clerk, Library; Marilyn D. Wilcox, secretary, Business Vice-President.

Several U Authors Publish New Books

University staff members are prominent among the authors of new books published by the University of Minnesota Press during the past month, John Rood's *Sculpture in Wood*, published last month, tells how to make wood sculpture, how to understand it, and how to use it in your own home. There are 133 photographs of the work of the author-artist and of other well-known sculptors.

Higher Education in Minnesota, by the Minnesota Commission on Higher Education, summarizes the findings and recommendations of the commission created by the legislature to survey and report on the state's resources in post-high-school education. University staff members contributing to the volume include President J. L. Morrill, C. Raymond Carlson, John E. Dobbin, Ruth E. Eckert, Cyril J. Hoyt, Harry C. Johnson, R. A. Kehl, Robert J. Keller, T. R. McConnell, H. T. Morse, and Virginia E. Smith.

Samuel Monk, professor of English, compiled the new bibliography, *John Dryden, A List of Critical Studies, 1895-1948*, which covers articles and books of a scholarly and critical nature on the English Restoration poet, critic, and dramatist.

Two University men received honorary degrees from Carleton college, Northfield, at its June commencement.

President J. L. Morrill was awarded the degree of doctor of laws, and Dr. Wesley W. Spink, professor of medicine, was named a doctor of science.

Dr. Spink, a Carleton alumnus, received a bachelor of science degree there in 1926. He was president of the senior class, a football star and debater.



Regents' Scholarship winners, left to right: Teresa Ulwelling, Helen Cullen, Veloris Peterson, Karen Vermund, Dora Sorensen, Barbara Mork, Ethel Sullivan, Marion Magnus, Betty Siefert, Ruby Erickson, Patricia McCarron.

Centennial Roundup---

U's 100th Year Gets Off to a Good Start

Mayo Memorial Construction Begins

The University's 100th birthday, being celebrated this academic year, has already been marked by several Centennial events. First of these was the ground-breaking ceremony initiating the construction of the Mayo Memorial Medical Center on July 5. President J. L. Morrill turned the first shovelful of earth at the site of the new 22-story, 12 million-dollar medical research center, which is being built in the medical quadrangle as a memorial to the late Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo.

Dr. Donald J. Cowling, chairman of the Committee of Founders of the Mayo Memorial created by the 1943 Minnesota Legislature, was principal speaker.

The building is expected to be ready for occupancy sometime in 1953. It will provide medical research laboratories, medical classrooms, quarters for research animals, medical school staff offices, operating rooms, hospital rooms, the medical library, three auditoriums and an underground garage. Funds for its construction have come from private donors, federal government agencies, appropriations by the State Legislature and from various non-governmental medical research foundations and agencies.

Work on the excavation is almost completed, and erection of the superstructure is scheduled to start soon. The tower will consist of a framework of structural steel faced in brick and limestone, while the connecting wings will be built of reinforced concrete with brick and limestone facings. Supports for the foundation under the 22-story tower section of the building will rest on solid limestone bedrock some 60 feet below the present ground level.

A Cornerstone For Johnston Hall

The second Centennial dedication event was the cornerstone laying ceremony July 10 for the new six-story classroom building, Johnston Hall, located just southwest of Northrop Auditorium on the Minneapolis campus.

The building, expected to be completed in 1951, was named in honor of the late Dr. John B. Johnston, noted neurologist, who served as dean of SLA from 1914 to 1937. He joined the Minnesota faculty in 1907 and died in 1939.

Two books written by Dr. Johnston, *Education for Democracy* and *The Liberal College in Changing Society*, were among the material placed in the cornerstone.

Chief speakers were Russell M. Cooper, assistant dean of the junior college, and Thomas A. H. Teeter, dean of the summer session.

Peters Hall

The story of the dedication of Peters Hall, held Aug. 30, appears on page 5 of this issue.

COMING EVENTS

I. T. Dedication Program

The Institute of Technology will celebrate the Centennial with a three-day program beginning Oct. 5 which will be highlighted by the dedication of three new engineering buildings. All Institute buildings will be open to the public, and tours will be conducted to the Rosemount Research Center and the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulics Laboratory.

Outdoor dedication of the new Aeronautical, Mechanical and Chemical Engineering buildings will take place Oct. 5 at 5 p.m. At an alumni

dinner to be given that evening, 11 Institute graduates will receive Outstanding Achievement medals.

The Civil, Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering departments will hold morning technical sessions Oct. 6, followed by a luncheon with the Minnesota Federation of Engineering Societies. The North-Midwest section of the American Society for Engineering Education will hold its annual dinner Oct. 6 and a business meeting and luncheon Oct. 7. An Institute of Technology theme will dominate the between-halves entertainment at the Minnesota-Nebraska football game Oct. 7.

Veterinary Clinic To Be Dedicated

The new Veterinary Clinic building on the Farm campus will be dedicated Oct. 25, with an evening program followed by open house. Facilities in the new building include classrooms, offices, laboratories, housing space for animals, operating rooms and X-ray facilities. The two-story structure is located east of Haecker Hall.

Heart Hospital Ceremonies To Be in December

Another big Centennial event of the year will be the dedication of the Variety Club Heart Hospital on the Minneapolis campus, the first part of December. Some popular stage, radio and screen personalities will be on hand to lend a Hollywood touch to the proceedings. The four-story, 80-bed hospital is one of the few in the United States designed exclusively for the treatment of heart patients and for research in heart ailments.

Other Centennial Features

Although dedication of new buildings plays an important part in the

Continued on page 18

Centennial Roundup

Continued from page 17

Centennial observance, other features will also be of interest to University staffers. A series of documentary radio programs is being prepared and recorded for release to local stations throughout the state at regular intervals beginning Jan. 1. These programs deal with the University's part in Minnesota's accomplishments.

December 1 is the release date set for the University's documentary movie, filmed and produced by Audio-Visual Education, which illustrates University aspects of education, service, research and cultural leadership.

A 48-page brochure on the University's progress was published last month.

New Staff Members

Continued from page 14

neering; Ruth Palmer, associate professor of education and psychology, Duluth branch; Wilmer E. Rawie, associate professor of naval science; Harlan M. Smith, assistant professor of economics; Stephen H. Spurr, associate professor of forestry; Thomas A. Sullivan, assistant professor of military science and tactics; Franklin H. Top, professor of epidemiology; Clifford H. Tornstrom, assistant professor of military science and tactics; Lloyd Ulman, assistant professor, School of Business Administration; Charles A. Wright, assistant professor of law; Dana Young, professor of applied mathematics in Mechanical Engineering.

KUOM Is Thanked For U. N. Broadcasts

Radio station KUOM offices were flooded with mail last month from folks thanking the station for its presentation of the United Nations Security Council broadcasts every afternoon. The programs, carried nationally by the ABC network, were taken over by KUOM because commercial commitments made it impossible for ABC's regular Twin Cities station, WTCN, to use them.

The programs began on Aug. 1, the day Jacob Malik took over as president of the Security Council, turning what could have been a series of dull meetings into a drama more exciting than any radio shoot-em-up. A typical fan letter read, ". . . it should please you to know that in our block several die-hard soap opera addicts have been weaned away from them and are finding the (Security Council) meetings exciting! That is your real triumph—to let them know that education is not painful."

Now that Council proceedings have quieted down a bit, the ABC network has stopped regular broadcasts, but is continuing to pick up United Nations Assembly meetings of special interest. Northrop Dawson, Jr., KUOM program production director, says KUOM will continue to broadcast all Assembly meetings carried by the ABC network.

Good Football Tickets Still Available to Staff At Reduced Rates

Good football seats are still available to staff members at special low prices, according to Tom Swain, athletic ticket manager. A season ticket to all home athletic events costs staff members \$10; a ticket for a staff member's wife or husband cost \$14.

Swain estimates a season ticket entitles its holder to \$70 worth of athletic entertainment, since it is good for all regularly-scheduled inter-collegiate events, including football, basketball, hockey and boxing.

Seats for University staff members are located in sections 2, 3, 4 and 5. They're assigned on the basis of last year's location.

Swain emphasizes that staff tickets are not transferable. "In the first place," he says, "Transferring tickets is a violation of internal revenue regulations, since we get a lower tax rate on the special staff tickets. Secondly, it just isn't fair to the other members of the staff."

Tickets are available at the athletic ticket office, 109 Cooke Hall.

QUIZ ANSWERS

Questions on Page 2

1. John Sargent Pillsbury, an early member of the Board of Regents, rescued the University from financial collapse in the 1860's. Poor management plus the financial panic of 1857 had forced the school to close. When Pillsbury was elected to the state senate and appointed a regent in 1863, he set about clearing the University's debts and retaining as much of its federal land as he could. By 1867 most of the debts had been paid, the building and site were saved, and 32,000 acres of the 1851 federal grant still remained in the hands of the University. That same year, largely due to Pillsbury's efforts, the legislature made it first appropriation to the University—a whopping \$15,000.

Pillsbury was governor of Minnesota from 1875 to 1881, after which time he continued to devote his services as a regent until his death in 1901. The bronze statue facing Burton Hall was created by Daniel Chester French and unveiled in 1900.

2. East of Pillsbury Hall is this unusual rock which was probably brought to the campus during the time of Newton H. Winchell, professor of geology from 1872 to 1900. The limestone "chair" is some 20,000 years old, according to Professor George M. Schwartz of the Geology department. The pot holes were caused by the abrasive action of sand and small rocks as they washed over the stone.

3. The ground on which the Museum stands yielded the large rock now parked on the Museum's front lawn. The building was begun in 1938 when Dr. Thomas S. Roberts was director of the Museum.

4. The iron fence north of Folwell was erected as a memorial to John Sargent Pillsbury by his daughter, Sarah Pillsbury Gale, in 1902.

The President's Page

Editor's note: President Morrill gave the dedication address at ceremonies marking the completion of Peters Hall, new animal and poultry husbandry building at the St. Paul campus, on Aug. 30. Excerpts from the address are reprinted below.

The work of good workmen endures, and is remembered. Our meeting together here bears witness to that truth—and we seek, in this ceremony, to engrave it on the minds and in the hearts of later generations—generations of students and citizens who, perhaps unknowingly otherwise, will still be the beneficiaries of Professor Walter H. Peters' constructive career.

Professor Peters' fruitful contributions to the advancement of animal science and production in American agriculture, and his specially significant service to the agricultural economy of our state and region, are well-known to all of us.

If this new building which we now dedicate shall mean new effectiveness in the usefulness of the University to the state—and none of us doubts that will be true—then Professor Peters would have understood as perhaps never before that he had shared signally in building the future strength and integrity of the University of Minnesota.

Some of all this, I am sure, is in the minds of all present at this exercise which occurs in the Centennial Year of the University's life, when we seek to appraise anew what the institution has been and has become, and can still be.

In the foyer of this fine building, generously provided by the people of this state by action of this Minnesota Legislature, there will be placed the commemorative plaque, presently to be unveiled. This plaque is the gift of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association and the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council—two organizations which have played so outstanding a part in building Minnesota's high-ranking reputation and performance as a livestock and poultry producing state. Peters Hall, housing the divisions of Animal and Poultry Husbandry of our University Department of Agriculture, will now become the new headquarters of information and cooperation, of science and service, in the continuing partnership of the University with the membership of these organizations, whose interest and support we gratefully acknowledge.

We see in this new building the fruits and symbols of an intelligent democracy—a kind of government which



is not content merely with keeping order among its citizens and the business of law-making and enforcement, but one which accepts the responsibility of building for the larger future of its people. Here is another living embodiment of the "American way," the way Americans join hands for the public good.

Today our nation stands strongest and firmest of all nations in a darkened and divided world. We can take small comfort, at the moment, from our military might. The final source of our strength is in the potential of our resourceful diversity.

It lies in our agricultural progressiveness, in the inventive potential of industrial production, in the always-undeveloped potential of research and experimentation—new methods, new techniques, new ideas, new tools.

It is these, buttressing military force and the great moral heritage of American ideals, which have turned the tide of two world wars and have won for our country the leadership of the world and the hope of freedom.

The hungry millions of Asia hang in the balance of world trends today. Food and fiber eventually may turn the tide when armies and airplanes and ships have established the advantage and the opportunity.

Here in Minnesota we know, at first hand, what research and teaching on the campus and through extension can mean in the upgrading of productive capacity. We sense what it can mean for the future of the world.

Hence we see the larger meaning in the work of such a public servant as him whose name this building will bear. We salute his memory with profound respect, and commend his high example to generations of Minnesota citizens still to come.

F. L. Morrill

OCTOBER 1 TO NOVEMBER 15

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

Centennial Year

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Oct. 20—Opening Concert. 8:30 P. M.
Oct. 27—Second Subscription Concert. 8:30 P. M.
Nov. 4—University Homecoming Concert. Gregor Piatigorsky, 'Cellist. 8:30 P. M.
Nov. 10—Claudio Arrau, Pianist. 8:30 P. M.

CONCERTS: UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Oct. 10—Zino Francescatti, Violinist. 8:30 P. M.
Nov. 8—James Melton, Tenor. 8:30 P. M.

CONCERTS: TWILIGHT CONCERTS

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Oct. 22—Jean Graham, Pianist. 4:30 P. M.
Oct. 29—Raphael Druian, Concertmaster, and Rolf Persinger, First Violist. 4:30 P. M.
Nov. 12—Jean Casadesus, Pianist. 4:30 P. M.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

- KUOM. 11:15 A. M.—Music for the Connoisseur. Every Friday. Begins Oct. 20.
1:00 P. M.—We Human Beings. Every Tuesday. Begins Oct. 10.
1:00 P. M.—Classroom Lecture, Peoples of Southeast Asia. Robert F. Spencer. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Begins Oct. 2.
2:30 P. M.—BBC World Theatre. Every Monday. Begins Oct. 2.

CONVOCATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium, 11 a.m.)

- Oct. 5—Opening convocation. President Morrill.
Oct. 19—Lisa Sergio, distinguished radio commentator, "Brains Have No Sex: Women are a Power."
Oct. 26—The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra in Rehearsal.
Nov. 2—Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, non-Communist ex-Minister of Finance of Hungary, "Russian Economic Penetration into Europe."
Nov. 9—Variety Program, James Melton, emcee.
U. of M. Marching Band.
Soloists from the Music Department faculty Orchestras.

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- To Oct. 6—Students' Show, Main Gallery.
Oct. 9-Oct. 20—Creative Photography.
Oct. 9-Nov. 1—Tools and Materials of the Artist.
Oct. 16-Nov. 26—German Expressionism.
Nov. 8-Nov. 28—Jewish Liturgical Art Show.
Nov. 9-Nov. 30—Art Schools, U.S.A.

LECTURES

(Minnesota Museum of Natural History)

- Oct. 13—André Philip, Member, French Chamber of Deputies, 3 P. M.
Oct. 13—Douglas Bush, "Wordsworth: A Minority Report," 8 P. M.
Oct. 24—Arnold Blanch, artist, 3 P. M.
Oct. 26—John K. R. Thorp, "Colonial Administration in Action: The Daily Life of a District Commissioner in Kenya," 3 P. M.

SPECIAL LECTURES

- Oct. 11—Peggy Glanville Hicks, music critic-composer, 3 P. M., 150 Physics Building.
Oct. 20—Charles B. Shaw, Librarian, Swarthmore College, "Our Typographic Heritage." 11 A. M., Murphy Auditorium.

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

- Oct. 4—Handbook for Volunteers in Mental Hospitals. Ida J. Davies.
Oct. 11—Sir Thomas Browne. William P. Dunn.
Oct. 18—Fundamentals of World Organization. Werner Levi.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Nov. 10, 11, 13-18—"Dark of the Moon" by Richardson and Berney.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Children's Season)

- Oct. 27-28, 7:30 P. M.; Oct. 16-20, 23-27, School Matinees; Oct. 21, 1:15 P. M.; Oct. 28, 1:15 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.—"Indian Captive" by Charlotte Chorpenning.

FOREIGN [FILM] SERIES

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:00 and 8:00 p.m.)

- Oct. 11—"Tight Little Island." British film.
Oct. 18—"Devil in the Flesh." French film.
Oct. 25—"Bicycle Thief." Italian film.
Nov. 1—"Louisiana Story." American documentary.
Nov. 9—"Symphony of Life." Russian film.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Football Games at Home)

- Oct. 7—Nebraska. 1:30 P. M.
Oct. 21—Ohio State. 1:30 P. M.
Oct. 28—Michigan. 1:30 P. M.
Nov. 4—Iowa. 1:30 P. M.

1851

1951

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME IV

November 1950
Centennial Year

NUMBER 2

Know Your University QUIZ



1. It's not uncommon to find visitors gaping at this imposing structure. Is it:

- a. A water-tower?
- b. A swimming tank for summer students?
- c. An atom-smasher?
- d. The U. of M. observatory?



2. The bronze sentry standing guard near the Armory is a monument to soldiers from the University who fought in:

- a. The Civil War.
- b. The Spanish-American War.
- c. World War I.
- d. The Boxer Rebellion.



3. This drinking fountain was erected in 1902 by Caleb D. Dorr. For what else is Dorr noted in the annals of the University?

- a. He succeeded Folwell as president.
- b. He played fullback in 1901.
- c. He built Old Main.
- d. He was a leading benefactor.



4. These students are poring over a class stone, gift of the class of 1878. Where is this stone located?

- a. On the Knoll, Minneapolis campus.
- b. On the River Road.
- c. On the Farm campus.
- d. Behind the new Chemical Engineering building.

In this issue . . .

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION work together at the Institute of Technology to help fulfill "the ideal function of a state University." Read about IT's many research projects, beginning page 3.

FRED SNYDER'S resignation as chairman of the Board of Regents was announced last month. Highlights of Mr. Snyder's long career, plus a short sketch of the new chairman, Ray James Quinlivan, are on page 7.

THE U'S TURKEY EXPERT, W. A. Billings, tells you how to make stuffing, and two Union cooks offer exclusive holiday recipes! Page 8-9.

ENTERTAINMENT and recreation opportunities for staffers are listed on the Staff page this month, page 12.

PRESIDENT FOLWELL fought for a University campus location at Lake Minnetonka, but never won. A recent Library exhibit, pictured and described on page 17, tells you all about it.

On the cover . . .

The spotlight this month is on the Institute of Technology, which recently completed a three-day program of building dedications and engineering conferences as part of the U's Centennial celebration. Pictured is the Chemical Engineering building, completed last summer. Photo by Frank Zoubek.

THE MINNESOTAN

Volume IV No. 2

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Application for entry as second-class matter is pending.

Copies of this issue are on sale at Coffman Memorial Union Bookstore.

The Minnesotan

"Research Must Benefit Students!"

From flax to fluidized flour, Institute of Technology's varied program aims for better education.

A Minnesota farmer looks at the piles of flax straw, by-product of his linseed crop, and wonders if there is a way he could turn the straw from waste into profit. A civil engineer in India ponders over problems of hydraulics. An American mill operator wants to know if flour can be transported by air pressure instead of conveyer belts.

Wide apart, these problems—yet each of them, and hundreds more, are daily being tackled in the Institute of Technology through research that is financed by private industries and government agencies.

But Dean Athelstan F. Spilhaus turns thumbs down on all projects which do not carry out what he believes is the prime purpose of research in a university—to educate students.

"The kind of research that is instituted purely to develop a more competitive product or 'build a better mousetrap', with no consideration for its teaching function, obviously does not belong in an educational institution," the dean believes.

Research helps education in at least three ways. First, it gives the undergraduate student a chance to observe the techniques of research and to feel he is "on the inside" in the exciting progress of science today. Second, it creates a stimulus for

the instructors, who otherwise might let their teaching methods become sterile. Third, it suggests possible projects for master's or doctor's theses to students interested in doing advanced work.

Professor R. C. Jordan of Mechanical Engineering points out still another way in which research helps students. "It is a means of support, which most graduate students sorely need by the time they have advanced that far," says he. "At Minnesota there's a scholarship, teaching assistantship or research assistantship for almost any graduate student who needs financial help."

At the Hydraulic Lab . . .

Thomas Timar, a good example of the self-supporting graduate student, works in the University's St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory. He is paid by the laboratory, which in turn receives funds from whatever interests sponsor research there. He is given routine research assignments which are teaching him a

◇
IT's new analog computing center, here pictured in action with Dean Spilhaus, graduate student Peter Wargo and Electrical Engineering head W. G. Shepherd, can solve brain-busting mathematical problems in seconds. It's available for use by local industries as well as all University departments, and will make a two-fold contribution to IT education: 1) Training students in computer's operation, thus preparing students for a new engineering field; and 2) Making it possible to tackle problems that used to be too remote for college instruction. An important part of the training will be to teach students exactly what kind of problems are adaptable to the computer.



great deal about hydraulic research procedure.

Born in Hungary and educated in France, Timar is one of 20 foreign students seeking advanced degrees in hydraulics. Because of its international reputation and the widely-admired work of its director, Lorenz G. Straub, the laboratory attracts graduate students from all over the world. Most of them, like Timar, are employed in part time research projects sponsored by both American and foreign interests.

Mines Experiment Station

Mines Experiment Station has for the past ten years concentrated most of its research effort on the proces-

sing of taconite—iron-bearing rock in the Mesabi Range that may eventually be the solution to America's rapidly-diminishing iron ore supply. E. W. Davis, director of the station, has, almost single-handedly, forced the attention of the nation on the tremendous potential of taconite. He and his staff helped two mining companies set up pilot plants at Aurora and Virginia, and last year installed a blast furnace at the University to work on the problem of taconite concentration.

"One main problem is that taconite contains only about 30 per cent iron and is therefore not acceptable by our present iron and steel industries, whose entire operating econo-

my is set up to smelt ore containing 50 per cent iron," explains Dr. Davis. "Also, taconite is hard as flint, and three tons of it must be blasted out and processed to make one ton of iron ore concentrate."

The taconite challenge has not been one exclusively for mining research. The School of Architecture was called in early in the project to design a complete town for mine workers, their families and suppliers, including civic and recreation centers, parks, stores, and all the other components of a modern city. For the mining and processing of taconite will require three to four times the number of workers needed

Minnesota Flax Project Illustrates That

SUCCESSFUL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY

"Thousands of tons of flax straw are burned or wasted each year in Minnesota. Wouldn't it be possible to make linen fabrics of fiber obtained from this straw?"

Some ten years ago Dr. Ralph E. Montonna, then assistant dean of the Graduate School and professor of chemical engineering (now director of the Engineering Experiment Sta-

tion), decided that here was a problem worthy of study. With Professors Lloyd H. Reyerson of the School of Chemistry, A. J. Schwantes and John Strait of Agricultural Engineering and Ethel L. Phelps of Home Economics, a long-range research project was set in motion. Dr. Elias Amdur, chemical engineer, and F. O. Grapp, mechanic in the

School of Chemistry, have been associated with the project since its beginning.

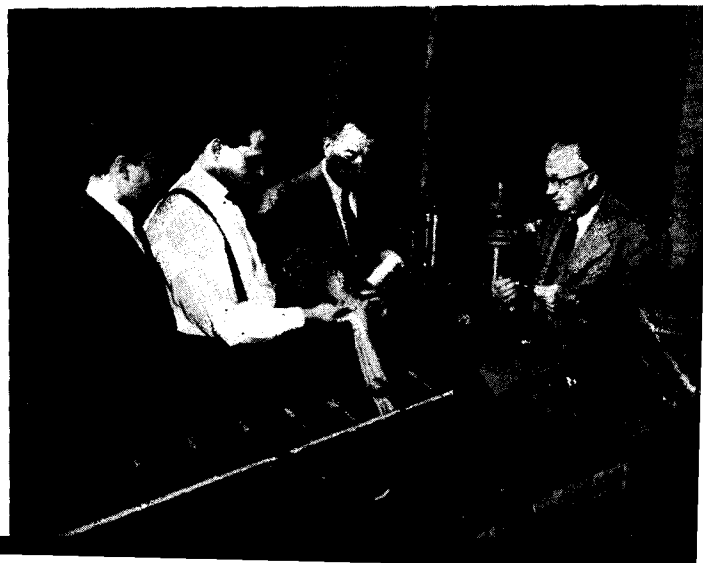
But the problem was a complicated one. In the first place, Minnesota farmers grew flax for seed, not fiber—and the ordinary method of separating fiber from the stem of the flax plant required the pulling of the crop before the seed was ripe.

Ag Engineering . . . plus

Getting flax in the proper condition for chemical processing has been a major research job of Ag Engineering. Flax bundles are first spread out on a conveyer, then combed to remove weeds and tangled straw on this machine devised by John Strait and A. J. Schwantes.

Chemistry and Experiment Station . . .

These men are comparing Minnesota flax fiber before and after chemical treatment. From left to right are Ralph E. Montonna, Experiment Station director; Elias Amdur, research associate; Lloyd H. Reyerson, Chemistry dean; and Ward Gorney, research assistant.



for present-day techniques.

Scale models of a town to accommodate from 8000 to 10,000 people at Beaver Bay, Wis., were constructed last year by Professor Robert T. Jones and several graduate students. Building a complete town under designed conditions is a new idea in architecture, and it has been Jones' pet for many years. He believes that the taconite mining companies will have to enter the housing business if they are to keep the labor turnover factor from being a mighty costly one, and he is anxious to see his "tailor-made town" transformed from scale model to reality.

Engineering Experiment Station

Two buildings make up the Engineering Experiment Station, which serves as a central research center for the entire Institute. Both graduate and undergraduate students are very much in evidence, for most of the tests are conducted by students under the direction of a faculty adviser or the station's directors, Ralph E. Montonna and Clarence E. Lund.

Insulation research has a prominent place in the experiment station's program. For example, the Weatherstrip Research Institute is sponsoring a study of air and vapor transmission through windows; Na-

tional Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, vapor transmission through paint. The U.S. Naval Research Laboratory is sponsoring a study to determine ways of sealing and pressurizing buildings to prevent the infiltration of gas, germs or radioactive dust, in case of an atomic attack.

PERFECT example of the inter-departmental cooperation demanded by intricate research is the Minnesota flax project being carried out in the experiment station. The project is financed by the Minnesota Institute of Research, which, under the State Legislature, and administered by the Graduate School, provides funds to develop Minnesota's resources by scientific research. The work has been a cooperative undertaking of the School of Chemistry, the experiment station, the Agricultural Engineering department, Agronomy, and textile research workers in Home Economics.

Chemistry Dean Lloyd H. Reyerson believes a great future lies ahead for the flax industry in Minnesota. "Linen-making has been essentially an art," says he, "involving a good deal of tedious handwork. We want to make it an industry. Now, while linen fibers are scarce and expensive, is our golden opportunity. This area (the Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota) raises 75 per cent of the total linseed crop—a great prospect for a new industry in linen. I believe we'll see it come about within the next five years."

FLOUR milling research at the experiment station began in 1947 when the Millers' National Federation, a trade association of the wheat flour milling industry, established a \$10,000-a-year grant for a curriculum in the mechanical engineering program to prepare graduates for the milling industry. This summer a pilot mill was set up in the station,

IS A COOPERATIVE VENTURE

Second, a method had to be developed for separating the fiber from the rest of the stem, at the same time keeping the fiber unspun and as long as possible.

Third, flax straw obtained from ordinary threshing methods was not satisfactory as a source of good fiber. A way had to be found to produce a straight, clean straw.

And finally, would the finished product be worth all the effort?

The pictures below show how four University departments have tackled separate aspects of the flax project. Though it is by no means finished, the project may lead to a new Minnesota industry—linen production—within the next five years.

plus Textile research = MINNESOTA LINEN



Physical characteristics of Minnesota linen fabric are measured by Ethel L. Phelps, left, of the Textiles department, with the assistance of Mary Jane Kingkade. Mrs. Kingkade holds one of the uniforms that is now being worn and laundered daily by a nurse. At the end of several weeks of hard wear, the uniform will go back under Miss Phelps' microscope to see how well it has worn.

All of Miss Phelps' experiments must be done in this "conditioning room" (temperature and humidity controlled), for atmospheric conditions greatly affect textiles.

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consisting of two roller mills, two sifters and a purifier—all provided by private companies to instruct students in operating techniques of milling machines.

The pneumatic transfer of flour has been receiving its share of attention at Minnesota. One University instructor, Wickliffe B. Hendry, is now writing his Ph.D. thesis on this project. It has been found that under certain conditions flour behaves much like water, and can be pumped through pipes. If a way can be worked out to handle fluidized flour efficiently, a brand new milling technique may find acceptance in America's flour industry.

THE IT Machine Design department under Professor James J. Ryan has developed many instruments for the army and navy, including a "flying laboratory" to test the accuracy of aircraft gunsights; a tensiometer to measure shock when a parachute opens; a recording accelerometer to check the accuracy of altimeters. The department has also worked closely with the University's physiological research program in the developing of a device to measure the diameter and elasticity

of the human aorta for the early detection of arteriolosclerosis, or "hardening of the arteries". Part of this work was handled by a graduate student, who comments that the practical experience "taught me you can't make everything work from drawing board specifications."

Ryan believes that his undergraduate students derive a tremendous advantage from the research in his department, whether they actually work on the projects or not. "It's important for the students to know that their professors are 'on the ball'—well aware of what's going on in the world of science and making valuable contributions to research. Only then can the student have confidence in his teacher."

Some 60 graduate students are working at a number of projects in Electrical Engineering under Professor W. G. Shepherd. Still others are active at the Rosemount Research Center, whose mammoth facilities are designed for use by University scientists in aeronautical engineering, civil engineering, medicine and agriculture. Many, many more, scattered throughout the whole Institute, are doing noteworthy jobs of research that would be impossible to

describe in one article.

Successful scientific research in a university must be a team activity, cutting across departmental lines. Linen fiber development, for instance, requires the specialized attention of at least four departments (see below). The taconite problem concerns not only the Mines Experiment Station but the Hydraulic Lab, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, and the College of Agriculture. Physiological research looks to Machine Design for mechanical aids in experimentation. And a student of physics comes to Electrical Engineering to use the new analog computer.

As Dean Spilhaus has said, cooperative research is an invaluable contribution to the educational process. But what about the other side of the picture? What does the sponsor of a project get for his money? The Engineering College Research Council points out that industrial applications of college research are the final pay-off, whether the projects represent intensive fundamental research or approach the level of gadgeteering. And the growing use of university facilities on the part of industry indicates that industry recognizes the

Continued on page 18

The Easy Way to Get Weighed



Sometimes research results in a "gadget" so practical that it can be applied immediately to the service of mankind. Such was the case with the new-type scale, pictured at left. Professor James J. Ryan, right, head of the Machine Design department in Mechanical Engineering, underwent an operation last winter that required him to be weighed every day following surgery. "The process was so uncomfortable that I decided I would devise a scale that would weigh patients without having to remove them from bed," says he.

With the help of Dr. Grafton Smith, left, research fellow in Surgery, Ryan and his Machine Design crew built the scale and had it ready for use five months later.

The scale registers in kilograms (2.2 pounds). It slides underneath the bed, weighing bed, patient and all, and compensates for the weight of the bed and linen so that only the weight of the patient is registered on the dial.



Mr. Snyder



Mr. Quinlivan

Snyder Resigns Regents Chairmanship; R. J. Quinlivan Succeeds Him

ON September 8 Fred B. Snyder wrote to President Morrill asking that he be allowed to resign his duties as chairman of the Board of Regents because of his "advancing old age." President Morrill, acknowledging with regret Mr. Snyder's wishes, called him "the lay leader of our great University enterprise and . . . the living symbol of devoted trusteeship and public integrity. . . ." Mr. Snyder, who remains a member of the Board, is succeeded as chairman by Ray James Quinlivan.

Mr. Snyder's long lifetime has been one of continuous and active service to the University. President Morrill paid tribute to this service in his opening convocation speech of October 5: "Mr. Snyder was graduated from the University in 1881—nearly 70 years ago . . . nearly the full biblical span of three score and ten. Through all these years, the advancement and integrity of the Uni-

versity have been Mr. Snyder's life ambitions, the focus of his energies. Since 1912, 38 years ago, he has served as a member of its Board of Regents. Like Governor Pillsbury, Mr. Snyder stands in the whole history of our state as a sentinel of far-visions faith in what this University might mean and become to the youth of Minnesota. The public good, as the University's highest aim, has been the driving force of his devotion."

Mr. Snyder was born in 1859 in the first dwelling in the town of Minneapolis. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, was appointed to the Board of Regents in 1912, and was presiding officer of the Board from 1912 until this September.

His career of service to the University, the city and the state has been long and varied. He has been alderman, president of the City Council and acting mayor of Minne-

apolis. He has also been a representative and senator in the Minnesota State Legislature and was widely recognized as the dean of the Hennepin county bar. In 1948 the Regents of the University, "as a token of high esteem and in recognition of services to the University," awarded him the first Builder of the Name medal.

Mr. Ray James Quinlivan, who succeeded Mr. Snyder as chairman of the Board on September 22, had been a Board member since 1935. Born in St. Cloud in 1894, Mr. Quinlivan received his BA from Carleton and his LLB from St. Paul College of Law. He was for several years a high school principal and faculty member of St. Paul Central.

Mr. Quinlivan served for ten years as a member of the Minnesota State Legislature. Since 1922 he has been practicing law in St. Cloud.

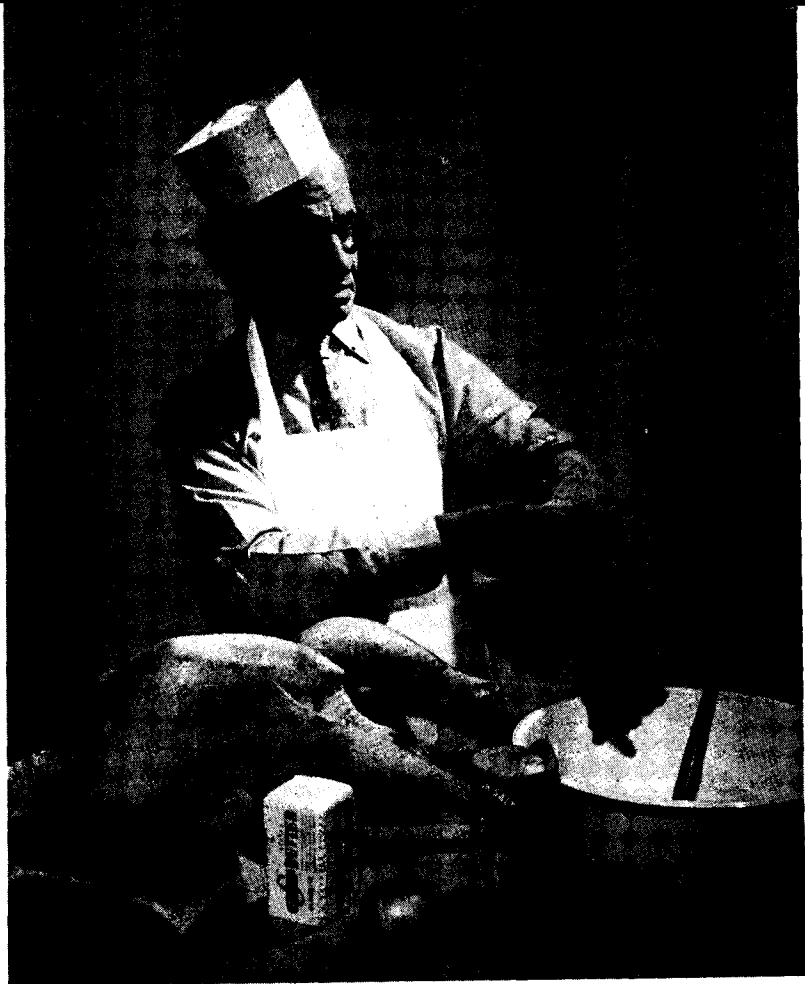
A Short Course in HOLIDAY FOODS

A LONG about Halloween it begins—the turkey-and-stuffin' pictures in all the magazines to remind you that holiday time is nigh upon us and it's time to start thinking about that Thanksgiving dinner. Not to be outdone, *The Minnesotan* here-with presents three U-original, holi-day recipes, proving that the Uni-versity boasts perhaps as many good cooks as atomic physicists.

W. A. Billings, for instance, is the creator of a recipe for turkey stuffing more sought-after than "South Pacific" tickets. Professor Billings, Extension agriculturist and veterinarian at the Farm campus, is one of the foremost turkey experts in the country. Besides advising folks against "that soggy kind of dressing", he writes a monthly turkey news letter and travels about the state helping farmers solve their turkey problems.

Speaking of turkey, there are more ways to cook it than by roasting. Clara Furburg, our second cook this month, suggests you try fixing it the way they often do in Coffman Memorial Union Food Service—in fillets. The recipe on the next page will tell you how to prepare one of Food Service's most popular dishes.

It may be sacrilegious to think of anything but pumpkin pie, but what's wrong with a good rich chocolate cake to top off Thanksgiving dinner? Or any other dinner? Frank Uranek makes that excellent chocolate cake served in the Union, and people are always asking for the recipe. It's printed on the next page.



Turkey expert W. A. Billings gets set to start to work.

My recipe for Non-Soggy Stuffing

by W. A. Billings

Take 2 or 3 loaves of dried-out bread and trim off the outside crust. Then cut the loaves into chunks about hand size. With a fairly coarse grater, finely crumble the chunks into a large pan.

Have someone who does not cry easily chop a medium-size onion into very fine particles. This is to give the dressing a certain amount of "oomph". Stir the chopped onion into the grated bread and add just enough salt to taste right.

Now add fresh powdered sage, shaking it on lightly as you stir it into the bread. PULEEEEESE, do not use too much sage—just enough to taste tangy, but not to gag you.

Now comes the test of your generosity. (If you are stingy, or if you like the usual, or soggy, dressing, stop right here.) Melt a whole pound of good butter and have your helper pour the melted butter slowly over the mass while you stir it in evenly.

That's all there is to it! The dress-

ing is complete. Don't add another solitary single thing. **DO NOT MOISTEN WITH WATER.** The finished product will be a golden color, still light and fluffy, although slightly moistened with melted butter.

Now to put the dressing into the bird. Have someone tip the helpless turkey up on the back of its neck and spoon in the dressing. Shake the carcass slightly to settle the dressing. **DO NOT PACK IT DOWN.** Don't even push it down with your spoon. Merely spoon in all the bird will hold and stop there and sew up the incision.

This dressing will not go as far as that soggy dressing because everybody will be hollering for more. If you have some "makins" left after filling the bird, place it in a casserole and on top lay the neck, gizzard, liver and heart. Slide this into the oven toward the end of the roasting period and you will have a bit extra for the second helpers. It won't be quite as good, but still better than the soggy kind.

**“These are our best,”
say Food Service experts**

Chocolate Cake

1. Cream together: $\frac{2}{3}$ cup soft shortening
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 2. Add: 3 eggs
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ squares melted chocolate
 3. Sift and add: $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups cake flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
 4. Add: $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups buttermilk
1 teaspoon vanilla
 5. Bake: 30 to 35 minutes in moderate oven
(350° F.)
- Frost with chocolate icing when cake is cool.
Makes two 9-inch layers.

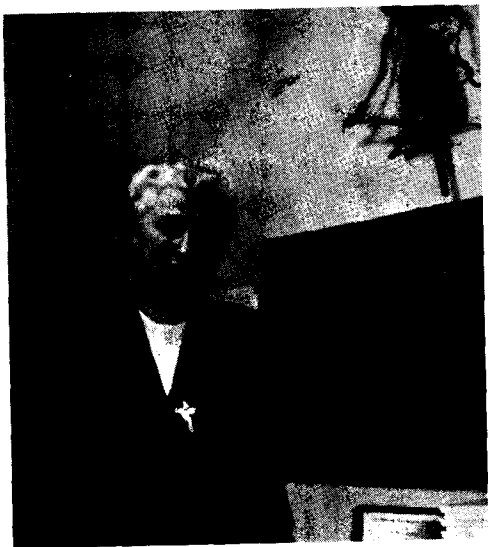
Clara Furburg proudly displays her turkey fillets.



Frank Uranek makes the Union's luscious chocolate cake.

Turkey Fillets

1. Start with an uncooked, dressed turkey. Wash turkey, remove skin and cut meat off the bone.
2. Weigh out about $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. white and dark meat for each serving.
3. Tenderize meat with saucer or tenderizing mallet.
4. Roll meat in flour, beaten eggs, and bread crumbs.
5. Brown in deep fat. Then put in slow oven, 300° F., and bake until tender, about 45 minutes.
6. Serve with Maryland gravy, made by substituting turkey stock for liquid in any cream sauce recipe.



Dorothy T. Dyer, chairman of the family life program in General Studies, is the author of a recently-published University Press book called *The Family Today*.



The Mines Experiment Station office is the headquarters of Martha Meyer, secretary, and Mildred Alm, editorial assistant. The cup Martha's holding is made of taconite, the processing of which is the Station's biggest research project.

U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SHOULD

William J. Buchta, formerly head of Physics and assistant dean of SLA, is now Acting Dean, SLA.



Signe G. Herland, Coffman Memorial Union cook, has won several bake-show prizes for her delicious custard angelfood cake. A distinctive, hard-to-get flavoring is what makes the cake taste so unusual.



The Minnesotan

These men at the Duluth branch are looking over the future site of the campus from their vantage point on the roof of the new Science building. They are Harlan D. Fayle, John C. Cothran and William R. McEwen, all of the department of Science and Mathematics.



AND KNOW

Marshall Ryman, U's business manager of athletics, sees that football tickets are distributed fairly.



Olaf Lorfald has chalked up 24 years of service at the U. He works at the Museum of Natural History during weekdays and doubles as a watchman for the Investigation and Protection department weekends.



U STAFF PAGE

The University is a busy place, full of opportunities for using your spare time for fun and/or profit. Many of the events are available to staff members at no cost or at a substantial discount. The monthly Calendar of Events will keep you posted on specific activities coming up.

Mostly for music . . .



There are more chances to hear good music around the U than you can shake a baton at. The Minneapolis

Symphony Orchestra is one of the few in the nation giving all regular concerts on a university campus. As a staff member you can get a discount of \$5.00 per season on as many as two season tickets for all but the lowest-priced seats . . . There is no price reduction on the seven-concert Artists' Course, but season tickets can be bought for \$5.50 and up.

Music to your ears

. . . and it's free. From time to time the Bureau of Concerts and Lectures sponsors free concerts by leading guest artists. The next concert on December 7 will feature Dmitry Markevitch, one of the world's great 'cellists . . . The Music department often presents members of its own staff in free concerts and recitals.

Lectures, lectures, lectures

are being given all the time, and nearly all of them are open to the public. Concerts and Lectures sponsors occasional talks at the Museum of Natural History by outstanding men in their fields on everything from typography to colonial administration in Kenya.

Don't overlook the Convocations if you can get to them. They're held every Thursday except holidays during the school year. Slated for the next few weeks are convos on the dedication of the heart hospital, se-

lections of sacred music from various religious traditions, a variety show with James Melton as emcee, a speech by Dr. N. Nyaradi on "Russian Economic Penetration into Europe."

The play's the thing

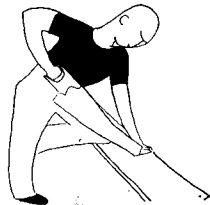


. . . and this season the U Theatre offers six plays in its major series. As a staff member you can buy a subscription ticket for \$3.60 a season which will get you a seat for any week-night except Friday.

Pick of the pics

. . . the best of foreign films and documentaries are available to you at 60c per film, or at a substantially reduced rate for a book of tickets good for an entire quarter.

The Union forever



. . . Almost all activities at Coffman Memorial Union are open to the staff either free or at a very small cost . . . You can build a coffee table or make a handbag at the Arts-Crafts Workshop in the Union basement, open to staff members till 10 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday and from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturday. You get expert instruction in such things as wood-work, leather-work, jewelry-making, and ceramics, and there is no charge except for materials used. . . . At the Record Lending Library,

Room 315 Union, open Tuesday through Friday from 3-5, you may borrow one album or six individual records for one week.



Union dances are also open at a nominal cost; Friday night square-dances are 25c, Tuesday square-dance instruction, 14c, and social dances every other Saturday night, 70c . . . The Union bowling alleys are open till 10 p.m. weekdays and Saturdays, and billiard and shuffleboard are available till 9 on week-days. Bridge lessons are given free on Tuesday evenings.

Be a sport

. . . The sale is just about over for this year, but \$10.00 buys you a season ticket for all University-sponsored athletic events including football, basketball, hockey, baseball. You can buy a ticket for your husband or wife for an additional \$14.00.

Strictly intramural



. . . The U is bristling with opportunities for aspiring athletes. You and your colleagues can join a bowling or basketball team beginning winter quarter by seeing W. R. Smith, Intramural Sports Director, 203 Cooke Hall (Ext. 71).

The Union sponsors "splash parties," three per quarter; the next two will be on November 17 and December 1. They're co-ed and cost only 15c. (Bring your own suit!) . . . New classes in fencing for men and women began October 15, but you can still enter. These meet on the balcony of the gym at Cooke afternoons from 3:30 to about 6:00. There is no charge for instruction and equipment is furnished for beginners.

Continued next page

The handball court at Cooke is open for play on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings . . . Finally, as a staff member you can register for sports instruction through the Extension division. Register in January for second semester classes in beginning and intermediate golf, tennis, country dancing, squash. Most of the courses cost less than \$10.00 per semester.

Kid stuff

. . . If you have children you might like to take them to the Children's Concerts of the Minneapolis Symphony. Tickets are 90c each, or three for \$1.80 . . . The University Theatre's children series will next feature "Mary Poppins" in the spring. Matinee tickets are 40c and evening tickets, 60c . . . Separate classes in swimming for boys and girls from six to twelve will be held on Saturday mornings beginning in February as part of the Extension division's program.

You bookworms



or if you're listed in the staff address book.

Art enthusiasts should save an occasional lunch-hour to visit the University Gallery on the third floor of Northrop Auditorium. It has many interesting exhibits scheduled for the months ahead.

. . . may borrow books from the University Library if you've a note of identification from your department head

Duluth Branch Announces Change In Administrative Organization

REORGANIZATION of major academic divisions at the Duluth branch went into effect this quarter, centering the academic program around four major divisions: Education and Psychology, Humanities, Science and Mathematics, and Social Studies. The new simplified structure was designed to give the Duluth branch many of the advantages characteristic of small colleges, according to Acting Provost John E. King.

Chairmen of the new divisions are: Humanities, R. Dale Miller, former chairman of the Fine Arts division; Social Studies, Ezra H. Pieper, former chairman, similar division; Science and Mathematics, John C. Cothran, former chairman, similar division; Education and Psychology, Valworth R. Plumb, former chairman, similar division.

Major change was the formation of the Humanities division, involving essentially assimilation of the divisions of Fine Arts and Language and Literature, and the addition of Philosophy, formerly within the Social Studies division.

Within the new division are these departments: Art, Music, English, Modern Language, Speech and Dramatics. They are headed, respectively, by Arthur E. Smith, Addison M. Alspach, William Rosenthal, Ivan Nylander and Mason A. Hicks. Philosophy is a study field under Henry J. Ehlers.

Division of Education and Psy-

chology absorbs the Division of Health and Physical Education. Heads of each department are: Elementary Education, Harry C. Johnson; Secondary Education, Leonard B. Wheat; Psychology, George B. Strother; Physical Education for men, Lewis J. Rickert; Physical Education for women, Elizabeth Graybeal; Home Economics, Ruth Palmer; and Industrial Education, Frank J. Kovach.

Social Studies is made up of four departments and one subject field. Department heads are: History, Dr. Pieper; Geography, Thomas W. Chamberlin; Business and Economics, Richard O. Sielaff; Political Science, Gerhard E. von Glahn.

Science and Mathematics division remains unchanged. Department heads are: Biology, Raymond W. Darland; Chemistry, Dr. Cothran; Engineering, Clarence B. Lindquist; Mathematics, William R. McEwen; Physics, Howard Hanson.

Ella S. Rose Appointed Acting Home Economics Head

Announcement of the appointment of Ella J. Rose to the position of acting director of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics was made recently by Clyde H. Bailey, dean of the U Department of Agriculture.

Miss Rose is professor of home economics education who holds a Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University and Master's degree from the University of Minnesota. She has been on the teaching staff here since 1925.

In recognition of her educational work in this state, Miss Rose was presented with the Minneapolis Star and Tribune award for leadership in Minnesota at the Minnesota Vocational association meeting last October.

Two Farm Campus Staff Members Are Honored

Two faculty members of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture were awarded honorary degrees last June. Elvin Charles Stakman, plant pathologist and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, received the Doctor of Science degree

at the Yale University commencement.

Gustavus Adolphus College was the scene of the conferring of the Doctor of Humane Letters degree upon John O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture.

*A hospital
for animals . . .*

The New Veterinary Clinic

ANOTHER new University building was officially "launched" October 25—the Veterinary Clinic on the St. Paul campus. Presiding at the dedication ceremonies was Dean Henry Schmitz of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine. Dr. W. C. Coffey, president emeritus of the U and former dean of the Department of Agriculture, gave the invocation.

"Veterinary Medical Education, Past and Present" was the subject of the principal address given by Dr. William A. Hagan, one of the nation's leading veterinarians and dean of the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University. Malcolm M. Willey, academic vice president, dedicated the building for the University. After the ceremonies all visitors were invited to examine the facilities of the clinic.

Construction on the building was started in March, 1949. Before it was built clinical work had been done in laboratories on the second floor of the old veterinary building, now called Anatomy building.

The new clinic will be used to teach undergraduates clinical veterinary medicine for both large and small animals. It will be a hospital for animals where students will be able to observe at first hand treatment given by trained University veterinarians.

The present staff at the clinic, which is part of the School of Veterinary Medicine, includes eight academic members, seven clerical and

technical members, and four part-time workers.

IT COST \$710,000 to construct the new two-story clinic. The building is 169 feet wide by 306 feet long and contains about 100 wards, two examination rooms and an operative surgery room for small animals; two large operating rooms for large animals; two pharmacies; and 20 stalls each for cattle and horses.

Like other hospitals the new Veterinary Clinic will have isolation areas. A large paved court where animals can be seen in motion will give students a better chance to study their treatment. A clinical physiology lab, a pathology room, and bacteriology, parasitology and chemistry laboratories will all help in training undergraduates. In addition, there will be staff laboratories for research work. An ambulatory clinician will take groups of students to observe and participate in the practice of clinical veterinary medicine in the field.

THE U offers the prospective veterinarian two years of pre-veterinary medical training and four years of professional training, lead-

ing to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Today the professional school has an enrollment of 172. In addition, about 150 students are taking pre-veterinary work and many more basic veterinary courses as part of their general agricultural training.

The School of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1947 with Dr. W. L. Boyd as director. Besides instructing students in actual practice, the School conducts research designed to cut down losses from livestock diseases.

"Agricultural economists estimate that about four out of every five dollars of farm income in Minnesota today come from livestock and livestock products," says Dr. Boyd. "As the state shifts from cash crops to livestock production the place of animal health in Minnesota's economy becomes increasingly important.

"By its dual program of practical training and research the School of Veterinary Medicine produces students and graduates who perform many direct services to the public and who help to solve the problems facing the livestock and poultry producers and owners," Dr. Boyd says.



Through research and instruction . . .

VET SCHOOL SERVES STATE

NEXT June the first graduates of the University's newest teaching and research unit—the School of Veterinary Medicine—will receive the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. They will be the first 23 veterinarians ever graduated in Minnesota.

Such a graduating class was only a dream four years ago. In 1947 the State Legislature, recognizing the acute shortage of veterinarians and the lack of training facilities, asked the University to establish a school of veterinary medicine. Funds were appropriated for expansion of research and teaching facilities and an enlarged staff.

Two new buildings were planned—one a staff office building (not yet started); the other, a veterinary clinic which was dedicated October 25 (see story on preceding page).

By adding four years of professional training to the two years of pre-veterinary medical training it already offered, the U established a six-year course that qualified students for the DVM degree.

The Division of Veterinary Medicine at the University Farm, which is primarily a research unit, has been active in arousing citizens and farmers to the danger of animal disease since 1894. But the School of Veterinary Medicine, where emphasis is put on practical training of students, is a new thing. All attempts to set up such a School at the U prior to 1947 had been short-lived.

In 1903 the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board was organized; in 1912 the University was given the responsibility of the Board laboratory work. The Board and the University have been working together closely since that time, and today the Animal Diagnosis Laboratory is operated jointly.

THE research being done in U veterinary medicine centers around the diagnosis and control of diseases in food-producing animals. But this research ultimately affects even the health of men, says Martin H. Roepke, professor of veterinary medicine. "For instance, perhaps the most important disease being studied by the University's veterinarians today is brucellosis of cattle and swine—the major disease of animals in the state. Called undulant fever in human cases, brucellosis is transmitted to humans through contact with infected livestock. By studying this disease in animals, U researchers hope to make progress toward eliminating it in man. The Division of Veterinary Medicine is working closely with the School of Medicine on the Minneapolis campus on this important problem," Professor Roepke says.

In the past few years, University veterinarians have developed standard methods of treating such diseases as blackhead in poultry and mastitis of cattle, sheep and swine,

using new drugs like the antibiotics and sulfonamides.

They have contributed to bacteriological studies through their increasing understanding of viruses, especially the virus causing hog cholera.

The work U veterinarians have done in the field of animal physiology, including rumination, blood pressure, and heart action in cattle, has thrown new light on many disease problems.

During the past 50 years University veterinary research has greatly benefited agriculture in the state. Thanks to U vets, tuberculosis in cattle and swine is no longer a serious economic problem for Minnesota farmers. U veterinarians also pioneered in the control of hog cholera. One of the main contributions was development of a better way to make anti-hog cholera serum.

What future research is planned? The major communicable diseases need a lot more study. Also, special studies will be made on nutritional diseases; noncommunicable diseases such as milk fever (ketosis) and the effects of low temperature on animal behavior, and infertility problems.

The Division and the School of Veterinary Medicine work together to serve the state by developing new means of animal disease control and by training capable veterinarians to safeguard Minnesota's livestock.

Drs. Robert A. Merrill and Reid B. England are clinical staff members.



U Keeps Busy Dedicating New Buildings

I. T. Has Its Day

THE University of Minnesota's Institute of Technology celebrated the University's 1950-51 Centennial with a three-day program of building-dedication ceremonies, engineering conferences, open houses, conducted tours, and luncheon and dinner events on October 5, 6 and 7.

The celebration opened with a convocation in Northrop Memorial Auditorium at 11 a.m. October 5 when President Morrill spoke on "The State of the Campus and the Nation."

A highlight of the three-day program was the dedication on October 5 of the University's new Mechanical, Aeronautical and Chemical Engineering buildings. President Morrill in his dedication address praised the new buildings as "tributes in steel, brick and stone to the men and women who have built the University of Minnesota's Institute of Technology to its present position of influence and effectiveness."

"The achievements of the Institute of Technology," President Morrill said, "have in no small measure contributed to the pride and prestige of the total University." He expressed gratitude to the citizens of the state and their representatives in the legislative sessions of 1943, 1945, 1947 and 1949 who voted the necessary funds for the buildings.

Athelstan F. Spilhaus, Dean of the Institute of Technology, welcomed the crowd of about 150 staff members, former staff members, alumni and friends to the dedication ceremonies. Dean Spilhaus also introduced Leif J. Sverdrup, a distinguished Minnesota graduate, who spoke on behalf of IT alumni.

At an alumni dinner that evening Outstanding Achievement medals were presented to seventeen IT alum-

ni who have made significant contributions to their respective fields. The Outstanding Achievement award was established by the U's Board of Regents in 1947 and until this dinner it had been conferred upon only five alumni. President Morrill made the presentation of awards. Elmer W. Engstrom, vice president in charge of research of the Radio Corporation of America, and one of the recipients of the citation, spoke to the 400 alumni and guests on the subject, "Television."

A luncheon meeting was held in cooperation with the Minnesota Federation of Engineering Societies on October 6. That evening was set aside for the annual Midwest meeting of the American Society for Engineering Education. Rounding out the program was a series of technical meetings at which Institute faculty reported on current research projects.

All Institute of Technology buildings were open to the public during the three-day program, and tours were conducted to the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory and the Rosemount Research Center.

Alfred E. Cronk, assistant professor of Aeronautical Engineering, was chairman of the Institute's centennial program committee.

Health Service Dedication Will Be Nov. 6 and 7

AN OPEN house and a dinner will mark the dedication of the new Minneapolis Campus Students Health Service building on November 6 and 7. All students and their parents are invited to visit the Health Service in its new home on Church street from 3 to 5 p.m. on both dates. The dedi-

cation ceremonies will be climaxed by a dinner at 6:00 p.m. November 7 in the main ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union.

Malcolm Willey, Vice President in charge of academic administration, will preside at the dedication dinner. Speaking for the University and for the Health Service will be President J. L. Morrill, Dr. Harold S. Diehl, Dean of the Medical School, Ray M. Amberg, director of University Hospitals, and Dr. Ruth Boynton, Health Service director.

An address on public health will be given by Dr. William P. Shepard of San Francisco. Dr. Shepard, a graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School, is president of the American Public Health Association.

Construction on the modern four-story Health Service building was begun in April, 1949, and completed early this Fall. Until this quarter, Health Service offices were located partially in a temporary building and partially in a wing of Elliot Memorial Hospital.

Veterinary Clinic

The new Veterinary Clinic was dedicated October 25. Story appears on page 14 of this issue of *The Minnesotan*.

Richard K. Gaumnitz, assistant dean of the School of Business Administration, has been appointed assistant field director of the Committee for Economic Development. The committee is a non-profit, non-political organization which attempts through its research to find out what economic policies best encourage the maintenance and attainment of high production and employment.

The Minnesotan

Library Exhibit Dramatizes U's Beginnings

“SEVEN hundred-fifty feet directly in front of the front door of the main building are the horse-car barns of the street railroad company. At the foot of the hill on Main street has been erected a sheepskin tannery. . . . A hundred trains a day will soon be passing.”

The year is 1869, and William Watts Folwell, first president of the University, is writing a proposal to abandon the U's present site for one more rural, presumably Lake Minnetonka.

This proposal is just one of the many documents, letters, pictures and pamphlets that made up the centennial exhibit, “The University of Minnesota—A Story of the Beginnings—1851-1884.” The exhibit, which ran through October 27 in the main floor Library corridor, was the first of three to be presented in this centennial year. The display was prepared by Marian Christensen, Violet Handahl and Joan Nagel, the ex-

hibits committee of the Library Reference department.

University Archives furnished most of the material used. The real feel and flavor of the early days of the University have been captured in the yellowing class lists of 1869, the early University bulletins, the manuscript copy of the act to incorporate the U in 1851.

PERHAPS the most fascinating section of the display was the one that dramatized Folwell's administration.

“President Folwell's term is better documented than that of the other early administrators,” Mrs. Christensen, principal librarian in the Archives, told us. “He had that kind of mind. He recorded everything, and he could see the value these records would one day have.” So we have in his own hand a letter urging that the school year be shortened from June to April to permit students

to earn money and help at home by working on the farm. We have his drafts of the daring and imaginative Folwell plan by which he hoped to unify the public education system. We have, too, his careful enrollment records, containing figures that sound puny in terms of the U's present 22,000 students. In 1869, Folwell noted, there were five instructors at the University, no college students as yet, and 146 students in the U's preparatory school rigorously studying classics as training for college work. The margin of this 1869 entry bears the brief notation “University faculty organized . . .”

Application for admission was a simple and direct business back in those early days. Students were admitted on the basis of competitive examination, and they were told in the University bulletin that they could “apply personally or by mail to the president.”

A LARGE part of Folwell's energies was directed to getting more land and a new location for the University. He feared, as the opening quote shows, that the campus area was quickly becoming an industrial center. Folwell wanted two sections of land for his “twentieth century university”; he thought that much of the land should be devoted to forest, a large arboretum, and an experimental farm. “There should be a lake,” he wrote in 1869, “and a stream furnishing water power if possible . . . Such a location should be easily accessible by railway and yet be out of sight of the city.” It was a battle Folwell never won.

The exhibit case on Lands and Buildings featured pictures of St. Anthony and Minneapolis in 1857 and 1863, later views of the campus replete with horse-drawn carriages, an oil-painting of Old Main with a huge hole in it caused by the fire that finally destroyed the building itself.

Continued on page 18

Marian Christensen makes a last-minute suggestion to Joan Nagel and Violet Handahl who are putting the finishing touches on a window which highlighted the Folwell administration, part of the Library's Centennial exhibit.



Library Exhibit

Continued from page 17

A lighter note was struck by the display entitled "Students." Here were included mock-programs distributed by sophomores at the annual junior shows, minutes of early student societies, the first U. of M. newspaper. There was a photo of the 1885 Gopher team—the first Minnesota game was played in '82, against Hamline—looking very antique, indeed.

Our candidate for the funniest entry is from the preamble of a young ladies club, the Zenobian Society, founded in 1869, which reads ambitiously: "We, the young ladies of the University of Minnesota, for the purpose of mutual improvement, the refinement of our manners, and the cultivation of our taste, and the fervor (sic) of expression; do form ourselves into a Society . . ."

The second exhibit in February will take the University from 1884 through the administrations of Northrop, Vincent, and Burton to 1920; the last, promised for Spring quarter, will round out the story and bring the University's history up to date.

"School of the Air" Has 150,000 Weekly Listeners

For years, youngsters have studied readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic. Now thousands of them in Minnesota learn their lessons over the air through the fourth "R"—radio.

Surveys of Upper Midwest schools during the last year showed that 150,000 young people listen each week to "Minnesota School of the Air", an educational series broadcast by KUOM, University radio station.

Eleven programs, designed for various grade levels, are scheduled each week. One of the series, "Look What We Found", has won national honors from the School Broadcasting Conference.

"Following Conservation Trails", featuring Nat Johnson, educational advisor for the Minnesota Department of Conservation, is designed to develop an appreciation for the preservation of land and wildlife.

Other programs cover such subjects as English, art appreciation, social studies, music, science and health.

QUIZ ANSWERS

Questions on Page 2

1. c. Although this tower back of the Physics building is continually pouring water down its sides, it's no water-tower. It is the University's atom smasher, technically a Van de Graaff electro-static generator. Constructed from 1937 to 1939, the generator cost about \$50,000. The tank is eighteen feet in diameter with steel walls one and one-half inches thick. Within the structure U physicists J. Morris Blair and George Freier, under the direction of Physics professor John H. Williams, are daily smashing atoms at the rate of about one per 10,000,000 tries! The atomic research being done now in the Physics department is supported by a joint program of the Office of Naval Research and the Atomic Energy Commission.

2. b. In 1906 this monument was unveiled in honor of the students of the University who served their country in the war with Spain, 1898-99. Two hundred eighteen Minnesota alumni and students fought in the war; nine were killed in action. The statue of bronze is nine feet high. The pedestal of Vermont green granite is six feet high and weighs about seven tons. Originally located directly across from the Armory, the statue was moved to its present site when construction on the Museum of Natural History was started in 1938.

3. d. Caleb Dorr, 1824-1918, was a pioneer lumberman from New England who settled in Minnesota and, though almost unknown to the faculty, assumed proportions of a mythical Santa Claus by his gifts of over \$100,000 for research fellowships and scholarships to the colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Forestry.

4. d. The class stone stands on the Knoll. The class of '78, incidentally, numbered fourteen students, three of whom were co-eds.

"Research must benefit students!"

Continued from page 6

advantages and is anxious to make use of them.

Professor Newman A. Hall, Mechanical Engineering, puts it this way: "Industry is interested in what we have to offer because we're filling in the gaps of knowledge by our refinement of *available* data. There are thousands of little points engineers constantly have to guess at—unspectacular but important—and that's the situation we're trying to improve.

"Most of the projects in our department lack the glitter of the more highly-touted research we read about every day," he continues. "But as a matter of fact, I'm less interested in inventing something that goes 1000 miles an hour than I am in teaching students something related to the general field of propulsion."

Cooperative research, then, should strive first to educate students, directly through experience and indirectly through its stimulative effect on the faculty. Second, it should contribute to the sum total of scientific knowledge. And third, it should serve the community at large.

Dean Spilhaus sums it up: "Cooperative research," he says, "is enabling us to fulfill the ideal function of a state university: to turn out good engineers, *plus* a select group of highly-trained scientists. We can't hope to make Ph.D.'s out of every engineering student, but we can give every man an opportunity to go as far as he's intellectually able. And we must have industrial cooperation throughout all our planning, because industry, in the last analysis, is what uses our product."

"The Responsibility of the State to its University"

President Morrill Speaks at North Carolina

Editor's note: The following is taken from Dr. Morrill's address delivered at the University of North Carolina on the occasion of Gordon Gray's inauguration as president on October 9.

The state is the people and their hopes and expectations. It is something larger and more vital than its geographical and political entity. Thus the state's responsibility to its university is sensed to be humane, and is made meaningful.

It is useful, also, to remember that responsibility for education was made local, within the bounds of state accomplishment and community consensus, in our American scheme. It was never quite national. James Madison's proposal to the Constitutional Convention and the admonitions of George Washington in his first and last messages to the Congress, urging the establishment of a national university, have remained unacted-upon all this time. Instead, the example of the University of North Carolina was established in their day.

Not that the founders or those who have come after them were unmindful of education as the very substance of the American Dream and the main necessity of democracy. Their convictions, so frequently and eloquently uttered, are in your minds as in mine. But it was to the states that they delegated that great responsibility. The benefactions of the historic Ordinance of 1787 flowed to the territories that were to become states. The federal aid provided in the Morrill Act of 1862, creating the great nation-wide chain of land-grant colleges and bringing a new emancipation to the whole pattern of higher education in this country, was channeled to the states which were made responsible for its expenditure and uses.

Thus, in the field of higher education, "the state university becomes an instrument of the general purpose," as George Edgar Vincent declared in his inaugural address upon becoming president of the University of Minnesota. "It becomes," he said, "a training place of social servants, a counsellor of the commonwealth, a source of knowledge and idealism"—concluding, with words appropriate to this occasion, that "it is this vision which must fascinate and control the men and women who are today taking up anew the responsibility for this institution."

And so the obligations of the state to its university are revealed as the opportunities for its own advance.

The state, therefore, will encourage the resourceful diversity of its university's program and purpose. It will regard the university as a main reliance "to make valid the large considerations of equity and good sense . . .

amidst angry politicians swelling with self-esteem, pledged to parties, pledged to clients . . ." as Emerson urged upon the young Phi Beta Kappa scholars of Harvard in the tragic Reconstruction days.

The state, in the broader discharge of its responsibility, will expect the university to work with the public schools in discovering youth of exceptional talent. It will encourage their advanced education through maintaining tuition costs as low as possible and through the provision of scholarships for such youth, where needed, by private gifts and public assistance.

The state will stimulate its university to work, hand in hand, with the private institutions and in cooperation with other agencies, state and federal, to develop a comprehensive and well-articulated system of higher education for all its people. It will recognize the values of difference and diversity among both college aims and college students, while at the same time understanding that the whole can be greater than its parts only in their intelligent and concurrent unity.

The people of the state—and this is at the heart of the matter—will realize and remember that high purposes are exemplified and accomplished by men and women of high character and competency. They will furnish and insure the selection of university trustees with a strong sense of the greatness of their trust, trustees superior to special interests, persons clearly qualified by public interest and public service. The charge accepted, they will expect those trustees to plan largely, to think wisely, to stand firmly as "first citizens," lay interpreters and defenders of the university's high purposes in the larger civic community of the state.

The citizen of a democracy, Sir Norman Angell said, must manage civilization in his spare time. Far beyond anything the founders could foresee, the dimensions of democracy—whose undergirding by education they sought to strengthen—have been widened in this world crisis.

It is in that context that universities must measure up to their responsibilities—and to that larger challenge those who sponsor and support them likewise must respond.

There is comfort in the conclusion of such a student of civilizations as Arnold Toynbee that the great forward movements in human societies have been born, always, of crisis, representing fresh and inventive responses to human needs.

The responsibility of the people of a state to its university becomes therefore as great as their faith in the power of inventive intelligence and informed good will; as compelling as the highest aspirations of the human heart.

NOVEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 15

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

Centennial Year

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY (Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.)

- Nov. 4—University Homecoming Concert, Gregor Piatigorsky, Cellist.
Nov. 10—Claudio Arrau, Pianist.
Nov. 17—Blanche Thebom, Mezzo Soprano.
Nov. 24—Rafael Druian, Violinist.
Dec. 1—Dame Myra Hess, Pianist.
Dec. 8—Tosy Spivakovsky, Violinist.
Dec. 15—Lorne Munroe, new Solo Cellist, and Rafael Druian, Violinist.

CONCERTS: UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE (Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.)

- Nov. 8—James Melton, Tenor.
Nov. 28—Alexander Brailowsky, Pianist.

CONCERTS: TWILIGHT CONCERTS (Northrop Auditorium, 4:30 p.m.)

- Nov. 12—Jean Casadesus, Pianist.
Nov. 26—The University Chorus, James Aliferis, Conductor.
Dec. 3—Adyline Johnson, Contralto.

CONCERTS: YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERTS (Northrop Auditorium)

- Nov. 16, 30—1:30 p. m.

(St Paul Auditorium)

- Nov. 9, Dec. 5—1:45 p. m.

SPECIAL CONCERTS (Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Dec. 7—Dmitry Markevitch, Cellist. 3:00 p. m.

CONVOCATIONS (Northrop Auditorium, 11 a.m.)

- Nov. 2—Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, non-Communist ex-Minister of Hungary, "Russian Economic Penetration into Europe."
Nov. 9—Variety Program, James Melton, emcee. U. of M. Marching Band Soloists from the Music Department faculty Orchestra.
Nov. 16—Music in Various Religious Traditions. U. of M. Music Department presenting selections of sacred music.
Nov. 30—Dedication of the Heart Hospital. Guest artists and Hollywood celebrities.
Dec. 7—Col. Homer F. Kellems, "Embattled Korea" (colored motion picture).

EXHIBITIONS (University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- To Nov. 26—German Expressionism.
Nov. 8-Nov. 28—Jewish Liturgical Arts.
Nov. 9-Nov. 30—Art Schools, U.S.A.
Dec. 4-Jan. 2—Albright Art School Students Exhibition.
Dec. 5-Jan. 26—Walter Rosenblum, Photography Exhibition.
Dec. 6-Jan. 19—American Print Competition.
Dec. 12-Jan. 7—Cameron Booth, Visiting Artist.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS (Station KUOM)

- BBC World Theatre—from the British Broadcasting Co. Outstanding dramatizations of works by Beerbohm, Priestley, Sartre, and others. Mondays at 2:30 p.m.
Concert Quiz . . . you can win tickets to musical events on these programs challenging your knowledge of classical music. Tuesdays at 2:30 p. m.
Music for the Connoisseur . . . a sprightly, informed introduction to music off-the-beaten-path by David Randolph, eminent musicologist. Fridays at 11:15 A. M.
A Long Life . . . real life case histories are features of this important series on preventive medicine. Tuesdays at 1:00 p. m.
Lennox Mills' Classroom Lecture on World Politics. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1:00 p. m.

LECTURES

(Minnesota Museum of Natural History)

- Nov. 10—George G. Cameron, "The Bisitun Inscription of Darius" (Illustrated).

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

- December—"A Pioneer in Northwest America, 1841-1858; The Memoirs of Gustaf Unonius." Vol. I. Trans. by Jonas Oscar Backlund; ed. by Nils William Olsson.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE (Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Nov. 10, 11, 13-18, 8:30 p. m. Nov. 19, 4:00 p. m.—"Dark of the Moon" by Richardson and Berney.
Dec. 1, 2, 4-9, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 10, 4:00 p. m.—"A Phoenix Too Frequent" by Christopher Fry and "A Door Must be Either Open or Shut" by Alfred de Musset.

FOREIGN FILM SERIES (Northrop Auditorium, 4:00 and 8:00 p.m.)

- Nov. 1—"Louisiana Story." American documentary.
Nov. 9—"Symphony of Life." Russian film.
Nov. 22—"Olympic Games of 1948." British and American film.
Nov. 29—"Symphony Pastorale." French film.
Dec. 6—"Blanche Fury." English film.

ATHLETIC EVENTS (Football Games at Home)

- Nov. 4—Iowa (Homecoming). 1:30 p. m.
Nov. 18—Purdue. 1:30 p. m.

(Basketball Games at Home)

- Dec. 2—Nebraska. 8:00 p. m.
Dec. 9—Loyola. 8:00 p. m.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



Know Your University QUIZ

In this issue . . .

A MOVIE showing how the University serves the state has just been completed by Audio-Visual. Read about the folks who made the film—pages 3-6.

THE NEW HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING is one you ought to go through! For an arm-chair Cook's tour of the place, with introductions to Health Service personnel as you amble along, see page 6.

OUR REFRIGERATION MECHANICS cover more ground in a day than 20 freshmen during Orientation Week. Read "The U Is Their Beat", page 8.

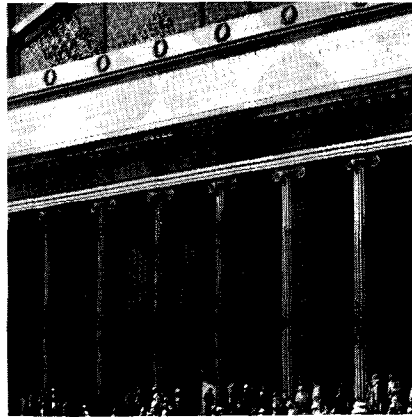
HOW TO CONTINUE YOUR EDUCATION while you work at the U is detailed on the Staff Page.

GHOST STORIES and other folk lore are the specialty of Louise Olsen of the History department. Interested? See page 16.

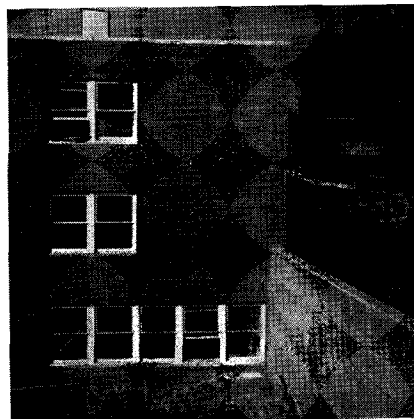
U SALARIES — both civil service and academic — will be affected by the 1951-53 budget request to the legislature. The salary budget is explained on page 17.



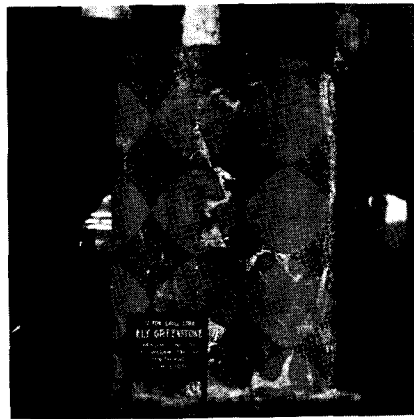
1. What strange pieces of University equipment are these objects?
 - a. Flying saucers captured by the Physics department.
 - b. Part of Audio-Visual's sound equipment.
 - c. Skin pores, microscopic view.
 - d. Plough discs in Ag Engineering repair shop.



2. This inscription above Northrop, tag-line for all the U's Centennial publicity, was written by:
 - a. Cyrus L. Northrop.
 - b. Emerson, in "The American Scholar".
 - c. A committee headed by Guy Stanton Ford.
 - d. William Watts Folwell.



3. The view gives a clue to the identification of the newly-constructed "mystery building". It is:
 - a. The Variety Club Heart Hospital.
 - b. The Health Service on the Minneapolis campus.
 - c. The Veterinary Clinic.
 - d. Rear view of Johnston Hall.



4. The Ely Greenstone outside Pillsbury was brought here about ten years ago from a shaft sunk at Zenith mine, Ely, Minn. It's a geological antique. How old is it?
 - a. 1,000,000 years.
 - b. 1,000,000,000 years.
 - c. 2,000,000,000 years.
 - d. Older than that.

On the cover . . .

Eddy Hall, oldest building on the Minneapolis campus, takes on all the charm of a Christmas card etching after a heavy snowfall. This picture, made by Warner Clapp of the Photo Lab, is our way of wishing all staffers a happy holiday season!

THE MINNESOTAN

Volume IV No. 3

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Application for entry as second-class matter is pending.

Copies of this issue are on sale at Coffman Memorial Union Bookstore.



“PRODUCTION 100”

U Centennial Film Is Born

“What we’ve ended up with,” Mr. Stallings went on, “is a combination of these. We decided early in the game that we’d have to sacrifice some of the dramatic interest of a single character to put the accent on the U and give a clearer picture of its many areas of service. So the picture is presented in sequences, each telling a part of the story and all of them unified by the main theme.

“**T**HERE’S Cliff Anderson, the county agent who helps bring University research and farmers together in the war against the corn-borer; Marjory Lawson, the social worker, who goes back to the U to learn new skills that will help her or-

(Left) Don Cain isn’t shooting the picture; he’s matching sound-track and finished film, using a Moviola.

“6,000 man-hours” . . . Audio-Visual’s production schedule tells Harry Webb what stage the film is in.



A MOVIE will be coming out this month that will never hit the big time theatres. It won’t be a box-office sellout. Its stars are not big names, although you will know many of them. It didn’t cost millions to produce. But it *will* bring an important message to the people of Minnesota. It’s the U’s centennial film, “Minnesota Profile . . .”

For the behind-the-screen story of the film we went to Peyton M. Stallings, production manager of the U’s Audio-Visual Education service and director of the picture. Mr. Stallings gave an exaggerated sigh and told us how it all happened:

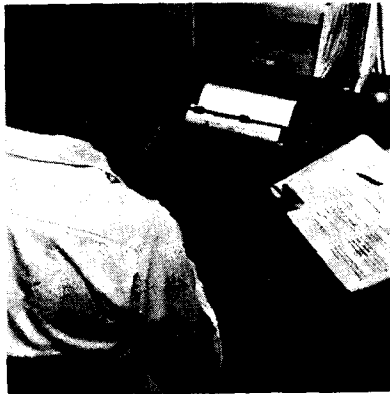
“Production 100—by coincidence this centennial film was the one hun-

dredth picture Audio-Visual made—began about 6,000 man-hours ago. We first began to think of a centennial film in the winter of ’48. For about a year the Centennial Committee and Audio-Visual hashed over ideas about it. We agreed from the start that it should be a one hundredth-year report to the state on the services the U renders it.

“But we had 50 different ideas on how to present it. Should we do a highly selective, rapidly-paced March of Time kind of documentary, or what we call a ‘cafeteria type’ with a more generous sampling of lots of material, or a completely dramatic film with a story and a central character?



Production Conference . . . "50 different ideas on how to do the picture." Don Cain, Dolores Paul, Peyton Stallings and John Humphrey swap suggestions.



Script-writing . . . "We hired an outside writer for fresh ideas about the U." Dialogue plus camera directions are part of movie script.

ganize a youth center for her community; Dr. Steel, who treats a patient for cancer of the brain; Ross Carter, a student, who finds his vocational niche with the help of the U counseling department. It's a straightforward documentary story, but we've tried to achieve more graphic artistry than the run-of-the-mill entertainment film."

What happened after you'd decided on the technique, we asked.

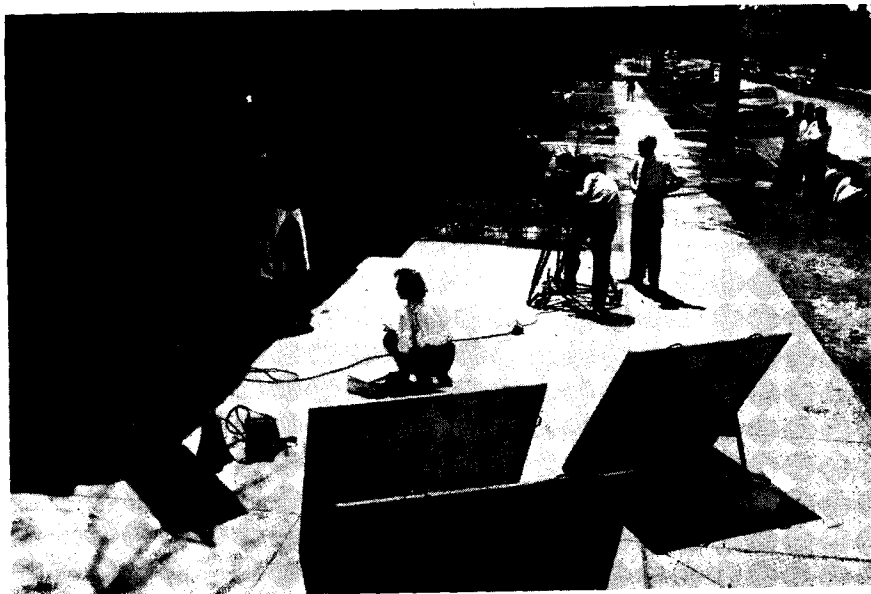
"Well," said Mr. Stallings, drawing thoughtfully on his pipe, "after the original research was done we had several production conferences. We hired an outside script writer on the theory that he might have some fresh ideas about the U. Then we conferred some more and Dolores Paul and John Humphrey fine-tooth-combed and revised the script." The script, or continuity, in a motion picture, Mr. Stallings said, includes all camera directions as well as dialogue and narrative.

"All last spring the final continuity was being completed," he said. "Then came the casting. Audio-Visual put in a call for actors, experienced and inexperienced, through the *Daily* and some of the metropolitan newspapers. Even Will Jones gave us a play in his column. The result?" Mr. Stallings grinned boyishly. "We were swamped with volunteers."

candidates.

"There were several professional actors in this first episode," he continued. "A local actress plays the social worker and Esther Olson of the General College Speech department plays her friend; but many of the actors are non-professional, and quite a few are from outside the U. Some of the youngsters we needed for the scenes in the youth center were recruited from U. High.

Shooting this sequence took only about three weeks, Mr. Stallings said. Most of the camera work was done by James McCarron, assistant production manager. Audio-Visual's John Humphrey and Don Cain each di-



On location . . . "Our biggest problem was spectators. Everywhere we went we drew crowds." This scene was shot outside a Minneapolis grocery store. Some scenes were taken in the Chicago-Milwaukee station, some at Audio-Visual's Armory sound stage. This episode called for smashing of grocery window. Problem: How to smash glass without injuring any of cast or crew.

LET'S take one episode from the picture and follow it through from here on in, we suggested.

"In the first section we cast, the social worker sequence, we had over 150 applicants and were able to use only about 30," said Stallings. "We cast it in about two weeks by taking stills of all the applicants and giving screen tests to the likeliest looking

rected one sequence. Several different locations were used. A restaurant scene was shot in a Twin City youth center. Some scenes were made in the Chicago-Milwaukee railroad station. A bridge game called for the interior of a house. Mr. Stallings grinned as he said, "I offered mine. Figured it was a lot cheaper than building a set!"

"One of the toughest jobs we had in shooting the sequence," said Stallings, "was the shot where some young kids hurl a ball through a store window and the glass shatters in the social worker's face. First of all, we had to find an obliging store-owner who would let us use his store. The father of a University student volunteered. We substituted a single layer of glass for his more expensive thick plate glass, shattered the substitute, and then put his glass back on the store-front. Total cost for the glass: \$26.00.

"Then, too, we had to break the glass without injuring any of the cast. We got the illusion of the glass shattering in the social worker's face by smashing the glass while we held up a half-mannequin dressed in the social worker's hat and coat for a quick shot. In the finished picture the illusion works.

"BUT our biggest problem," Stallings went on, "was spectators! Everywhere we went we drew crowds. We had to use a P.A. system to get people out of range of the

cameras, and we had to fence off the shooting-area with ropes. Everyone wanted to climb up on the truck and look through the camera."

The last shooting on all the sequences was finished, except for special effects, about the middle of last August. Then a title had to be chosen. "Minnesota Profile, a Record of University Service" won out over 28 others. "The title carries out the idea of the four faces whose story the picture tells," said Stallings. "Then, too, a profile is only a partial view; and this picture gives just a suggestion of the many ways in which the U serves the people."

After the shooting, the work had just begun. The work-print rushes were screened—that is, previewed by production staff before editing. The picture was edited and then shown to technical advisers from the various departments who passed on its authenticity and suggested improvements.

To allow for correct timing the narration was recorded after the picture had been shot. KUOM's Al Hart is the main narrator. Dr. Samuel

Hunter, formerly a medical fellow in surgery at the U, plays a doctor in the film and narrates parts of his sequence. Dr. Hunter was called into the Army Medical Corps shortly before he'd finished recording his narration, so he had to record some of it on tape in California.

"The music also came late in the game," Mr. Stallings said. "Earl George of the Music department composed all the music for the picture, and we think he's got some swell effects. The picture is highly dependent on music. Earl spent many hours at the piano working out hunches while the picture was being run off for him. Finally the music was put on the sound track as he conducted the University orchestra in the score."

The credits and titles were put on next. The title of the picture itself appears only at the end. "We did it this way," Stallings explained, "because we wanted to build up to the title instead of building away from it, the way conventional movies do."

Finally, the original print was

Continued on page 18



Editing . . . Dolores Paul goes over work-print of film to see what needs to be cut or revised.



Recording narration . . . Win Bergsman records late in game so narrator's words can be fit to film.



Putting music on sound track . . . Earl George, Music Department, conducts U symphony in the score he wrote for movie. George spent many hours at the piano working out his hunches as film was run off for him, and long hours recording with the orchestra. . . . "The picture depends a lot on music, and he's got some swell effects."

We go on a Cook's Tour of the new

HEALTH SERVICE

IT LOOKS like a fancy resort hotel with its two large glassed-in sun lounges overlooking the river, its inside walls painted lime and rust and shiny black. But what you see is the new four-story students' Health Service building, located on Church street, Minneapolis campus, across from the out-patient wing of the University Hospitals. Dedication was held November 7, and the building is now in use.

Construction on the \$894,000 building was begun in April, 1949, and finished this fall. Since its founding in 1918 the Students' Health Service has had a number of homes—two fraternity houses, the basement of Pillsbury Hall, a wing of Elliott Memorial Hospital, a temporary building—all of which it gradually outgrew.

Now all its facilities are in the new building, except for hospital beds, which are located in a wing of Elliott connected to the new building by tunnel.



Dr. Boynton

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, director, expects that over 90% of the student body will total about 87,000 visits to the new building this year. (Staff members, too, can receive all privileges accorded to students by paying

a reasonable fee.) Thirteen full-time and 40 part-time doctors, 15 dentists and a large staff of nurses, clerical workers and technicians keep the Service going.

Let's look around . . .

As you enter the main floor (actually the third, since the building is built on a slope) the first thing you see is a modern reception desk and a glass-encased lounge where students can look out across the Mississippi while waiting to see a doctor. The dispensary and all the doctors' offices are on this floor.

Taking the elevator down to second you find the eye clinic, another sun lounge, and the physical examination department where periodic health exams and all entrance physicals for both students and staff are given. Here, too, are the Service's own x-ray rooms which boast a new chest x-ray unit for making rapid photofluorograms and a large new x-ray machine for photographing skulls, feets, wrists.

On the first floor you see the Service's own pharmacy, where two full-time pharmacists will compound about 55 prescriptions daily for students who will no longer have to use the University Hospital's pharmacy. In the new pharmacy, also, allergy prescriptions from all over the state will be filled.

Sanitation Department inspects housing, kitchens

At the end of the corridor you reach the office of Richard G. Bond, public health engineer, who is in charge of the Health Service's environmental sanitation program. He and his staff—Thelma Terjelian,

social welfare worker, Joseph Schwartz, bacteriologist, and Otto Bonestroo, graduate sanitation engineer—inspected about 1700 student dwellings last year on the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses, checking them for sanitation, freedom from fire hazards, and study and living conditions. They graded each approved rooming house and apartment A, B, C, or D, and filed their reports with the Student Housing Bureau.



Mr. Bond

The staff also inspects about twice a year all University-operated food services on both campuses—almost 100 kitchens, including Union cafeterias and grills, dormitory, fraternity and sorority kitchens, student co-ops. These are rated on the basis of cleanliness of equipment, food quality and refrigeration, personal hygiene of employees. Bond's department also checks cleanliness of University swimming pools, the University-operated water supply on St. Paul campus and water and waste disposal at the Rosemount Research Center. "We have all the problems here that you'd expect to find in a city health department," says Mr. Bond, "and we take our work very seriously."

The Minnesotan

BUILDING

Now students on a diet have their "eating club"

Mr. Bond will be able to keep a watchful eye on the Health Service's kitchen on the same floor. Here Lucy Mulqueen, dietitian, is planning a diet table for students living away from home who have special diet problems—obesity, ulcers, allergies, diabetes. Mrs. Mulqueen plans to have standard menus approaching normal diets as closely as possible with variations to suit individual needs.



Mrs. Mulqueen

"Isn't it elegant?" says Mrs. Mulqueen, showing you the stainless steel counter, the deep freeze unit, the cold storage locker, the electric dishwasher. About 70 students on doctors' recommendations will be able to get the special food they need here at prices that will be held close to dorm food rates. They will eat cafeteria-style at tables of four in a dining-room that looks out on trees and water. Dr. Boynton knows of no other college that maintains this unique diet service.

Up on the fourth floor you see a sign reading "Dental Hygiene—Mental Hygiene" with arrows pointing in

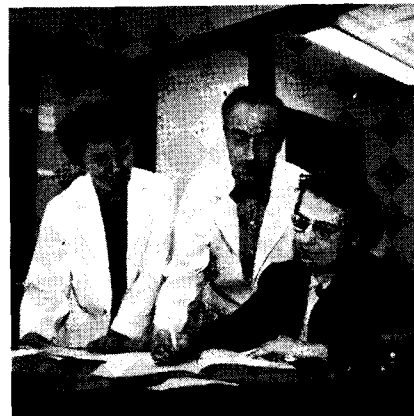
opposite directions. In the Dental Hygiene clinic students will be able to get treated by professional dentists at a low fee.

Mental Hygiene helps those with psychological troubles

In the Mental Hygiene clinic is Dr. Robert G. Hinckley, psychiatrist, who says the clinic was organized in 1924 when the college mental hygiene movement was just beginning. The clinic's work has grown steadily, and now the professional staff numbers six—Dr. Hinckley, Dr. Myron G. Messenheimer, Dr. H. Douglas Lamb, psychiatrists; Dr. John S. Visher, psychiatric fellow; and Lydia Herman and Donna Petterson, psychiatric social workers. In 4368 interview hours last year the clinic treated about 830 people, most of them students.

"Most of the people we see are not neurotics or schizophrenics or paranoiacs," says Dr. Hinckley. "They're merely young people who are having a little trouble growing up and fitting into the pattern of University life." About one-half are referred to the clinic by doctors in other departments who feel that the students' physiological complaints may have emotional origins. About one-third come on their own, and the rest come on the advice of the counseling bureau, their professors, or other patients.

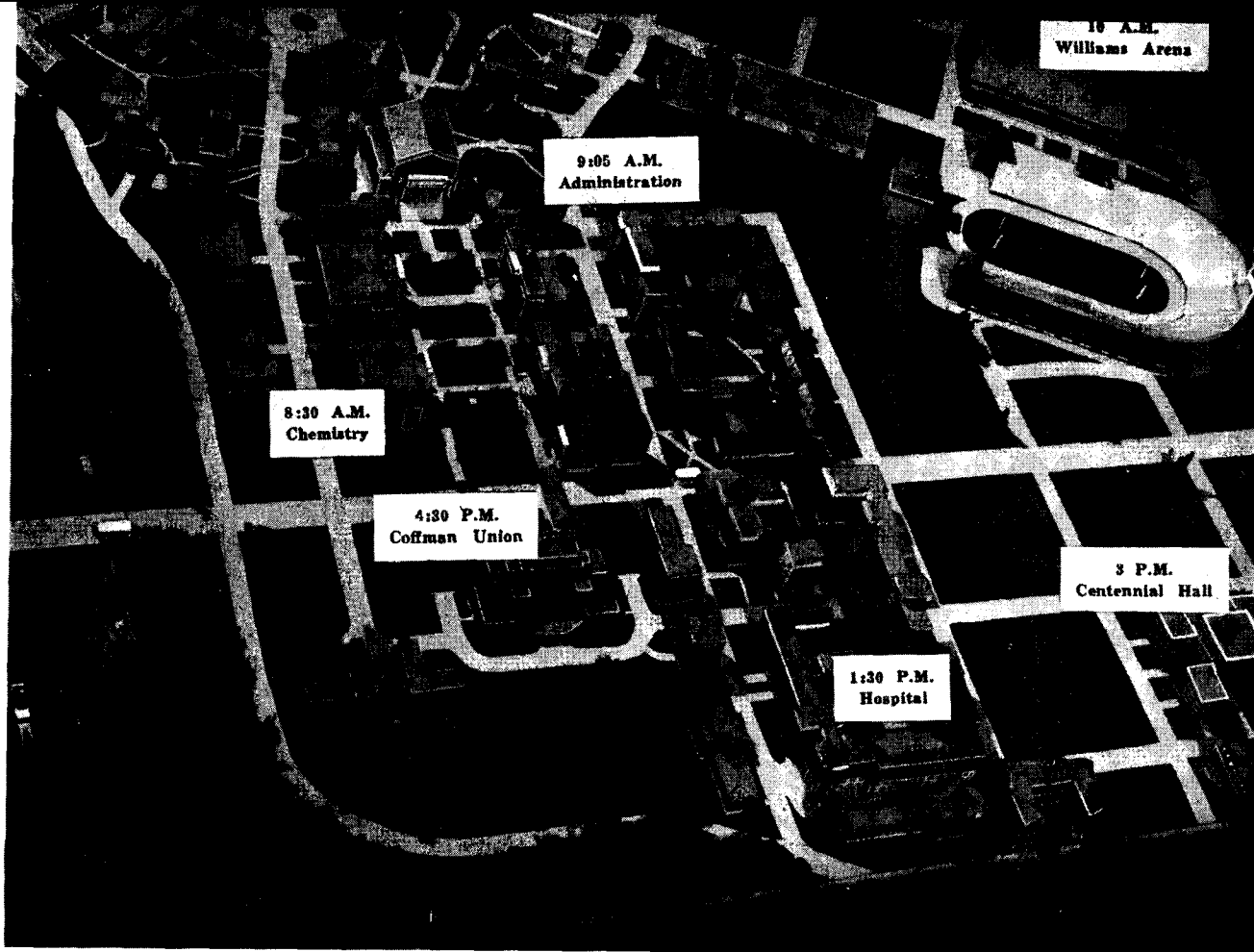
Treatment in the Mental Hygiene clinic is generally short-term and is varied to suit each student. In its new quarters the clinic has room to expand its program of group therapy. Here eight students meet for an hour a week with a trained worker to explore within a group some of their problems. There are five such groups meeting now and two more are planned.



Miss Herman, Dr. Hinckley and Miss Ida Erickson, secretary

"What we are doing," Dr. Hinckley says, "is neither lurid nor miraculous. We are trying in the best way we know how to help people who are troubled to find socially acceptable modes of adjustment."

Students, their parents, and University staff members took their own Cook's tour of the building at an open house November 6 and 7.



A day on one refrigeration mechanic's beat is chronicled in this picture of the Minneapolis campus in miniature. Cooling equipment on both campuses plays a vital role in many research projects. It's all serviced by the U crew.

Our refrigeration mechanics cover a lot of territory . . .

THE UNIVERSITY IS THEIR BEAT

THE GOPHER HOCKEY team this winter is practicing and playing all its home games right on campus — at the brand new Williams Arena rink, completed last spring. There's more to that impressive-looking ice rink than meets the eye, and nobody knows better than Don Veara, chief refrigeration mechanic for the University, who last year helped supervise the installation of the ponderous equipment that keeps the ice from being water.

The ice rink has been Don's biggest job to date, though there aren't many buildings on either the St. Paul or Minneapolis campus he and his assistants haven't worked in. As a matter of fact, the U's refrigeration engineers probably cover in one day



At 8 a.m., Don Veara goes over the day's work with refrigeration mechanics Irv Beltrand, Ed Pavek, Don Mullins. By 5 o'clock they may have visited 10 buildings on both campuses.

more territory than a freshman during Orientation Week.

Don and his three-man crew, Ed Pavek, Don Mullins and Irv Beltrand, not only repair and keep a routine check on refrigeration units in almost every University building, but they also work closely with outside contractors to make sure that new equipment meets all specifications when it is installed.

A morning spent in the refrigeration engineers' shop up on fourth floor of the Minneapolis campus Storehouse is a little bit like eavesdropping at a hospital call desk. "Can somebody come and look at the blood bank refrigerator? It's on the blink." "The compressor in my research lab is going pocketa-pocketa. Can you



Nine miles of one-inch steel pipe encased in concrete are part of the Williams Arena ice-freezing mechanism. Don Veara supervises the equipment.

fix it today?" The crew never knows how many jobs it will attend to during the course of a day, but chances are there'll be plenty of variety.

All kinds of jobs, large and small, find their way to the refrigeration mechanics' assignment sheets. Eustice amphitheater, long the bane of perspiring medical students and lecturers, last summer got the air conditioning treatment and is now comfortable even on the hottest day. Peters Hall, new animal-husbandry building on the St. Paul campus, has nine research rooms with temperatures variable from 65 degrees above zero to 40 below. Coffman Memorial Union has immense refrigeration units in the kitchen and lunch rooms. Millard Hall's experimental surgery department is air-conditioned, as are

the U hospital's psychiatric ward, operating rooms, physio-therapy and x-ray departments. In the Botany and Zoology buildings are conditioned rooms whose temperatures must be kept to within one-tenth of a degree.

All the equipment for these special rooms must be well taken care of, for the success or failure of a scientific project could depend on whether or not a refrigeration compressor was working properly. Veara, Beltrand, Mullins and Pavek take a conscientious interest in every job they're called on, checking and double-checking to see that the installation is complete or the trouble has been eliminated.

Veara came to the University in 1941 and was alone on the job until Ed Pavek joined him in 1943. He

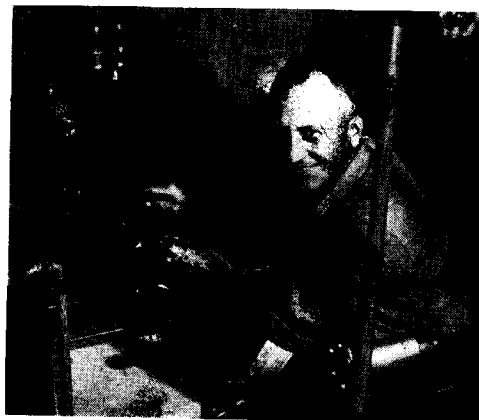
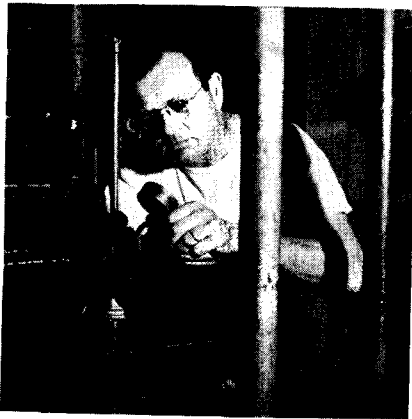
went into refrigeration in 1929, was a meat cutter before that.

"All our work is closely tied up with the other trades," says Don. "First, the cement man lays the foundation, then the electricians put in the wiring. After the plumbers get through installing the pipes we put in the refrigeration units. It's a cooperative business. You can't get much done without the other fellow."

Veara's pet project is the ice rink, which is controlled by two large roomfuls of gigantic equipment below the ice floor. Veara knows every piece of it like the palm of his hand — and has to, for it's quite a trick to keep the machines freezing ice fast enough to offset melting caused by 60-degree temperatures in the arena. Near tragedy almost resulted during the first hockey game in the new rink last spring when the ice started melting faster than it froze and the skaters were uneasily gliding along in puddles of water. "I really sweat blood until I found out what the trouble was," recalls Veara. "It hasn't happened again since, but I've got my fingers crossed."

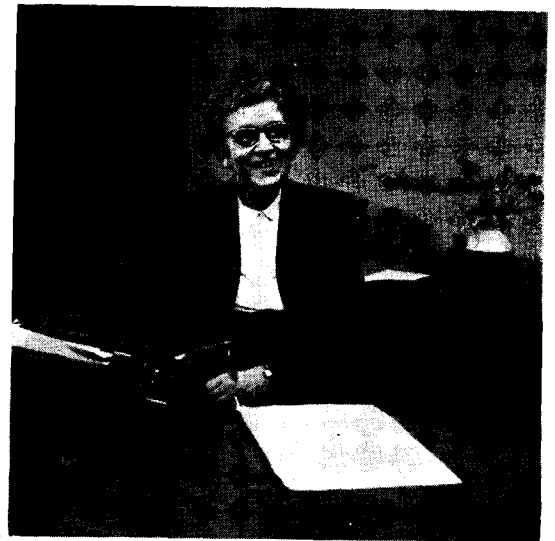
Don Mullins repairs refrigeration unit in U hospital blood bank ice box while Dr. Warren Hamilton takes out blood for a patient in surgery.

Left: Irv Beltrand looks over the large cooling unit in the statistics and tabulating room of Admissions and Records in Ad building's sub basement. Right: Ed Pavek works on equipment in the Botany greenhouse, U Farm.





Theodore Hornberger and Henry Nash Smith of the English department have each contributed an essay to *The American Writer and the European Tradition*. This new volume of literary studies containing 12 critical essays was published by the University Press.

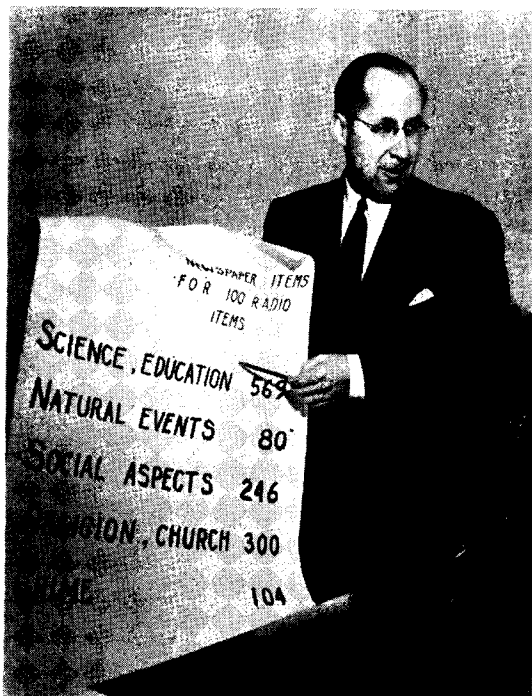


Laura Lockwood, senior secretary, has been with the School of Mines for 31 years. She and five professors emeritus of the School were honored recently at an alumni reunion.

U STAFF MEMBERS

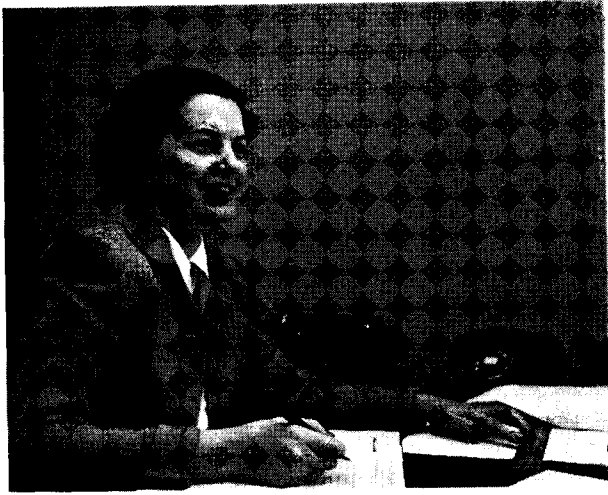
YOU S

On the job as director of the research division of the School of Journalism is Charles E. Swanson, who spent a busy summer traveling and lecturing on the work of the division. He holds a chart comparing radio and newspaper coverage of different types of news in an Iowa town.

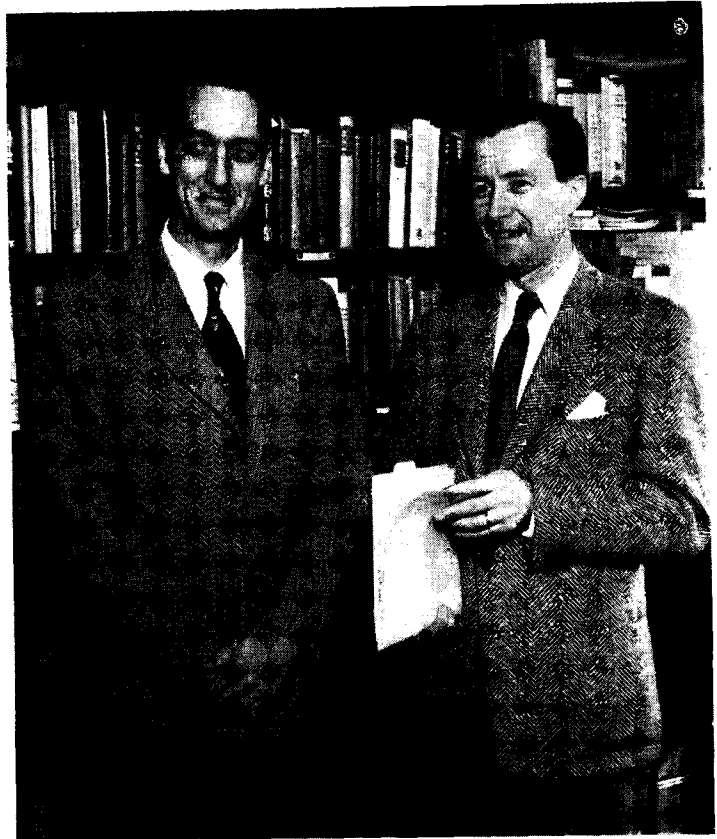


U. S. Department of Agriculture superior service awards were given in Washington last May to Cora Cooke, state extension poultry specialist, and Harold Pederson, Hennepin county agricultural agent.





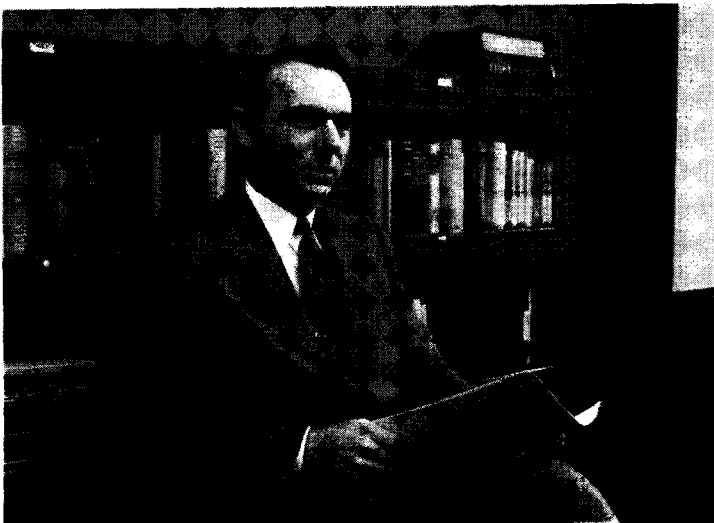
A colorful office in Engineering is campus headquarters for Anne Puzak, secretary to IT's Dean Spilhaus.



Willis E. Dugan, Education, and C. Gilbert Wrenn, Educational Psychology, collaborated on *Guidance Procedures in High Schools*, published recently by the University Press.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

Lee S. Whitson, Mechanical Engineering, was "imported" by the ECA-supported Federation of Norwegian Industries last summer. He helped conduct a three-week training program for Norwegian industrialists designed to speed Norway's economic recovery.



In Ireland for a year as chief of the ECA Mission in charge of Marshall Plan aid is Paul E. Miller, director of the U's agricultural extension service.

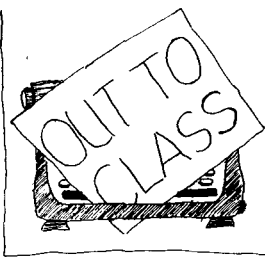


U STAFF PAGE *At the U, Go to School!*

Continuing your education is not only enjoyable and stimulating in itself but may mean promotions on your job if you keep Civil Service informed of new skills and qualifications. More and more CS staffers are taking advantage of their opportunity to continue school, either through Regents' Scholarships, graduate privileges, or by paying their own tuition fees. Records show that more staff members took courses in the last two years than in any preceding period. Glance below for information on how to qualify and apply.

Regents' Scholarships . . .

Sixty Regents' Scholarships are given each year to Minneapolis and St. Paul campus staffers, and two to Duluth members. Each is for one quarter, but it's possible to get as many as three consecutively. They are open to all full-time Civil Service staff members for a maximum of six credits of undergraduate course work. No tuition required, and you need not make up working time missed.



HOW TO APPLY

Get application blank in office of Civil Service Personnel, Room 14 Administration. (Watch for notices in Daily one month before beginning of quarter. Application deadline for next quarter is December 8.) Fill out form and turn it over to your department head for approval. It must then be approved by your dean or administrative officer and the Civil Service director. Scholarships are awarded on basis of relation of the course to your work, your employment record, and other considerations. If given a scholarship, register for course in the regular way, bringing letter of approval to Admissions and Records; your fee statement is then stamped "tuition free."

Graduate Work . . .



You can take six credits of graduate work a quarter, tuition-free, if you already have a college degree and are eligible for admission to Graduate School. If you cannot secure admission but must register temporarily as an Adult Special you can still take graduate work, tuition free, under these

privileges. You must make up hours you miss or take a deduction in pay.

TUITION FREE

If your department head approves your taking graduate work he sends a letter (two copies) through your dean or administrative officer to the Civil Service Personnel director. Letter should include your name and job, the course you want to take, number of credits and hours, how course relates to your job, how you will make up working time missed. If the application is approved you register in the regular way, taking letter with you to Admissions and Records for tuition exemption.

On Your Own . . .

Full-time staff members can sometimes get permission to take courses at their own expense during working hours, by making up the time missed. All requests should be approved by department head, dean or administrative officer, and Civil Service Personnel director. If you don't want to take time from work you might consider evening courses in Extension. They are open to anyone, meet once a week



DAY SCHOOL, NIGHT SCHOOL

in two-hour periods for 17 weeks, cost \$5 per credit. Credits earned may be used toward an Extension certificate or a University degree. Next semester's registration begins Jan. 29. . . . In correspondence courses you can register at any time and finish at your own pace. Fee is about \$15. You do written assignments by mail and appear only for examinations. For information about both evening and correspondence courses, visit or call the Extension division in Nicholson Hall, Minneapolis campus.



Time for Singing

A 60-VOICE CHORUS, whose members not long ago probably felt more at home on a tractor or behind a sewing machine than on a concert stage, made an outstanding appearance last month at a Convocation program in Northrop Auditorium. Most of the singers are students of agriculture and home economics who, for the most part, have had little or no previous training in music—yet they turn out an inspiring performance, for two reasons: their love of singing, and their expert direction under Earl V. Rymer, instructor in music.

Rymer, who has been directing the group since 1946, has a very strong personal feeling for his St. Paul Campus Chorus. He puts it this way: "It's the University's obligation to cater not only to those with exceptional musical talent, but also to encourage those who want to be in a chorus simply for the joy of singing.

These are the students we're after, and if they've got good voices, so much the better.

"Our purpose is not to train folks for the Met," he continues, "but just to give them a chance to sing together. Personally, I'm a sucker for anybody who has the kind of enthusiasm for singing that brings him out to practice every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, whether he's a monotone or a potential Ezio Pinza."

When Rymer took it over in '46 the chorus was composed of 12 girls. Growth has been steady, and the chorus has had as many as 90 members, though the average number is about 75. Rehearsals are held in the Horticulture building where, says Rymer, "if we get too tired of singing we can always think of nature." The chorus is open to all students for credit, by permission of the instructor.

Not all of the choristers are musi-



Earl Rymer and chorus

cally inexperienced, says Rymer. Some are students who haven't enough time to sing in the University chorus; others have sung in school and church choirs before coming to the U. Rymer says he has had as many as six monotones in the group at once. "But they do very well when placed next to a strong voice which they can follow," he adds, "and anyway, their enthusiasm for singing is the main prerequisite. If it's apparent the student has no real desire to sing, I ask him to cancel out."

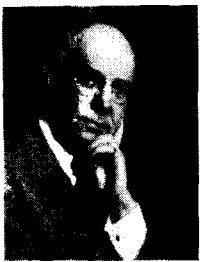
Rymer has been an instructor at the University since 1945, coming from his home town, Superior, Wis., where he taught piano, organ, and theory. He received his training at the Juilliard Graduate School of Music, Superior State Teachers College and the University.

The Religion in Life convocation last month was the chorus' first public appearance this year. A program of Christmas music will be presented by the chorus in Coffey Hall auditorium at 8 p.m. December 13.



St. Paul Campus Chorus, photographed at its first performance of the year, the November 16 convocation.

Mayo Foundation Members Get Nobel Prize



Dr. Kendall

Two members of the Mayo Foundation of the University's Graduate School, Drs. Edward C. Kendall and Philip S. Hench, have been named recipients of the coveted Nobel Prize in medicine for 1950. The award, which was announced October 26, was shared by a Swiss chemist, Dr. Tadeusz Richstein.

The award recognizes the work of Drs. Kendall and Hench on two hormones—cortisone and ACTH—which have brought promise of relief to millions suffering from rheumatoid arthritis. Their work has opened up a new field of medicine, one of the most important of the century.

The joint Nobel Prize award places the names of these men on a roster of scientific greats that includes Roentgen (x-ray), Marconi (radio), Einstein (theoretical physics), Curie (radium) and Sir Alexander Fleming (penicillin).

Dr. Kendall came to the Mayo Clinic as head of the section on biochemistry in 1914 and has been head of the laboratory of biochemistry there since 1945. He is a professor of physiologic chemistry in the Mayo Foundation, which is part of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota. Prior to his work with

cortisone, Dr. Kendall had isolated the active constituent of the thyroid gland, had crystallized glutathione and established its chemical nature. In 1945 he received the Squibb award for outstanding research in endocrinology.



Dr. Hench

Dr. Hench entered the Mayo Foundation as a fellow in medicine in 1921. He is now head of a section in medicine at the Clinic and professor in the Foundation.

The two scientists introduced cortisone before the weekly staff meeting in April, 1949, in a short report that represented more than a decade of intensive work. Within two years the pair received three top awards for their work—the \$1,000 Lasker award for administrative and scientific achievement, from the American Public Health Association; an award from the New York chapter of the American Newspaper guild; the \$5,000 Passano Foundation award conferred at the meeting of the American Medical Association last June.

The Nobel prize money totaling \$31,715 will be divided among Drs. Hench, Kendall and Richstein. It will be presented to them personally December 10 in Stockholm.

5 Geology Professors Attend Washington Meet

Five members of the Geology department attended the annual convention of the Geological Society of America in Washington, D.C., last month.

They are Professors G. A. Thiel, John W. Gruner, W. C. Bell, S. S. Goldich, and H. E. Wright.

Katharine J. Densford, director of the School of Nursing, spoke in Salvador, Brazil, December 3.

Morrill Heads Delegation To Land-Grant Conference

Headed by President J. L. Morrill, a delegation of 20 University staff members attended the 64th annual convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in Washington, D. C., last month.

The University representatives were among more than 300 of the nation's leading educators who assembled to discuss the education and research problems of land-grant institutions.

4 New Books Issued By U Faculty Members

Five books, written and edited by University of Minnesota faculty members, have been issued by the Burgess Publishing Company in Minneapolis.

A World Statistical Survey of Commercial Production: A Geographic Source Book by John C. Weaver, professor of geography, and Fred E. Lukemann, geography teaching assistant, contains numerous statistical tables and 14 outline maps to be completed by students.

Dr. C. D. Creevy, professor of surgery and head of the Urology division, University Medical School, is author of *An Outline of Urology*, which describes various diseases of the urogenital and urinary tract.

Religion in the State University: An Initial Exploration is a collection of papers read at a nation-wide conference, held at the University in 1949, on religion's role in a university program. The book is edited by Professor Henry E. Allen, coordinator of students' religious activities.

The fourth new book is *City Planning: A Selection of Readings in its Theory and Practice*, edited by Theodore Caplow, assistant professor of sociology.

A revised edition of *Experimental Physiology* by Maurice Visscher, Nathan Lifson, and E. B. Brown, of the Physiology department, was also issued recently by Burgess.

Warrent Officer Kermit G. Cederberg, on the Army ROTC faculty at the U since August 1947, recently left for his now assignment at the artillery school staff, Fort Sill, Okla.

The University ROTC staff gave Mr. Cederberg a farewell party at the Fort Snelling Officers' club.

While on duty here, Mr. Cederberg was assistant professor of military science and tactics on artillery ordnance. He was also master pilot of the transportation corps "J" boat which is used for navigation instruction.

C. L. Cole Takes Grand Rapids Post

Clarence L. Cole of Romeo, Mich., has been named superintendent of the University's North Central School of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station at Grand Rapids. Cole, who was on the North Central staff during 1929-1938, succeeds Donald L. Dailey, superintendent since 1941.

Dean Blegen Announces Research Fellowships

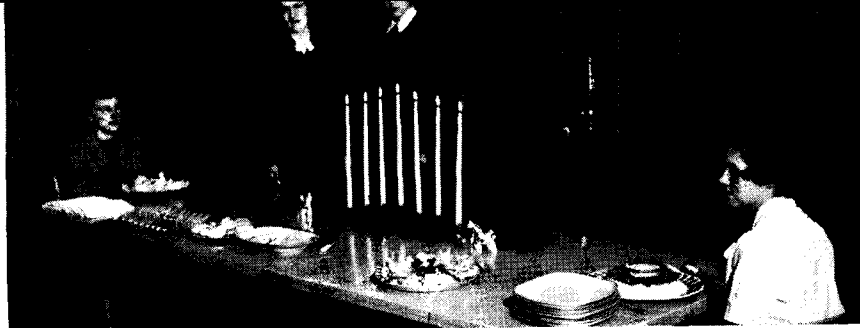
A limited number of special research fellowships to regular faculty members, allowing them to devote full time to research or writing projects for a summer term, will be available again next summer, Dean Theodore C. Blegen has announced. Applications are due in Dean Blegen's office before December 11. It is pointed out that fellowships are not awarded for completion of doctoral theses or the preparation of textbooks.

Old Pictures

are needed by University Press for publication in James Gray's 100-year history of the University, to be issued in May. If you have any interesting old photographs of the University and University activities, please notify the Archives department, Main Library, Extension 6826.

Ralph D. Casey, School of Journalism director, spoke last month at the National Conference of Editorial Writers in Des Moines, Ia. Edwin Emery, associate professor of journalism, accompanied him.

Professor Mitchell V. Charnley directed a panel discussion on research methods and studies at the annual convention of the National Association of Radio News Directors in Chicago November 16. William P. Jensen, instructor, also attended the meeting.



Standing behind the student-decorated buffet table are Gertrude Esteros, head of Related Arts, and Lois Lund, instructor in foods.

Christmas Decorations Tie In With Related Arts Program

A pretty Christmas centerpiece of candles, pine boughs and painted wooden horses stood on the large buffet table in the Fireplace Room of the Home Economics building, St. Paul campus. Back in the kitchen, students were preparing a dinner, later to be enjoyed by the whole class, as a regular lab project for their course in food management. The Christmas decorations, though only a routine exercise in good table arrangement, gave a festive air to the classroom project.

Such things as centerpieces and attractive table furnishings were not considered very important in the "domestic science" courses of 37 years ago. But today, thanks to the work of the Misses Harriet and Vetta Goldstein (now retired) and succeeding staff members, a required course in Related Arts teaches every home economics student how art can enrich people's lives in very practical ways.

Julliette Myren, Cynthia Bookbinder, Gertrude Esteros and Neva Petersen are of the Related Arts staff. Another member, Helen Ludwig, is not shown.

"We try to relate material to the whole home economics curriculum," says Gertrude Esteros, head of Related Arts. "In meal preparation, for example, some member of our staff spends one lab period each quarter discussing table decorations.

"Home planning and furnishing is another area in which Related Arts has an important role," she continues. "We have two rooms of furniture which students arrange as part of their class work. We also have a wide variety of pictures for experiments in home decorating. We try to teach the principles of art and good taste from the viewpoint of the homemaker—the non-art specialist.

The textbook used in Related Arts is *Art in Everyday Life*, written by the Goldstein sisters 25 years ago. At that time it was the only book of its kind, and it's still the biggest seller in the Farm campus bookstore, having run through three editions and 11 printings.



**"From corner cupboards
to Pecos Bill . . ."**

FOLKLORE is her Hobby

"K NOW any ghost stories?"

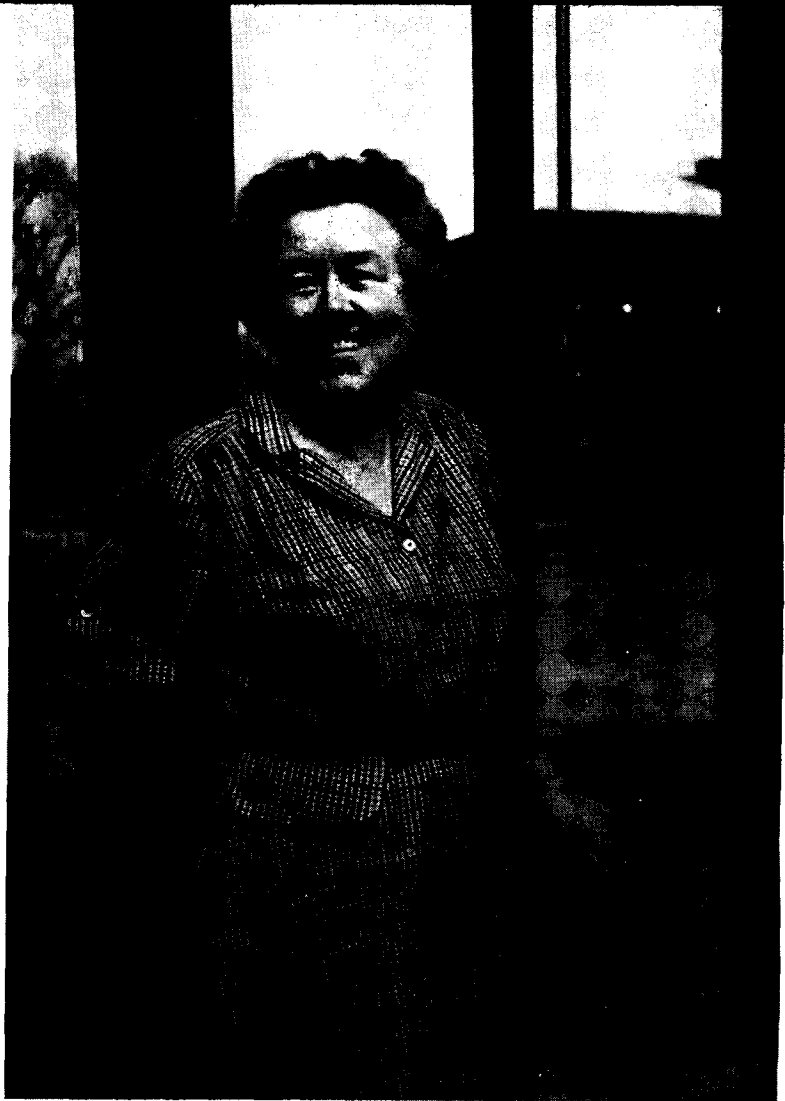
This completely unorthodox question was the first thing Louise Olsen asked when we came to talk to her. Miss Olsen is secretary and mainstay of the History office, recently moved to its shiny new quarters in Ford Hall.

It all began when we asked her about the Folk Arts Foundation. We had heard that some members of the History department were connected with it. Just what was it, we wanted to know. Who belonged? What did it do?

"The Foundation is a local group that draws its membership from the faculties of the U, of Carleton, and St. Olaf, from businessmen and housewives and people like me," Miss Olsen said. Professors A. C. Krey and Philip D. Jordan of the University History department are also active.

The Foundation has two general membership meetings a year to which it invites qualified speakers. A Norwegian menu—lutefisk, of course—was the order of the day at its dinner meeting last year. This year the menu will be Czechoslovakian, says Miss Olsen.

Anyone who's interested can join the organization; meeting notices are generally published in the local newspapers. *The North Star News*, the Foundation's newsletter, also keeps members posted on meetings and on the latest developments in folk arts.



Louise P. Olsen

JUST what is folk arts?

"Why, it's everything from corner cupboards to journals and diaries," Miss Olsen said. "Pecos Bill and Johnny Appleseed and all the rest."

Miss Olsen, who has curly gray hair and a brusque manner belied by a friendly smile, has been secretary in the department since 1946. She's had a long list of jobs before that, mostly in her home state, South Dakota. "A rolling stone acquires a polish," she quipped, "but not much moss!"

Her interest in collecting folklore dates from her work here at the U. "It began actively," she says, "on a train coming from Kansas City to St. Paul. I started talking to the woman next to me, a German widow who was a Roman Catholic and a Townsendite. To make conversation I asked, 'Do you believe in signs?'

Did she! She told me the most wonderful stories about the omens she and her family had received predicting the deaths of friends and relatives. Fortunately I had my shorthand notebook with me and I took it all down, word for word." The result? The story was printed several months later in *Western Folklore*.

"Then one Saturday I helped a Chinese student I knew edit a book report. In return for the favor," Miss Olsen said rather slyly, "she told me a charming Chinese ghost story.

"There's no end to the possibilities of this research. . . . Why, sometimes when I'm downtown shopping I'll say to the salesgirl, as a feeler, in Norwegian, "I don't like this dress." If she understands me, I know that she's of Scandinavian descent and that I may be on the track of another yarn."

Continued on page 18

The Minnesotan

Salary Increases for U Staff Included in Legislative Request

The regents of the University have filed with the budget commissioner of the State of Minnesota the University's legislative request for the biennium 1951-1953. The leaflet describing this request, *Needs for the Biennium 1951-1953*, will soon be distributed to all staff members.

The leaflet lists in detail the amounts of money being requested from the legislature for University maintenance (including staff salaries), research, building, and all other needs.

Since all staff members clearly have a definite stake in this request and the consideration it will receive from the legislature, it is hoped that they will read the leaflet carefully when it is issued in order to become thoroughly familiar with the University's financial needs.

Included in the request, which will be presented to the legislature by President Morrill early next year, are salary increases for all academic and civil service staff members at the University. The regents have requested an annual increase of \$688,666 to be used for increasing present academic salaries. Also, the regents have requested \$344,031 each year of the biennium for salary increases for all civil service staff members. Each figure represents approximately the same percentage increase over present payroll figures.

The regents propose that a portion of the additional funds requested to increase academic staff salaries be used for "across the board" cost of living adjustments; the balance, according to the plans of the regents, will be used for merit increases, to be made upon the recommendation

of the deans and department heads.

All civil service staff members, under the regents' plan, will receive a one-step cost of living adjustment starting at the beginning of the coming biennium, July 1, 1951. This amounts to a total of \$157,680 per year. In addition to this, the one-step merit increase provided for under both state and University civil service rules will be granted to those not yet at the top of their classifications. This amounts to \$160,875 each year of the biennium.

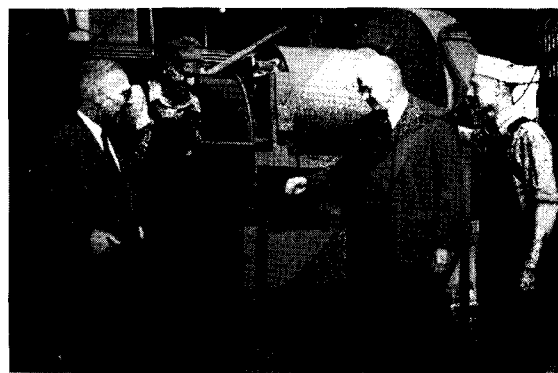
A wage rate survey is now being conducted by the Public Administration Service of Chicago. This survey, as have others conducted in the past, will show comparisons between University rates and other public and private wage rates. The survey will not be completed until January, and the results, whatever they may be, are not reflected in the pending legislative requests. If the survey indicates that wage rates at the University are out of line, the regents will probably make an additional request for funds to the legislature later on.

Also included in the legislative request, which has already been filed, are limited sums to be used for some reclassifications of existing civil service positions. A smaller amount is being requested for extra merit increases to be given to especially deserving civil service staff members. Details are described in the leaflet, *Needs*.

Considering the important stake all staff members have in the outcome, all will wish President Morrill and his associates special success in the presentation of the regents' request to the legislature.

School of Mines Holds Reunion, Open House

The School of Mines and Metallurgy had its first alumni reunion October 27 and 28, with some 400 graduates and their wives attending the Centennial event. Some features of the program were a pilot plant demonstration, showing the concentration processing of taconite; an open house; and a reunion banquet honoring five professors emeritus: L. B. Pease, E. H. Comstock, W. H. Parker, E. M. Lambert and F. F. Grout. Laura Lockwood, veteran senior secretary in Mines and Metallurgy, was also honored.



Snapped at the Experiment Station open house are E. W. Davis, director; A. W. Wagner, mechanic; H. H. Wade, assistant director; and C. H. Nelson, mechanic.

Iron Face, a book relating the adventures of Jack Frazer, half-breed Sioux Indian warrior, scout and hunter, edited by Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the Graduate School and Sarah A. Davidson of St. Paul, was published November 15 by the Caxton Club of Chicago.

The book presents the American Indian from the Indian's point of view. Frazer's narrative was taken down from his own lips in the 1850's by Henry Hastings Sibley, first governor of Minnesota and long-time regent of the University.

Although printed serially during the 1860's in a St. Paul newspaper, the story has never appeared in book form until now.

Centennial Film

Continued from page 5

matched with the work-print for visual effects—fades, dissolves, etc., and all three sound tracks—narration and dialogue, music, and sound effects—were coordinated into one synchronous track. Winston Bergsman of Audio-Visual's production department was in charge of all sound recordings, and Bill Knoll, also of AV, supervised the laboratory processing.

And how much did all this cost, we asked.

"About \$15,000," said Stallings. "The basic cost is labor. Films and equipment, even lab work, are a very small proportion of the total cost. Most of it is just putting in hours and hours and hours of time."

The 10,000 feet of film shot was cut to about 1,170, which amounts to 32 minutes of running-time. The finished film should be released early this month. Copies will be placed in the film library and will be available for free distribution to civic and state groups, county agents, and many others.

University staff members will have a chance to preview the picture in a few weeks. Notice of the showing will appear in the Daily Bulletin.

Thomas Schmid, Swiss architect, was last month appointed visiting lecturer in the School of Architecture for the winter and spring quar-

Folklore is her Hobby

Continued from page 16

Miss Olsen has had articles printed in *The Historian*, *The Journal of American Folklore*, *Western Folklore* and *Hoosier Folklore*. She takes her work so seriously that she got a Master's degree in history last summer, including nine credits in folklore.

"Folklore is different from formal history which deals with the big things—with wars and treaties and important people," said Miss Olsen. "What folklorists try to do is to fill in the gaps and chinks, give some idea of what the ordinary man who knew nothing about, say, Robert E. Lee, was thinking and doing back in 1861.

"People, especially people with first-generation American parents, really ought to find out from them everything they can—when they came over and why, what boat brought them, why they settled where they did, how they chose their names," she continued.

"My father, for instance, had the choice of calling himself Peter Olsen Tretrud or Peter Olsen Haugaas. He decided against both of them and kept it just plain Peter Olsen, thank goodness!"

A graduate of Technische Hochschule in Zurich, Schmid has practiced in Zurich and Glarus, Switzerland, the last two years.



Examining taconite pellets at the Mines Experiment Station open house are F. F. Grout, professor emeritus of geology; E. W. Davis, director of the station; and alumni C. S. Heidel, O. A. Sundness and Guy N. Bjorge.

QUIZ ANSWERS

Questions on Page 2

1. b. Thanks to these "cones of silence" suspended from Audio-Visual's sound stage in the Armory, extraneous noise on the set is deadened. The cones, made of sound-absorbent wood-pulp fiber, absorb the sound waves that hit them as the actors speak into the mikes below, and in this way, they prevent echoes from bouncing back to the set. They also lessen the sound from trucks rumbling by outside the Armory.

2. c. When Guy Stanton Ford, former president of the U, was dean of the Graduate School in 1929, he and a committee began work on the Northrop inscription. The inscription that would occupy a central position on the Minneapolis campus' dominant building should not be a eulogy of Cyrus Northrop, the committee felt, but rather a statement of the University's ideals. At first they considered using the words of St. Paul in Phillipians, IV, 8: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest . . . think on these things." But after some disagreement this text was set aside, and Dr. Ford drafted an inscription that he hoped was "an impersonal and vigorous statement of the purposes of a university and a dedication of the university in the future to those purposes." After some revision, the inscription in its final form was approved by the Board of Regents in May, 1936.

3. a. The wing of University Hospitals in the background, right, may have tipped you off that this is the Variety Club Heart Hospital on the Minneapolis campus, which will be dedicated soon.

4. c. It's even older than the sign says. On the basis of radiation disintegration studies, the rock has been shown to be older than was believed when it was first brought here. This 2-million-year-old rock is as old as any known to geologists, almost as old as the earth itself.

"The rational road is the only road to survival"

Dr. Morrill Addresses National Grange

Editor's note: "A Better Job for a Better Day" was the subject of President Morrill's November 22 address to members of the National Grange, convening in Minneapolis. A condensation of the speech follows.

A great farm organization and an institution of learning both owe their beginnings to the same fundamental instinct: man's desire to make some sense out of the strange and baffling, and now rather terrifying, world which surrounds him — to use understanding for the assurance of a better life.

Oliver Hudson Kelley, revered Father of the National Grange, wrote that the chief purpose of the new national farm fraternity was "to educate and elevate the American farmer."

Here in Minnesota we have taken those words to heart. The combined efforts of the various farm organizations of the state and of the University have gone a long way toward accomplishing that education and elevation.

But we need still more understanding, as fellow-citizens of this nation, and the world. We need some specialists on Survival — our physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual survival.

Last summer I watched for the first time the Security Council meetings on television. It was late August; the Russian Malik in the chair. I kept on looking and listening — fascinated by the crazy-quilt of motions and votes; the cold and calculated misrepresentation; the tortured and twisted meaning of the very words which evoke in our American hearts the most generous and humane response: "peace," "democracy", and "freedom."

It was an exasperating nightmare — nearly three hours of it. And then I thought: "How many American soldiers have been killed or maimed during those same three hours in that other nightmare in Korea?"

We have all known these feelings of helplessness and frustration, and the reaction of blind anger — these two enemies of any rational survival.

Sometimes we try to escape, out of fear and despair, down these twin alleys of irrationality. We turn for comfort to our specialties, "our responsibility to our own work." We say, "Obviously I am not qualified to deal with foreign policy, or the Cold War, or the larger decisions of national affairs. So let me stick to my own job — teaching or farming or something else — and let those better qualified or governmentally responsible do the thinking."

But you can't do that in a democracy. The citizen of a democracy, as Norman Angell has said, must manage civilization in his spare time!

In the Middle Ages men were divided roughly, except for the churchmen, into three groups: those who ruled,

those who fought, and those who worked. Still farther back, Plato, in *The Republic*, also divided the ideal society into three classes: the philosopher-king, who did the thinking; the guardians, who fought; and the artisans, who provided the material goods.

But the idea of democracy was conceived likewise in ancient Greece, and on the other side of the political fence were the followers of Pericles. Contrary to Plato, they believed that *every* citizen, regardless of his calling, had an obligation to society which consisted in taking a direct and personal part in the governing of the state.

For more than 2,000 years we have groped through the rise and decline of kings, barbarian conquest, feudal slavery, dictators — to find our way back finally to the simple truth of Greek democracy.

Today we "citizen-rulers" must share responsibility for decisions which may determine the destiny of the world. To deserve democracy requires that. We can't dodge the need of a better job for a better day. It is the job of making democracy work.

The National Grange, representative of farm folk the nation over, is working at that job, for I read in our newspapers of your discussions of issues and problems far transcending agriculture; the issues and problems of intelligent citizenship.

I believe that universities, too, are challenged as never before to help do a better job for a better day. They can propose no pat answers to the problem of survival. But intelligently to ask a question is half to answer it; and universities can help point up the questions.

The university can help to make young people, and all the rest of us, aware of our responsibilities — not merely as doctors to our patients, or lawyers to our clients, but as citizens to our country.

The university can provide an area of studied detachment where all problems and all possible solutions can be freely considered and discussed. And beneath all the clash of debate, there is the aim of ultimate and reasonable agreement.

But the times are tense, and it has become more and more difficult to maintain and encourage — not only in higher education but in the national political scene — the method of rational discussion so essential to the working-out of the democratic process.

Facing together the problem of survival, in these days of honest anxiety and of the apprehension that breeds suspicion of almost anyone who disagrees, there is more need than ever of that spirit of friendship and understanding on which the National Grange was founded.

Democracy is like the Grange and universities. It never claims to know all the answers. But it provides the best process of finding them. The rational road is the hard road — but it is the open road, and the only road, I deeply believe, to freedom and survival.

DECEMBER 1 TO JANUARY 15

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

Centennial Year

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.)

- Dec. 1—Dame Myra Hess, Pianist.
Dec. 8—Tosy Spivakovsky, Violinist.
Dec. 15—Lorne Munroe, new First 'Cellist, and Rafael Druian, Violinist.
Dec. 22—Byron Janis, Pianist.
Dec. 29—Fritz Busch, Guest Conductor.
Jan. 5—Vladimir Golschmann, Guest Conductor.
Jan. 12—Jascha Heifetz, Violinist.

CONCERTS: TWILIGHT CONCERTS

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:30 p.m.)

- Dec. 3—Adyline Johnson, contralto.

SPECIAL CONCERTS

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Dec. 7—Dmitri Markevitch, 'Cellist. 3:00 p.m.

CONVOICATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium, 11 a.m.)

- Dec. 7—Col. Homer F. Kellems, "Embattled Korea" (colored motion picture).
Jan. 11—George Freedley, drama critic, "Two Seats on the Aisle."

COMMENCEMENT

(Northrop Auditorium, 8 p.m.)

- Dec. 21—Speaker: William P. Tolley, Chancellor, Syracuse University.

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- Dec. 4-Jan. 2—Albright Art School Students' Exhibition.
Dec. 5-Jan. 26—Walter Rosenblum, Photography.
Dec. 6-Jan. 19—American Print Competition.
Dec. 12-Jan. 7—Cameron Booth, Visiting Artist.
Jan. 3-Feb. 2—Telberg-von Teleheim, Photography.
Jan. 10-Jan. 24—Museum of Modern Art Leading Photographer: Lisette Model.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Dec. 1, 2, 4-9, 8:30 p.m., Dec. 10, 4:00 p.m.—"A Phoenix too Frequent" by Christopher Fry and "A Door Must be Either Open or Shut" by Alfred de Musset.

FOREIGN FILM SERIES

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:00 and 8:00 p.m.)

- Dec. 6—"Blanche Fury." British film.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

(Station KUOM)

A Long Life . . . real life case-histories are features of this series on preventive medicine. Tuesdays at 1:00 p.m.

Music for the Asking . . . a classical music request program. Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4:00 p.m.

Minneapolis Symphony Preview . . . for the first time radio listeners can hear the Minneapolis Symphony in actual rehearsal of their Friday night concerts. Fridays at 2:30 p.m.

New York Cooper Union Forum, starting January 1 . . . an outstanding series of forums devoted to ideas and their communication, featuring Charles Siepmann, Alistair Cooke, Llewellyn White, S. I. Hayakawa, Paul Lazarsfeld.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Basketball Games at Home, 8:00 p.m.)

- Dec. 2—Nebraska.
Dec. 9—Loyola.
Dec. 16—Pittsburgh.
Dec. 23—Oklahoma.
Jan. 8—Ohio State.
Jan. 13—Purdue.

(Hockey Games at Home, 8:30 p.m.)

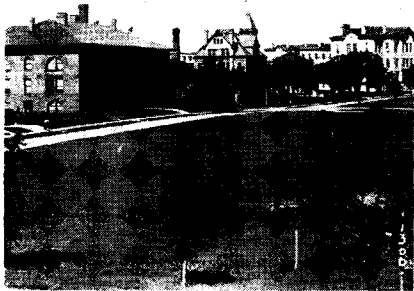
- Dec. 7, 8—Fort Williams.
Dec. 29, 30—Harvard.
Jan. 5, 6—Michigan.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



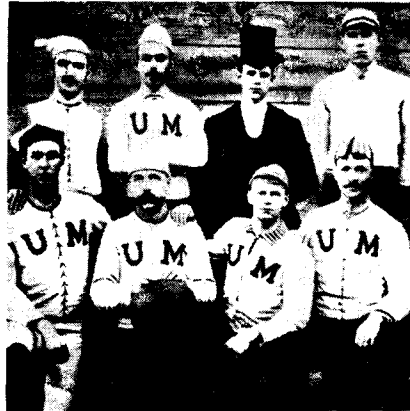
Know Your University QUIZ



1. This view of the campus when it was just one street must have been taken before 1904. What happened in that year to change the scene?
- Jones Hall was built.
 - Old Main burned.
 - Nicholson Hall was drastically altered.
 - The Center for Continuation Study was erected.



3. At this window sports fans bought tickets to the games in the days before athletics was an \$800,000 yearly enterprise at the U. Where is it?
- Where the Museum of Natural History now stands.
 - Near the tracks on 15th Ave. and 4th St.
 - Behind Pattee Hall.
 - South of the Armory.



2. These mustachioed stalwarts were members of the Minnesota football team of 1885. The U played its first football game in '82. Can you name the opposing team?
- Northfield-Carlton Farmers' Alliance Football Assn.
 - Hamline College.
 - Michigan.
 - Wisconsin.



4. These students walking across the Mall toward the Administration building in this 1925 photo seem to lack a proper background. What's missing?
- The Library.
 - Coffman Memorial Union.
 - Northrop Memorial Auditorium.
 - Johnston Hall.

In this issue . . .

MINNESOTA MID-CENTURY, KUOM's centennial documentary series, begins in February. For the behind-the-script story of how KUOM scoured the state for material, see pages 3-5.

HAROLD B. ALLEN of the English Department has traveled 15,000 miles in the Upper Midwest to find out how people say things. Read about his odd research on page 7.

PAINTING CHAIRS is more than a hobby for some people. Erick Berg does it all year 'round at the U paint shop. Story on page 9.

ICE-SKATING FANS: Page 13 tells you all about skating at Williams Arena and about genial rink manager Art Preusch.

MEDICAL SCHOOL'S REGIONAL SEMINAR program sends faculty men all over the state to keep country doctors up-to-date on medical developments. Page 14.

On the cover . . .

The weary expression on R. J. Olson's face could be seen on lots of Minnesotans last month as they dug their way out of unrelenting snowfalls. Olson, who works with the Minneapolis campus snow removal crew, was snapped by the *Minnesotan* editor as he cleared the sidewalk in front of Johnston Hall. More pictures of U "snow men" on page 6.

THE MINNESOTAN

Volume IV No. 4

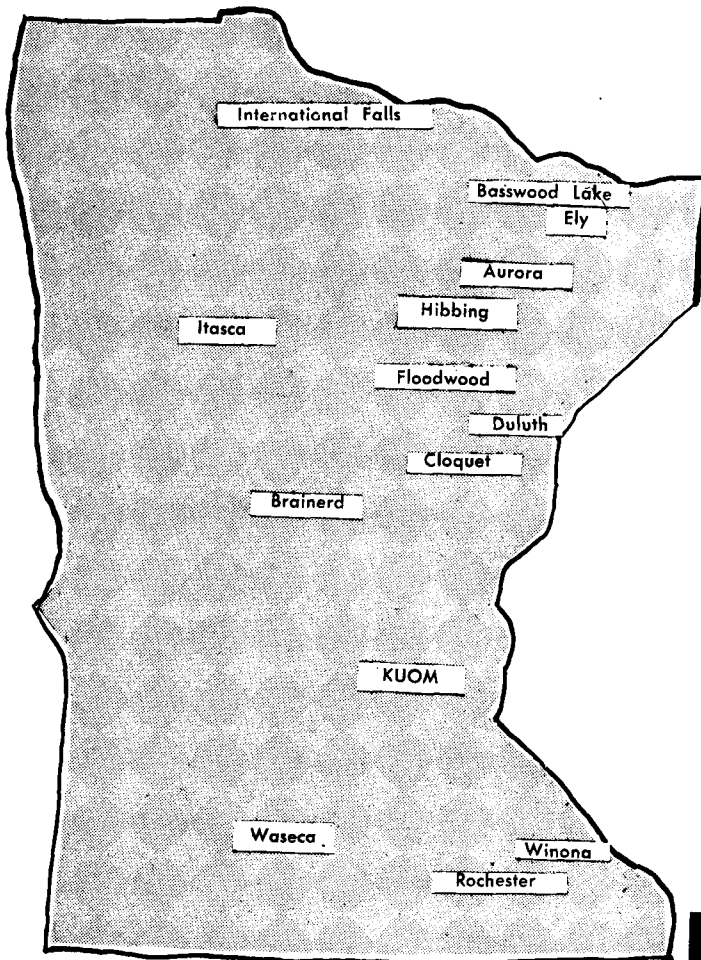
The *Minnesotan* is published monthly during the academic year, October through May, by the Department of University Relations, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn. Copies are mailed free to University staff members. Subscription rates for those not on the staff are \$2 a year, 25 cents a copy. Photographs, unless otherwise credited, were taken by members of the University Photographic Laboratory.

Application for entry as second-class matter is pending.

Copies of this issue are on sale at Coffman Memorial Union Bookstore.

*KUOM covered the state
for its new series*

MINNESOTA MID-CENTURY



(Above) KUOM teams hit all these places in their hunt for material for the "Minnesota Mid-Century" series, KUOM's contribution to the U's Centennial.

(Right) Last step in a show's production is studio rehearsal in which tape recordings made all over the state are supplemented by live actors. Narrators Arnold Weisman and Bob Boyle rehearse the taconite show while director Northrop Dawson, Jr., studio engineer Phil MacTaggart and assistant director David Gaines supervise from control room.

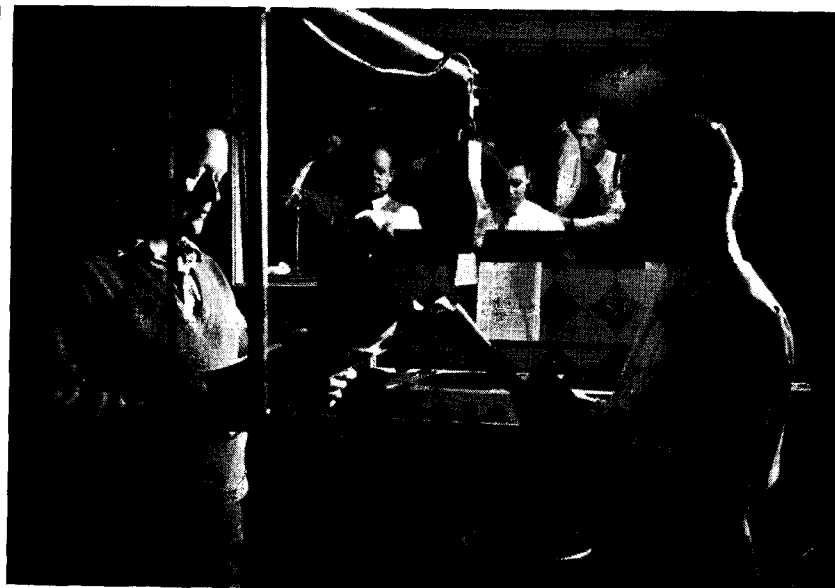
YOU'LL be hearing KUOM's big new series of Centennial documentaries for ear — "Minnesota Mid-Century" — Saturdays at five, come February. Let Northrop Dawson, Jr., KUOM's program director, tell you about it:

"From the beginning we conceived the series as a report to the people of the state on the areas in which Minnesota leads the nation at mid-century — mental health, milling, taconite, dairying, etc. In each of our 13 broadcasts we will show the major role the U has played in working with state, federal and private agencies in the development of Minnesota's industry and social welfare.

"To show this," Dawson continues, "we have done something quite unusual in radio journalism. We have sent special KUOM production teams — supervisor, writer, and technician — all over the state to record on-the-spot the actual words of the farmers, professors, doctors, miners, and scientists who are making significant contributions to Minnesota life. It's the biggest thing KUOM's ever tackled."

William Connell, now in the Navy, supervised the series. Scripts were written by Irving Deere, Harry R. Johnson, Mayo Simon and Saul Wernick. Dawson and David Gaines directed the shows.

A young sound-engineer at KUOM, Larry Larson, went on all the trips. For the high spots of the trips in Larry's own words, turn the page. >—————>





Larry Larson talking... "The whole

come a forest fire when it was raining buckets outside?

OUR mining script was one of the most exciting to cover. It began early in May when we interviewed in Duluth the general manager of Pickands-Mather, a company that is pioneering in taconite research and production. In Minneapolis we did more spadework on the show by talking with Professor E. W. Davis, director of the U's Mines Experiment Station and supervisor of its taconite research. It was largely through him that we got permission to go into the mines.

Later in June it was back to the Mesabi range, to Hibbing, where the ground is all purple or brown or reddish. We went into the huge Hull-Rust-Mahoning iron mine there. By plugging the recorder into an outlet located inside a big electrically-operated shovel we got the sounds of the mine at work. We got some other noises, too—trains, Diesel trucks, boats loading in Duluth.

The town of Aurora is in the heart of the experimental taconite-producing area. One of the sharpest contrasts we saw was that between Aurora and Messaba, only 14 miles apart. Aurora's a thriving modern community, looking forward to the new age of taconite. Messaba's a ghost town, the relic of worked-out mines. There are only 19 people in the town, old-timers who stay there mostly because they're used to it. All around you see nothing but pits of old worked-over mines, abandoned machinery, rusting tracks, broken gears and millwheels. It makes you feel creepy.

Aurora, on the other hand, is bustling and lively. The taconite machinery we saw there was fabulous. There's a crusher about two stories high that gives the great slabs of taconite rock a thorough going-over. It takes chunks of rock three feet

IT was the end of May. The trees were just greening out and the ice was thawing when our KUOM team went up to Basswood Lake. We had come there on a five-day junket to get the actual words of resort-owners, forest rangers and wildlife experts for our big Centennial series, "Minnesota Mid-century."

This was only the beginning. In six months we would go all over the state — up to International Falls and down to Waseca. We would travel by boat, by plane, and by car. We would record 17 miles of tape — the voices of a county agent, a steamfitter, a mining executive, a poet; and the sounds made by taconite crushers, buzz-saws and bulldozers. All this was the raw material for the thirteen radio programs we will release in February.

We had some rugged times on those trips. Up at Basswood, for instance, the lake had overflowed about eight feet. We wanted to interview for our resort industry show the man who kept a refreshment shack at Prairie Portage Falls, about 20 miles from the island where we were staying. We navigated the swollen lake using two canoes strapped together and powered by an outboard motor.

And we certainly weren't traveling light! Besides a huge packing-case of mikes and equipment, we had all our camping-gear plus the inevitable tape-recorder. We also carried a portable generator, since there was no power up that way and we had to make our own. (Later we used the

same generator to power a small electric bulb so we could see to fry the lone fish we caught on the trip.)

WE were also bent on interviewing forest rangers that trip for the show on lumber. The day we picked to interview some rangers in Ely it was pouring rain and it looked like our equipment was going to get drenched.



Ely Forestry Service plane picks up KUOM staffers at Basswood

But luckily we made arrangements with the Ely Forestry Service to get their plane. They picked us up, loaded with recording equipment, at our island in the rain and flew us off to the Ely forestry station. We wanted to catch a forest fire for the timber script but there was no fire in sight; couldn't be with the weather acting the way it was. So we decided to stage one. We rehearsed a complete fire-fighting sequence for 20 minutes and then recorded it. Some rangers who picked up the call in the tower at Honeymoon Falls thought we were crazy . . . How

state was our radio workshop”

across and knocks 'em apart. Here we caught the sounds of heavy machinery at work . . . grinders, crushers, drying-furnaces . . . getting the iron out of taconite.



Taconite machines, Erie Pit, Aurora.

LATER, we went to Waseca to see the U agricultural extension's county agent there and get some background information on Soil Conservation Day for our soil reclamation script.

In Rochester we recorded Dr. Charles Mayo at Mayowood, his estate, for the medicine and health program. Then we eavesdropped on a meeting of the Winona fireflies, a 4-H club, to see what the young people were doing—this for our show on youth in the state.

In all our planning we did as much as possible to prepare the ground in advance, using every available hint on people to interview—people we knew, people others at the University knew. We tried to get old folks when we could, since they're usually more at ease in front of a recorder. Lots of people tensed up as soon as they knew they were being recorded. But those old lumbermen . . . You can't stop 'em!

I knew a Mr. Stepaway at International Falls so we went up to talk to him. He filled the bill on two scores: he worked in a paper mill; and he could—and did—sing Russian folk songs for our show on Minnesota culture, after treating us

Here's What You'll Hear On The KUOM Series

- “Station 60”—the mental health program and psychiatric treatment at U hospital.
- “King Timber”—the lumbering industry, and the state's forestry program.
- “Sleeping Giant”—the story of taconite.
- “Trouble on the Wind”—plant pathology, the prevention of wheat rust.
- “Sportsman's Paradise”—wildlife conservation and the tourist industry in Minnesota.
- “The Milling Story”—the history of the state's milling industry and new developments in milling engineering research.
- “A Farm for the Future”—soil conservation and land reclamation on an experimental farm.
- “Livestock Pioneering”—livestock improvements through new breeding methods.
- Other shows on health in the state and the work of the Mayo clinic; youth and Minnesota's youth conservation work; the dairy industry and expanded uses of milk products; and art and culture in the state, with the U as its cultural hub.

to one of Mama Stepaway's full-course meals.

Meantime we'd been doing things in the Twin Cities . . . covering Station 60, the psychiatric ward of U Hospital, scene of our mental health show. We used a live cast for this program, but the script was based on actual recordings the hospital staff had made of the conversations between members of the psychiatric team and a young patient who had become hysterically deaf. We recorded sounds right in Station 60—general corridor noises, patients singing in the recreation room.

ONE weekend we went to Lake Itasca to hunt for vacationers for our show on Minnesota resorts. We asked people from Arkansas, Texas, Illinois: “What brought you here? How do you like it?”

But here, too, rain almost spoiled things until I got the bright idea of

pre-empting an Indian's wigwam and setting up the sound equipment in-



Lake Itasca

side so it wouldn't get wet.

All in all it was a pretty exciting business. I couldn't begin to guess

Continued on page 17

U Snow Shovelers Put In a Hard Month

*18 consecutive days of snow
mean long hours for crew.*

THOSE who think 8 a.m. is too early to have to come to work ought to have a talk with somebody who has it worse—the University's snow removal crews, for example. These hardy fellows set out at 2 a.m., sometimes earlier, on frigid, snowy mornings. They drive jeep plows, cinder trucks, snow tractors and rotary sweepers, cleaning snow from campus streets and sidewalks and dumping cinders where the going is slippery.

By 7:30 or 8 o'clock, the time when traffic is heaviest, the worst of the job is over with. The Minneapolis and Farm campus crews finish out their shifts driving U delivery trucks and other vehicles, then go home for a long winter's nap. But first, more than likely, the men will have to shovel off their own sidewalks at home!

Jerry Tauer, acting maintenance supervisor on the Minneapolis campus, has been at the U for 12

years—and in all that time, he says, he's seen only one earlier and heavier snowfall than the 18-day record-breaker we had last month. That was the infamous Armistice Day blizzard of 1941.

"Ordinarily," says Tauer, "we'd have the streets and sidewalks cleared down to the concrete; this year we haven't been able to get down that far before it snows again and is packed down hard."

Seven full-time staffers make up the Minneapolis campus crew. They are Marvin Magnuson, Eugene "Red" Hornby, John Simon, Sibert Peterson, Pat Kaiser, Don Carlson and Ed Zipoy.

Olaf Noren, grounds crew foreman, is in charge of all the hand-shoveling that's done around campus buildings by physical plant workers, student employees and others. Fred Conrad looks after Trailer Village, University Grove and University



John Simon, above, is driving no ordinary jeep. A large snow plow is attached to the front end. The jeep has seen a lot of hard service since the first snowfall in November.

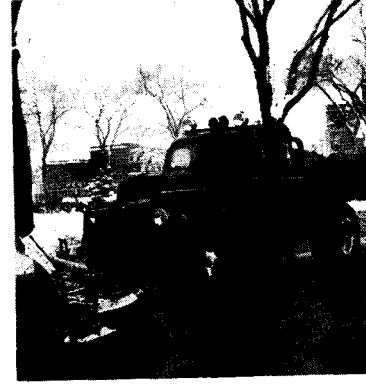
Grove East.

Farm campus snow removal comes under the department of Otto W. Swenson, farm and grounds superintendent. Crew members are Henry Shirek, Durward Peterson, Leonard Jacobwith, Emil Kunze, Gustaf Gustafson, S. J. Hermanstorfer and Edward Hawkins.

(Below, left to right:) 1. Red Hornby stands behind the snow crew's newest piece of equipment, a large rotary sweeper that follows along behind the snow plow, brushing away the white stuff. 2. The good old-fashioned way of getting rid of snow is demonstrated by Oscar Krona.

3. Marvin Magnuson checks his plow with Jerry Tauer on the Knoll sidewalk, Minneapolis campus. 4. Streets around the campus are kept clear by this large truck, driven by Pat Kaiser. Cinders are dumped from the rear of the truck on slippery spots, especially corners.

Photos by the editor.



h a ^ u ^ d a ^ j u ^ s e ^ i ^ E < t *

Harold Allen Takes Your Word for It

EVER wonder why some people say *chimbly* instead of *chimney*, or *front room* instead of *parlor*, or *rainpipe* instead of *gutter*? In short, how have Americans acquired the particular speech habits that distinguish one geographical region from another?

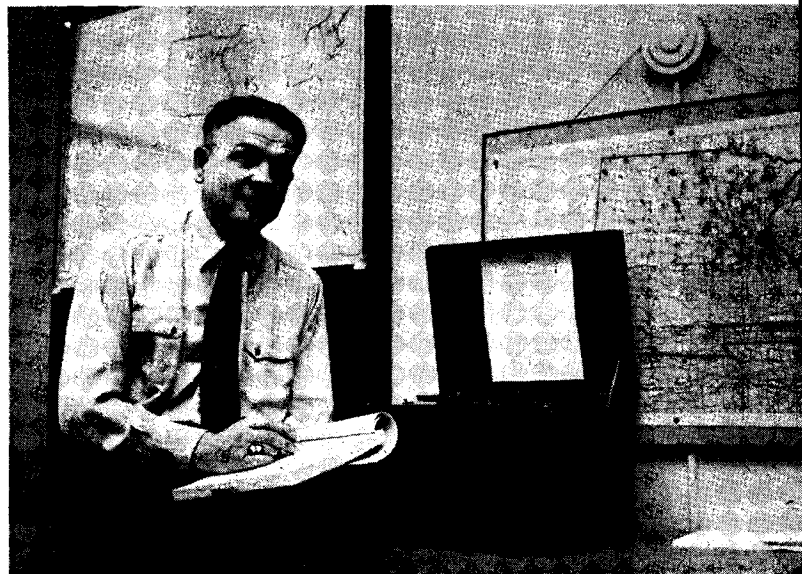
Harold B. Allen, assistant professor of English and head of the University's communications program, began wondering about that systematically, a long time ago. In four summers he has traveled more than 15,000 miles in Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, interviewing inhabitants of these regions. By collecting information about variations in grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary, he hopes to see how speech patterns are affected by population shifts and differences in culture, class and education.

When all this data is finally collected it will be assimilated in the Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest, Mr. Allen's "baby", begun by him in 1947. Later, the upper midwest atlas plus the other regional atlases (one of which is already completed) will give a full picture of speech habits in the United States and Canada. Basic support for Allen's project comes from the University Graduate School, North Dakota Agricultural College and State University of Iowa.

Deciding on the communities in which the interviewing is to take place is the first big problem in a regional survey. Allen chooses them on several bases: history, or records of population growth and change, or significant nationality

15,000 miles in four summers to find people's names for things in the Upper Mid-West . . .

Mr. Allen checks his phonetic transcriptions against a tape recording of his subject. On the wall are maps of this region, indicating where the interviews have been held.



groups. Linguistic geographers like Mr. Allen and his assistants not only have to be phonetics experts, but must also combine a dash of the historian, the geographer, the detective and the psychologist.

It sometimes takes some real sleuthing to track down a suitable person to be interviewed, once the community has been picked out. The object is to find someone from each of two groups: 1) the oldest living generation (informant must be a lifelong resident of the town, with no schooling past fourth or fifth grade; he's usually past 70); and 2) the second oldest generation (informant is generally from 50 to 60, and must have gone through high school). Several college graduates of the area are interviewed to find out the cultivated standard speech. In all cases Allen tries to get some farm people since they usually represent the basic speech pattern. He often gets leads on interview prospects from the local newspaper office where there's likely to be someone who knows the old-timers pretty well.

"The approach to an informant depends entirely on the person," says Allen. "I usually tell him we're making a study of changing names for things. This pleases the old folks, who have said all along that kids nowadays are pretty dumb not to know the difference between a hame and a whiffletree."†

"I spend eight to ten hours, sometimes longer, on each interview," he continues. "While I do use a standard worksheet, most of the actual phrasing of questions I work out as I go along. Each person requires a different approach. We ask him about homely and familiar things — expressions of time, weather, farm crops and utensils, vehicles, animals and calls to them, foods, the family and its relations, the human body, social life and institutions, superstitions, religion.

"For example, I'll say to the person, 'I suppose you fry your eggs in a . . . ?' Then he'll take it from there and fill in *skillet*, or *frying pan*, or whatever word comes most naturally.

*"How do you say it?" written in phonetic script.

† Parts of a harness!

Often he'll look surprised that I don't know. All this time I'm interspersing questions intended to reveal grammatical usage, so that at the end of an interview I'll know whether the informant *did* something or *done* it, *clumb* trees or *climbed* them, *saw* a movie or *seen* it."

As the subject responds Allen records his pronunciation in phonetic script, which looks to the layman like hieroglyphics but is so accurate that a trained person can indicate with it more than 400 variants in vowel sounds alone.

"See those books behind me?" Mr. Allen nods towards a large shelf in his office, which is lined with graphs, maps and tape-recordings. "Each of these books represents the speech pattern of one individual. After I make this phonetic transcription, I try to have the informant speak over a tape-recorder — tell an anecdote, a bit of autobiography or folklore — nothing written or prepared, just the informant's natural conversation as he talks with me. This is so later researchers can check what I've written phonetically against the subject's own recording."

Do Minnesotans have any peculiar speech habits?

"I hate to generalize," says Allen. "We just don't have enough

sifted information yet. The trouble with most of the statements about language in the past is that they've been mere impressions insufficiently backed up by facts.

"We can say for certain," Allen continues, "that the speech pattern in this part of the country is quite complex, and that it's very different east and west of the Mississippi.

"The only complete study of Minnesota speech has been one we made on the low back vowel, the vowel sound in *caught* and *cot*. Most Minnesotans say both sounds the same way." (Mr. Allen demonstrates. He's a good mimic!)

"One thing that complicates the language picture here is that Minnesotans use quite a few words that do not occur in any of the other northern states. We explain this on the theory that some people moving westward from Pennsylvania and other midland states like Illinois and Indiana stopped at the Mississippi River and then came north to Minnesota, bringing with them certain midland words like *smearcase* (cottage cheese) and *skillet* (frying pan). In some cases these midland words have crowded out the ones we'd expect to find here, so that we get more Minnesotans saying *baby buggy* than *baby carriage*, more saying *slop* than *swill*."

Climate doesn't affect speech patterns, Mr. Allen says — or at least linguistic geographers don't think so. "You hear a lot about the southern drawl," he explains. "Actually one of the fastest talkers I've ever heard was a typical South Carolinian; the slowest, a Vermonter. There's no such thing as a southern drawl — it's an acoustic illusion based on speech characteristics found in only some of the many southern dialects. Why, in Virginia alone we have found three distinct dialects."

Once all this data is collected, it will be put on charts and maps and compiled into an atlas. According to Allen, this editing alone is likely to be a five-year job.

And what purpose will it all serve — this knowing how people talk and why they talk that way?

Mr. Allen grins. "That's not our problem," says he. "All we know is that more should be known about how language behaves, how it is affected by social and cultural differences. For one thing, the work we are doing should, I think, have a profound effect on English teaching by showing teachers how they can make grammar and pronunciation more realistic, how they can bring standards of usage into step with the living language."

Prof. Robert M. Douglass to Leave with Guard



Robert M. Douglass

Among those Minnesotans leaving this month with the 47th National Guard division will be Robert M. Douglass, associate professor of agricultural extension. Col. Douglass has been with the 47th division since it was activated in 1946. He went into the Guard in 1916, and that year participated in the Mexican Border Incident with the Third Minnesota Infantry.

During World War I, Douglass was with the 34th National Guard division, in which he was active until 1942 when he was transferred to

heavy artillery. He commanded the 995th Field Artillery Battalion which landed in Africa in 1943 and fought in Italy and Southern France. When the European war ended he was transferred to the U. S. Group Control Commission with headquarters in Frankfurt and Berlin. In 1945 he returned to his U extension work on the St. Paul campus.

Col. Douglass started out in extension as a county agent in Thief River Falls in 1927. Ten years later he joined the U Farm extension staff.

LOCAL COLOR . . .

Eric Berg supplies it in U paint shop

UP ON THE fourth floor of the U's General Storehouse on the Minneapolis campus is the University paint shop. The day we went there the room seemed dark until someone pulled up the blinds and left us looking out over a big sweep of sky and campus. We turned around and saw that the "someone" was a white-haired man with white overalls, a blue shirt, and a face that persisted in looking jolly despite sober rimless glasses.

It was Erick Berg, who has one of the most colorful jobs on campus. He came to the U 20 years ago and for some years worked on large painting jobs — walls and ceilings. Now most of his working is refinishing and painting the hundreds of chairs that come into the paint shop every year.

He proudly showed us around the room that was filled with chairs, cabinets, desks, stencils for signs. "The biggest thing we get is tall cabinets," he said in his strong Swedish accent, "the littlest — oh, I s'pose it's picture frames." That afternoon the room held about 20 stools and chairs, ranging from some newly refinished blond oak chairs for Sanford Hall to an old rocking-chair missing one rocker that had come from the old Nicholson Hall Union.

There were also such miscellaneous items as a child's gray ironing-board, a red rocking-horse (slightly chipped), a sled and a wheelbarrow. These, Mr. Berg told us, had been sent in for repair after some rough treatment at the Institute of Child Welfare. As Berg stood beside the toys he looked like a benign, beardless Santa Claus.

In a modest way, Berg told us about himself; he had "come to U.S. in 1919" and had done some house-

painting "in old country, in Sweden." His first job in this country was painting coaches for the Milwaukee Railroad.

In 1930 the railroad laid off great numbers of employees because, according to Berg, "the busses took all the business away from the railroad." It was then that he came to the University.

MR. BERG handles wood with special fondness. "I kind of think walnut is the most beautiful wood. It hardly needs any stain." He thinks that blond stain is getting more and more popular, "especially in those modern apartments." He pointed out an ordinary old office desk from Burton Hall that was getting a color job and emerging a pinkish blond.

Although he's generally pretty easy-going, Mr. Berg gets a little upset when he sees what people have done to good wood. "Last year we got about 300 chairs from Law School," he said. "Beautiful light oak . . . Someone spoiled them by using colored varnish on them. Too much of a job to remove it and restain the whole works," he shrugged, "so we just painted over them."

Mr. Berg introduced us to his co-worker, Andrew Lindberg, saying, "No relation to that other fella, the flyer . . . Charlie." Lindberg came to the shop last year and works mostly on desks and cabinets. "Before he came here he painted some of the swellest buildings in Minneapolis," Berg confided.

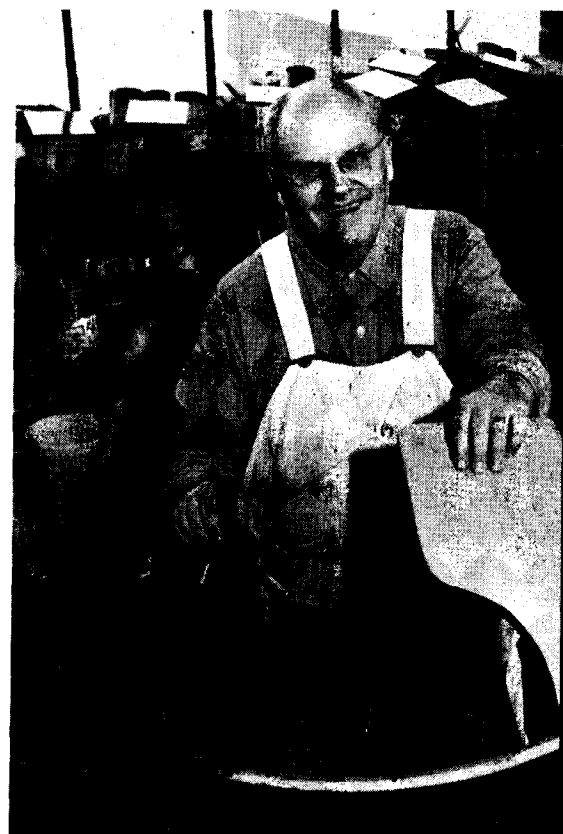
Others in the paint shop are Erick Larson, who does outside jobs as well as furniture painting, and Herbert Hunter, who paints signs. The shop is also headquarters for painting signs and placards that identify

campus buildings.

Some of the things Mr. Berg paints are newly-built in the carpentry shop across the way, but most of it is old stuff that has been repaired by carpentry and comes to the paint shop for refinishing. It's up to Berg and his cohorts to put on the final touches, to stain new parts to match old ones.

Berg showed us a table from Comstock that had large nicks in it. "Sometimes," he said slyly, "we got to start from scratch!"

In the U paint shop Eric Berg, surrounded by paint cans, applies his brush to make an old chair like new.





UMD professors Theron O. Odlaug and C. B. Lindquist of the Science department survey the future Duluth campus from a vantage point atop the Science Building.



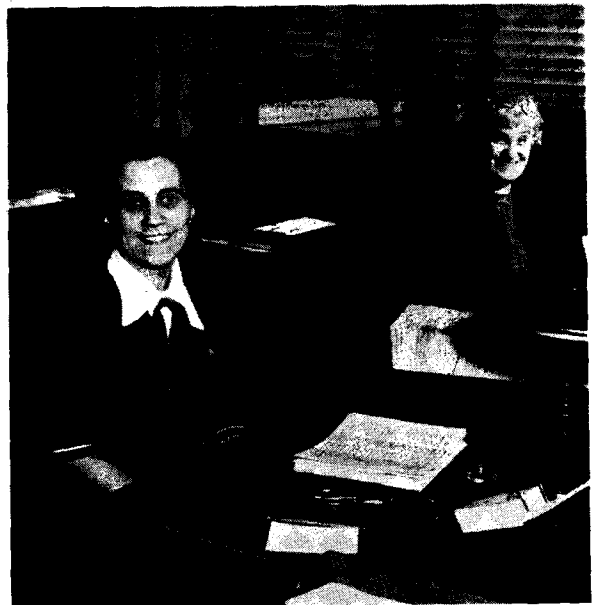
Supervising agricultural extension budgets is the responsibility of Joseph F. Kuehn, fiscal officer, who is in his 27th year on the University staff.

U STAFF MEMBERS YOU SHOULD

Theresa Bell, physical education instructor, directs Orchesis, the student dance group, in her spare time. Having studied modern dance with some of its outstanding exponents, Miss Bell is no mean dancer herself.

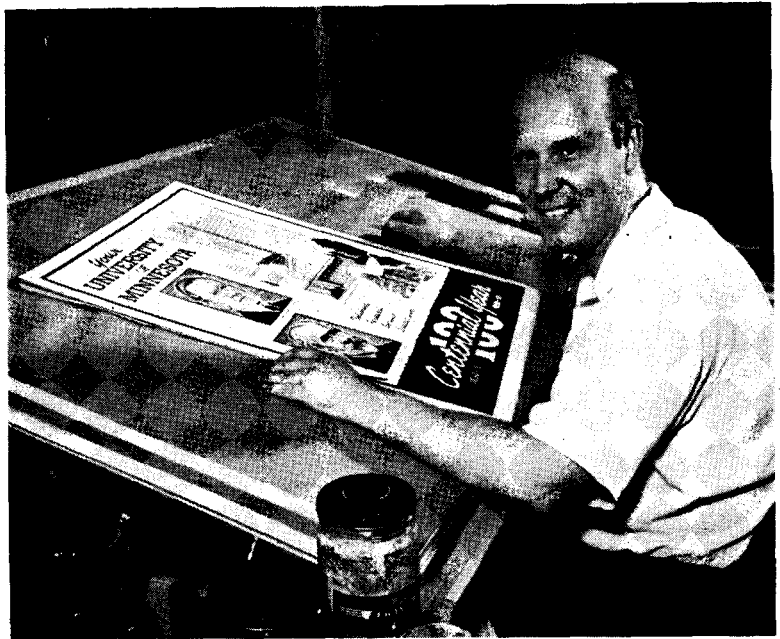


Seated at neighboring desks in the Administration Building, Alice Harper and Litella Colburn work in the Extension division of Admissions and Records.





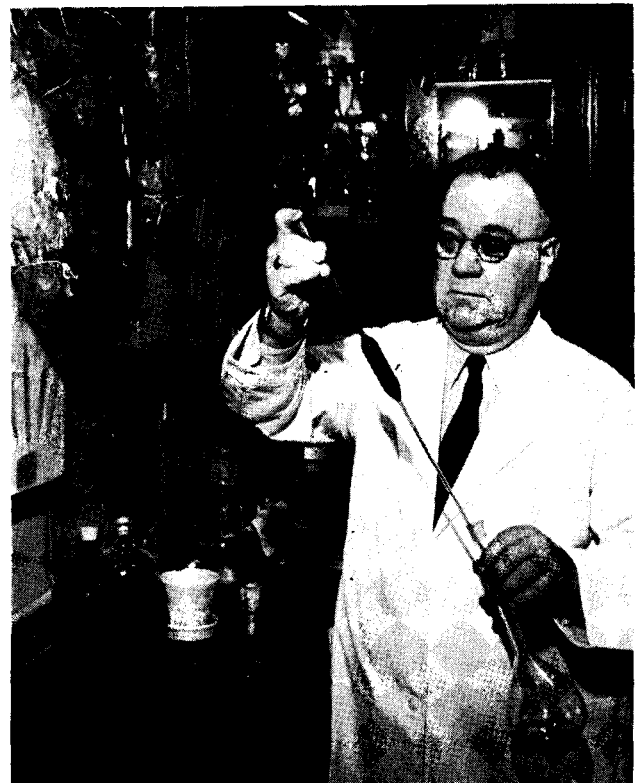
A U-staffer for 34 years, Annabelle Nygren keeps the files of the president and faculty records up-to-date.



That maroon-and-gold Centennial poster you've been seeing around is largely the work of Harold Ehrenholm of the University Artists' Service. Located in Northrop Auditorium, the Service can be used by any U department that needs art-work—posters—brochures—etc.

KNOW

Institute of Child Welfare's Mildred C. Templin is the author of a monograph, *Development of Reasoning in Children with Normal and Defective Hearing*, which the University of Minnesota Press recently published.



Recently elected to the general committee of revision of the U.S. Pharmacopeia, which determines standards of potency and quality for many drugs in the U.S. and Latin America, is Professor Earl B. Fischer. His specialty is pharmacognosy, the study of vegetable drugs.

U STAFF PAGE *Service Rating Forms tell how well you're doing your job*



"How am I doing on my job?"

The answer to this important question will be coming to you sometime between now and March, the time when the Personnel department sends out its annual Employee Service Rating forms for all civil service staff members.

On these forms your supervisor makes his summary of how well you are doing your job. Hedwin C. Anderson, director of civil service personnel, believes the Service Rating is perhaps the most important of all, the many forms filled out by or about University staff members. "They're much more than just a series of blanks to be filled out in a routine manner," says he.

The Service Rating affects you in two ways:

1. It's used in considering you for promotions, transfers, and the annual merit salary increases.

2. It provides a chance for you to review your work progress with your supervisor and find out where your strong points and weaknesses lie. You also have an opportunity to find out the standards for your job, to learn if you are meeting them, and to discuss any problems you have in your work.

These are things you have a right to know; and it's your supervisor's responsibility to discuss them with you.

On the Service Rating form you are rated from "very poor" to "excellent" on several points. (If you haven't seen a copy of the form, ask your supervisor to show you one.) These points are:

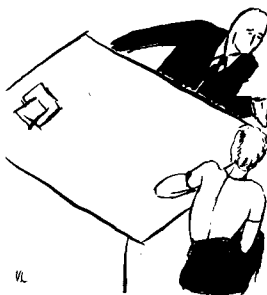
1. Production-performance; how much work you do and how promptly you do it.
2. Cooperativeness; how well you work with others,

your helpfulness, attitude and general conduct.

3. Safety (if this applies to your job); how well you follow safety rules and regulations.

4. Appearance and personal habits; whether they are appropriate for your particular work.

You're also rated on how often you're absent from or late for work, and how well you appear to like your job.



If you can go over these things point-by-point with your supervisor, you can get a better picture of how he feels you are doing. And you'll find out what you can do to improve your work.

There are two other times when Service Ratings are filled out about you:

1. Near the end of your probationary period (your first six months at the U — also applies in case of promotion). If you get a good rating at this time, you receive full civil service status and privileges.

2. If you stop working at the University, you are rated again. This is the final record of your work here.

All of these ratings — probationary, annual and final — are filed together in the central personnel office. Your file is your permanent University work record.

This record means a lot to you. If you leave, it is the basis for recommendations the University sends to prospective employers who ask about you. And if you should ever want to come back, your record may determine whether you will be rehired.

Your University service record is something you want to be proud of. To help make it and keep it that way, take advantage of the chance that Service Rating time gives you to sit down and talk over your work with your supervisor.

STAFF MISCELLANEA

Help Wanted!

The civil service employment bureau sends out an urgent call for people to work in full-time office jobs, both on the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses. Especially needed are typists, stenographers, secretaries.

Do you know individuals who might like to work for the University? Even if they are now working elsewhere they might be interested in a change if they knew about the advantages of University employment

— sick leave, recreational and training opportunities, security, vacation.

Film Society to Add 5:30 Show

A survey of staff members made recently by U Film Society indicated that the staff was eager to have a 5:30 showing of films at Northrop. As a result, the Society is scheduling three showings of each of its selections for winter quarter: 3:30, 5:30, and 8:00 p.m. This is being done on a trial basis, and it will be continued only if the turnout is large enough to warrant three performances.

On Planning Campus Meetings

Anybody who's ever had to plan a large campus meeting, reunion or convention knows what a tremendous number of details have to be ironed out. Questions like how and where to arrange for banquets, meeting places, hotel rooms, how to get University mailing lists, parking maps, campus guides, and dozens of other items are included in a mimeographed check list being prepared by University Relations. It will be distributed soon after February 1.

Let's Go Skating!

The U's new rink
is a good place to do it

ART PREUSCH, manager of the new Williams Arena skating rink, proudly says that the rink is probably the finest of any campus rink in the country.

This is Preusch's first experience in rink management, although he has been around skating rinks most of his life. As an amateur skater, he has held several national figure skating titles. He was appointed to the American Olympic team of 1940, but because of World War II those Olympic games were never held. He was at one time a featured skater in the Ice Follies and has taught skating at the Minneapolis Arena. For the last three years, Preusch has directed the shows for the Minneapolis Figure Skating Club.

Preusch feels certain that the skating rink will stimulate interest in skating for both staff members and students.

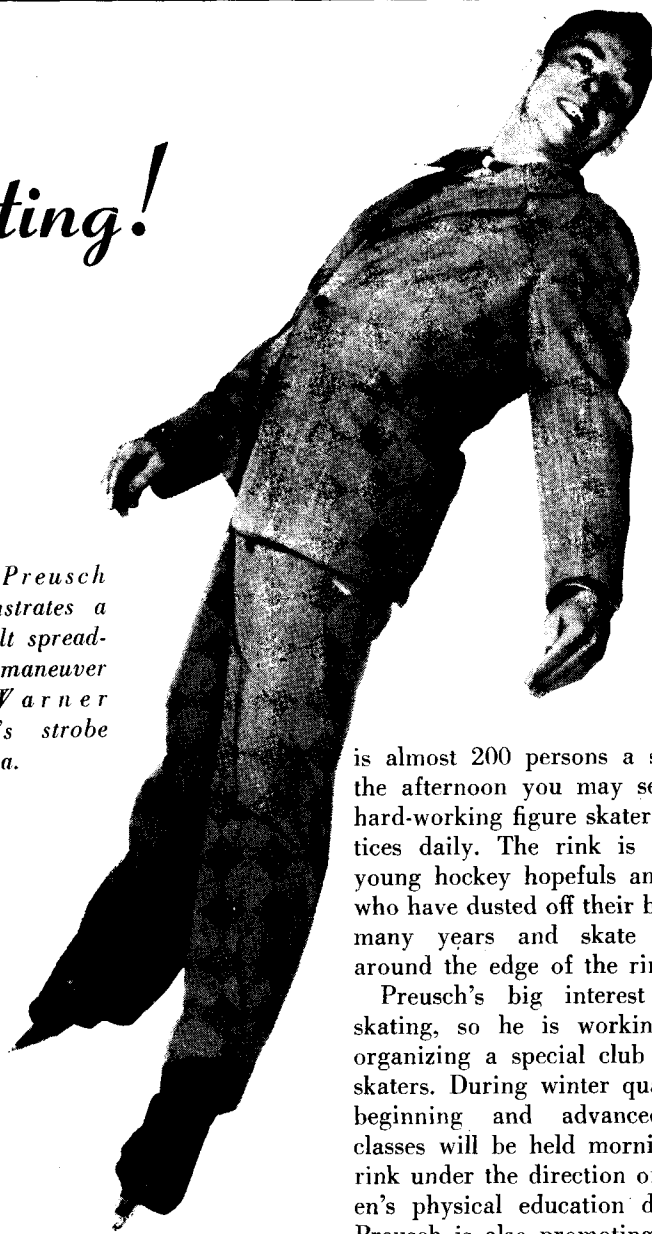
Williams Arena is the latest development of the many athletic facilities at the University. The building was completed in 1949 and was dedicated formally last March 4. The arena is named in honor of the late Dr. Henry L. Williams, head football coach at Minnesota from 1900 until 1921.

Before its million-dollar face-lifting, Williams Arena was the Field House, built in 1928. Besides the skating rink, the arena houses a basketball amphitheater. The ice in the rink is produced by a large plant in the basement. The arena has a seating capacity of 6,858.

"I would like to see more staff members take advantage of the fine facilities we have at the rink," says Preusch. "Several staff members from Cooke Hall have been skating during lunch hour. It's a good way to work off a big lunch!"

The rink has a skate-sharpening service, a locker room close to the ice entrance, a check room and 200

Art Preusch demonstrates a difficult spread-eagle maneuver for Warner Clapp's strobe camera.



pairs of new skates for rental at 25 cents per session. Staff members can skate for 35 cents during afternoon sessions and 50 cents for Saturday, Sunday and evening sessions. Locker fees are 50 cents a quarter or 75 cents for the entire season.

Preusch says that so far this season the attendance has been very good. "On weekends the average attendance

is almost 200 persons a session. In the afternoon you may see many a hard-working figure skater who practices daily. The rink is filled with young hockey hopefuls and students who have dusted off their blades after many years and skate cautiously around the edge of the rink."

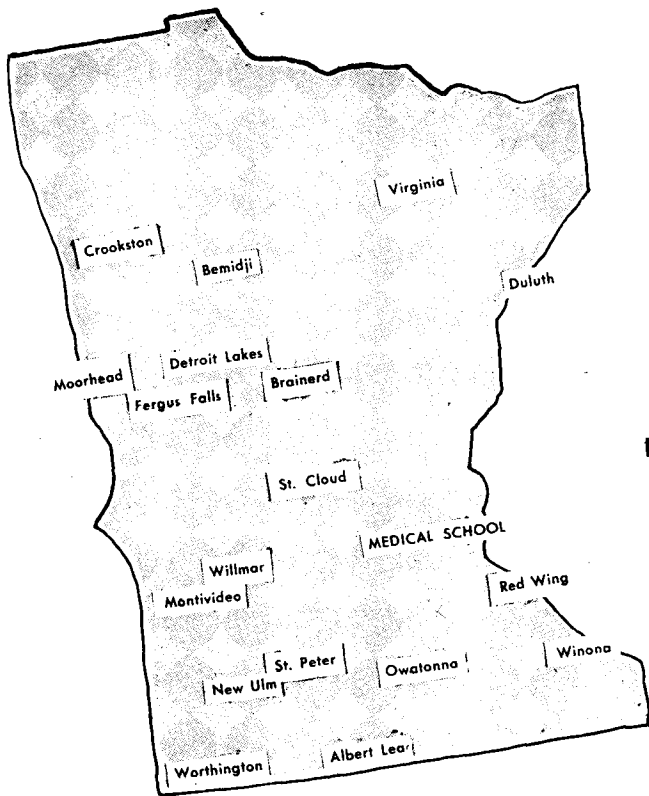
Preusch's big interest is figure skating, so he is working towards organizing a special club for figure skaters. During winter quarter, both beginning and advanced skating classes will be held mornings at the rink under the direction of the women's physical education department. Preusch is also promoting a plan to have skating after basketball games winter quarter.

Hockey plays a big part in the rink's activities. After the open skating sessions each weekday afternoon, the hockey teams, under the coaching of Elwin Romnes and his assistants, practice until 6:00. Before the opening of Williams Arena the players had to practice and hold games at the Minneapolis Arena.

The rink was open for use about three weeks last March but it wasn't until November 1 that it was operating on a full scale. It will remain open until the end of winter quarter for ice skating, and during the spring and summer months it will be converted into a roller skating rink.

— by Virginia Murphy, student,
School of Journalism.

| Skating Schedule | |
|------------------|--|
| Monday—Friday | 12 noon—3 p.m. 7:30 p.m.—10 p.m. |
| Saturday | 9:30 a.m.—12 noon 1 p.m.—3:30 p.m. 8 p.m.—10:30 p.m. |
| Sunday | 9 a.m.—12 noon 2:30 p.m.—5 p.m. 7:30 p.m.—10 p.m. |



All the towns on this map have been scheduled for Medical School's seminar courses during this academic year.

Medical School's Traveling Teachers

They go all over the state
to bring science's latest word
to Minnesota's country doctors.

ONE cold, blustery night last November about 20 country doctors got in their cars and drove over icy highways, some of them as far as 50 miles, to Willmar, Minn., where they were to hear a University professor discuss children's diseases. Snow and ice didn't bother them, nor did the fact that they were giving up a precious evening of spare time. They were "students" enrolled in one of the Medical School's regional seminars, co-sponsored by the State Medical Association.

The meeting in Willmar was conducted by Dr. Forrest H. Adams, assistant professor of pediatrics, with whom *The Minnesotan* had tagged along to get a first-hand impression of how the seminars were being received. On the way down we learned that 169 such meetings are being held this year in all parts of the state, for doctors who want to brush up on latest advances in medicine but who can't spare the time away from patients to attend courses at the University's Center for Continuation Study in Minneapolis.

In Willmar, Dr. Adams discussed

three subjects in the general field of pediatrics. The doctors interrupted him frequently to ask questions or to bring up specific cases, eager to learn how a new drug or technique might help their patients.

The class was scheduled to last two and a half hours, but the "pupils" had so many problems to discuss that it was nearly midnight before Dr. Adams could get started on the 90-mile trek back to Minneapolis.

Thirty such courses, each dealing with one particular field, are being held throughout the state this year. Each course meets one night a week for eight weeks. Thus, at about the time Dr. Adams was lecturing on pediatrics in Willmar, other University medical staff men were at work in other towns. Dr. Donald Freeman, for instance, was in St. Cloud talking about nutrition in pregnancy. Dr. David State was in Winona lecturing on cancer of the stomach. And Dr. Lyle A. French was in Brainerd discussing fractures and traumatic surgery.

A total of 210 evening appearances by full-time faculty members and clinical instructors will be racked up by the end of this academic year. The doctors who attend the classes pay a \$25 tuition fee for each course except one that is sponsored by the State Health Department, which requires only a small registration fee.



Dr. Aagaard

Dr. George Aagaard, director of post graduate medical education, has been in charge of the regional seminar program since it began two years ago.

"Since our first course," says he, "the enthusiastic

response from the doctors as well as the faculty members has been extremely encouraging. We have 30 courses this year, including those that are held in the Twin City area (but are not included in the Continuation Study schedule). For this program we divided the state into ten districts, figuring one seminar district for approximately 100 doctors. About 20 per cent of all the doctors in the state are registered in one or more of our courses this year, and this is the first time we've been operating on a state-wide basis."

Continued on page 18

County agents get their message across with

Grass Roots Journalism

IT'S not uncommon these days to see a University agricultural county extension agent with pencil in hand, a tape recorder in his car, and a camera hanging from his shoulder. He uses that pencil to take notes for his weekly column in the local paper; the tape recorder to record his farm program on a local station; and the camera to take slides and pictures to show at meetings in the county.

For Minnesota county agents have come to recognize radio, the press, television and other visual aids as powerful tools in their teaching jobs, helping to bring the results of research at the University and new farm knowledge from many other sources to the attention of rural Minnesotans.

Radio

Let's look first at those radio performers. County extension agents are on the air 28½ hours each week. Add to this the agricultural extension programs originating from University Farm, and you have nearly the equivalent of one day-time radio station devoting its entire time to broadcasting farm and home tips from University staff members.

August Neubauer, for nearly 30 years county agent in North St. Louis county, can well be called the "First Man of Radio" in county agent circles in Minnesota and in the nation. Only one county agent in the U.S. reached farm audiences regularly before Neubauer. "Gus" has now appeared regularly for 15 years on the St. Louis County Extension Hour.

Today nearly 100 county extension workers broadcast regularly over 34 Minnesota radio stations.

Thirty-five agents have tape or wire recorders which allow them to broadcast under the most realistic farm conditions. Chester Graham, Scott county agent, with his car equipped to run a recorder, has broadcast from a silo, a chicken coop, inside a dairy barn, and at soil conservation field days.

Other agents have taken their recorders into the farm kitchen, into farm shops, into creameries, and into hospitals to get tips on better farming and homemaking for their listeners.

Many agents have daily radio programs. F. J. Meade, Lyon county, talks to southwestern Minnesota farmers every evening at 6:45 over KMHL, Marshall. Big name radio stars who broadcast from home have nothing on Meade. He has a mike right on his dinner table, and all his broadcasts come from home.

Charles Haley, Koochiching county agent, early found that traveling 100 miles or more through snow and blizzards to a farm meeting was a thankless and unfruitful job. Now Charley talks to farmers and foresters scattered over thousands of square miles every day at 11:45 over CKFI, the voice of St. Francis, Canada. The station has arranged a line across the Rainy River to Charley's desk where he can talk to farmers in both Canada and the United States in his "hands across the border" daily broadcast.

Hilda Taylor, Martin county home agent, has been another daily broadcaster. Mrs. Taylor's radio performances won her the over-all radio plaque presented this year to the member of the University's agricultural extension county staffs making the best radio interviews and talks during the year.



August Neubauer

Hilda knows that she has listeners, too. Recently she conducted a class in weight control over her local Fairmont station, KSUM. Nearly 200 women formally enrolled for the class, took the exercises Hilda gave them, and followed her diet suggestions. And in four weeks she received nearly 300 cards and letters from farm and city fans.

Still another daily radio broadcaster is D. T. "Deke" Grussendorf, South St. Louis county agent, who appears each morning at 6:50 over station WEBC, Duluth, with timely horticultural advice.

In addition, 11 radio stations have multiple county set-ups. This means that these stations have a regular daily county agent program, for which several counties cooperate to provide talent every day of the week.

Television

Long before most University staff members ever thought of television as an effective teaching tool, state and county extension workers became regular stars on TV programs in the Twin Cities. Last summer Hennepin county agent Harold Pederson and home agent Elizabeth Burr arranged a series of television broadcasts for local 4-H club demonstration teams. Some of the demonstrations presented included: "Learning How to Use our Minnesota Grown Foods," "How to Grow Strawberries," "Summer Luncheons," etc.

Most regular of all University TV performers is Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent

for the Twin Cities area. Eleanor has a weekly half hour program over one station and appears regularly on another.

Columnists

County extension agents are versatile folks, too, when it comes to using mass media to tell their story. Readership of their columns, which appear regularly in papers in nearly 50 counties, is very high.

All these columnists have a hard job cut out for them. They have to hold the interest of their readers while they teach a lesson in better farming and better homemaking. To do this they often present a word picture of a visit to a farm and at the same time point out a new improved method of farming carried out on that farm.

Leading the parade this year as columnists are Nick Weyrens, Grant county agent, and Mary Ellen Miller Mower county home agent. Their columns were judged the best of all those submitted in the annual extension information contest this year. Other Minnesota county extension workers are recognized nationally for their columns. J. I. "Jap" Swedberg, Redwood county agent, has ranked among the top half-dozen columnists in the U.S. with his "Around the County" in national competition. And Kandiyohi county agent Ronald McCamus' "Farm Flashes" column has showed many other county agents the effectiveness of column-writing.

Some agents have found it hard to find a name for their offerings, of

course. C. C. Chase, Pipestone agent, soon remedied that by having a contest to name his weekly piece. As a result "Clem's Column" got off to a good start and today is widely read throughout his county.

Other agents, too, have found appropriate names for their columns. Margaret Jacobson of Chippewa county plays upon the home agent's home economics duties in her "Home Ec-hoes." Bernice Slinden of Meeker county gives you a view of 4-H work through "The 4-H Window" and Milly Thurnbeck keeps readers in the same county up-to-date with "Memos from Milly."

"Farm Hi-Lites and Sidelights" is Harold Brown's offering in Kanabec county and "Farm Views and News" Fred Wetherill's in Nicollet county. Forty other county agents have their own names for their columns, all dedicated to better rural living in Minnesota.

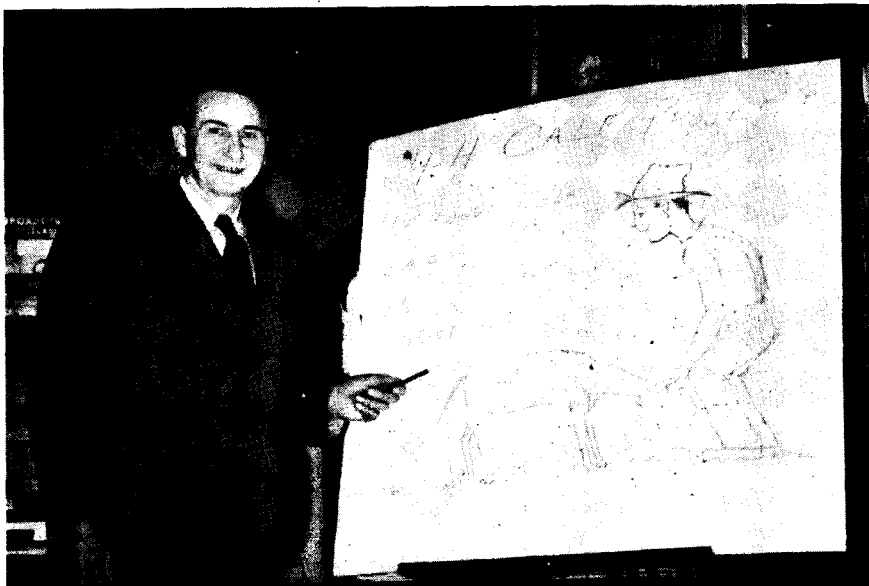
Photographers and Artists, Too

County agents also realize the importance of visual aids as a teaching tool. Henry Hagen, Cass county agent, studied art for a time before becoming a county agent. Now he sketches as he talks to his farm audiences, illustrating his points on better farming with cartoons that keep his audience in good humor.

Hagen doesn't confine his visual aids work to cartooning. Recently he produced a 20-minute movie on 4-H work in his county for use at local 4-H club meetings.

Top still cameraman among the

Henry Hagen draws cartoons to drive his points home.



Nick Weyrens

agents, probably is J. I. "Jap" Swedberg of Redwood county. His slide sets and black-and-white photographs have for the past three years won him first place in the University ag extension service's visual aids contest. So professional are his pictures that they have been used in practically every large farm magazine in the nation.

Swedberg and Hagen are not the only ones to use their own visual aids in teaching. Over 70 agents are now taking pictures they can use in their own slide sets for meetings. At least seven have made local movies.

So when we talk about writers and photographers and radio artists on the staff of the University, let's not forget those versatile men and women of the county agricultural extension service. They're professionals by experience at the "grass roots" of both journalism and agriculture.

"Jap" Swedberg



Dr. Olga Lakela of UMD Is St. Louis County Flora Expert

ALONG about summer vacation time, Dr. Olga Lakela, professor of botany at the Duluth branch, will hit for the open road in an old Chevrolet that's loaded with a small shovel and some shears, a basket or two, a collapsible rubber boat and a pair of diminutive rubber boots to fit her small-size feet. When she arrives home again, days or perhaps weeks later, she's bound to have some interesting additions to her vast collection of flora of St. Louis county.

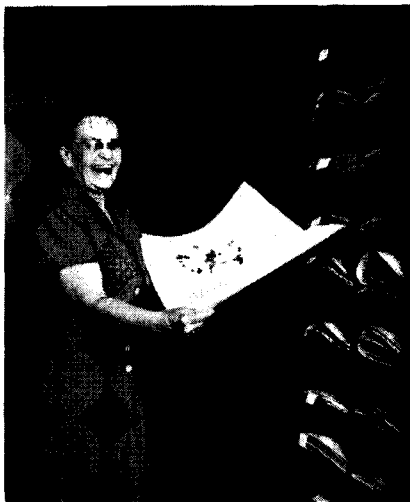
Dr. Lakela has been collecting flowering plants in St. Louis county almost since she began teaching at the Duluth branch (then the Duluth State Teachers College) 15 years ago. She now has over 10,000 specimens consisting of some 950 different species, and she has already begun the monumental job of writing up the entire collection for publication.

According to Dr. Lakela's colleagues in botany, her book when it is published will be a most important contribution to the field, because the vast area of St. Louis county contains probably one-half the plant species of the entire state.

Dr. Lakela is petite and wiry, with an upsweep hairdo, flashing bright eyes and more energy than a teenager. It's hard to believe she was born 60 years ago. She came to America from Finland as a young girl, and later worked her way through three academic degrees at the University of Minnesota. From 1930 to 1935 Dr. Lakela was in charge of the main campus herbarium while she worked on her doctorate under Dr. Carl O. Rosendahl, now retired. She still sends duplicates of most of her St. Louis county specimens to the main campus botany department.

IN Dr. Lakela's collection are several plants brand new to Minnesota — or at least, no Minnesota botanist had ever reported them be-

fore. Among her very rare specimens are an Arctic marsh marigold and an Arctic buttercup.



Dr. Lakela shows one of her prize specimens: an Arctic marsh marigold.

"We have one plant that's even new to the Western Hemisphere!" she exclaims excitedly. "It's called Chaix's June grass. I sent one set to the Smithsonian, and they had never heard of its growing here before. Don't ask me how it got to St. Louis county. That's not our problem. But such discoveries are very exciting!"

Dr. Lakela estimates the writing of her book will take two or three years, for all the work is done in her spare time. Last summer she hired some students, but even with help it's slow work compiling all the necessary information. Even on the coldest winter nights, Dr. Lakela can be found working in the herbarium in the new science building on the Duluth campus; and when she's through for the evening she trudges along home to her apartment, a mile away.

"The 82,000 miles on my car can be chalked up to the collection," laughs Dr. Lakela. "St. Louis county covers a tremendous area — almost 5,000 square miles — and some of it is pretty wild country. I don't even

try to go into the wildest areas, and I never stray too far from the main highway. I'm afraid of wild animals. Of course, I can't hope to collect every specimen in the country. But I am getting a good over-all look at the species."

Dr. Lakela says her specimens, which are dried under pressure, taped on white cardboard sheets and filed in cabinets, will last for thousands of years. If the world lasts as long, botanists of the future will owe a great deal to a little lady in Minnesota who has devoted so many years to documenting the flora of her state.

Minnesota Mid-Century

Continued from page 5

the distance we traveled — but the 86,000 feet of tape we recorded is a lot of hours.

This new kind of radio technique owes a lot, I think, to the equipment itself. Years ago, delicate and heavy equipment would have made a series like this impossible. You couldn't transport it and you certainly couldn't expect people from all over the state to come to the studio and speak their piece. It's physically impossible to bring taconite to KUOM. So we brought KUOM to taconite and to Cloquet, to Brainerd and to Waseca, to the livestock market and the flour mills. In short, we got around!

Of course all this interviewing and recording was just the beginning, the raw material of the scripts. After this it was up to the writers and production staff to edit the tape. Some of it was used directly in the scripts, some of it we used for reference. Then we had to decide on special effects, supplement the tapes with live actors, produce the shows, and ship out transcriptions to radio stations all over the state. The result of all this legwork and brainwork is the series you'll be hearing in February — "Minnesota Mid-Century."

Medical School's Traveling Teachers

Continued from page 14

The subjects covered in the courses are those the doctors themselves asked for in reply to questionnaires sent to all Minnesota physicians two years ago. As was expected, the response leaned heavily to those fields in which a general physician has most of his work—obstetrics, children's diseases, fracture treatment, heart disease and others.

Teaching methods vary with different courses and different seminar locations. Some courses are taught by one man only; most, however, are conducted each week by a different instructor. Where the course is being held also affects teaching. In the larger towns, like Duluth and St. Cloud, it may be possible to hold teaching clinics or rounds, observing patients and discussing their problems. Smaller areas where facilities are limited require a different teaching approach. Wherever possible

classes meet in the local hospital, or, if there is no hospital, in a school building.

What have the seminars accomplished?

"Well," says Dr. Aagaard, "so far we have no concrete way of measuring the benefits, in terms of better medicine for Minnesota's small towns. But we do know that it's good public relations on the part of the Medical School. The doctors like us for making the effort to get out and help them.

"Besides that, we believe the meetings are accomplishing at least three things: the doctors (and consequently their patients) benefit because they find the sessions stimulating and informative; the faculty men come back with a better idea of the doctors' problems; and the University medical students profit from the faculty's closer experience with conditions of practice."

Six from U Staff Serve On National Committees

Six members of the University of Minnesota faculty will serve this year on national committees of the American Psychological Association.

They are: Dr. E. G. Williamson, dean of students, who is a member of the committee on inter-divisional relationships; Dr. John G. Darley, assistant dean of the graduate school, elected to the board of directors; Dr. Starke R. Hathaway, professor of psychiatry and neurology, elected a member-at-large of the division of clinical psychology.

Dr. Dale B. Harris, professor in the institute of child welfare, elected secretary of the division on childhood and adolescence, and a member of the council of representatives; Dr. C. Gilbert Wrenn, professor of educational psychology, elected president of the division on child guidance and counseling, and Dr. Howard P. Longstaff, professor of psychology, who is chairman of the committee on psychologists' jobs at the Master's level.

Speech Dep't. Faculty Attends New York Meet

Eight University of Minnesota faculty members participated in the Mid-Century Conference of the Speech Association of America in New York Dec. 27-30.

E. W. Ziebarth, professor and chairman of the University's speech department, and Frank M. Rarig, professor emeritus of speech, took part in symposiums. A discussion on "Ways and Means of Improving Listening Comprehension" was led by Ralph G. Nichols, professor and chief of rhetoric.

Two representatives from the University theater, Frank M. Whiting, director, and David W. Thompson, associate director, spoke at the sessions on children's theater and playwriting.

Other University delegates to the national meeting from the speech department were Professor Howard Gilkinson, Associate Professor William S. Howell and Donald E. Sikkink, teaching assistant.

QUIZ ANSWERS

Questions on Page 2

1. b. The buildings in this photo of about 1898 are, left to right, Chemistry (Nicholson), Mechanic Arts (Eddy), Library (Burton), and Old Main. The latter was completely destroyed by fire in 1904, and the \$58,000 insurance on it was the nucleus for the Folwell Hall building fund.

2. b. The first intercollegiate athletic event in which the U ever participated was the football game against Hamline, September 30, 1882. Here is the account that ran in the U newspaper, *The Ariel*, the next day:

"It was now half-past five, and Hamline did not want to stay. They said that they had promised to be back at half-past six, and if they didn't do it the faculty wouldn't let them come again, and besides they really didn't like the idea of playing on a race track. The University boys now tried to persuade them by promising to intercede for them in case it was not all right. . . . This satisfied them, and the game was called. It is only fair to say that the Hamlines did not have their full strength, and the University won the game by two goals in fifty-six minutes. This ended the day and the crowd dispersed well satisfied with the beginning which had been made in intercollegiate sports."

3. d. Until Memorial Stadium was built in 1924, Northrop Field was the scene of U athletic events. About 20,000 fans could be seated in the stands (Memorial Stadium can hold about 61,000). It is reported that in the old days when railroad tracks passed by the field there was great hostility between train passengers and game spectators; they would hurl catcalls, chunks of coal and occasionally bottles at one another.

4. c. The missing building is Northrop Auditorium, begun in 1928.

Dr. Morrill Speaks at McConnell Inauguration

Editor's note: The following is taken from President Morrill's address at the inauguration of T. R. McConnell as chancellor of the University of Buffalo on January 6. Dr. McConnell was formerly dean of SLA at the University of Minnesota.

It is an honor, for which I am very grateful, to share in the ceremonies signaling Dr. McConnell's accession to this high post of leadership in the American university world.

I cherish, too, my mission of bringing to Chancellor and Mrs. McConnell the warm remembrance of their colleagues and friends at the University of Minnesota, and their cordial felicitations upon the enlarged opportunity for service here. Your Minnesota friends, Chancellor McConnell, would want me to express to you, in this distinguished presence, their gratitude and profound respect. They would want me to repeat here what I said upon your farewell public appearance on our campus last summer:

That your scholarly and administrative leadership had been the source of great strength to the whole University which you served with exemplary effectiveness and devotion, invigorating with positive and powerful influence its educational pattern and philosophy.

This testimony I gladly bring—nor can I be accused of speaking provincially in saying these things of your new Chancellor to you who are his new associates and friends. It is your own recognition of them that brought about this inauguration. Dr. McConnell's pre-eminence in American higher education is everywhere acknowledged.

It is qualifications of this high order that must give welcome reassurance to the governing Council of the University of Buffalo for the continuance of strong and distinguished leadership. And reassurance to the whole American academic world as well.

For the broadening of University functions in the modern world, and in this country above all others, can too easily confuse the concept of the University presidency.

Institutional public relations, for example, have become increasingly important—in part, because the obligation of the university for service to its community is inescapable and has become vastly enlarged; in part, because of the critical problem of financing the institution so that it can serve its larger sphere.

But the basic business of universities is still learning; the advancement of science and scholarship its essential imperatives. Except as these infuse the campus and the wider community of the institution, its integrity depreciates, its influence declines. The president's best and hardest work is still among his fellow-administrators and the faculty, and he had better be capable of deserving their respect!

It is the potential of the usefulness of knowledge, of service to the community, that grips the imagination, the conscience and the commitment of the responsible head of the modern university. It is this which fortifies his confidence and conviction as he tackles the hard job of seeking financial support, whether from his constituency of citizens and corporate interests, or the state legislature.

In time of war, or intensive preparation for it, the community which every competent university must serve becomes immediately expanded to the dimensions of the nation.

The need for accelerated wartime research seeks out, wherever they may be found, the minds and inventive genius of specialized scientific talent. In World War II, young men in uniform were assigned from everywhere for types of training which only the universities could furnish; young women, too, sometimes—for nursing training, medical technology and the like. Civilian defense, it now appears, will make new community demands upon universities equipped with staff and facilities to deal with problems of radioactivity, biological warfare, the problems of public health and sanitation and public utilities. Language training, geographical and anthropological knowledge, political and psychological expertness—all these and other skills become vitally important in meeting the needs of national mobilization.

Universities are the wellsprings of these resources. Their flow feeds the reservoir of the total national defense. More than that, education at every level in a democracy becomes a main reliance of the national morale. America has relied upon it from the beginning, to help build this Republic to its present strength. Perhaps now, in this world conflict of ideologies, we approach a final test.

I have mentioned the part of universities in the national defense, remembering that the President of the United States has recently declared that the present struggle will engage "all our national life, all our institutions, all our resources."

I have mentioned it because the military manpower requirements seem likely to deplete colleges and universities of a major proportion of their male student enrollment. In the privately-supported institutions especially, the loss of students means the critical loss of tuition revenue. This can mean the dispersal of the teaching force, which cannot be remustered on a moment's notice when the armed forces turn again to the colleges for emergency training. It can mean the breakdown of basic research upon which wartime technological and scientific applications depend.

The institutions to which the President of the United States referred must certainly include the colleges and universities of the country. Surely they must somehow be "tided over" into that phase of the national mobilization which will require their indispensable resources.

JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 15

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

Centennial Year

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.)

- Jan. 5—Vladimir Golschmann, Guest Conductor.
Jan. 12—Jascha Heifetz, Violinist.
Jan. 19—The Apollo Club, Choral Group, William MacPhail, Director.
Jan. 26—Luboshutz & Nemenoff, Duo-Pianists.
(Mid-Winter Tour Interval, three weeks; next concert February 23.)

CONCERTS: YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERTS

- Jan. 16—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 P.M.
Jan. 25—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 P.M. Luboshutz & Nemenoff.

CONCERTS: UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.)

- Jan. 16—Solomon, pianist.
Jan. 30—Vienna Boys Choir.
Feb. 13—Rise Stevens, soprano.

SPECIAL CONCERTS

- Jan. 23—Marian Anderson, Contralto, Pension Fund Benefit Concert. Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 P.M.
Feb. 4—Alec Templeton, pianist. Northrop Auditorium, 3:00 P.M.
Feb. 10—"Parade of Quartets" (Barber Shop Quartets). Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 P.M.

CONVOICATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium, 11 a.m.)

- Jan. 11—George Freedley, drama critic, "Two Seats on the Aisle."
Jan. 18—James Gray, author, "The University of Minnesota, 1851-1951."
Jan. 25—Opera Duo: Helen Clayton, soprano, and Howard Jarratt, tenor. Costumed scenes from opera sung in English.
Feb. 1—Parents' Day convocation with University Chorus and University Symphony Orchestra.
Feb. 8—Drs. Frank and John Craighead, "Life with an Indian Prince," colored motion pictures.
Feb. 15—Centennial Charter Day convocation.

SPECIAL LECTURES:

- Jan. 25—Richard Griffith, asst. to director, Museum of Modern Art Film Library, "The Films in our World." Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 3:00 P.M.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Jan. 19, 20, 22-27, 8:30 P.M.; Jan. 27, 4:00 P.M.—"East Lynne," from the novel by Mrs. Henry Wood.
Feb. 9, 10, 12-17, 8:30 P.M.; Feb. 11, 18, 4:00 P.M.—"Twelfth Night" by William Shakespeare.

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- To Jan. 19—American National Print Competition.
To Jan. 26—Walter Rosenblum, photographer.
To Jan. 29—Cameron Booth, visiting artist. Paintings and drawings.
Jan. 3-Feb. 2—Telberg-von Teleheim, photography.
Jan. 10-Jan. 24—Museum of Modern Art Leading Photographer: Lisette Model.
Jan. 15-Feb. 4—The Artist and the Decorative Arts, Museum of Modern Art Show.
Jan. 29-Feb. 18—The George P. Tweed Collection (sections).

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

- February—An Atlas for the Clinical Use of the MMPI. Starke R. Hathaway and Paul E. Meehl.

FOREIGN FILM SERIES

(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30, 5:30, and 8:00 p.m.)

- Jan. 10—"All the King's Men." American film.
Jan. 17—"The Lost One" (La Traviata). Italian film.
Jan. 24—"Hamlet." British film. Performances at 2:45, 5:20, and 8:00 P.M.
Jan. 31—"Beauty and the Beast." French film.
Feb. 7—"The Fallen Idol." British film.
Feb. 14—"The Titan, Story of Michelangelo." Italian film, English narration.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

(Station KUOM)

- New York Cooper Union Forum . . . an outstanding series of forums devoted to ideas and their communication, featuring Charles Siepmann, S. I. Hayakawa, Alistair Cooke, Paul Lazarsfeld. Thursdays at 1:00 P.M.
Concert Quiz . . . moves to a new time for your listening convenience. Saturdays at 4:00 P.M.
Critically Speaking . . . guest speakers bring you up to date on the theatre, films, literature, fine arts, radio and television. Monday through Friday, 2:00 P.M. beginning Feb. 1.
Minnesota Mid-Century . . . KUOM's documentary report on the University and the state at mid-century, telling the story of mental health, lumber, taconite, milling, soil conservation, etc. Saturdays at 5:00 P.M. beginning Feb. 3.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Basketball Games at Home, 8:00 p.m.)

- Jan. 8—Ohio State.
Jan. 13—Purdue.
Jan. 15—Michigan.
Jan. 22—Iowa.
Feb. 3—Wisconsin.
Feb. 10—Indiana.

(Hockey Games at Home, 8:30 p.m.)

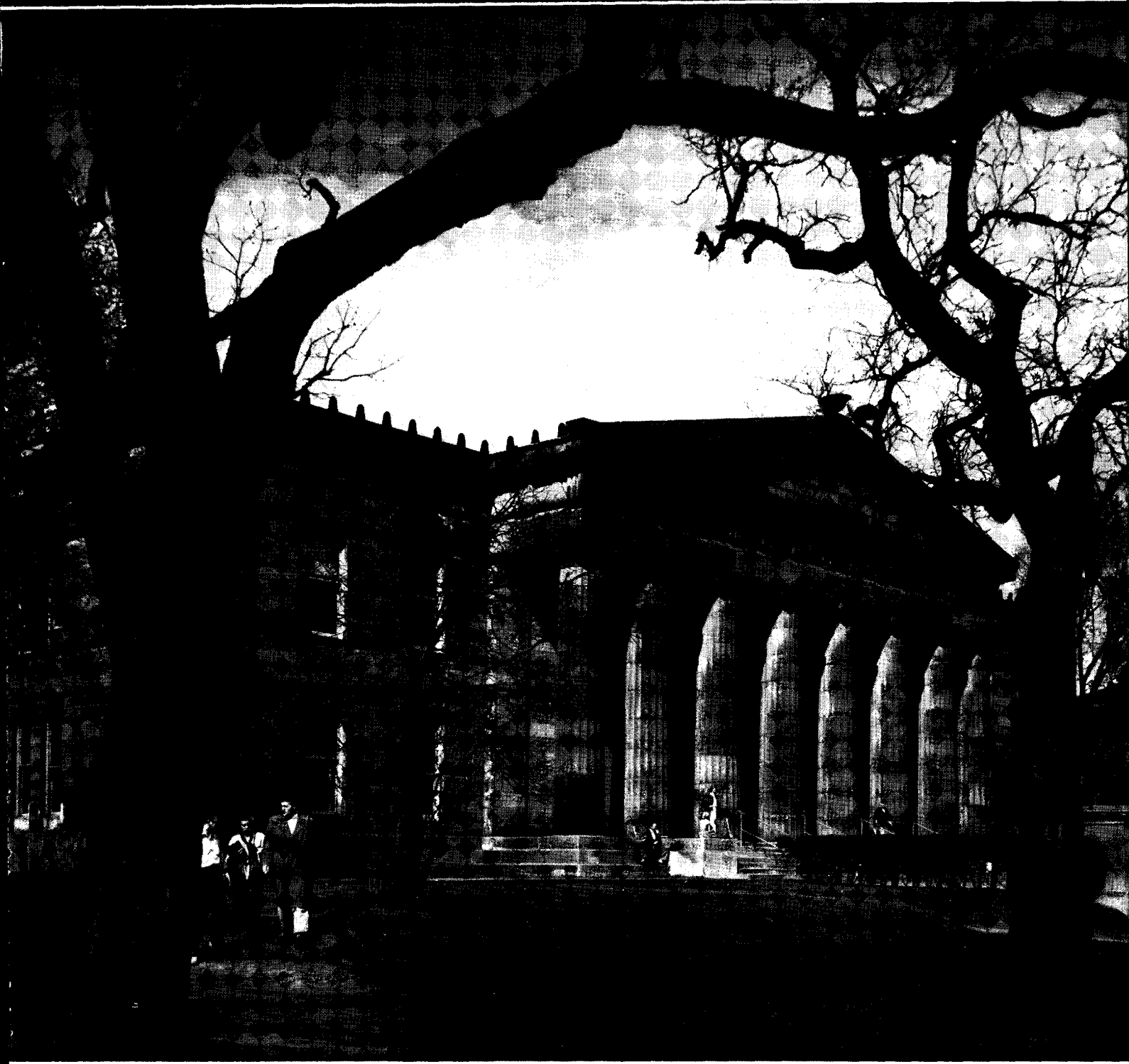
- Jan. 5, 6—Michigan.
Jan. 26, 27—Michigan State.

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THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota

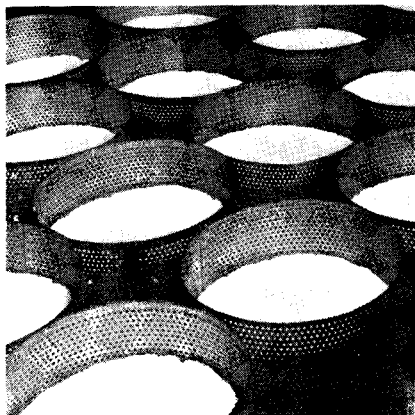


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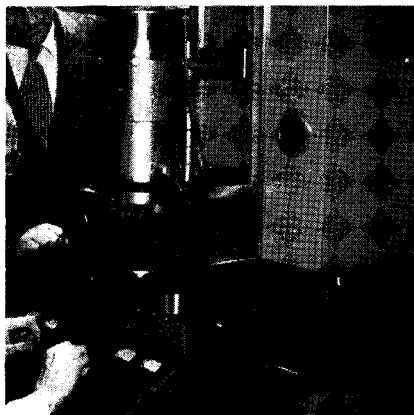
Know Your University QUIZ



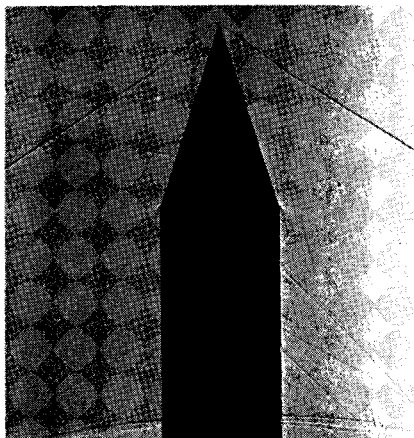
1. Can you identify what's inside these containers?
- Penicillin made in Pharmacology lab.
 - Minnesota Blue Cheese.
 - Sound-proofing material used by Audio-Visual.
 - Omelets made in the Home Economics department.



3. If you saw one of these spheres on campus where would you be?
- In the Physiological Hygiene laboratory.
 - In the Cosmic Ray lab.
 - Inside the heating plant, St. Paul campus.
 - Under a dam in the Hydraulic lab.



2. This device has been of great help to U researchers. It is:
- IT's new analogue computer.
 - A portion of the UMD telescope.
 - The University's electron microscope.
 - Machine for measuring tensile strength of metals.



4. Here's a shadowgram of the shock-wave created as air rushes against a missile in a supersonic wind tunnel. Where are the tunnels?
- Physics lab, main campus.
 - Cloquet Experiment Station.
 - In the Old Dairy building, St. Paul campus.
 - Rosemount Research Center.

In this issue . . .

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA WEEK is February 11-18 this year. Read about the programs that are planned and the meaning of University Week this Centennial year on page 3.

A WORLD BRUCELLOSIS RESEARCH CENTER — that's what the U has become at the request of the World Health Organization. On page 6 Dr. Wesley Spink tells why the University was chosen.

HOW DID THE GOPHER get to be the state animal, anyhow? Highlights and sidelights on the history of that important mascot on page 8.

LOST SOMETHING LATELY? Chances are, it will turn up at the U's Lost and Found office. On page 9 you'll meet Katherine Miller, in charge of L&F, and you'll read about some of the queer things that have been turned in.

U CIVIL SERVICE WAGES and what's being done about them — the wage picture is summarized, page 12.

SOS AND WAC MAY SOUND LIKE alphabet soup, but they spell help for state organizations at the U. Read about them on page 14.

On the cover . . .

Although there's no snow in the cover picture this month, the gnarled trees that frame Burton Hall say February as plainly as anything we can think of.

THE MINNESOTAN

Volume IV No. 5

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February 11-18 Proclaimed University of Minnesota Week

BY proclamation of Governor Luther W. Youngdahl, University of Minnesota Week will be observed this year from February 11 to February 18. An extensive program of activities has been planned for the week, focus of the University Centennial celebration.

On Charter Day of this Centennial year, Dean Emeritus Everett Fraser of the Law School will be given an honorary degree and the Law School building will be named after him (story, page 4). At a dinner on February 17 the School of Dentistry will give Outstanding Achievement awards to 12 of its alumni and rename the Medical Sciences building Owre Hall in honor of the late Dean Alfred Owre (story, page 5).

The week's program, sponsored jointly by the University Alumni Association and the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce, will be highlighted by the appearance of lecturers from the University at meetings all over the state. These

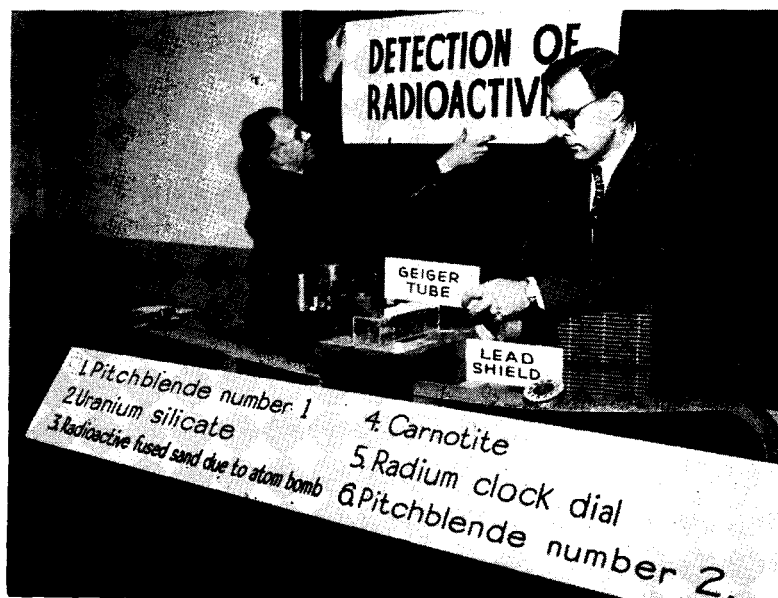
distinguished scientists, scholars, and University administrators will discuss their research and study as it relates to the many areas of cooperation between state and University.

IN addition to the state-wide meetings, exhibits have been prepared showing the various activities of the University — work in progress in classrooms, laboratories, and experiment stations. About 30 displays prepared by departments all over the U will be exhibited in downtown store windows in Minneapolis and St. Paul during University Week.

The Artists' Service is supplying a scale model of the University; the School of Nursing, a model hospital room, complete with figures of nurses and patients; the Division of Cancer Biology will contribute an exhibit of 25 multi-colored mice showing experimental procedure for cancer research.

The School of Agriculture will display new crop varieties developed at

Renaldo Lares, laboratory assistant, and F. E. Christensen, Physics instructor, assemble a display on radioactivity that will appear in a Twin City store window during University of Minnesota Week.



the University; the University Press will show how a book is made — from manuscript to finished copy; Aeronautical Engineering will exhibit lighter-than-air machines; the School of Architecture is contributing a city-planning model showing a complete town that could be built in the taconite-producing area of Minnesota's North Shore.

EDWIN L. HAISLET, Alumni Relations director, says of University of Minnesota Week:



Edwin L. Haislet

"In this, the University's Centennial year, the observance of University Week takes on a special meaning. Not only is it a time for pride in the year's accomplishments, but it is also a time to assess the past, to look at the successes and the shortcomings of the University in the long perspective of one-hundred years.

"And there is something more." Haislet concludes. "The fifteenth of February, Charter Day, which commemorates the founding of the University, is the high point of University Week. Everything for which the University stands is here honored. But this year we will do more than pay homage to the past. As the University was dedicated one hundred years ago, so shall we, on this Centennial Charter Day, re-dedicate ourselves to free inquiry, to community leadership, to democratic education, and to service to the state."

Charter Day Convocation To Honor Everett Fraser

THE Charter Day spotlight this Centennial year will be turned on Everett Fraser, dean emeritus of the Law School, who will be given an honorary LLD degree by President Morrill at the Charter Day convocation, February 15. A plaque renaming the Law School building Fraser Hall will be unveiled at the program.

Dean Maynard Pirsig of the Law School will show in his convocation address how University independence has grown throughout its legal history, from its chartering in 1851 to the famous Chase decision of 1928. Pirsig will point up the appropriateness of honoring Fraser on Charter Day, since Fraser's pleading of the Chase case for the University virtually refounded the U by assuring its freedom from politics in operating its internal affairs.

Fraser came to the University as professor in 1917. Three years later he was made dean of the Law School, and he held that position until his retirement in 1948. He is now teaching at Hastings College of Law in San Francisco.

"Everett Fraser was unforgettable as a scholar, a teacher, an administrator, and a lawyer," says Assistant Dean Stanley Kinyon of the Law School, who was a student of Fraser's and worked under him for fourteen years. "He is an outstanding authority on property law, having written two of the leading casebooks in the field still widely used in law schools." For about 20 years Fraser was an adviser in the various groups that prepared the five-volume *Restatement of the Law of Property* published by the American Law Institute. According to Kinyon the *Restatements* are "systematic and carefully worded clarifications of the major fields of law."

"Our students over the years," continues Kinyon, "have named Fraser among the best teachers they ever had. His thoroughness, precision, and devastating logic



made him a little formidable in class and rather awe-inspiring to the students as Dean. He was, however, a warm and human person.

"Fraser was and still is intensely serious about the importance of law and the responsibility of a law school in training students," Kinyon adds. "He himself was a prodigious worker. . . For years he never took a day's vacation—even on holidays. I have known few others in the University world who have so completely dedicated their lives to their work."

As an administrator Fraser was greatly respected by his staff. He treated all of them, says Kinyon, with equal consideration, even when their beliefs differed sharply from his. Somebody once called him "brutally fair," and this, he thought, was a great tribute.

The four-year law program was pretty largely Fraser's idea. He had observed that many lawyers, in addition to their general practice, were called to responsible positions in their community—in the legislatures, in civic offices. It struck him that the traditional three-year law course was too strictly vocational and did not give sufficient training for the broader legal functions. His concern, according to Kinyon, paved the way for the "Minnesota plan"—the four-year law program that adds an extra year of broad courses such as judicial administration, legislation, social legislation, labor law, and jurisprudence, to the standard three-year law course.

"Fraser made University history as one of the U's two lawyers in the Chase case in '26," says Kinyon. "At this time a bill had been passed reorganizing the state administration, and this raised the question of whether the U was autonomous or merely a department of the state, subject to control by the executive and legislative branches. President Coffman and the Board of Regents

held the University was independent; they hired Fraser and C. W. Bunn, a prominent St. Paul lawyer, to represent the U in a test case in which the state auditor, Ray P. Chase, refused to approve a University voucher.

"It was a ticklish and complicated business," Kinyon continues, "but Fraser handled it brilliantly. The case hinged upon an interpretation of the U's original charter, showing that it had guaranteed the University's independence. The result is that although the University is substantially dependent upon financial support from the legislature, its management is vested exclusively in the Board of Regents.

"The Chase decision," Kinyon adds, "reaffirmed the meaning of the U's original charter, and this decision was largely the result of Fraser's legal skill. Therefore, it is especially fitting that the University should honor him on Charter Day."

Guests on the platform of Northrop Auditorium during the convocation ceremonies will include the Law School faculty, members of the legislature, the state Bar Association, the Minnesota Supreme Court and the U. S. district courts. They will attend a luncheon in Fraser's honor in Coffman Memorial Union after the convocation.

Greater U Fund Tops Goal for '50

Contributions to the 1950 campaign of the University of Minnesota's Greater University Fund totaled \$105,833.97 — almost \$6,000 over the \$100,000 goal set for the year, Carl W. Painter of New York, chairman of the campaign, reported recently.

Annual giving from alumni and friends of the U accounted for \$40,013.04; corporate, organization, foundation gifts brought in \$17,487.50; and other gifts for specific purposes amounted to \$48,332.53.

In making his report, Painter paid tribute to the more than 2,500 University alumni who supported the fund during the last year.

February 1951

On February 17 . . .

Dental School Will Pay Tribute To Alfred Owre and 12 Alumni

THE School of Dentistry will honor a former dean, the late Alfred Owre, when it renames the Medical Sciences building Owre Hall at a dinner on February 17. At that time the School will also recognize the accomplishments of 12 of its graduates by conferring upon them Outstanding Achievement awards.

Owre, who was born in Hammerfest, Norway, came to the United States in 1884. He received his DMD degree in 1894 from the University of Minnesota, and served on its Dental School faculty for 33 years. For 22 of those years he was dean of the School, having been appointed at the age of 34.

Dean Owre was respected by dental educators all over the country, says Dental School Dean William Crawford, as a militant crusader against commercialism, against the "diploma mills" that granted degrees in dentistry after a minimal training in dental practice.

Himself a surgeon, Owre felt that dentistry was an oral specialty of medicine, and should be taught as such. He envisioned two levels of training — one, a thorough medical course for master dentists; another, a technical curriculum for dental assistants.

WITHIN the years of Owre's administration at Minnesota, Crawford says, the School of Dentistry grew from small beginnings into one of the highest-ranking institutions in the country. This was brought about largely by Owre's extreme care in choosing students and faculty members. His staff members, he thought, should be men of broad learning rather than narrow specialization. By the time he left Minnesota he had built up a well-chosen and trained faculty of almost 75 men.

"He was the kind of teacher who put Aristotle and Adam Smith in the dentistry library as well as the standard textbooks," Crawford continues. "He himself was a great reader. Even after he became dean and had earned degrees in dentistry, medicine, and surgery, he continued to take classes in French, English, philosophy, receiving his B.A. five years after he had become dean!"

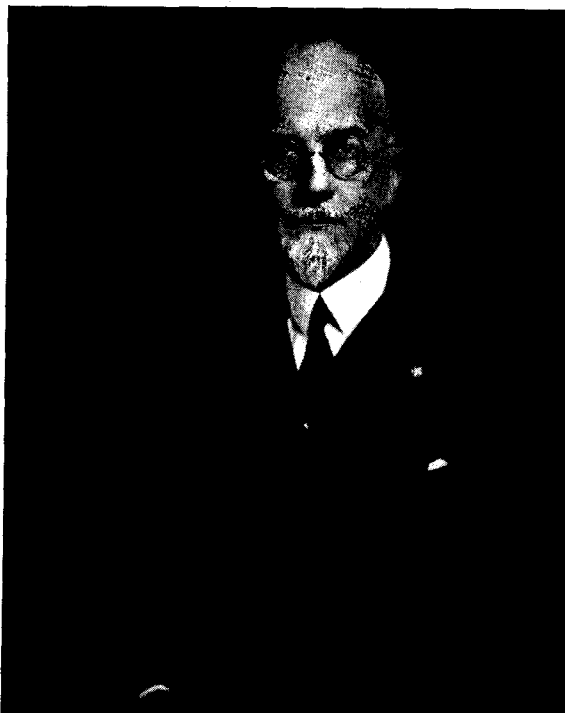
Dr. Owre left Minnesota to be dean of Columbia University Dental School from 1927 until 1933. He died in 1935, and two years later the University of Minnesota Press published his biography, *Alfred Owre: Dentistry's Militant Educator* by Netta W. Wilcox.

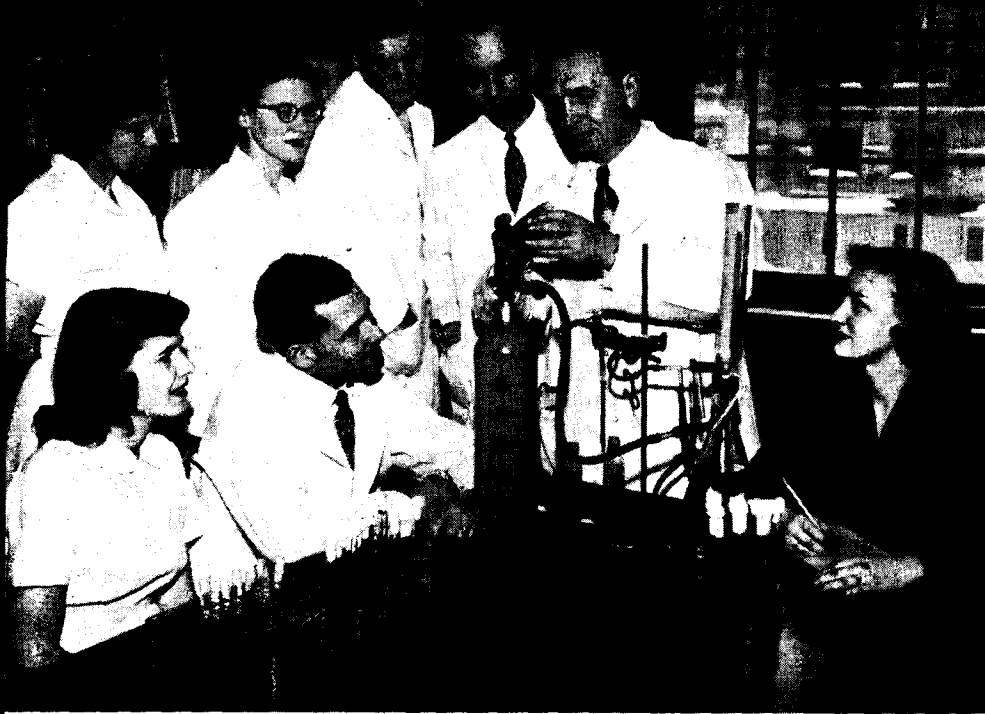
A plaque for Owre Hall will be unveiled at the February 17 dinner and presented to the University by the president of the Minnesota State Dental Association.

Of the 12 Minnesota graduates who will get Outstanding Achievement awards, the names are listed on page 18

© Blackstone Studios

Alfred Owre





Dr. Wesley Spink, standing, right, holds a brucella culture for his staff to examine. Seated are Jean Dunnette, Dr. Burton Waisbren, Dagmar Kamprud. Standing, l. to r., are Lelah Lovrien, Dorothy Anderson, John Kelly, Dr. James Shaffer.

United Nations group appoints Dr. Spink as U. S. research head.

The U is now

A World Center for Brucellosis Study

IT was a momentous day for many people last month when announcement was made that the World Health Organization, a part of the United Nations, had invited the University to be one of 12 brucellosis research centers in the world — the only one in the United States, and one of three in the entire western hemisphere.

But nobody was more enthusiastic than Dr. Wesley Spink, professor of medicine, under whose direction the center will operate. "It's one more means of getting together with people from all over the world and trying to establish common understanding," said he.

Brucellosis is indeed a world-wide affliction, and it affects different countries in different ways. One of the first things the WHO center will have to establish is whether or not

everybody's talking about the same disease.

Known as "undulant fever" in humans, brucellosis is primarily an animal disease. But it is the number one animal disease transmissible to humans. It is contacted in this country mainly through drinking raw milk and handling infected animals; thus farm families, packing-house workers and others who work with livestock are the most common victims. Symptoms are rather vague, but they correspond to some extent with those of influenza — fever, sweating, body aches and pains, weakness.

Brucellosis' effect on cattle (as "Bang's disease") and on other animals results in an annual economic loss of some \$100,000,000 to the livestock and dairy industry. As a principal dairy state, Minnesota has a lot to gain if Bang's disease can be

wiped out.

MINNESOTA was chosen as one of the world centers because it's in the unique position of having three separate, yet coordinated, groups working on different aspects of the disease at the same time. They are the Medical School, the Veterinary Medicine department on the St. Paul campus and the State Department of Health. These groups have been working together for a long time. The first work was done as far back as 1911 by Dr. W. P. Larson, former head of the Bacteriology department, and Dr. J. P. Sedgwick of Pediatrics. It was early recognized that the prevention and control of brucellosis in man was directly dependent on the control and eradication of the disease in domestic animals.

Medical School

Dr. Spink's project in Medical School is concerned with recognition and treatment of brucellosis in humans. It's been found that the new "wonder drugs" such as aureomycin take effect on patients within a few days. "Trouble is," says Spink, "these drugs aren't available in most countries outside the United States. They're using drugs now that we experimented with ten years ago."

Veterinary Medicine

On the St. Paul campus, the new veterinary clinic is the scene of great activity in brucellosis research. Although all three types of the disease (cow, pig and goat type) exist in Minnesota, the most serious is Bang's disease which causes abortions and sterility and cuts down milk production in cows. Drs. Willard Boyd, Martin Roepke, Howard Kernkamp and others on the staff are conducting studies on how to control the disease in animals by vaccination of young calves and by slaughter of diseased herds.

State Department of Health

Public health aspects of brucellosis are the concern of this department, which, although independent of the University in every other way, is located on the Minneapolis campus and works closely with University research. Drs. Henry Bauer and Dean Fleming head up the department's brucellosis work. Their staff is trying to find out (1) how to control it as a communicable disease; and (2) how to aid doctors in diagnosing it. The State Health Department's brucellosis research dates from 1927.

Dr. W. R. Pritchard takes blood sample from cow suspected of having brucellosis, or Bang's disease.



These three groups — medicine, veterinary medicine and public health — are already accomplishing wonders in their war on brucellosis in Minnesota and the United States. The new WHO center will operate in three ways to combat the disease on a world-wide scale:

1. By exchanging information to see how problems of brucellosis differ in various countries.
2. By interchange of personnel between countries to find out how others work.
3. By standardizing methods of diagnosis, treatment and control.

"The WHO project will not interfere in any way with what we're all doing now," says Dr. Spink. "The only difference will be that instead of working independently we'll be in contact with brucellosis workers all over the world.

"This new worldwide project is not only of scientific importance but it has a moral aspect as well," Spink

Blood serum from suspected cow is being mixed with a test fluid, or antigen, by Dr. O. J. Hummon, left, with Dr. Willard Boyd looking on. If the disease is present, antibodies (defensive agents) in the diseased blood will visibly stick together. The same principle applies to milk from diseased animals, as demonstrated at right by Dr. Martin Roepke. If the test is positive, the antibodies agglutinate and rise to the top of milk in test tube. Since the test fluid is stained blue, this so-called ring test is easy to read; for in a positive test, a blue ring always forms at the top of the milk.



believes. "When we meet with people with whom we disagree politically on



Dr. Henry Bauer heads brucellosis work of State Health Department.

the common ground of brucellosis, it's at least the first step to a better international understanding. The exciting thing is that maybe after a while we can find other things on which to agree!"

Why Gopher?

It took a railroad battle
to settle the question
of Minnesota's state animal

THERE's been a good deal of editorial bantering lately about whether Minnesota's state nickname, "The Gopher State", is not a misnomer; and whether the animal we have been wont to call a gopher is, in reality, only a 13-striped ground squirrel, abundant in these parts.

Whether it's worth going to the trouble of making a social distinction between the gopher and the ground squirrel, we're not prepared to argue. The fact remains that since 1857, Minnesota has been identified as The Gopher State, and it seems unlikely that any upstart of a ground squirrel will ever displace the now enshrined gopher.

But how did this ugly, destructive, rat-like creature ever get set up in such a position? Surely there were more attractive animals the pioneers could have chosen as their proud symbol!

Reading in Charles E. Flandrau's book, *The History of Minnesota and Tales of the Frontier*, published in 1900, we find that indeed there was another animal under consideration in 1854 or '55. At that time the settlers discussed whether they would call Minnesota the Beaver State or the Gopher State. The name Beaver State, he says, "seemed to have the greatest number of advocates, but it was always met with the objection that the beaver, although quite numerous in some of our streams, was not sufficiently so to entitle him to characterize the territory by giving it his name.

"While this debate was in progress, the advocates of the beaver spoke of the territory as the beaver territory, but it never reached the point of universal adoption. It was well-known that the gopher abounded, and his name was introduced as a competitor with the beaver; but it being a rather



insignificant animal, and his nature being destructive and in no way useful, he was objected to by many as too useless and undignified to become an emblem of the coming great state — for they all had, even at that early day, full confidence that Minnesota was destined to be a great and prominent state.

"Nothing was ever settled on this subject until after the year 1857. . . . In that year an attempt was made to amend the constitution by allowing the state to issue bonds in the sum of \$5,000,000 to aid in the construction of the railroads which the United States had subsidized with land grants, and the campaign which involved this amendment was most bitterly fought. The opponents of the measure published a cartoon to bring the subject into ridicule, which was very generally circulated throughout the state, but which failed to check the enthusiasm in favor of the proposition. . . ." (In a state-

wide election, 25,023 voted in favor of the loan, 6,733 voted against it.)

The cartoon Flandrau speaks of is no doubt the first artistic attempt to tag Minnesotans as "gophers". Put out by the opponents of the railroad bond, the cartoon is reproduced in Volume 2 of William Watts Folwell's *History of Minnesota*. It shows a group of humanized gophers, wearing tall hats, hitched up to a train-load of prosperous-looking gentlemen, presumably railroad promoters. The entire procession rests on the backs of haggard citizens with moneybag millstones hanging from their necks. The head gopher is saying, "Bring on the drafts, gentlemen, I will endorse them."

"This cartoon," continues Flandrau, "coming just at the time the name of the state was under consideration, fastened upon it the nickname of Gopher, which it has ever since retained.

"The name," Flandrau concludes, perhaps a little on the defensive, "is not at all inappropriate, as this animal has always abounded in the state."

"The Gopher State", of course, is not the only sobriquet applied to Minnesota. It was Governor Henry H. Sibley who chose L'étoile du Nord, "Star of the North", for the state seal. "The Bread and Butter State" came into use after the 1901 Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., where "the superior exhibits of wheat flour and dairy products of Minnesota caused her to be so named," writes G. E. Shankle in *State Names and Other Symbols*.

Other nicknames for Minnesota listed by Shankle are "The Lake State"; "The New England of the West" (so-called because of the large number of New England settlers); and "The Wheat State".

Shoes and ships and sealingwax . . .

It all turns up at

LOST & FOUND

HAVE you recently lost a billfold, an umbrella, or a movie projector? If you have there's a good chance it will turn up at a small room in the basement of Coffman Memorial Union to keep company with other displaced objects. For that room near the Post Office is headquarters of the University's Lost and Found department.

Lost and Found, which comes under the jurisdiction of the department of Protection and Investigation, is managed by pretty Katherine Miller. It's her responsibility to keep careful records of every object turned in. She sorts these into neat piles and stores them in appropriate closets—one for jewelry, billfolds and valuables; one for coats, dresses and jackets; others for gloves (mostly mismatched), scarves and books.

While Minneapolis Lost and Found is headquarters for both campuses, many objects found on the St. Paul campus are turned in, temporarily, at least, to the Farm Union.

Clinton B. Hanscom, director of Protection and Investigation, says, "We've tried to promote honesty by telling all employees that if the stuff they turn in is not called for in 30 days it can be reclaimed by the finder. So far, we've had excellent results." Many employees, especially janitors in campus buildings, have turned in hundreds of items. They generally hold what they find until the campus pick-up; twice a week a student employee makes the rounds and brings his collected "loot" back to the Union. Then Mrs. Miller records each object, noting when and where it was found. She looks persistently for any possible identification and tries to reach the owner by phone or mail.

February 1951



Katherine Miller

To get the lost object the claimant must be able to identify it correctly and fully. Then it's his for 25 cents if its value is under ten dollars, for 50 cents if it's over ten dollars. About half the people coming in, says Mrs. Miller, connect with the things they've lost.

If the owner does not present himself within 30 days the lost object reverts to its finder if he asks for it. If he doesn't, it remains in L&F 60 more days and is then disposed of in one of several ways: Unclaimed keys are sent to the University Key shop where they are melted down for reuse. Books are eventually sold by the U to a local second-hand book store. What remains gets put on yearly sale at which buyers can virtually name their own price—within reason. Whatever is left over from the sale gets sent to local charities.

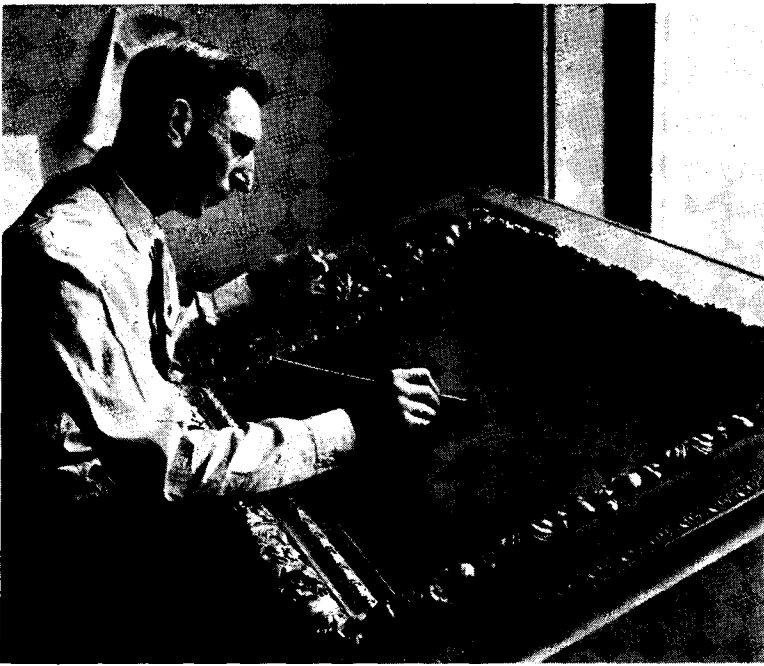
According to Mrs. Miller, Lost and Found is much busier during school season than during vacations. Also, the intake flourishes on days when it rains or the weather grows suddenly hot. "People start shedding raincoats, topcoats, rubbers . . . and

before you know it, they come in here. Right now we're deluged with boots and galoshes."

Asked how many items pass through Lost and Found in a year, Mrs. Miller dimpled and said, "Oh, I couldn't really say—5,000 at least."

Most common are gloves, scarves, books, pens, and umbrellas. A couple of billfolds a day is average.

There have been some pretty startling items turned in, as well as the ordinary things. Lost and Found's records reveal from the last few years things as worthless as pieces of chalk and hairpins and as valuable as diamond rings. Some of the lost objects that are a little hard to account for include house-slippers found in Memorial Stadium, calling-cards, a bathing suit found in Northrop, one shoe from the Union, a shaving kit, a gavel, a metronome, and a set of false teeth. Also, something listed cryptically in the records of May 12, 1949: "Secretary, Vincent Hall—found on campus pick-up."



Carl Hawkinson repairs one of the paintings from the Tweed Collection. Technically classified as Art Gallery Mechanic, "Hawky" really has ten jobs in one — he makes all equipment for displaying and storing U Gallery pictures, mats and frames them, arranges, repairs them, and ships them. He's been with the U for 15 years.



Bernice Gjovig has charge of the accounting office of Agricultural Extension. Off the job, Bernice sings second alto with the MacPhail Chorus.

U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SHO

Erick Larsen and Andrew Lindberg watch sign-painter Herbert Hunter letter a sign for the Williams Arena ice rink. All three men work in the University Paint Shop.



Lowry Nelson is the author of *Rural Cuba*, the first study in the rural sociology of the Caribbean "powder-keg" area, published by the U Press.





For seven years Elnore Beckman has been secretary to Hedwin Anderson, director of civil service personnel. Her hobby: making all of her own clothes.



A dramatic adaptation of *Billy Budd*, Herman Melville's short novel, has been co-authored by Louis O. Coxe of the English department at the U and Robert H. Chapman of Harvard. The play will open on Broadway this month.

ULD KNOW

Agricultural Economics Professor Austin A. Dowell visited India and 17 countries in Europe in a six-month trip that ended last September. While abroad he did some research for the University on the export market for farm products.



Dr. Raymond N. Bieter, head of the U's Pharmacology department, has been elected to fellowship in the New York Academy of Sciences in recognition of his outstanding scientific achievement.

U STAFF PAGE

What's Being Done About U Civil Service WAGES

The wage freeze and U civil service

The order to freeze wages recently issued by President Truman does *not* affect wages in state or University civil service, to the best of present information.

The P. A. S. Survey

What it is:

This is a survey of rates of pay in private business in the Twin Cities and other Minnesota communities. Fifty-eight representative jobs were chosen from civil service classes at the U for intensive analysis, and questionnaires on equivalent jobs in private industry were sent out all over the state. Six hundred thirty-three private businesses sent back information on the salaries of 35,394 employees. To make certain they were getting data on the same kind of jobs, fieldworkers explained the job descriptions personally in 80 large Twin City firms.

The survey was made by the Public Administration Service of Chicago with the cooperation of University and state civil service. Two previous surveys were made in 1944 and 1946.

What they found:

In the period 1946-1950 substantial increases have been made in average wages paid by private employers in the state. The average median increase was about 40%, with certain classifications rising more than others. (University civil service wages have also received cost of living boosts — in 1947 and 1948.)

What will be done:

● The survey results have been issued in booklet form, and any University staff member may borrow the booklet or examine it in the civil service office, Room 14, Administration building.

● Beginning *now*, civil service is comparing wages for the 58 jobs reported by industry with those for the 58 similar positions at the University. These comparisons will be extended to cover all U civil service classes.

These findings will unquestionably be of assistance to the legislature in the adjustment of state and University civil service salaries beyond the one-step merit increase and the one-step cost of living raise the U has already requested.

Civil service director Hedwin Anderson points out, "It is absolutely necessary if we are to be fair to our civil service staff members that an increase in wages be made. University rates should bear close relationship to those in private industry. Actually, a bill being considered in the legislature (described below) deals with this very salary problem."

Bills affecting state civil service

The Wahlstrand, Boughman, Mullin bill:

One of the bills pending in the state legislature was introduced by state senators Wahlstrand, Boughman, and Mullin. It relates only to state civil service. These are some of the things it provides:

1. A change in the size of each raise for pay range # 1 (\$140-\$165 per month) from five to six dollars.
2. Review of the cost of living index *twice* a year instead of the present once a year, and necessary adjustments made twice a year.
3. A one-step cost of living increase for every *six* points the cost of living index jumps, instead of every nine points as at present. All this makes the cost of living provision much more flexible to meet rapidly rising living costs.
4. If the cost of living index as of March 15, 1951 calls for an adjustment, the adjustment would be retroactive to January 1, 1951.

What this means to you:

This bill has not yet been passed, but it shows how legislators are thinking about the matter. Chances are that other bills along the same line will be introduced. The legislature itself has provided by law in its appropriations since 1945 that University civil service salaries shall be comparable to those of the state civil service.

"In presenting its legislative requests," says William T. Middlebrook, vice president, business administration, "the Board of Regents called attention to the survey under way and indicated the need for additional civil service salary adjustments beyond those allowed under the present civil service plan.

"The legislature is aware of the salary problem of state and University civil service employees, and will, we believe, deal fairly with it," he states.

Meet Mr. Jennings,

PROFESSOR without **a DEGREE**

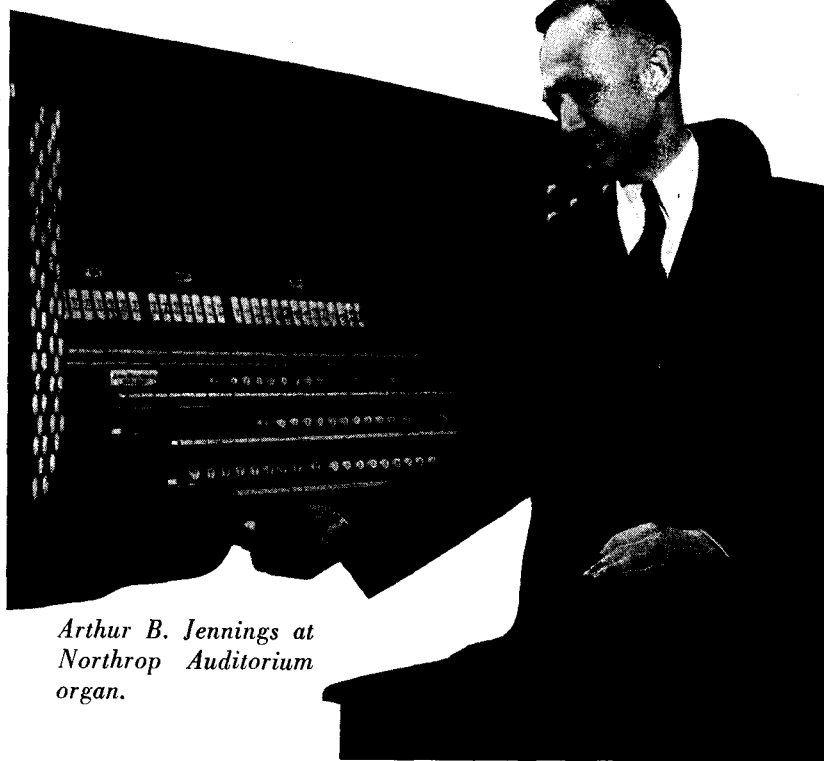
ARTHUR B. JENNINGS, associate professor of music and official University organist, has the distinction of being the only professor on campus, so far as we know, who hasn't a single academic degree to his name. "No use trying to hide it," laughs Jennings, a small, nattily-dressed gentleman with short-clipped white hair and a boyish grin. "I'm the despair of the University for not having a degree, which is what the University sells!"

Mr. Jennings' father was an architect, and wanted his son to follow in his footsteps. Young Arthur dutifully studied architecture for two years at the University of Pennsylvania, but then decided his career must be in music. He switched to Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., where he was both a student and a teacher of music history. Later he attended the Institute of Musical Art in New York, later to become the Juilliard School of Music.

Jennings came to the University in 1938 after 12 years as organist and choir director at a large Presbyterian church in Pittsburgh, where he also taught a large class of organ pupils. For many years he has been an Associate of the American Guild of Organists, whose degree is granted by the New York State Board of Regents.

Jennings' pride in his students sticks out all over as he tells of their accomplishments. "Last year," he beams, "327,000 people in Twin City churches sang and listened to music played and directed by my University organ pupils. We're mighty proud of that. It shows that our teaching here is exerting a great deal of influence on the people of this state."

Some of the public relations work he speaks of is traceable to Jennings



Arthur B. Jennings at Northrop Auditorium organ.

himself, who plays the organ and directs the choir every Sunday in the Plymouth Congregational Church at 19th and Nicollet, Minneapolis. Nearly all convocation programs are preceded by an organ recital, and the organ plays an important role in most commencement programs. Besides these, Mr. Jennings gives several organ recitals a year.

As you might expect, Bach is Jennings' favorite composer—"with this reservation:" he adds. "It's so difficult it scares me." He considers César Franck's music to be the most spiritual, next to Bach, and is a great admirer of Franck because the composer was not restricted to organ but achieved excellence in other media as well.

"We used to do a lot of orchestral transcriptions on the organ, before the days of radios, automatic record players and the like," says Mr. Jennings. "I remember the Overture to *Tannhäuser* was a great favorite. And you heard a lot of what I like to call 'ecclesiastical circus music' in the old days. Now organists tend to stick more to their knitting—to play the music that was written expressly for organ. An organ just can't imitate an orchestra in its own idiom.

"On the other hand," he continues,

"orchestral transcriptions of music originally written for organ can be very effective. Bach transcriptions for orchestra are especially interesting—but I still say they lack the mood that is established by a superb organ player."

How about modern music?

"Well," muses Jennings, "a lot of it is jerky and neurotic and the tunes are no good. Music, as every form of art, should be a natural thing. Instead of that, the new idioms are products of many things which appear to me to be only a series of effects. That applies to modern architecture as well as music and art.

"But you can't be an obstructionist," says he, "you've got to get along with it, and remember that trends tend to level off."

Jennings still dabbles in architecture as a hobby, and has had a great interest in cathedral architecture ever since his father took him on a cathedral tour of Europe during his school days.

In music circles Jennings is known as the composer of six church anthems, all of which have had wide acceptance, and of a book called *First Elements of Organ Technique*, published three years ago.



Extension's SOS-WAC:

Surrounded by world affairs pamphlets are SOS-WAC assistant director Barbara Stuhler and director William Rogers.

is to further adult education, not directly in classes but through peoples' own organizations, voluntary citizens' education groups."

Before a group is approved for membership in SOS it must be carefully screened by a committee of University staff members and shown to be in the public interest. SOS makes no attempt to influence the policies of its member organizations; its only stipulation is that their purpose be primarily educational.

SOS now includes some 20 groups with over 10,000 members whose special subject matter is as diverse as neurology, home economics, aid to the blind and world organization.

The groups get continuity from year to year because all their records are kept in one place, under a permanent secretariat. And by having a home on the campus the groups often get closer contacts with University staff members in their field. Organizations like the Society for the Prevention of Blindness benefit from the contacts they can make through U hospitals.

"**H**OW much will it cost to send out 10,000 bulletins to our members?" "Will you do our accounting for us?" "Our membership records are in terrible shape. Will you help us straighten them out?" "Can you work with us on a program on Korea for next Thursday?"

These are just a few of the questions that on a typical day come pouring into the office of the State Organization Service in Temporary South of Mines C, Minneapolis campus. SOS, as it's come to be called, is still in its infancy, having been started in 1949. But the idea behind it was a pet project of General Extension's Dean Julius Nolte for many years.

Says Nolte: "We felt that there needed to be an intellectual terminal for the many non-governmental educational organizations in the state, a place where they could 'roost.' These *pro bono publico* organizations need and deserve assistance. Often they're staffed by part-time volunteers who lack organizational know-how.

"We thought," Dean Nolte continues, "it would be a good idea if the U, which is entrusted with the intellectual values of the state, could be headquarters for some of these organizations and help them with their basic clerical housework, so that their members could have more time for program planning."

The project was delayed by the war, but in 1949 four organizations approached the U and warmly approved Dean Nolte's idea. This ap-

proval, plus a Carnegie Corporation grant, set the program going under the Extension division with William C. Rogers as its director.

THE two-fold purpose of SOS, Rogers says, is to help relieve organizations of clerical details—addressographing, mimeographing, mailing bulletins, printing circulars, book-keeping; and to assist them in administrative problems—helping conduct and arrange meetings, giving information on organizational procedure.

Rogers is convinced of the importance of SOS' work. "It's an absolutely new idea," he says. "No other University does this. Its broad goal

The SOS-WAC office staff, in the usual order: Louise Mitchell, Beverly Ekholm, Dorothy Everest, Gretchen Gillam, June Ronhovde, May Louise Pirila.



They give state organizations a home at the U

These organizations are charged for service on a cost basis.

OUT of SOS grew another organization, the Minnesota World Affairs Center. The first four groups to join SOS were interested in international relations. They approached the Extension division and said in effect, "It's fine to get rid of bothersome clerical work. But this isn't enough. We are interested in world affairs. Will you help us in our common interest?"

Now there are eight organizations in the WAC, which is a non-profit non-partisan regional educational center. "Here the service is a subject-matter service in the field of international relations," says Rogers smiling. "As its director I wear a different hat."

One of the services WAC offers includes help in planning meetings and suggesting speakers on international relations. During October, 81

organizations used this service. Barbara Stuhler, assistant director of SOS-WAC, keeps a file of about 400 potential speakers on world affairs from member organizations who will address outside groups upon request. WAC also maintains a pamphlet shop, a storehouse for free and paid publications for organizations: it provides maps, charts and posters dealing with world affairs; it has compiled a large catalogue of films on world affairs. In addition, WAC has conducted weekly radio programs over KUOM on the background of the news and has arranged institutes like the Far East institute held on the Minneapolis campus last winter.

WAC also answers questions on the UN and international relations—questions like "How was the 38th parallel in Korea established?" Recently a man phoned to insist that an SOS employee tell him the names of all the UN member nations and

spell out the difficult ones.

Another time a woman called saying she had to give a talk on Yugoslavia and needed some background information. Rogers briefed her for half an hour on the phone. His experience teaching international relations at Western Reserve University and the University of Chicago comes in handy at WAC.

Many of the major cities in the country have World Affairs Centers, and Minnesota's, according to Rogers, is one of the largest. Besides the director and assistant director, SOS and WAC are staffed by six full-time and four part-time office workers.

Rogers emphasizes the fact that both SOS and WAC are still experimental. "We're still feeling our way. No doubt there'll be plenty of tough decisions ahead. But from the ever-growing list of our services and member organizations we feel sure we're doing a real educational job in the state."

Exhibit Tells U Story

The second of a series of three Centennial exhibits telling the story of the University's first hundred years is now on display in the main corridor, first floor, of the Library. This exhibit begins where the first left off—with the administration of Cyrus Northrop in 1884—and it continues through the régimes of Vincent and Burton, ending in 1920.

Photos of old buildings and faculty members of the period, letters to Northrop written by Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft, and Theodore Roosevelt are featured. The exhibit includes such important "firsts" as the first *Minnesota Daily* and the first *Gopher*.

The display will run through February 28. A third exhibit, bringing the U from 1920 to the present, will complete the series in the Spring.

Russian House Planned For Summer Session

A Russian House, in which Russian exclusively will be spoken, will be established for the first time this summer on the University of Minnesota campus. Staffed by native speakers of Russian and directed by Thomas F. Magner, assistant professor of linguistics and comparative philology, the Russian House will offer courses in all phases of Russian culture and language.

At least one school year of Russian or its equivalent is required for enrollment in the house, and the total cost per student for tuition, room and board will be about \$171.50. The program, says Professor Magner, is contingent upon the enrollment of at least thirty students, and further plans will be announced soon.

Two from Nursing Staff Attend Chicago Workshop

Two faculty members from the University of Minnesota School of Nursing, Thelma Dodds and Florence Julian, are attending a five-month workshop on nursing service administration at the University of Chicago. The conference, financed and arranged by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, began January 15.

Miss Dodds is assistant professor of nursing, director of nurses at Charles T. Miller hospital, St. Paul, and president of the Minnesota State Board of Examiners of Nurses. Miss Julian is instructor and assistant director of nursing services, University hospitals.

Fourteen universities were invited to participate in the meeting. Workshop discussions will center on nursing service administration.

Ten o'clock scholars . . . 16 Win Regents' Scholarships

SIXTEEN full-time Civil Service staffers are going to school this quarter thanks to Regents' Scholarships. The scholarships, awarded by the Civil Service Committee, allow them to take up to six credits of undergraduate work at the U without paying tuition or making up the time spent in classes.

This quarter's scholarship winners are: Bernice G. Anderson, clerk, Bio-Medical Library; Caroline Brede, principal librarian, Law Library; James W. Burke; storehouse stock clerk, Chemical Storehouse; Shirley Jane Foster, senior account clerk, Comptroller's Office.

Mary P. Gallagher, secretary, General College; Barbara J. Mork, clerk typist, School of Business Administration; Barbara A. Nelson, clerk typist, Admissions and Records; James H. Rothenberger, senior medical photographer, Dentistry; Katherine B. Schrall, laboratory technologist, Veterinary Medicine.

The winners—reading down: James W. Burke, Mary Gallagher, Ethel Sullivan, Shirley Foster, Caroline Brede, Arlette Soderberg, Bernice Anderson, Sally Sullivan, Barbara Nelson, Marilyn Wilcox, Ellen Siegelman, and Ruth Wood.



Parents' Day Offers Convo, Luncheons

Parents of University students visited the Minneapolis and Saint Paul campuses Thursday, February 1, to attend special Parents Day events intended to give them a picture of University life in 1951.

Visiting parents heard a special convocation program featuring the 260-voice University Chorus directed by James Aliferis in a presentation of Arthur Honegger's symphonic psalm, "King David." A luncheon for chorus members and their parents was held in the Main Ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union following the convocation.

Centennial Hall, dormitory for men, was officially dedicated at a luncheon for residents of Centennial and Pioneer and their parents held in the new Centennial Hall dining room.

Other features of the day included open houses at many University buildings, religious foundations, dormitories, fraternities and sororities, and a special showing of the University Centennial film, "Minnesota Profile."

KUOM devoted most of its broadcasting schedule for the day to Parents Day events, carrying the convocation, a message to parents and students from President Morrill, and other programs of special interest to parents.

Straub Makes World Tour

Dr. Lorenz G. Straub, director of the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic laboratory, was re-elected president of the International Association for Hydraulic Research last month in Bombay, India. The Association selected Minneapolis as the site of its next meeting in 1953.

Straub's globe-girdling tour of hydromechanics laboratories took him in December to Germany, in January to meetings in Bombay and Delhi, India, and later that month to several hydraulic laboratories in the Orient. He has now returned to his work at the University.

"FAMILY PARTY" HONORS THREE STAFF MEMBERS



Mary Bowers

Three staff members were honored by their fellow workers on KUOM's "Family Party" radio series in December and January. The first was Mary Bowers, senior account clerk in the business office, who was given a certificate award on the December 27 program. Ellen Bercher, principal food service supervisor, and Ann Murphy, administrative secretary in SLA, received similar awards on the December 28 and January 4 programs, respectively.

In each case, the award was a total surprise to the recipient. KUOM had simply asked the three departments above to select one person to receive

a certificate award for outstanding service. On each of the programs, 30 or 40 employees from the department sang Christmas carols and some were interviewed by Ray Christensen, who emceed the shows. The high point, of course, was the giving of the certificate.

Vice president William T. Middlebrook made the presentation of Miss Bowers' award. "While it is always a delicate matter to single out an individual for such a citation, I feel that our people were faced with a relatively easy and obvious choice," he said, adding that Miss Bowers has been on the University roster for 36 years. She will retire March 1.

Ellen Bercher



Ann Murphy

Mrs. Bercher was also chosen by the unanimous vote of her co-workers. She has been working for the University more than 20 years. Her award was presented by J. C. Poucher, director of Service Enterprises.

Miss Murphy has worked in the SLA office for 30 years. Her award was presented by Dwight E. Minnich, chairman of Zoology, in the absence of Acting Dean J. W. Buchta.

Purpose of the "Family Party" series was to personalize the University, according to Betty Girling, who planned the programs for KUOM. She added that it is hoped a similar series can be worked out this Spring.

Variety Club Heart Hospital Dedication Plans Under Way



The brand new Variety Club Heart Hospital, pictured at left, will be formally dedicated March 20 with all the splendor of a Hollywood premiere. Several movie and radio celebrities will participate in the ceremonies, and a documentary radio program originating from the campus will be broadcast by CBS.

Lund Addresses Meeting Of Roofing Contractors

Professor C. E. Lund, assistant director of the University of Minnesota's engineering experiment station, addressed the National Association of Roofing Contractors in Houston, Texas, January 29 on "Factors Affecting Performance of Built-up Roofs".

For three years Lund has been doing research on what causes blistering in roofs. The results of his work, which was sponsored by the Insulation Board institute, were outlined in the speech.

Owre Honored

continued from page 5

ment awards, seven have been members of the School of Dentistry Faculty: Peter J. Brekhus, James M. Walls, George M. Damon, Henry S. Godfrey, Robert O. Green, Thomas B. Hartzell, Max E. Ernst. Others honored will be alumni John W. Knutson, chief of the Division of Dental Public Health, U. S. Public Health Service, and Lewis R. Stowe, professor of dentistry at Columbia University. Three Minnesota dentists — Roland G. Keyworth, Charles Nelson, and Lorin B. Hodgson — will also be given the medal and citation by President Morrill.

Dean William Crawford will preside at the dinner, and the Dental School chorus will sing several selections.

Duluth Branch Plans Centennial Activities

University of Minnesota Centennial activities at the Duluth branch, as on the main campus, will be integrated with normal campus and classroom activity, Maude L. Lindquist, UMD Centennial committee chairman, reports.

Dr. Lindquist has been appointed to the Centennial chairmanship originally held by the late Ezra Pieper. Other committee members appointed by John E. King, acting UMD provost, are Harold L. Hayes, Mary Elwell, Mabel Culkin, and Gladys Barber.

References to the Centennial observance are included wherever appropriate in classroom material, Dr. Lindquist says. Printed programs for various UMD events contain Centennial references. Centennial stationery and posters are being used.

Dr. Hayes is in charge of plans for a special Centennial convocation. Efforts are being made to bring Professor James Gray, professor of English on the main campus and author of *The University of Minnesota, 1851-1951*, to UMD for a public convocation.

Winter Quarter Enrollment Drops

Attendance at the University of Minnesota for winter quarter totals 19,637, a drop of 2,443 from the fall quarter enrollment of 22,080, True E. Pettengill, University recorder, reported recently.

Included in the decrease from fall to winter quarter, Pettengill estimated, were almost 900 students who left school to enter military service. This group was over and above the normal anticipated drop of 1,552 students of whom 890 earned degrees and were graduated at the close of the fall quarter.

It is estimated, according to Pettengill, that about one-half of the students who dropped out of the University for military service were in National Guard or reserve units activated in December and January. Approximately 450 additional students, about 2 per cent of the student body, are believed to have enlisted to obtain their choice of the services before receiving notice to report for pre-induction physical examinations.

"That this group was not larger," Pettengill said, "probably indicates that students generally have accepted the advice of college counselors that it is to their personal advantage and to the interest of the armed services and the country's man-power mobilization plans for them to remain in college until they are called by selective service."

Veterans attending the University under G. I. benefits number 5,573 this quarter, according to the recorder, as compared with 6,306 during the fall quarter and 9,847 a year ago when University attendance totaled 23,547.

A breakdown of winter quarter attendance figures shows 18,161 students enrolled on the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses and 1,476 at the Duluth Branch. At this time last year, Twin City campus attendance was 21,695, while the Duluth Branch had 1,852 students. During the last fall quarter, St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses had a student body of 20,437.

QUIZ ANSWERS

Questions on Page 2

1. b. Curds of Minnesota Blue cheese are placed in metal hoops to give them the desired circular shape. Minnesota Blue, the product largely of Dairy Husbandry's Willes B. Combs and Samuel T. Coulter, bids fair to compete with imported Roquefort. While the imported cheese is made from sheep's milk and ripened in caves in southern France, the Minnesota variety comes from cows and is ripened in Mississippi river sandstone caves for about three months. These caves offer ideal conditions for the growth of the *penicillium roqueforti* mold responsible for the mottled appearance and characteristic flavor of the cheese.

2. c. The electron microscope in the Millard Hall uses 50,000 volts of electricity to reveal material less than four-millionths of an inch thick. Equipment attached to the control board permits the observer to photograph what he sees under the microscope.

3. b. The Cosmic Ray laboratory is headquarters for this aluminum sphere, 1/32 of an inch in diameter. Attached to a balloon, the sphere, which houses cosmic ray apparatus (frequently a cloud chamber) is sent up to altitudes of about 90,000 or 100,000 feet. At these high altitudes cosmic rays tear through the sphere and the chamber, and special equipment photographs the collision of vapor inside the cloud chamber as it hits the atomic track left by the cosmic rays. All this gives U scientists increased information about the behavior of atoms.

4. d. Rosemount, scene of University aeronautical, medical and agricultural research, is the home of the U's four wind tunnels. When an object is held stationary in the tunnel while air is pushed against it at supersonic speeds, shock-waves result, and these shock-waves reveal much about good missile design.

“A Century of Service to the State”

Editor's note: The following has been extracted from President Morrill's address to the Minnesota State Agricultural Society on January 16.

About 90 years ago, a man named Peter Cahill started north from Kentucky with his wife and a few possessions in a wagon. They settled finally on a piece of wooded, hilly land bordering on a lake, near Janesville in Waseca County, about 75 miles south from where we sit today.

Peter Cahill cut down some timber to build a house, burned most of the rest. A few trees were left standing in what was to be a cow pasture. When his land was cleared and his home finished, Peter Cahill hitched his horse to a hand plow and began to farm.

Like the rest of his neighbors, he planted wheat. It was a good crop, a cash crop, and it brought him good returns. Thirty bushels to the acre, year in and year out. Then one year it was only 25. Then one year it was only 20. When he died, his children took over the farm. And they did as he did. Every spring they ploughed their furrows up and down the hills, and every fall they harvested the wheat crop. Only now it was no longer 20 bushels, but only 15. Still enough to make a living. Not a good living, but a living.

After 90 years of what must in all honesty be called sheer soil robbery, the Cahill farm was bankrupt. Gullies marked the once rolling fields. Pot holes big enough to stop a tractor appeared like cancerous sores. In some places, on the hillsides, nothing remained but bare clay. This land had once been carpeted by a foot of rich top soil. Now its fertility had been drained away.

And then, about a year ago, something happened. Some men from Janesville, and some men from the University — led by Clete Murphy, county agent in Waseca — and some men from the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, began wondering what would happen if all the resources of the community were focused on the rehabilitation of a single run-down farm. It was decided to give a living example of what conservation could accomplish in a limited amount of time on a single farm.

For the test area, Clete Murphy suggested the old Cahill farm. About nine months ago, in April, 1950, the project began.

The first step was to send a crew of specialists to the farm to make up a soil map — that is, to identify the soils, check the slopes and estimate the amount of erosion.

A week later a bulldozer began filling gullies and a crew of men was at work building a drainage system. Then huge amounts of fertilizer were added to the soil.

Some of the mineral wealth that had been stolen from the land was put back. Soon alfalfa was being planted, the timber stand was remolded, a windbreak set up. When plowing began it was done on the contours of the land, and not up and down the hills. Plans were begun for a system of crop rotation and cattle were brought in.

The object of all this work was to produce a diversified farm, calculated to make a good living for the owner and to keep a constant balance between what is taken from the soil and what is put into the soil. A farm like this, properly handled, need never run down.

The work carried by the University out into the practical life of the state, with farmers, business men, industrial and professional groups of all kinds, can be compared with its help on the Cahill farm.

Very little of this work, especially that carried on in agriculture, is highly dramatic. But University experts — the county agent, the soils technician, the pasture renovator, the timber man, the drainage specialist — all part of the Agricultural Extension Division — go on, day after day, helping the farmers of the state to make the best use of the newest and the soundest agricultural advancements.

Behind the county agent, behind the extension specialists, stand other men: the researchers. All of the life-giving work done on the Cahill farm, and on thousands of other farms throughout the nation, can be traced back to quiet men working in laboratories. I am proud to say that many of the finest researchers can be found in the laboratories of the University of Minnesota. It is one of the great services of the University to foster their kind of mind and to give it the kind of atmosphere in which it can thrive.

And in what kind of atmosphere does the curious mind thrive?

It is easier, perhaps, to determine the kind of atmosphere in which it will not thrive. Within the last two years, we have witnessed one of the greatest anti-scientific revolutions since the birth of the inquisition. We have seen, in the Soviet Union, how scientists can be deprived of their standing, of their theories, of their very thoughts, because of their deviation from some regimented “line”, laid down by a repressive police state.

In the past 100 years, the University of Minnesota has tried to supply an atmosphere in which scientific thought could develop. We have not issued decrees. All we have asked of our scientists is that they be honest, objective, and seriously concerned for the welfare of mankind.

The results of this policy have been, indeed, rewarding. From our experiment stations throughout the state has come a constant flow of new knowledge and techniques which have produced what may rightly be called an agricultural revolution in Minnesota.

FEBRUARY 1 TO MARCH 15

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

Centennial Year

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.)

- Jan. 27-Feb. 22—Mid-winter tour interval.
Feb. 24—University Chorus and Soloists; Beethoven's Symphony No. 9.
Mar. 3—Nathan Milstein, Violinist.

CONCERTS: TWILIGHT CONCERTS

- Feb. 25—Emil Telmanyi, Violinist.
Mar. 11—St. Olaf Lutheran Choir.

CONCERTS: YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERTS

- Feb. 27—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 p. m.
Mar. 15—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p. m.

CONCERTS: UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.)

- Feb. 13—Rise Stevens, Mezzo-soprano.
Feb. 28—Ballet Theatre, Corps de Ballet with full Symphony Orchestra.

SPECIAL CONCERTS

- Feb. 10—"Parade of Quartets" (Barber Shop Quartets), 8:15 p. m.
Mar. 1—Ballet Theatre, 8:30 p. m.

CONVOICATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium, 11 a.m.)

- Feb. 1—Parents Day Convocation. University Chorus and Guest Soloists, "King David" by Arthur Honegger.
Feb. 8—Drs. Frank and John Craighead, "Life with an Indian Prince," colored motion pictures.
Feb. 15—Centennial Charter Day Convocation. Fourth hour classes excused.
Mar. 1—Alan Lomax, folk music, specialist, "Folk Song, U.S.A."
Mar. 8—Maria Osmena, "The Philippines Emerges."

SPECIAL LECTURES:

- Feb. 16—Prof. Robert Lacour-Gayet, "Europe's Prospects at Mid-century: America's Influence and Contributions" Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 3 p. m.
Mar. 5—Dr. Paola Znacani Montuoro, Italian archaeologist, "Paestum and the Heraeum," illustrated.

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30, 5:30 and 8:00 p.m.)

- Feb. 7—"The Fallen Idol." British film.
Feb. 14—"The Titan: Story of Michelangelo." Italian film. English narration.
Mar. 7—"Red Shoes." British film. Showings at 2:45, 5:20 and 8 p. m.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Feb. 9, 10, 12-17, 8:30 p. m.; Feb. 11, 18, 4:00 p. m.—"Twelfth Night" by William Shakespeare.
Mar. 2, 3, 5-10, 8:30 p. m.; Mar. 11, 4:00 p. m.—"The Madwoman of Chailot" by Jean Giraudoux.

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- To Feb. 4—The Artist and the Decorative Arts, Museum of Modern Art Show.
Feb. 5-Mar. 9—Selections from the George P. Tweed Collection.
Feb. 23-Mar. 16—Cranbrook Art School Students' Show.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

(Station KUOM)

- Classroom Lecture: "World War II," given by Harold C. Deutsch, Professor of History. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 1:00 p. m.
Critically Speaking . . . guest speakers bring you up to date on the theatre, films, literature, fine arts, radio and television. Mondays through Fridays, 2:00 p. m.
Minnesota Mid-Century . . . KUOM's documentary report on the University and the state at mid-century, telling the story of mental health, lumber, taconite, milling, soil conservation, etc. Saturdays at 5:00 p. m. beginning February 17.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Basketball Games at Home, 8:00 p.m.)

- Feb. 3—Wisconsin.
Feb. 10—Indiana.
Feb. 26—Michigan State.

(Hockey Games at Home, 8:30 p.m.)

- Feb. 23, 24—Michigan Tech.
Mar. 2, 3—North Dakota Hockey.

THE MINNES

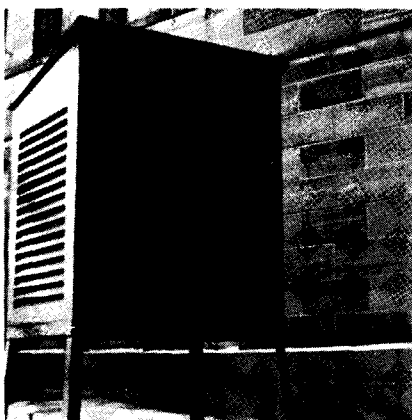
Published for Staff Members of the Univ



Know Your University QUIZ



1. This cannon, barely visible above the snow, is a campus landmark. Where will you find it?
- Near Coffey Hall, St. Paul campus.
 - In front of the Armory, Minneapolis campus.
 - Behind the Mines building.
 - Guarding University Village.



3. Not many people know what this structure near Burton Hall, Minneapolis campus, is. Is it:
- A bird-house maintained by the Zoology department?
 - A bee-hive kept by Ag School?
 - A tool-shed for Buildings and Grounds?
 - A meteorological station?



2. The original second verse of "Hail! Minnesota" was dropped because it was thought inappropriate and another substituted. To whom was stanza two originally dedicated?
- William Watts Folwell.
 - Cyrus Northrop.
 - Hiawatha.
 - The gopher.



4. This "Danger" sign screams its warning to all who pass by. Where is it located?
- Near the Armory.
 - Outside the cosmic ray lab.
 - Outside the isolation ward, U Hospitals.
 - Near the construction pit by the Physics building.

In this issue . . .

THE VARIETY CLUB HEART HOSPITAL will be dedicated March 20 (see page 3). As its share in the celebration, *The Minnesotan* reports on how University doctors and scientists are fighting heart disease—the nation's top killer—in U laboratories and clinics. Page 4.

WALTER PISTON'S SYMPHONY No. 4, commissioned by the University for its Centennial, will be premiered March 30. For Mr. Dorati's comments on the symphony, see page 7.

WHEN DOES AN ARCHAEOLOGIST dig with a camel's hair brush? How do Minnesota Indians bury their dead? Archaeologist Lloyd Wilford gives the answers on page 8.

U PARKING REGULATIONS got you confused? Pages 12-13 give the full story on rates plus map of Minneapolis campus parking lots.

THERE'S A CHAMPION in the Union alleys—bowling supervisor Jess Young. You'll meet Jess on page 15.

UMD's Maude Lindquist combines a zest for historical research with a unique interest in her students. Page 16 tells why she's popular—in and out of classes.

On the cover . . .

A stiff March wind is stirring up the clouds in our cover picture this month. The scene is Folwell Hall, one of the U's oldest buildings.

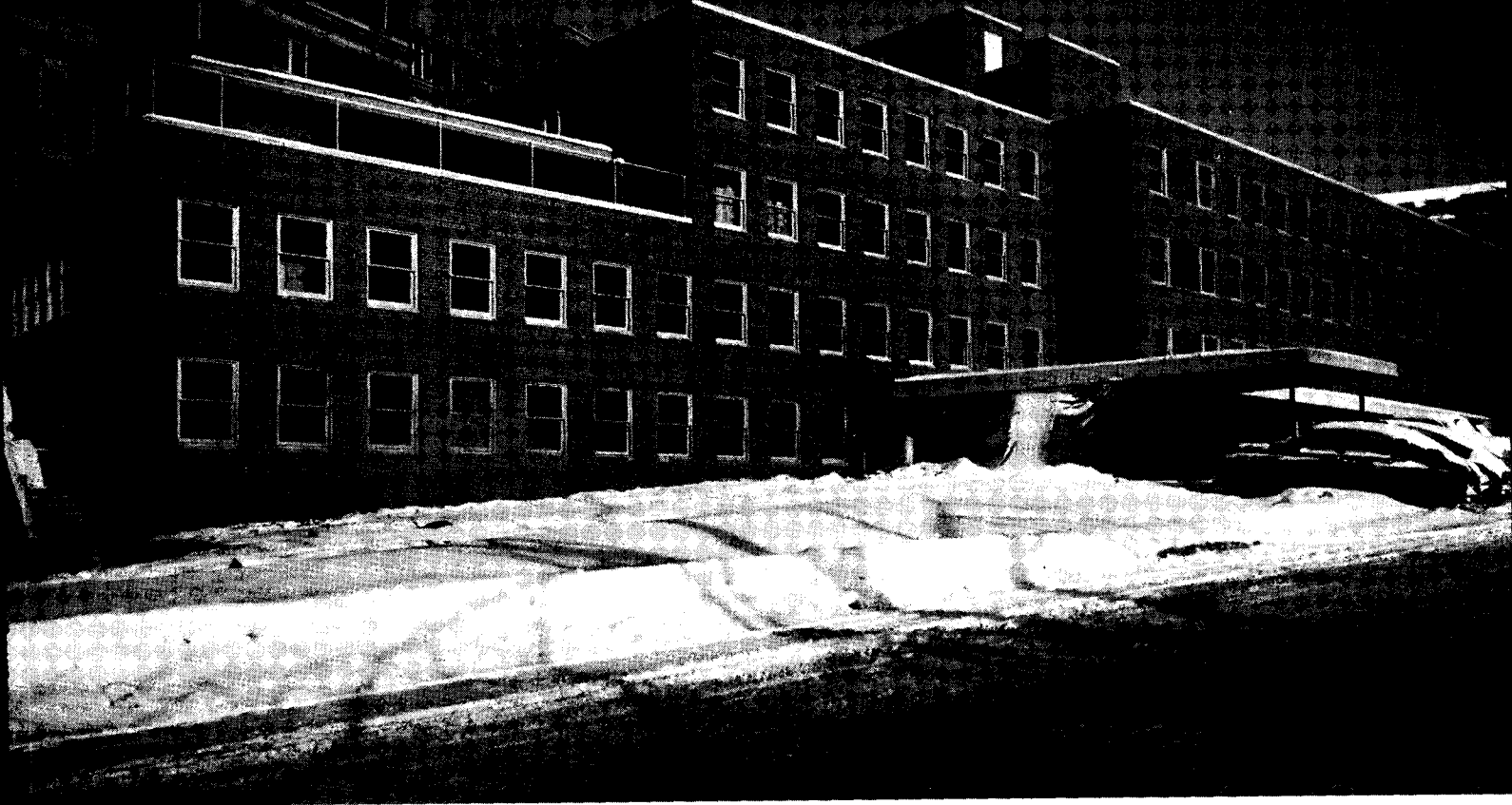
THE MINNESOTAN

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Copies of this issue are on sale at Coffman Memorial Union Bookstore.



Heart Hospital to be Dedicated March 20

MARCH 20 has been set as the dedication date for the Variety Club Heart Hospital. Dedication plans call for open houses, a radio documentary, personal appearances of well-known movie stars, and a banquet at the Union.

The new hospital, the gift of the Variety Club of the Northwest, will be open for public inspection on Monday and Tuesday, March 19 and 20.

All proceeds of the dedication banquet to be held March 20 at 6:30 p.m. in the Main Ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union will go to the Variety Club Heart Hospital. Movie stars Ronald Reagan, Danny Kaye, Alan Ladd, and Abbott & Costello, who have made movie trailers in behalf of the Hospital, have been asked to appear on the dinner program. Also

invited is Fred Allen, who was master of ceremonies at a dinner in 1946 at which the Variety Club presented its Heart Hospital Fund to the University.

Dinner Tickets

Faculty and staff members can get tickets for the Variety Club Heart Hospital dinner from the office of the Director of University Hospitals, the Department of University Relations, or the office of the Dean of the College of Medical Sciences. The March 20 dinner is informal, tickets \$7.50 each. Proceeds will go to the Variety Club Heart Hospital.

Following the dinner the Hollywood celebrities who attend will appear on a documentary radio program that will be broadcast over WCCO and the Columbia network at 9:00-9:30 p.m.

The Variety Club of the Northwest, an organization of people in show-business, has pledged, in addition to its original gift of \$250,000, a yearly donation of \$25,000 to support the Heart Hospital.

With the eyes of the University focused on the new Heart Hospital, *The Minnesotan* this month offers a report on some of the major fields of heart research at the U. For the story and pictures of how University doctors and scientists are tracking down heart disease—the nation's number one killer—see page four and following.

Dr. Forrest Adams (right) performs a heart catheterization on a young patient. Assisting him are (l. to r.) Drs. Joseph Jorgens, George Veasy, and John W. Labree.



HEART RESEARCH

A thin, tired-looking woman with an unnaturally flushed face lay on the long table, her left hand extended.

"Will it hurt, doctor?" she asked.

"All you're going to feel, Mrs. S——, the doctor explained, "is a prick when I inject this novacaine. After that you won't feel any pain. We're going to use this little gadget to try to find out what's wrong with your heart." He held up a long thin tube. "It's called a heart catheter."

"I sure hope it does some good," she said. "I've been resting since I quit work six months ago, but I'm still so weak I can hardly walk. I've been to a couple of doctors, but nobody knows what's wrong. Guess I'm a tough case." She smiled wanly, then more serious, "Gee, doc, I sure hope you can tell me something."

An hour and a half later the heart catheterization was finished and Mrs. S—— left the office. Several days later, after analyses and consultations, the structural defect in her heart was located and surgery was recommended. This was the beginning of the long road back to health.

MOST of the heart catheterizations at University Hospitals are performed by Drs. John W. Labree, medicine, and Forrest Adams, pediatrics. Dr. Joseph Jorgens, American Heart

Association research radiologist who works with them, explains the process like this:

"Heart catheterization is a diagnostic tool used on patients whose cases cannot be diagnosed by routine methods, like X-rays. How does it work? The doctor threads into a vein at the elbow a thin catheter tube. A fluoroscopic screen is placed over the patient's chest, illuminated by X-rays striking it from under the table on which the patient lies. We can then see the heart chambers and just where the catheter tube is going. The doctor directs the tube into the chambers of the heart, generally inserting it in three places—the right atrium, the right ventricle, and the pulmonary artery."

Heart catheterization shows three things, according to Dr. Jorgens:

1) *Pressure within the heart chambers.* The mechanical pressure of the blood in the catheter tube is converted electrically into a thin pencil of light that vibrates along a scale as the heart chamber contracts and expands. This deflection is photographed and compared with pressure in the normal heart.

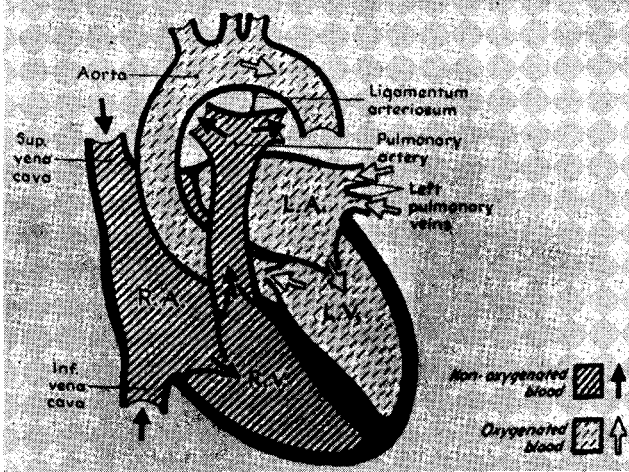
2) *Oxygen in the blood.* Blood samples, taken from each section the

catheter enters, are analyzed for the amount of oxygen they contain. Normally, Jorgens explains, the right side of the heart contains venous blood—blood returning to the heart from all parts of the body after some of its oxygen has been used up.

"If we find that this venous blood contains too high a percentage of oxygen we conclude that there is a leak. This means that high oxygen arterial blood, instead of going to all parts of the body, is shunted to the other side of the heart and then to the lungs for more oxygen. This fruitless circuit from heart to lungs and back puts a strain on the heart, resulting in heart trouble," says Jorgens.

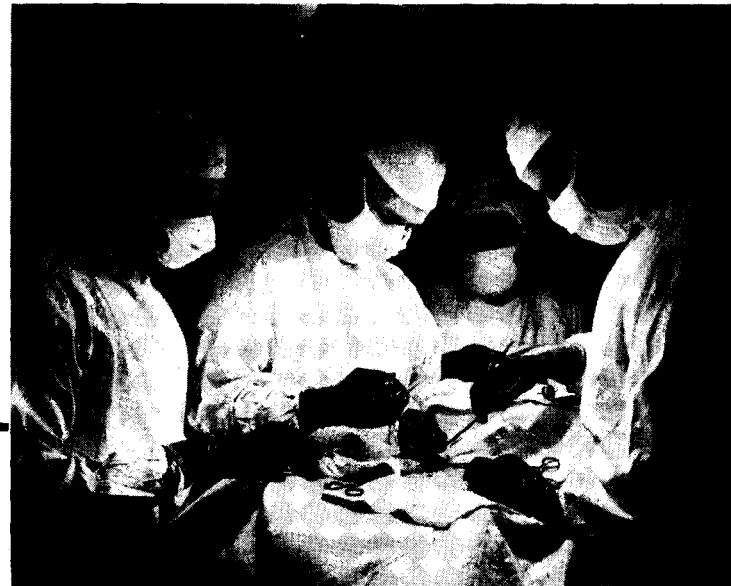
3) *Position of the catheter.* The fluorescent screen lets the doctors watch the path of the tube through the heart. When the catheter travels in pathways very different from those it would take in a normal heart it is because an abnormality of structure—like a broken wall—lets the tube pass through. Once this defect is located it quite conclusively determines the diagnosis and the subsequent recommendations for treatment.

"We can arrive at a correct diag-



A diagram of the normal heart, showing the course of circulation of the blood. A = atrium, v = ventricle. The figure, from 'Pediatric Nursing,' by G. Benz, is used with permission of the C. V. Mosby Co.

AT THE UNIVERSITY



nosis of the cardiac lesion," says Dr. Jorgens, "through any of these three indications. Heart catheterization has been successful in diagnosing about 90% of the cases we've tried it on." The procedure, considered experimental when first used in Minnesota about three years ago, has now been used in about 250 cases.

"It is a research aid in checking against other methods of diagnosis—X-ray, electrocardiograph, etc. And as a useful diagnostic tool it gives hope to those suffering from heart ailments that cannot be detected by ordinary methods," Jorgens concludes.

Rheumatic fever is a disease

which occurs primarily in children and in young adults. It usually follows an infection, like tonsillitis. The illness doesn't look like a very serious thing—just some fever and pain in the joints. But the real damage occurs in the heart, where scar tissue in the valves puts a strain on the heart that causes so many people who have had rheumatic fever as children to die in their 30's and 40's.

In a laboratory in 501 Owre Hall, Dr. C. Walton Lillehei, surgery, is working with Dr. M. B. Visscher, physiology, and others in medicine, pharmacology, and pathology to produce an inflammation of the heart lining in dogs which is similar to

rheumatic fever in humans.

"These infectious heart diseases are virtually unknown in animals, and we are trying to produce them because when you can produce diseases similar to human diseases in animals you generally better the chances of finding a cure or prevention. Working with animals you are free to experiment and can often find out within a relatively short time what makes the disease worse and what helps cure it."

Dogs are used, Lillehei points out, because they have a large heart, very similar in structure to the human heart. They feel no pain during the course of the disease, he says.

"**P**RIOR to our work there was no good method for producing *endocarditis* (heart inflammation) in animals in less than three or four years. We found that if you put an extra strain on the heart, something happens that makes the animal extremely susceptible to bacterial infection, and that this infection generally affects the heart valves and kidneys," he says.

"*Stress plus infection = endocardi-*

(Above) This operation is the first step in producing heart inflammation in experimental animals. When the main artery and vein in the animal's leg are connected, an added strain is put on his heart. L. to r., Donald Wargo, Dr. C. Walton Lillehei, Mary Fineman, Dr. Robert Hammerstrom.

tis. This is our 'equation.' How does it work?"

"We produce the stress by a simple operation connecting the main artery feeding blood to the legs with the adjacent vein," Lillehei goes on. "Then instead of completing its normal course and returning at lower pressure through the vein, the high-pressure blood in the artery is shunted over to the vein and pumped back to the heart at higher speed than usual. The heart fills quicker and must therefore pump the blood quicker. This puts a constant strain on the heart.

"Then," Lillehei continues, "when we inject bacteria the infection usually localizes itself in the heart and kidneys . . . The questions we are asking are:

● *What changes in the animal's system, particularly in his glandular output, cause this greater susceptibility to infection?*

● *Why does the infection localize in heart and kidneys?*

● *Just how does this relate to heart inflammation in human beings?*

"Our ultimate hope," Lillehei concludes, "is to learn to treat the disease after it occurs to prevent scarring and heart damage or, better still, to prevent it if possible. We can say with certainty that we are making a promising beginning."

Human beings are guinea pigs in the Laboratory for Physiological Hygiene, south tower, Stadium. Here Dr. Ancel Keys, Laboratory director, and his colleagues in physiology, psychology, biochemistry, radiology,

Dr. Joseph Brozek (right) prepares to weigh a subject under water in the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene. Since fat is lighter than water, it floats, whereas other body elements sink. Thus a fat man weighs proportionately more in water than a thin man. By comparing a subject's weight in water and air, his specific body fat content can be accurately found.

© T'Kach



and medicine are pooling their resources to find out what causes the degenerative diseases affecting the heart in middle and old age.

Says Dr. Henry L. Taylor, associate professor in the Laboratory, "Here in the Lab we are concerned primarily with the development of *hypertension*, a disease characterized by persistently high blood pressure generally leading to stroke or heart failure, and *arteriosclerosis* (hardening of the arteries). Our thesis is that both these diseases develop over many years. You don't just wake up one day with hardened arteries."

"We are following a group of so-called normal men," says Keys. "According to insurance statistics, it is safe to predict that 50% of them will eventually die of heart disease. We want to know *which* ones. What we ask is: *Do living habits determine who will get heart disease and how fast they will get it?*"

TO CONDUCT its research, the Laboratory three years ago recruited from volunteers 300 local business executives between 45 and 54 who were judged after examination to be "normal"—free from any major diseases.

These men consented to come into the Lab one day a year for thorough tests and measurements, and in this way to contribute to a socially useful experiment while getting a complete physical check-up.

"Each year when these men come in," says Taylor, "we ask them questions about their living habits—nutrition, exercise, physical work habits, emotional patterns. We also check them on drinking and smoking, and we give them personality questionnaires.

"Then we put them through a series of physiological checks. Because body fat plays such a large role in degenerative heart disease we must measure it very accurately. We have a gadget here—an underwater scale—that does just that (see picture).

"With an electrocardiograph we measure the electrical currents pro-

duced by the heart during contraction," continues Taylor, "and we compare the graphs we get with the *normal* heart reactions. We put the men on a motor-driven treadmill for 15 minutes, and then measure their blood pressure and pulse. Since increased heart size is evidence of abnormal functioning, we take X-rays of the heart to determine its size. We have already detected several early cases of heart disease. When we find symptoms we report them to the subject's private physician and he takes over from there.

"The least we will come out with after eight to twelve years during which we expect to continue this study will be an increased understanding of the aging process. The most we can expect is some answers to our question: *How do living habits lead to degenerative heart disease?* These answers can one day help clinicians to check the disease," Taylor concludes.

This is just a part of the heart research picture at the University. Several men including Drs. E. B. Flink, M. J. Shapiro, and Forrest Adams, are working on the effect of the hormones ACTH and cortisone on heart disease. Dr. Lewis Thomas, pediatrics, is studying their results for rheumatic fever. "ACTH has a dramatic effect on patients," he says. "They look better and feel better. What we don't know is whether they actually *are* better. That's what we are trying to discover—*what is the mechanism of ACTH with relation to heart disease?* This means treating patients over long periods. Our major work right now is fundamental research on animals."

Dr. Forrest Adams, pediatrics, besides his work on heart catheterization, is doing research on "blue" babies. These babies, whose life expectancy is generally about seven years, are born with a defect in the heart that allows blood from the veins to get shunted into the arteries and re-circulate through the body without getting a new stock of oxygen. Adams

continued on page 18

"Commissioned for the Centennial Celebration by the University of Minnesota..."

Piston's Fourth Symphony To Have World Premiere Here

WALTER PISTON'S Symphony No. 4, "Commissioned for the Centennial Celebration by the University of Minnesota" will have its world premiere at the Minneapolis Symphony's Centennial concert, March 30, in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. Antal Dorati, the orchestra's conductor, was instrumental in interesting Piston in the commission.

How did the University become the official patron of this major symphonic work by one of America's leading composers? Malcolm M. Willey, vice president, academic administration, explains how the idea grew:

"Some time ago," Willey says, "we were discussing ways to mark our 100th anniversary celebration in various fields. We wondered what we could do that would be noteworthy in the field of music. Why not, it was proposed, have a distinguished American composer write a special work to mark the occasion? I went to President Morrill with the idea and he agreed with the others on the committee that it was excellent.

Malcolm Willey, academic vice president, and Paul Oberg, head of the Music department, listen to Antal Dorati humming a passage from Piston's Fourth.



"The Music department," Willey continues, "was enthusiastic about the project. The department of Concerts and Lectures offered to provide the fee for commissioning the work. Mr. Dorati and Mr. Arthur Gaines of the Minneapolis Symphony Association were eager to share in the discussion. It was Mr. Dorati who suggested Walter Piston. The upshot of this joint University enterprise was that we asked Mr. Piston if he would write a major symphonic work to mark our Centennial. To everybody's delight, he consented. The score has just come in and everyone's very pleased with it," Willey concludes.

Mr. Dorati's Comments

The day the score arrived we found Mr. Dorati backstage after a Children's Concert. He was riffing through the pages, humming snatches from time to time, and describing the work with extravagant gestures. His running commentary went something like this:

"This whole thing is most modern in its idiom, but it's quite tranquil. The first movement is marked *piace-*

vole . . . I don't know exactly how you translate that . . . Pleasant, maybe . . . It makes you feel pleasant — and leisurely.

"The second movement is a scherzo, a very brisk and spirited dance. Part of it sounds like an American folk-theme." He whistled a gay theme. "It's like a southern hoe-down dance.

"The third movement is marked *contemplativo* — slow and quiet. Then there's an energetic finale, and the whole thing ends with a brilliant flourish.

"It's impossible to describe in words," Dorati shrugged. "You must hear it." He walked over to the piano on the Northrop stage and played a few lively passages.

"On the whole," he continued, "I would say it is most concise. Piston doesn't waste a bar. The symphony will take about 26 minutes to play — quite brief, really. It is orchestrated for the standard orchestra, except that it calls for two harps rather than one."

"It's a *ripe* work," Mr. Dorati summarized. "There's nothing tentative about it. Also it's an intensely American work. That's hard to define, but it is full of peculiarly American rhythms. There is no specific program or story connected with the symphony. But it is appropriate for the centennial celebration because of its sustained dignity."

THE orchestra begins rehearsal on the symphony this month in preparation for the premiere at the last symphony subscription concert in March.

Walter Piston, the symphony's composer, has been on the Harvard University faculty since 1926. The author of numerous chamber and orchestral works, he studied composition in Paris chiefly with Nadia Boulanger. He was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship in 1935 and the Pulitzer Music Prize in 1948. His Symphony No. 3, commissioned by the Koussevitsky Music Foundation, was premiered by the Boston Symphony in 1948.

DIGGING UP THE PAST . . .

**"It's all part of the record,"
says Archaeologist Lloyd Wilford**

DIGGING up skeletons and old pottery may sound like a dead study, but it's a very lively occupation to Lloyd A. Wilford, associate professor of anthropology. Wilford has been doing just this on field trips for the past 23 years. In fact, every summer he and some of his archaeology students go out on an eleven-week field trip throughout Minnesota.

"Everything we find is brought back to the U," says Wilford. "Fortunately, we've just been given some brand new space—the entire south half of the sub-basement of Ford Hall. I have a good-sized workroom, and there's a fine storage room, plus exhibit space. The whole thing is a sort of small museum."

Wilford, a small wiry man with a sharp, hurried way of speaking, took us into a room next to his office in Ford Hall. On a table were hundreds of pieces of clay—some quite large,

others hardly more than chips. "Part of my work, you see, is putting things together once I've dug them up! Right now I'm trying to reconstruct an Indian pot.

"First I number the pieces as I found them on the ground; then I lay them all out and try to gauge how the whole thing looked. Finally, I glue the pieces together. It's really like solving a jigsaw puzzle without many clues, and with some missing pieces. After hours and hours of work we should have a pot that, while not intrinsically valuable as a work of art, will tell us something about the past."

Archaeology, Wilford went on, studies *vanished* people and cultures. It is a subdivision of anthropology, which studies *all* people and cultures, with emphasis on the living rather than the dead. Wilford's main research has been in the prehistory of Minnesota and what it shows about

the principles of human culture.

How do archaeologists get their material?

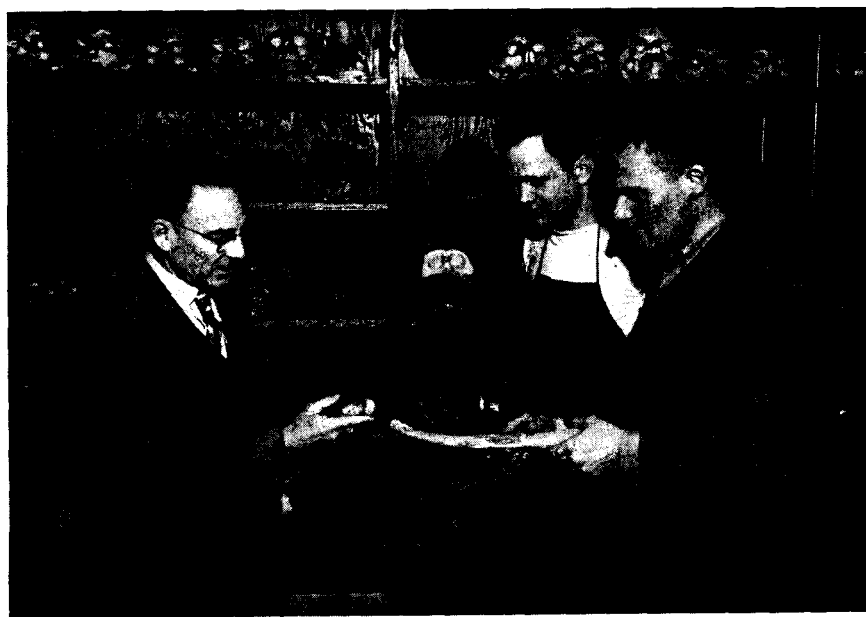
"We go to the area we have selected and dig," says Wilford, "sometimes with spades and trowels. Sometimes, when the material is crumbly—like old bones—we use camel's hair brushes! The studies we finally make are based on the notes and photographs made in the field and the finds themselves . . . It's all part of the record."

"After we get the stuff it is cleaned. Then each piece, no matter how small, is given a number and put in a proper series—bones, potsherds, etc. We keep a complete catalogue. We have to do it that way, because what we find is absolutely worthless unless we know what it is and where it came from."

Professor Wilford took us down to the store-room in the Ford Hall sub-basement. It's like another world. Some of the shelves are lined with artifacts—bowls, jugs. Others are paved with human skulls, used mostly for instruction in anthropology classes. A perfectly innocent-looking set of boxes bears the rather startling label: "Children's skeletons from Mound No. 3, Red Lake Falls, Minn." The "museum" also contains a 20,000-year-old skeleton, which many believe to be the oldest in America. It was discovered, strangely enough, not by an anthropologist, but by a road crew working in Minnesota!

One of the bones Mr. Wilford showed us was quite red. This, he explained, was from the red ochre that had been applied to the bodies at their burial. "Red and yellow," he said, "are the great death colors. Red, the color of blood, and yellow, the color of the sun. The Peruvians and Egyptians were great users of gold. Even in death, these people hark back to life."

Bone of contention? Wilford explains a point to his lab assistants, Arthur Markendorf and Lee Repke. Skulls in background are used in Anthro classes.





Lloyd Wilford reconstructs an Indian pot. No mean job, it requires brush, glue, and infinite patience.

This brought us to one of Professor Wilford's favorite topics—primitive burial customs. "In modern civilization we have so long practiced Christian burial that most people don't even stop to think about it. We practice *inhumation* (burial in the flesh) on the back, fully extended, with arms at the side or crossed on the breast," said Wilford.

"But our ancestors in pre-Christian times used many methods. Burial customs are culture traits just like anything else, and they too have styles and types. For instance, I've dug up an Arab Moslem in an ancient burial mound in North Africa. . . He was buried in the flesh, on his side, with his feet pointed eastward toward Mecca."

How did Minnesota Indians bury their dead?

"Let's take some examples," said Wilford, "from the only large group still living in the state—the Chippewas. They came during historic times—about 1740, and they practiced inhumation. In the old days they put two logs over the grave, side by side, and a third on top between them—as a shelter. But when they could get lumber after the coming of the whites, they built a small house, like an elongated doghouse, over the grave. In front of the the house they made a little hole under which they built a platform, like the perch on a dove-cote. On this the relatives put sacrificial offerings for the spirit of the

dead. Some of them still do this today.

"The Chippewas," Wilford continued, "very commonly nailed to the house a stick on which they carved the totemic animal of the dead person (a sort of Indian coat of arms), with the symbol reversed to indicate death. The nearest Chippewa graveyard I know of is in Mille Lacs, about 100 miles from Minneapolis."

THE Sioux was another of the better-known Minnesota tribes, finally driven out of the state in the 1860's. They practiced secondary burial, burying only the bones. According to Wilford, they believed that a man did not really leave the group at the time of his death, so they placed the body on a scaffold behind the village and kept it there until the scaffold weathered away, years later. During all that time the bodies were given food and drink and were considered members of the tribe. They were told the tribal gossip and from their position of eminence shared in the glory of victory dances, when victims' scalps were nailed to the platform.

After the scaffold collapsed, the relatives gathered the bones together. They most commonly laid the bones on the surface of the ground in bundles and built a mound of dirt over them.

"Sometimes," Wilford said, "Indians cleaned the bones of their relatives and carried them around like talismans. Father Hennepin wrote

an interesting account of an Indian called Aquipaguetin, who carried his father's bones around with him and cried over them until the good Father Hennepin made an offering to them. This, I'm afraid," Wilford laughed dryly, "was often a means of extortion."

Wilford and his colleagues made some of their most fascinating discoveries in the Red River Valley in Minnesota. Prehistoric tribes there buried their dead in the sands of old glacial beaches, often quite deep. Some of these graves are rich in offerings of copper, bone, and bits of shell, he said.

"This isn't merely interesting lore," Wilford concluded. "We anthropologists are trying to lay out the whole pattern of cultural traits such as burial habits from earliest to latest, so we can see how culture grows, develops, and often, declines.

"By studying burial habits we learn much about how people used their pottery vessels, how they regarded their ancestors, how they felt about spirits and an afterlife. In short, in learning how they treated their dead we understand more about how they lived."

U is Scene of TV Show

"The University Reports," a direct telecast from the Mines Experiment Station, was shown over WTCN-TV February 15. This is the first time a remote TV unit has come to the campus for a special broadcast other than an athletic event.

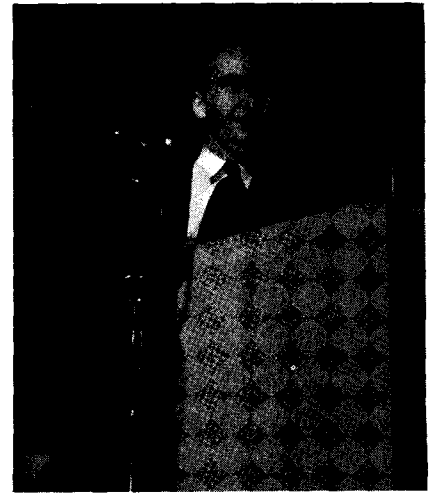
WTCN's mobile TV unit followed the operation of taconite-processing machinery which renders low-grade iron ore suitable for industrial use. The machinery was developed by Professor E. W. Davis, head of the U Mines Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Minnesota iron-mining industry.

Saul Wernick, KUOM script supervisor, prepared the script, and David Gaines, former KUOM production director, served as consultant producer for the telecast, part of the U's Charter Day celebration.



Tropical fish are not office pets in Protection and Investigation. Anne Carlson, Pat Bennett, and Irene Röckstrom watch the fish that are used in "truth" detection tests. Their color and motion ease mental tension of test subjects, says P&I Director C. B. Hanscom.

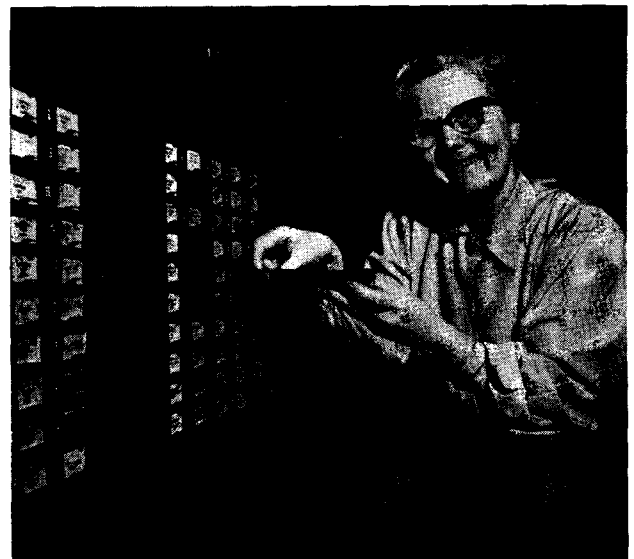
H. C. Chang, Jeanne Hellberg, and F. G. Holdaway, Entomology, examine corn-stalks for borers. Entomology studies insecticides and supplies egg-masses which Agronomy then uses in breeding borer-resistant corn.



Recently returned from the staff of the War College in Washington, D.C., Harold C. Deutsch, History, has this quarter conducted a series of KUOM classroom lectures on World War II.

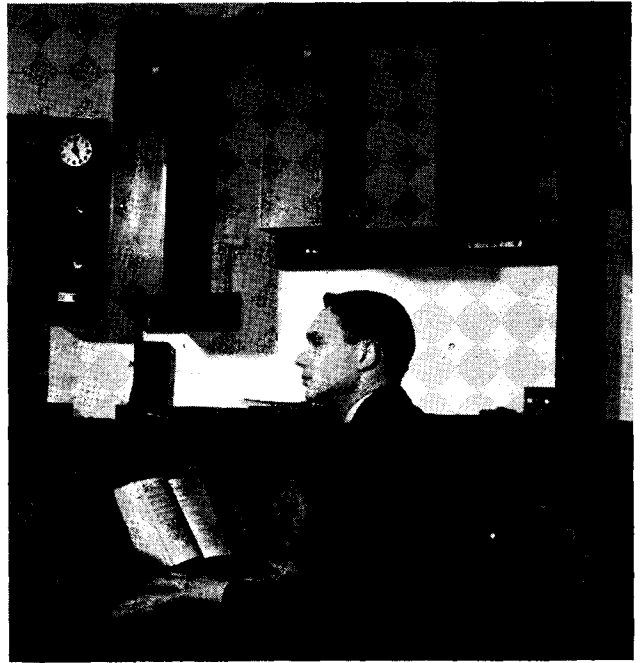
U STAFF MEMBERS YOU SHO

Keeping 153,000 names on 90 mailing lists up to date and addressographing thousands of pieces of mail a year from departments all over the U is a big job and most of it is done by Belinda Paulson, Printing.





Kenneth MacCorquodale, psychology, has been observing "Hamilton," the hamster he keeps on his desk, to see whether it is feasible to use hamsters instead of rats in psychology experiments.



Edward Berryman plays the Flemish and carillon bells you hear every noon. An instructor in music, his main interest is teaching the organ and directing choirs.

ULD KNOW

Assistant director of University Hospitals, Kenneth Holmquist has charge of purchasing.



Recipient of the National Turkey Federation's research award for 1950 for his research in prevention and treatment of diseases of young turkeys is Prof. Benjamin S. Pomeroy, Veterinary Medicine.

U STAFF PAGE

Bringing you up to date on PARKING

THREE new lots have been added to the University parking space on the Minneapolis Campus: one group on 15th and Fifth, another by the River Flats, and one between Administration and Pillsbury. Despite the increasing number of cars, the extra space has considerably reduced congestion during the past few months, according to Clinton B. Hanscom, director of Protection and Investigation.

Construction on the Mayo Memorial building has displaced the lots formerly located on that site; a substitute reserved parking space has been set up at the corner of Union and Essex Streets.

Evening Parking

Newest development on the U parking horizon is the regulation on evening garage parking issued recently by a subcommittee of the Senate committee on education.

The new ruling provides that Northrop Memorial Auditorium garage will be open on an experimental basis for exclusive use of faculty and civil service staff, under these conditions:

1. The garage will be open only to authorized parkers—U academic and civil service staff members who have proper identification and sticker on car windshield. University deans and department heads will issue authorizations only to those who have special research projects, meetings, or related University work on the campus in the evenings. Faculty and staff members can pick up their stickers by presenting authorizations at the east end of the Union garage.

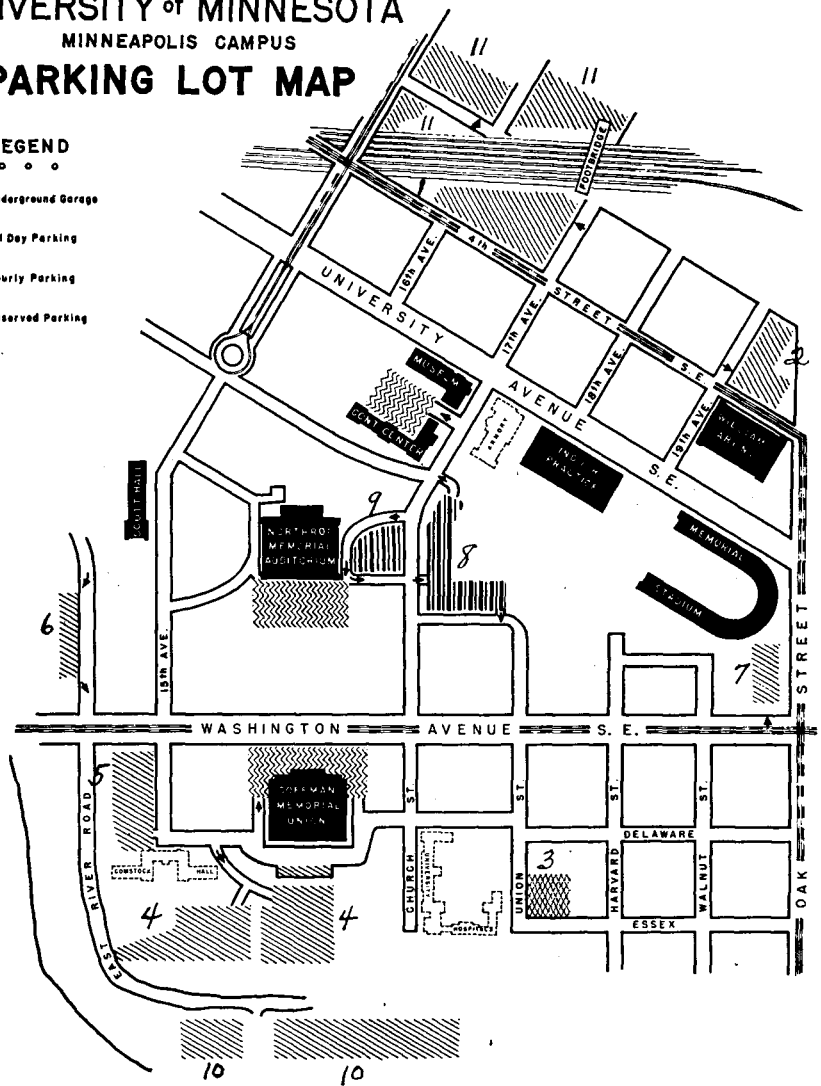
2. Evening rates for authorized parkers will be 25 cents for the evening between 5 and 11 p.m. Monday through Friday.

3. The special evening park-

UNIVERSITY of MINNESOTA MINNEAPOLIS CAMPUS PARKING LOT MAP

LEGEND

- 
-  Underground Garage
-  All Day Parking
-  Hourly Parking
-  Reserved Parking



ing rate for University staff members does *not* apply on special event nights or holidays.

For the new parking map of the Minneapolis campus plus information on garages, lots, and their rates, see the adjoining columns.

Garages

There are three University garages on the Minneapolis campus—under Northrop Auditorium, the Union,

and the Center for Continuation Study. A large part of them is rented to faculty, staff, and students on a yearly parking contract.

Transient parking: Day rates at the three garages are 25 cents for the first hour, 10 cents each additional hour, 50 cents maximum, from 7 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Evening rates are 50 cents from 6:30 to 11 p.m. for all except authorized parkers described in column one.

at the University . . .

KEY TO PARKING LOT MAP

| Lot. No. and Location | No. of Cars | Daily Rate | Attendant on Duty |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. 4th and 17th | 400 | .15c | 7 AM - 5 PM |
| 2. 4th and 19th | 150 | .15c | 7 AM - 5 PM |
| 3. University Hospitals | | .20c | 7 AM - 9 PM |
| <i>Permit only, but after 3 PM will let in cars without permit if there is room in lot.</i> | | | |
| 4. Rear of Coffman Union | 260 | .20c | 7 AM - 9 PM |
| 5. Front of Comstock | 110 | .20c | 7 AM - 9 PM |
| 6. Behind Mines Temporary | 70 | .20c | 7 AM - 10 PM |
| 7. Oak and Washington | 120 | .15c | 7 AM - 4 PM |
| 8. Across from Ad. Bldg. | 160 | *See below | 7 AM - 11 PM |
| 9. Between Ad. Bldg. and Audit. | 70 | *See below | 7 AM - 11 PM |
| 10. River Flats | | .10c | 7 AM - 11 AM |
| 11. 5th and 15th | | .10c | 7 AM - 11 AM |

* 20 cents the first hour, 5 cents each additional hour or fraction thereof. Saturdays 20 cents all day. School Vacation and Holidays etc., 20 cents all day.

SPECIAL EVENTS RATES

| Lot No. | Football | Basketball | Concerts |
|--|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. | 50c after 11 AM | 50c after 4 PM | Regular rates |
| 2. | 50c after 11 AM | 50c, reserved for non-student season ticket holders | No attendant—free |
| 3. | Regular rates | Regular rates, Sat. night free. | Regular rates |
| <i>By permit only, unless there is room after 3 PM for non-permit holders.</i> | | | |
| 4. | Regular rates | Sat. night free | Regular rates |
| 5. | Regular rates | Sat. night free | Regular rates |
| 6. | Regular rates | Sat. night free | No attendant—free |
| 7. | Leased to Bus Co. | 50c, reserved for non-student season ticket holders | No attendant—free |
| 8. | 50c after 11 AM | Saturday nights 20c other nights regular time-clock rates | 50c after 7:30 PM. Lot usually closed 4:30 to 7:30 |
| 9. | 50c after 11 AM | Saturday nights 20c other nights regular time-clock rates | 50c after 7:30 PM. Lot usually closed 4:30 to 7:30 |
| 10. | Regular rates | Free | No attendant—free |
| 11. | 50c after 11 AM | Free | No attendant—free |

Note: All lots are locked about 4 AM.

These rates subject to change if more than one event on one night.

UMD Launches Drive for Pieper Memorial Fund

A drive for funds has been launched at the University of Minnesota, Duluth branch, to establish the E. H. Pieper Memorial Scholarship in tribute to the late Dr. Ezra H. Pieper, chairman of the UMD division of social studies.

Under the sponsorship of the Duluth Branch chapter, American Association of University Professors, the drive has a goal of \$5,000. Income through interest will be used to provide a scholarship for a deserving student majoring in one of the fields of the social studies.

Dr. Gerhard von Glahn is chairman of the AAUP fund committee. Other members are James F. Maclear, Julius F. Wolff, C. W. Wood, Dorothy Smith, Albert Tezla and Maude L. Lindquist.

A 20-year faculty veteran, Dr. Pieper came to Duluth State Teachers college in 1930. At various times he was acting president and academic dean of DSTC.

At the time of his death Dec. 21, 1950, Dr. Pieper was chairman of the social studies, professor of history, and head of the history department.

SPAN Advisers Named

Five University of Minnesota professors and a Minneapolis pastor will serve as advisers to students going abroad with SPAN—Student project for Amity Among Nations—next summer. More than 60 students from seven Minnesota colleges will study abroad in SPAN groups.

Leaders for the various groups are: England—John E. Turner, political science instructor, and Reginald Robson, sociology instructor; France—Jacques A. Fermaud, professor of romance languages; Germany—Alvin E. Prottengeier, instructor in German; Peru—Asher N. Christensen, professor of political science; Israel—the Rev. John S. Bone, adviser to Baptist students at the University.

WARFARE in the SOIL

The endless struggle of microorganisms promises better crops

ANTIBIOTICS are generally associated with the fight against human ailments. Recently considerable publicity has also been given to their role in stimulating the growth and health of livestock and poultry. Perhaps less dramatic but just as significant is the potential benefit antibiotics offer for crop plant growth.

University of Minnesota plant pathologists at the agricultural experiment station, Rosemount Research Center, and University Farm are seeking to make antibiotic substances work for both men and livestock by studying how these substances kill off disease-producing microorganisms in the soil.

Microorganisms are plants (algae, fungi, bacteria) and animals (protozoa and eel worms) too small to be seen with the unaided eye. Like other plants and animals, they are constantly fighting for survival and supremacy. J. J. Christensen, professor of plant pathology, explains that

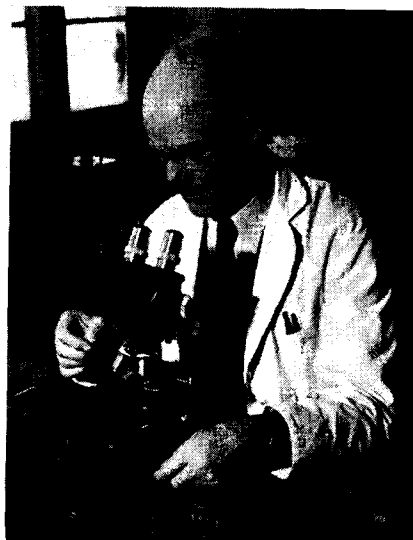
without this warfare, the microorganisms in the soil that cause plant disease would multiply so fast that the land would become "sick" and unsuitable for crops.

IN HUMAN terms, these plant pathologists are striving to find new ways of helping our microscopic "friends" fight our microscopic "enemies" in the soil in order to promote the growth of plants that both human beings and livestock need.

Dr. Christensen points out that certain bacteria and fungi frequently hinder development of others. This process is called *antibiosis*. A few of the antibiotic substances, like penicillin and streptomycin, have been extracted and identified and are now being widely used to promote human and animal health.

Applying large amounts of specific antibiotic organisms or their extracts at planting time will also control some *plant* diseases — certain

types of seedling blight of wheat and barley and some root-rotting blights on oats.



Dr. Christensen at microscope studies microorganisms.

While the organisms may not feasibly be applied to the soil on a large scale, it might be practical to use them in treating seedbeds, greenhouse soil, and soil for crops with a high acreage value, according to Dr. Christensen. There is also a possibility that antibiotic substances may be used as seed disinfectants, he says.

BOTH antibiotic substances and disease-producing organisms vary greatly in their chemical properties and ability to survive in the soil. Some soil-borne organisms causing plant disease—such as seedling blights of cereals and grasses—can survive in the soil only a short time. Others—those causing flax wilt, muskmelon wilt, and cabbage yellow—may live in the soil for years even without the host (the plant attacked).

The never-ending struggle of the microorganisms in the soil is "biological warfare" that promises to help farmers produce better crops. But Dr. Christensen warns against excess optimism. Much remains to be learned, he says, about the nature and formation of antibiotic substances, how they act, and how they can be harnessed to produce better food for all.



Examining antibiotic activity on glass plate are M. B. Moore, Edward E. Butler, and J. J. Christensen, plant pathology. All three have been studying antibiosis in soil.

JESS YOUNG

Bowls 'em Over in Union alleys

WALK into the Union bowling alleys any noon and you'll find a capacity crowd, some of them sending the balls down the alleys, some of them just kibitzing on their lunch hour. There is a sustained buzz of talk punctuated every so often by the pock of the ball hitting the pins.

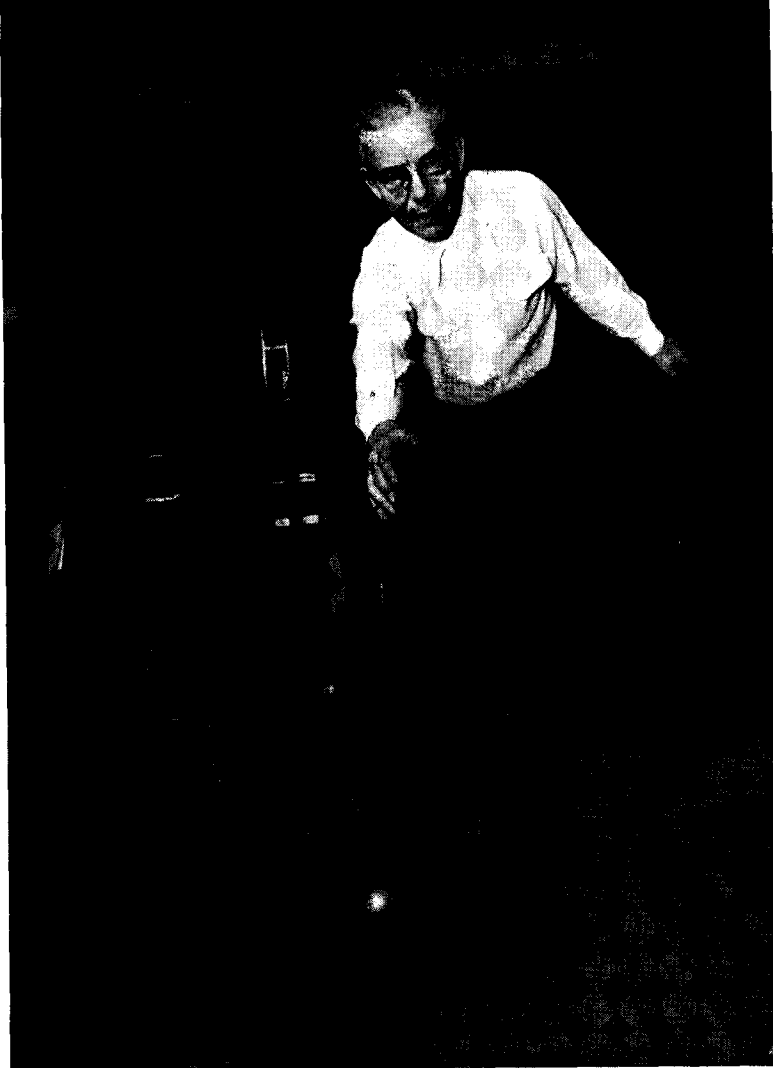
And presiding over all this activity is Arthur "Jess" Young, recreational supervisor of bowling alleys. Soft-spoken, sportily-dressed Young has had the job since the Union opened in 1940. He himself has been bowling for about 40 years—practically since he could tote a bowling ball. "I always liked the sport," Young said. "When I was just a kid I started off setting pins. By the time I was 15 I was bowling on a man's team."

Young has managed to chalk up a pretty impressive record. He was state champ five times. He was runner-up for the individual U.S. championship in Buffalo in 1931, and later that year in St. Paul he and a partner broke the world's record for doubles, with 1441 points in three games. That's a record that still stands. Jess has hit five perfect scores and kept a 202-plus average for 17 years.

"I don't bowl as much as I used to. . . ." he confessed, "though I do try to keep my hand in at the Classic League in Minneapolis. Most of my time is spent instructing and managing things here," he gestured around the huge Union alleys.

With its 16 alleys the Union is one of the four largest bowling places in Minneapolis, Young said. The alleys are open from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. weekdays and 1 to 6 p.m. Sundays.

THE fee is 25 cents a game, which is lower than commercial rates, according to Young. He estimates that



Jess Young

about 800 games a day are played in the Union. "There's still more men than women—about three to one, but I find the sport is becoming more and more popular among women. . . . It's not all students either, here. We have a faculty league that bowls on Thursday afternoon and a University employee league on Thursday evening.

"My biggest worry here," he smiled, "is keeping some of those strong fellows from hurling the balls too hard, making the pins fly and endangering the pin-boys. . . . But there haven't been any serious accidents since I've been here."

Most of Young's work these days is instructing students. The most important thing in bowling as in golf, he claims is relaxation. This is hard to teach. "So many people think a 14 to 16 pound ball is heavy, and they get the idea they have to use a lot of power. It's *not* heavy when your rhythm and coordination

are right, and tensing up in bowling, as in golf, just spoils the follow-through," he pointed out.

"I like my work here," Jess confided. "The biggest thrill I ever got out of bowling was taking the U team to the Big Ten championship games at Purdue last year. The team won the title and one of my boys came off with the individual championship," he said proudly.

Young selects "his boys" on the basis of eliminations, choosing the six highest in 24 games. "All through the winter I'm keeping an eye out, watching the good ones for the team in the spring." Although Young's duties are mostly supervision and formal instruction, he still finds time to give pointers to anyone who asks him and to people who look like they need help.

"I like to work with young people," Jess says, grinning, "It keeps *me* young, too. . . ."

Meet Maude Lindquist

Ghosts towns and cookies make history live for her UMD students

ONE sweltering day last summer, a slight attractive woman, notebook and pencil in hand, walked slowly among the shacks of Bannock, Montana. The few remaining inhabitants of the ghost town showed only casual interest in the inquisitive visitor who was so busily jotting notes.

Maude L. Lindquist was following a long-established habit of hers—getting right at the source of the historical material she uses in her courses as associate professor of history at the University's Duluth Branch.

Other ghost towns she visited in her six-week tour of the West included Virginia City, Mont., Dry Town, Hangtown, and Coloma, Calif., Medora, N. D., and Franktown, Nev. From these abandoned places she brought back pictures and accounts that make the settlements live again in the minds of her students.

MISS Lindquist, acting head of the UMD History department, credits her keen interest in history to early family life. Her Swedish immigrant father was a blacksmith who made a modest but steady living until the coming of the auto. The upheaval in her own family caused by the automobile age made her notice other transitions in society as American life accelerated. Social and economic history became her major interest.

She came to the Duluth institution in 1936, when it was still Duluth State Teachers' College, after having taught grade-school for six years in Duluth. Interested in Duluth history since childhood, she likes to point out, for instance, the West Duluth house built by Buffalo Bill for his sister. There the fabulous Wild West entertainer staged gay garden-parties for his troupe after Duluth appearances, she says.

And Miss Lindquist has a rather gruesome acquaintance with the old

cemetery on Minnesota Point that was moved when the Duluth Coast Guard station was built on the site.

It seems the workmen overlooked some of the graves when they moved the remains to another cemetery. One day several students came forward with some human bones. "We figured that since you're a history teacher you'd be interested," they explained. Succeeding days saw a complete skeleton take form as the budding archaeologists continued their digging. Loathe to discourage such enthusiasm, Miss Lindquist nevertheless called a halt before more skeletons made bone-by-bone invasion of her classroom!

A MEMBER of the St. Louis County Historical Society board of directors, Miss Lindquist has co-authored four textbooks on Minnesota development.

"My friends probably think I'm either aloof or, more charitably, absent-minded, when I look at them blankly as we pass on the street. I'm really just thinking of a new way to

start another chapter," she chuckles.

She wants to write a collective biography on contributions of Minnesota's women pioneers, starting with Harriet Bishop, the state's first teacher. "Minnesota's women historical figures deserve more attention than they've received," she avers with genuine feminist spirit.

Miss Lindquist likes sewing, hiking cooking (viz., her smorgasbord), and writing, but her classes are her number one hobby. Her students reciprocate her interest in them by making her home an off-campus gathering-place. They know that cookies, coffee, and good talk are always plentiful there. It's part of her effort to restore "the art of neighborliness" to its rightful place.

Despite her teaching and work as chairman of the Duluth Centennial committee, Miss Lindquist gives much time to directing student activities. With 22 years of grade school- and college-teaching behind her, she continues her keen interest in youth welfare as well as her zest for historical research.

Maude Lindquist studies documents at the St. Louis County Historical Society Museum, Duluth. She's specially interested in lore of the Duluth area.



College of Pharmacy Gets Class A Rating

The American Council on Pharmaceutical Education has awarded the University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy a class "A" rating, but hinted that unless the College's physical plant is expanded it cannot continue as a leader in pharmaceutical education.

Council examiners Dr. Edward C. Elliott, former president of Purdue university and Dr. Richard A. Deno, professor of bio-chemistry at Rutgers university, cited the college curriculum as "substantial and well-administered with a high standard of achievement uniformly maintained".

The report described the general tone of the college as "distinctly professional," and added, "It is recognized that the most urgent needs at Minnesota are inadequate quarters arising from growth of the college and the scope of an ambitious graduate program".

Dr. Elliott, in a letter to Charles H. Rogers, dean of pharmacy, made the comment that ". . . unless additional space is provided in the immediate future for the college, it cannot expect to keep pace with rapidly developing American pharmaceutical education . . . For a generation Minnesota has been a leader in pharmaceutical education. It may not expect to continue as a leader under the physical handicaps now existing".

In its 1951-53 legislative request, the University has asked the state to appropriate a \$500,000 addition to Wulling hall, the pharmacy building.

Professor Emeritus White Receives Civic Award

Dr. S. Marx White, professor emeritus, was honored last month for "distinguished community service." A member of the University Medical School faculty from 1898 until his retirement in 1942, Dr. Marx received the annual distinguished service award presented by the Community Chest and Council of Hennepin county at its annual meeting.

H. N. Smith Wins Award for Book

Henry Nash Smith, professor of English, was awarded the John H. Dunning prize at the American Historical Association's annual meeting in Chicago recently. Professor Smith, who is associated with the University's American Studies program, was given the prize for his book, *Virgin Land—the American West as Symbol and Myth*.

Dr. Boynton Goes Abroad On Fulbright Fellowship

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, director of the Student Health Service, Minneapolis campus, has been awarded a Fulbright fellowship to study university and college health services in the United Kingdom. She left in February to spend six months abroad studying and advising administrative officials on student health service problems.

Mary Bowers gets a farewell party



Serenading Mary Bowers (center) are singing "waiters" Philip Erickson, Floyd Brown, Dan Benda, Sterling Garrison, Alfred Cheese, Byron Smith.

IT WAS Mary's day Wednesday, January 31, on the third floor of the Administration Building. On that day her friends officially said good-bye to Mary Bowers, senior account clerk, payroll department, who retired after 36 years at the U.

For two weeks a committee consisting of Business office staffers Lilien Olesen, Dagmar Hasburg, Evelyn Nelson, Margaret Salisbury, Alfred Cheese, and Byron Smith had been planning the refreshments, gifts, and invitations. At 3 p.m. January 31, work stopped on the third floor, and a huge table was set with candles and flowers, cups and punch bowls.

People—about 160 of them—came from all over the University to say good-bye. They were friends Mary had made during her long career at the University.

Edwin C. Jackson, assistant controller, gave Miss Bowers the official thanks of the University for her "long and conscientious service." He then presented her, on behalf of her colleagues, with a black leather handbag and a radio.

Said Mary: "I knew about the party in advance. I didn't want a display, but Mr. Jackson persuaded me to come." Her plans include taking a good rest for a while.

Heart Research at the University

continued on page 18

and his co-workers are asking: *What mechanisms do these "blue" babies have that allow them to get along with so little oxygen?* Perhaps this mechanism could be used in the treatment of other heart diseases. Though far from completed, Adams' research indicates that blood cells of "blue" babies contain an enzyme that permits them to take up and release oxygen quicker than normal blood cells.

MITRALSTENOSIS is a particular kind of heart impairment which Dr. Ivan D. Baronofsky, assistant professor of surgery, and his staff are producing in animals. The next step will be to try to improve surgical techniques to treat the disease.

Also in the department of surgery Dr. Clarence Dennis and his colleagues are working on a pump and oxygenator designed to replace the patient's heart and lungs during surgery. When perfected it will allow surgeons for the first time to open the heart and operate on its interior.

To prevent heart stoppage in shorter operations requiring from five to ten minutes Dr. William G. Kubicek, physical medicine, is designing a machine that will apply short pulses of electricity to the heart at just the right intervals to keep it beating normally. Money for this research project was given by the Greater University Fund.

DR. CARLETON B. Chapman, medicine, contributes to the University's heart program in many ways. As clinical cardiologist along with Drs. George Aagaard and Morse J. Shapiro he will have charge of the adult patients in the Heart Hospital. As diagnostician he examines subjects in the Physiological Hygiene Lab for signs of heart disease. As researcher he has been studying the results of diet on hypertension. He and his co-workers have evolved low salt diets and rice-fruit diets which reduce blood pressure, and they are studying the clinical applications of these diets.

Dr. Chapman sums up University heart work as follows:

"The Variety Club Heart Hospital sets up remarkable opportunities for work in the field. It will be a research as well as clinical center which should attract additional scientists and doctors. Many on the University staff who are now working in cramped temporary quarters will have at their disposal in the Heart Hospital large, well-equipped laboratories and clinics.

"University heart research is a joint function of many departments—medicine, surgery, physiology, Veteran's Hospital. The facilities of the Variety Club Heart Hospital will be utilized fully," Chapman continues, "as we more and more incorporate into clinical practice the joint findings of all the departments concerned."

Five from U to Make Films in Middle East

Five staff members from the University's Audio-Visual Education Service have left by plane for a six-month stay in the Middle East, where they will make informational films under the auspices of the U.S. State Department.

James McCarron, AVES assistant production manager, will supervise the group. The other U of M team members are John Humphrey, script writer, Winston Bergsman, sound engineer, Joseph Budy, cameraman, and Neville Pearson, assistant cameraman.

The group will make its first films in Iran. They will be documentaries, aimed at raising the Iranian living standards by showing natives new skills in agriculture and industry.

The Minnesota contingent may go to other Middle Eastern countries after the Iran stint is completed. Other Universities sending teams to the Middle East are Syracuse and the University of Southern California.

QUIZ ANSWERS

Questions on Page 2

1. a. This cannon, standing near Coffey Hall, is a memorial to soldiers of World War I. It was contributed by the Carry-On club, a group of disabled veterans who were students in the U Agricultural colleges shortly after the First World War.

2. b. Stanza two of the original version of "Hail! Minnesota" was written by Truman Rickard, '04, as a tribute to President Northrop:

Hail to thee, our Prexy Sire,
Thou hast made us all thine own,
And our hearts one boon aspire,
That our love may be thy throne.
Throughout our future years
Naught can e'er thy memory mar,
We will guard thy fame
And adore thy name,
Thou shalt be our Northern Star.

At Northrop's suggestion, the verse was dropped and a second verse, written by Arthur Upson, '05, substituted for it.

The song was originally the class song of 1904, but is so appealed to the student body that it soon became, by general consent, the University song.

3. d. Although it's called a "beehive" in weather-bureau parlance, this structure was used until about a year ago as an instrument shed for the Geography department. It contained a thermograph and a humidity-recording instrument. According to John R. Borchert, assistant professor of geography, the results were used to satisfy the normal local interest in daily weather conditions, rather than for scientific observations.

4. a. You may have made the right guess—the Armory—for the wrong reasons. The sign does not warn passersby of artillery-firing but tells motorists zooming up the ramp leaving the Continuation Center garage that they must slow down for traffic passing on Church Street.

The President's Page

A Tribute to Fred B. Snyder

THE story of Regent Fred B. Snyder's long and active service cannot be told without telling the story of the university he loved and served and supported. Those stories run together, chapter by chapter.

Mr. Snyder was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1881, when the students totaled only 271 and the campus buildings but two.

He received his diploma from William Watts Folwell, the first president, who had personally registered the young man in the University's preparatory school six years before.

He married the daughter of Governor John S. Pillsbury, revered in Minnesota as "the father of the University."

He became a Regent of the University in 1912, and in 1914 became chairman of the Board of Regents, a position which he held until 1950.

Mr. Snyder was a moving force in the Chase decision of 1928, which reaffirmed the University's rights to manage its internal affairs and ruled that Regents should be elected legally to the legislature, not appointed by the Governor.

He inspired the gift of Shevlin Hall, the Eustis gift of \$2,000,000 for medical research, and numerous other bequests.

He resigned from the Board of Regents on January 22, 1951.

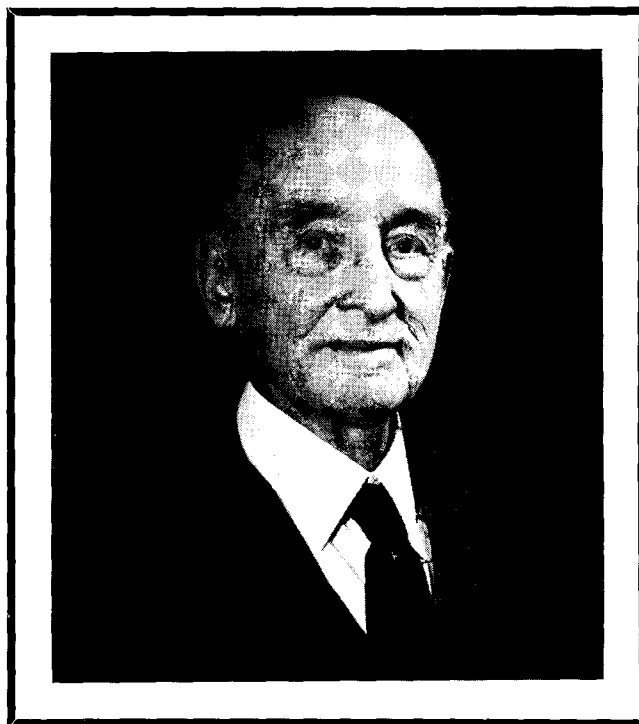
On February 14, 1951, just a few days before his ninety-second birthday, he died.

This is but the barest sketch of Fred Snyder's life. His many friends will not find it difficult to fill in between these lines the significance of his more than half a century of active service to the University.

IF WE, walking about the campus today, could see it with the eye of the beholder fifty years ago, we might appraise the measure of Mr. Snyder's service to the institution. During those long years, he helped the University to grow from a schoolhouse on the outskirts of Minneapolis to a great institution of learning and research and service on a state-wide campus. His care and guidance saw the University through all the crises of adolescence and early maturity.

Too often an institution does not fully honor a man who has lived in its service until he has died in its service. Happily this was not the case with the University of Minnesota and Mr. Snyder.

On the night of February 19, 1948, in the grand ballroom of the Coffman Memorial Union, a Charter Day dinner was held in his honor. All of Mr. Snyder's many



Fred B. Snyder, 1859-1951

friends were there to pay homage to "the man who had done more for the University than any other single individual." It was on this occasion that Mr. Snyder was designated the first "Builder of the Name."

Many men have served the University. There were the founders—Alexander Ramsey, William Rainey Marshall, Henry Hastings Sibley—and those other early pioneers who had the first vision of a university in Minnesota one hundred years ago. There was John S. Pillsbury, who fought for six years to stave off bankruptcy, and made a final, unshakable reality out of the founders' dreams. There were the great academic leaders—William Watts Folwell, Cyrus Northrop, George Edgar Vincent, Marion LeRoy Burton, Lotus Delta Coffman, Guy Stanton Ford, and Walter C. Coffey—who set and raised the standards of the school and gave it its world-wide reputation.

There have been great administrative leaders, great scientists and scholars, and lay leaders from all walks of life, drawn to the service and support of the University. Each has given what he had to give. For half a century, Fred Snyder gave his life.

The University is the sum of the efforts of all who love and serve and support it. In this regard, Mr. Snyder has set the standard for all time.

*f. L. Merrill**

MARCH 1 TO APRIL 15

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

Centennial Year

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY (Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.)

- Mar. 3—Nathan Milstein, Violinist.
Mar. 16—Artur Rubinstein, Pianist.
Mar. 23—Erika Morini, Violinist.
Mar. 30—University of Minnesota Centennial Program.

CONCERTS: TWILIGHT CONCERTS (Northrop Auditorium, 4:30 p.m.)

- Mar. 11—St. Olaf Lutheran Choir, Olaf C. Christiansen, Director.

CONCERTS: YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERTS (Northrop Auditorium)

- Mar. 15—1:30 P. M.
Mar. 20—1:30 P. M.

SPECIAL CONCERTS (Northrop Auditorium)

- Mar. 1—Ballet Theatre, Corps de Ballet with full Symphony Orchestra. 8:30 P. M.
Mar. 18—Artur Rubinstein, Pianist. 3:00 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA (Northrop Auditorium)

Mail orders accepted April 2.

- May 4—Die Fledermaus. Evening.
May 5—Cavalleria Rusticana, Pagliacci. Matinee.
May 5—Magic Flute. Evening.
May 5—Faust. Matinee.

CONVOCATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium, 11 a.m.)

- Mar. 1—Alan Lomax, folk music specialist, "Folk-Song, U.S.A."
Mar. 8—Maria Osmena, "The Philippines Emerges."
Apr. 5—Ira De Alva Reid, sociologist, "The Tongues of Men: Semantics in Human Relations."
Apr. 12—Mary Hutchinson, actress, "Thumbnail Theatre."

SPECIAL LECTURES:

- Mar. 10—Dr. Paola Znacani Montuoro, archaeologist, "Paestum and the Heraeum," illus. Murphy Auditorium, 8:30 P. M.
Apr. 10—Edward Rosenheim, Asst. Prof. Humanities, University of Chicago, "Literature in our World." Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 3:00 P. M.

COMMENCEMENT--March 22 (Northrop Auditorium, 8 p.m.)

Speaker: Dr. William S. Carlson, President, University of Vermont, "Education for Whom?"

UNIVERSITY THEATRE (Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Mar. 23, 5-10, 8:30 P. M.; Mar. 11, 4:00 P. M.—"The Madwoman of Chailot" by Jean Giraudoux.
Apr. 6, 7, 9-14, 8:30 P. M.; Apr. 15, 4:00 P. M.—"The Medium" by Gian-Carlo Menotti and "The Maid as Mistress" by Pergolesi.

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- To Mar. 16—Cranbrook Art School Students' Show.
Mar. 1-Apr. 1—Children's Art and Music. Sponsored by the Women's Symphony Assn.
Mar. 9-Apr. 13—Art Buildings, Photographs and Models.
Apr. 4-27—Operation: Palette.

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

- March—Johnsonian Studies, A Survey and Bibliography, 1887-1950. James L. Clifford.
March—An Atlas for the Clinical Use of the MMPI. Starke R. Hathaway and Paul E. Meehl.
April—Hypertension: A Symposium. Edited by E. T. Bell, M.D.
April—Interracial Housing: A Psychological Evaluation of a Social Experiment. Morton Deutsch and Mary Evans Collins.

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY (Northrop Auditorium)

- Mar. 7—"The Red Shoes." British film. 2:45, 5:20, 8:00 P. M.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS (Station KUOM)

- Minnesota Mid-Century . . . KUOM's documentary report on the University and the state at mid-century, telling the story of mental health, lumber, taconite, milling, soil conservation, etc. Saturdays at 5:00 P. M.
Radio Guild Playhouse. Radio Guild actors in dramatic adaptations of the classics. Saturdays at 4:30 P. M.
What is Religion? Transcriptions of a series of talks by Paul Holmer, Assistant professor of philosophy, and sponsored by the Student Council of Religion. Thursdays at 1:00 P. M. beginning March 22.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Hockey Games at Home, 8:30 p.m.)

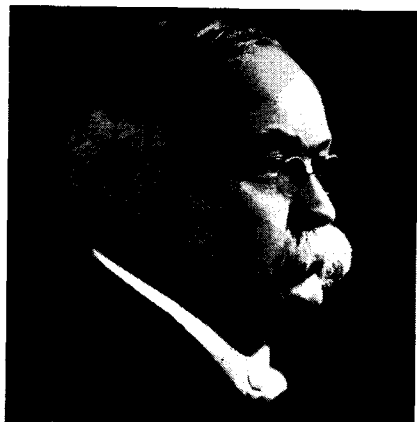
- Mar. 2, 3—North Dakota.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



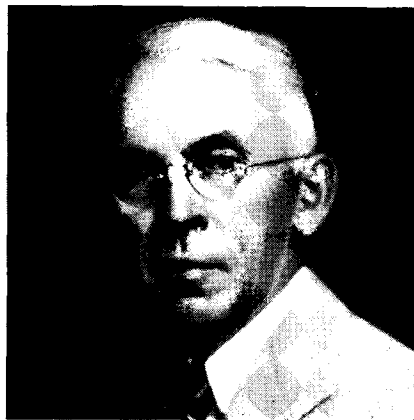
Know Your University QUIZ



1. Known fondly to students and staff as "Prexy," he gave the University a long period of tranquillity during which enrollment leaped, and Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and other professional schools were created. His régime also saw the U established as a land grant college with an Agricultural Experiment Station. Who is he?



2. "A genial red-haired giant," is how U historian James Gray describes this man. He headed the U during the difficult years of World War I. His régime saw the completion of the School of Business Administration. His major contribution was winning the support of the legislature for a much-needed building program. Who is he?



3. For many years a popular history professor here, he also served a long career as dean of the Graduate School, to which he attracted leading faculty members from all over the country. His administration as president saw the dedication of Comstock, Coffman Union, the Natural History Museum. A building will be named for him this month. Who is he?



4. One of the wittiest of U of M presidents, this man virtually re-founded the University by weaving together its separate divisions. He established a budget system, set up the All U Council, created the Extension division and strengthened the Graduate School by affiliating with it the Mayo Foundation and the Medical School. Who is he?

In this issue . . .

WITH THE DEDICATION OF Ford and Johnston Halls this month (page 3), the spotlight falls on the social sciences. Read about the staff of the Laboratory for Research in Social Relations and the projects that keep it humming, page 4.

WHAT MOVIE STARS came to the Variety Club Heart Hospital dedication dinner? A picture-story on page 6 shows their pics plus photos of the new hospital and its personnel.

EXPECTING TO ENTER the Armed services? Page 12 gives U regulations on military leave for academic and civil service staff.

AT THE ART CRAFTS WORKSHOP you can build a bookcase, weave a scarf. Read about the shop and Art Crafts Supervisor Frank Verrall, page 13.

A HURDY-GURDY may mean organ-grinder to you, but to UMD's Dr. Albert Hess it's an ancient stringed instrument. Page 14 tells about his rare musical instruments.

Q: WHEN IS A FISHERMAN not a fisherman? A: When he's a fishery biologist. Entomology's Lloyd Smith tells how research helps fishermen, page 15.

On the cover . . .

These two umbrellaed girls are sloshing their way across the Mall from the Library. At this point nobody much cares what April showers promise for May, just so they wash away the accumulated snows of March, February, January, etc.

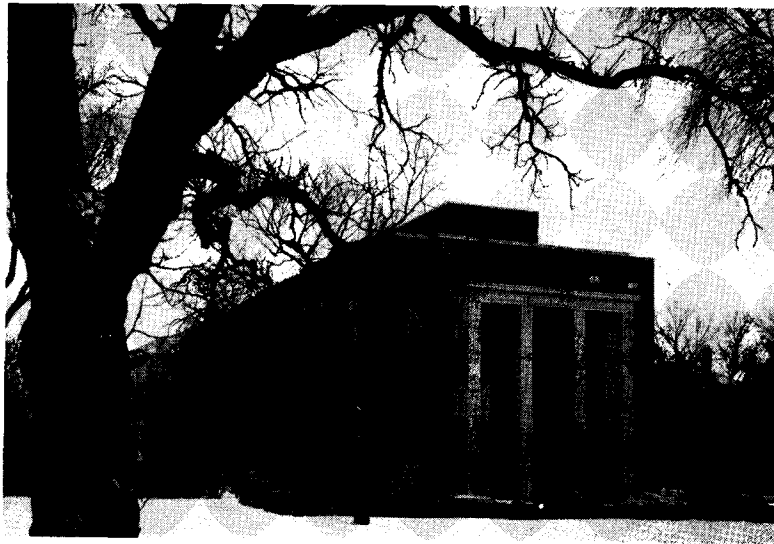
THE MINNESOTAN

Volume IV No. 7

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Copies of this issue are on sale at Coffman Memorial Union Bookstore.



Conferences, Banquet to Mark Dedication of Ford and Johnston Halls

THE University will reach a high point in its Centennial year calendar with the dedication April 19 of two new buildings—Ford Hall and Johnston Hall, both on the Minneapolis campus.

Governor Luther W. Youngdahl and President J. L. Morrill will headline the joint dedication ceremonies at 6:30 p.m. Thursday, April 19, at the dinner in the main ballroom of the Coffman Memorial Union. Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, for whom Ford Hall is named, will be an honored guest at the banquet. Formerly dean of the Graduate School and president of the University, Dr. Ford is now executive secretary of the American Historical Association. At the April 19 banquet Outstanding Achievement awards will be conferred upon alumni of the Arts College who have distinguished themselves in their fields.

A series of educational conferences running from April 19 to 21 will be held at the U in connection with the dedication. The Ford hall dedication committee, Professor William Anderson, political science, chairman, has planned a series of forums on "The Social Sciences—

Mid-century." Discussions on "The Individual and Liberal Education" have been mapped out by the Johnston Hall dedication committee headed by Acting Dean J. W. Buchta, of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts. The two groups will have several joint meetings.

Vannevar Bush, who played a large role in the early development of the atomic bomb, will speak at a public meeting Friday evening, April 20, at 8:15 p.m., in Northrop Auditorium on "Science in the Service of Mankind." Bush, wartime director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, is now president of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.

OTHER topics to be discussed at the conferences include "Guidance, Counseling, and Individualizing Instruction in the Liberal Arts College," "The Liberal Arts College and the Present Conflict of Ideologies," "Developments in Research Methods in the Social Science," "Selection, Education, and Training of Professional Social Scientists."

Educational leaders from the Uni-

versities of Chicago, California, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and other places will be guest speakers.

Among the speakers on the panels will be these University of Minnesota faculty members, in their respective fields: Stuart Chapin, Neal Gross, Malcolm M. Willey, sociology; John G. Darley, Ralph E. Berdie, Edmund Williamson, psychology; Lloyd M. Short, political science; Henry Nash Smith, English; John B. Wolf, history; Raymond W. Brink, mathematics.

Ford Hall, the new social sciences building, has been in use since last fall. It houses classrooms and headquarters for the Anthropology, Geography, History, Political Science, and Sociology departments and the School of Social Work.

Johnston Hall, now nearing completion, is named after the late John B. Johnston, former dean of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts. His work in developing liberal undergraduate education has inspired the conference on "The Individual and Liberal Education." Johnston Hall will contain classrooms and quarters for SLA offices, the Graduate School, and the Library.

Teamwork gets research results at the Laboratory for Research in Social Relations



At the conference table, some of the Lab's senior staff members. L. to r., Profs. Ned Flanders, education, Dale Harris, Institute of Child Welfare, Arnold Rose, sociology, Kenneth E. Clark, psychology, Neal Gross and Elio Monachesi, sociology.

"INTERDISCIPLINARY" is an increasingly important word at the University. In the Institute of Technology interdisciplinary cooperation among people in ag engineering, experimental chemistry, textile research has produced Minnesota linen. In the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene physiologists, doctors and psychologists are pooling their resources to combat degenerative heart disease.

In the social sciences, too, interdisciplinary research is proving its usefulness. At the Laboratory for Research in Social Relations, staff members in sociology, psychology, political science, education are teaming up to tackle problems of social responsibility.

John G. Darley, assistant dean of the Graduate School and executive secretary of the Laboratory, puts it this way, "At the Lab we go on the theory that two heads are better than one, and three better than two. You can go on adding heads until you reach that other useful adage about

too many cooks spoiling the broth.

"After we've accepted the idea that some problems can be solved best by combined operations, we have to decide specifically *which* problems. For example," Darley continues, "if a tax law needs explaining, an economist can do the job alone. But if you want to know the effect of taxes on spending habits, the sociologist and psychologist may round out the picture."

After they decide what disciplines best cover a specific problem, the Laboratory members must choose from among themselves those who can best work together as members of a small team. The Lab is a democratic organization, controlled by its senior staff members. They meet about once a month to give mutual criticism and to thrash out allocation of Lab space, funds, research assistance.

The Laboratory for Research in Social Relations was started in 1947-48 as a department of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts. It has since been aided by two grants

from the Carnegie Corporation. Formerly operating in a temporary, south of Mines, the Lab recently moved to shiny new quarters in Ford Hall. The Ford bailiwick contains a large office for research and office staff work, offices for faculty, one large and one small experiment room.

Projects at the Lab

At any one time the Lab has about nine or ten projects going. One of the most ambitious is a study being made by Professors Herbert McClosky, political science, Paul E. Meehl and Kenneth Clark, psychology, and Arnold Rose, sociology. Called P. A. R. (Participation-Awareness-Responsibility), the study asks: What makes some people participate politically while others are not active? Why do some people vote regularly? What kinds of people seek office, work in political organizations? Why do some people feel a strong sense of political responsibility while others are negligent about their obligations?

A questionnaire containing 500 carefully validated questions was given to about 3,000 adult citizens in Minneapolis. Some of these had no record of political participation, others were active members or officers of party and civic organizations. The subjects, who remained anonymous, were told to show their agreement or disagreement with statements like: "My government is as good as I can hope for;" "I like politics because it gives me a chance to really do something;" "Politicians are interested only in staying in office."

Begun about two years ago, the study will take about a year more to complete. Now that the data have been collected, members of the Laboratory staff are correlating age, education, occupation and other

variables with the political attitudes and behavior of the subjects. Professor McClosky points out, "This study will give us information on the political process. Beyond that it should have direct social usefulness by showing what can be done to develop good citizens, what makes people take a share in their government."

TO WHAT can we trace racial prejudice or the lack of it in children? This is the question behind a study conducted by Charles Bird, psychology, and Elio Monachesi, sociology. They sent field workers to two school districts in Minneapolis. By the use of questionnaires, they found 150 children who fell into three groups—prejudiced, non-prejudiced, and somewhat prejudiced. Intelligence test scores, age, Sunday school attendance, and other information was found for each child.

The interviewers also questioned them about their attitudes toward five groups—whites, Negroes, Japanese, Jews and Indians, asking things like: "Do you play with Negro children during school recess hours? Outside of school? Jewish children? (There were not enough Indians or Japanese to affect scores.) Do your parents encourage you to make friends with boys and girls from any of these groups?"

Then the questioners interviewed the parents of these students at home. They asked about the parents' education level, occupation, church attendance, how long they lived in the neighborhood and whether or not they liked it. They also asked them such questions as "Do you shop in stores owned by members of these groups, or *would* you if there were any in the neighborhood? Do you encourage your child to play with members of these groups?"

Generally, the results showed that there is a high correlation between prejudice toward Negroes and Jews. In this study neither church attendance nor education level visibly affected prejudice. Although the home is an important influence, there was not a very high correlation between attitudes of parents and children.

April 1951

Professor Bird explains this on the ground that even within a home there are often contradictory emphases—one parent may feel very sympathetic to these minority groups while the other is extremely hostile.

OTHER projects that keep personnel at the Lab busy over calculators and tabulating machines include a survey by Dale Harris, Institute of Child Welfare, of how patterns of child-rearing develop social responsibility in children. Professors Monachesi, Bird, Darley and Neal Gross, sociology, are making a combined attack on the question of social stratification. Several sociologists have concluded that the social class into which one is born rigidly determines his behavior—where he will live, what job level he will reach, how seriously he will take his citizenship duties.

These studies have been made in the past for small towns, and Messrs. Monachesi, Bird, Darley and Gross believe the conclusion does not hold good for a big city where there is less pressure to conform. They have interviewed about 1100 people in Minneapolis and after determining approximately what class they are in, they will see how class matches up with behavior habits.

Other studies at the Lab have dealt with group output (Professors Darley, Gross, and Monachesi). Still uncompleted are projects on social

cohesiveness (Stanley Schachter, psychology,) and on the relations of fraternity and religious groups to the University (Schachter and Rose).

Graduate research assistants at the Laboratory are Harvey Burdick, Godfrey M. Hochbaum, Dorothy McBride, Frances Valasek, psychology; Robert Hall, Hans Zetterberg, sociology; Norris Ellertson, political science. On the office staff are Adeline L. Gould, secretary; Francine Dreyer, Gertrude Giere, Nancy Ryan, Mary Anne Swardson, clerk-statisticians; Philip Siegelman, undergraduate assistant, and Philip A. Jedlicka, electronic mechanic.

The Laboratory is just one of several centers on campus for research in the social sciences. Others include the Industrial Relations Center, Research division of the School of Journalism, Bureaus of Educational and Institutional Research.

Tying them all together is the Social Science Research Center of which John G. Darley is also executive secretary. A branch of the Graduate School, it will shortly move to Johnston Hall. The Center, says Darley, is just a "holding company." It has no real power or money, doesn't do any actual research. But it does coordinate and promote research activities by finding money for, and by keeping an inventory of, social science research at the University.

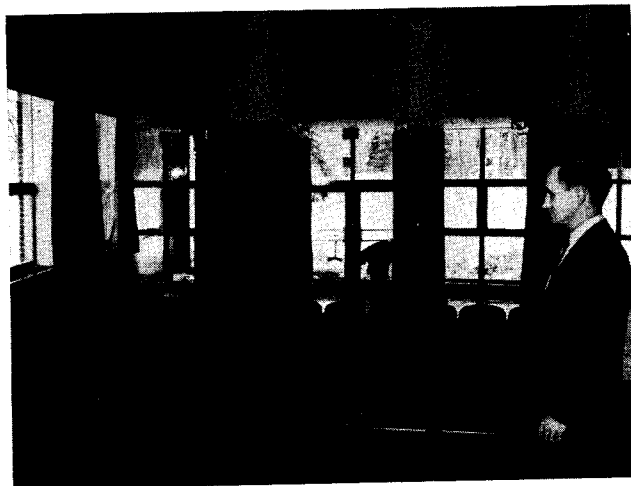
Several of the Lab's office staff take a quick break for morning coffee. In the usual order, Gertrude Giere, Mary Anne Swardson, and Adeline Gould.





It's a kid's world in the Heart Hospital playroom. Nurses Lucy D. Enos, nursing supervisor, Donna Schmit, P.N., and Lucy Schwartz, student nurse, supervise the children.

Special feature provided by Variety Club showmen is the private theater for movies, lectures, plays. Don Smith, business manager of the Heart Hospital, looks it over.



HEART HOSPITAL OPENING IS COLORFUL EVENT

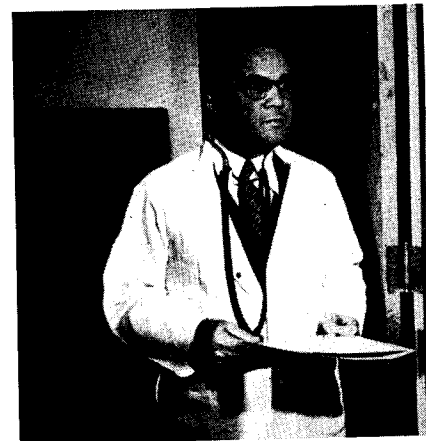
IT WAS a great night — Tuesday, March 20. Cameras were flashing and newsreels grinding, as close to 800 people filled the main ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union for the dedication dinner of the Variety Club Heart Hospital.

Speakers included representatives of the Variety Club of the Northwest — leading “angels” of the hospital campaign, U.S. Senator from Minnesota Edward Thyne, and Miss Loretta Young of Hollywood. President J. L. Morrill accepted the Heart Hospital for the University (excerpts from his speech, page 19).

People had been touring the Hospital all March 19 and 20. They saw a building that looked almost nothing like a hospital. The white walls that mark the ordinary hospital have been replaced here by brilliant deep reds, and a light green known as Variety green. All bedrooms of this 78-bed hospital look out on the Mississippi and surrounding countryside.

Other things that make this hospital special are two huge lounges with fireplaces, a school room and play deck for children, a private motion-picture theatre.

Aside from its facilities for patients — adult and child — the hospital has one floor entirely devoted to research. Thus the battle against heart disease will be fought simultaneously in the laboratories and clinics of the new Variety Club Heart Hospital — the only hospital in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment of heart diseases.



Dr. Morse J. Shapiro, associate professor, medicine and pediatrics, heads the hospital's outpatient department.

In an enviable position is President Morrill, flanked by screen lovelies Loretta Young and Vera-Ellen at the Variety Club Heart Hospital dinner.





Joining Company Q was the thing to do

When Grandma was a Coed . . .

*All honor to the Ladies
Battalion
All glory to Company "Q"
Warriors so modest; belles
so pretty;
Ladies so charming; stu-
dents so witty —
Long life to the pride of
the U.*

— The 1890 *Gopher*

BACK in the days of Victoria when ladies were supposed to be demure and retiring, given to smelling salts and old lace, there was a contingent of feminine stalwarts at the University of Minnesota that defied tradition. This was the much-vaunted ladies' military drill corps — Company Q.

How did it start? In 1887 (as far as we can tell from old yearbooks and catalogues) a course in military science — forerunner of ROTC — was substituted at the U for physical education for men. The course, compulsory for freshmen, met five days a week, and the men made up a battalion composed of three infantry companies — companies A, B, and C. The young men were told in the '87 catalogue that they could have uniforms, modeled after those of West Point cadets, made by local tailors for about \$20.00.

The catalogue added, "There is one company of female students." This was the famous Company Q.

IN the interest of accuracy, *The Minnesotan* wrote to Miss Gratia Countryman, class of '89, an officer in the original Company Q. Miss Countryman, a charming old lady now lives in Duluth. Here is what she remembers:

"As I recall, the girls of my day had no provision for physical development or exercise. The boys had football and baseball. They had bicycles long before there were any provided for women. So when Lt. Glenn was engaged to give military drill to the boys, we girls felt that we deserved some attention. We . . . asked permission of the faculty to form a company with regular instruction from Lt. Glenn.

"Permission was granted and I have an idea that neither faculty members nor Lt. Glenn thought the girls were serious. But enough girls signified a desire to make up a company."

The uniform adopted, Miss Countryman points out, was that shown in the photograph. Modelled on the boys' uniform, it was made of heavy flannel trimmed with light gray broadcloth. The catalogue stipulated that "the skirt be exactly five inches from the floor, the blouse fastened with 'frogs' made of gray braid. Stiff waists, bustles, and reeds," the catalogue warned, "are absolutely prohibited."

"It was a very presentable uniform," says Miss Countryman, second from the right in the picture above.

SHE continues, "Ada Smith of '89 was the first Captain, I was the 1st Lt., and Louise Montgomery '90, 2nd Lt. Clara Baldwin of '91 was Sgt., and how she did dress the company and make us stand straight and even, with eyes front!

"We followed the regular Manual of Arms setting-up exercises, etc. For gun drill we used wooden guns, which served perfectly well. We took a lot of teasing from the boys about our wooden guns, but that didn't stop us. I think we did very acceptable drilling, for Lt. Glenn praised us highly."

The initial "Q" was chosen, Miss Countryman explains, in fun, and also to differentiate the group from the more conventional A, B, C, of the male companies. She concludes, "I do not know of any other college at that time which permitted women to drill, nor of any college group which copied us. I believe we were unique."

The glory of Company Q was short-lived, however. A terse note in the 1892 catalogue marked its passing: "Military drill for ladies has been discontinued, and exercise in physical culture will be substituted therefor."

Photographers Downs and Liebling discuss

what makes photography



Liebling

A photographer is just a guy who feels a certain way about the world and reveals this feeling to others by taking pictures," Jerome Liebling, instructor in art, explained, tilting back his chair. We were talking with Liebling and Allan Downs, assistant professor of art, about how photography happens. Both men teach photography courses in the Art department.

"The most characteristic thing about photography for me," Downs interjected, "is its clarity. It also makes us see the poetry in the things around us. If that sounds fancy, let's say it makes us aware of things we'd ordinarily overlook, makes us see



Downs

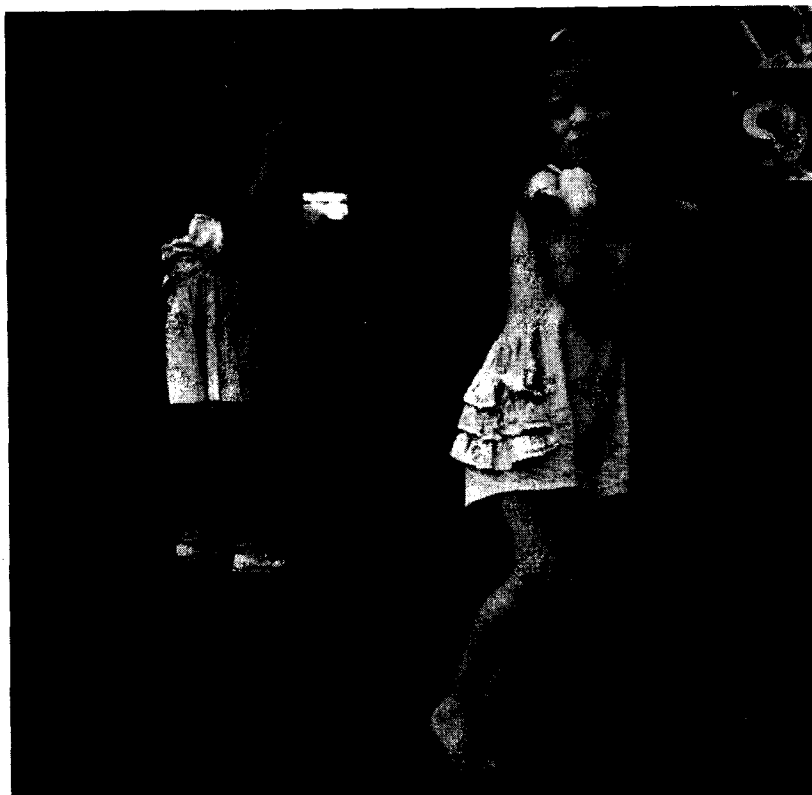
images clearer than we usually do . . . makes us look at the world in a new way."

"The photographer can exploit this clarity in several ways. He can try to get at the texture, the feel of things for its own sake—the way an old wooden barn-door looks close-up. Or he can concentrate on the normal way we see things by catching, say, the look on a woman's face."

"The important thing," Liebling put in, "is that you *feel* something about what you're photographing. Why is this important? How does it make me feel? Can I make others see this by my photograph?"

"Precisely," Downs agreed. "In my own photographs I try to combine the two ways and show the abstract as part of our normal experience. Texture alone isn't enough. A picture of a barn door must say

"Kids" by Jerome Liebling



something about the way people lived . . . what the door was used for, how old it is, what the people were like who used it."

When we raised the question of photography and the others arts, Liebling said flatly, "There's no reason why painting should imitate photography and photography, painting. Each has things it can do best. I agree that photography's great virtue is its precision. I think photographers who consistently blur their pictures for 'arty' effects are abusing the medium."

LIEBLING, as his accent tells you in a minute, comes to Minnesota from "New Yawk." He's young, sandy-haired, frequently gets mistaken for a student. He can't even remember when or why he began taking pictures, it seems so long ago. At Brooklyn College he majored in design, concentrating on the photography courses he had with Walter Rosenblum. (Rosenblum, a well-known American photographer, recently had a loan exhibit in the University Gallery.) Liebling also studied at a New York film school. Particularly interested in motion picture technique, he is now working with Downs under a Graduate School grant on a still-to-be-completed movie for introductory art courses.

"The movie," Liebling explained, "will introduce beginning art students to some of the ways of seeing. We took our cameras to the St. Paul stockyards, the Minneapolis grain elevators, the farms around Duluth. We took long-shots of the buildings, close-ups of the material and texture, and pictures of people that work in them. By the movement of the camera we try to show how many different ways the same subject matter can be seen—as a whole or in parts, close up or far-away, concentrating on the

The Minnesotan

CLICK?

human beings in the scene or on the abstract patterns of light and shape.”

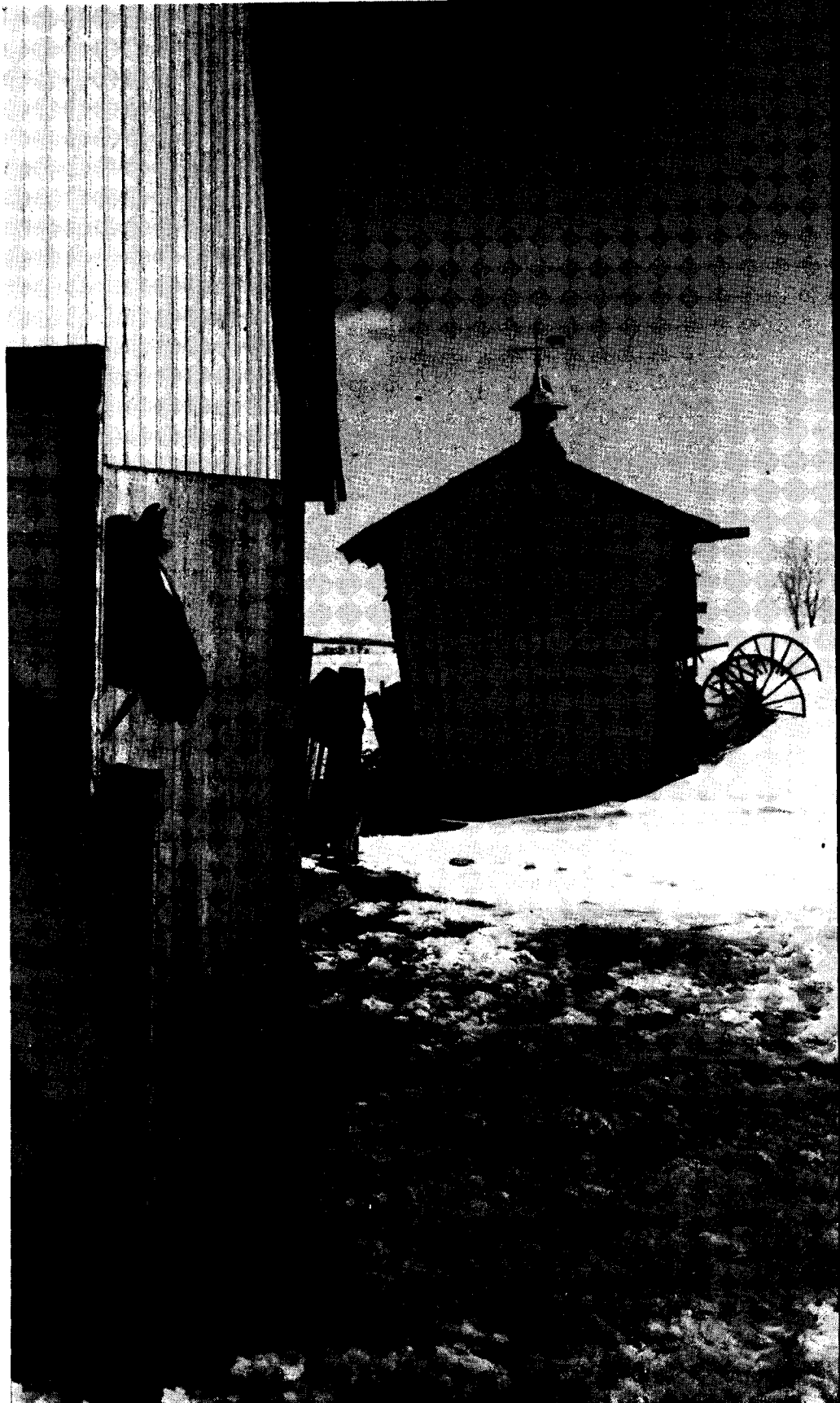
Downs took up; “Photography in general is more closely related to our everyday experience than most of the other visual arts. Somebody once called it ‘the common man’s art,’ and it is, in a way. We’ve found that photographs can give beginning art students a grounding in general art principles.”

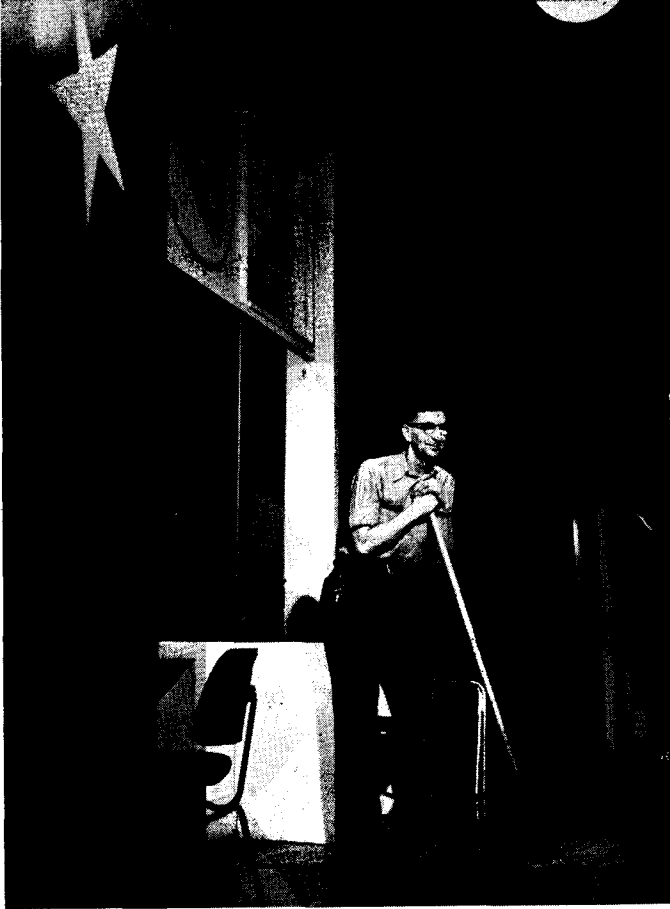
DOWNS himself is a painter as well as photographer. He came to the U from the Albright Art School, Buffalo, where he taught photography and design. Before that he taught college and high school.

“As an undergraduate,” he grinned, “I majored in biology, though I was always interested in art. I was doing an advanced project on — of all things — the snakes of Kansas. I had to draw the specimens from all angles — front, back, and profile. When they needed someone to photograph the snakes I somehow got pulled in. I’ve been taking pictures — though not of snakes — ever since!”

The photography courses in the U Art department were begun a few years ago on the theory that a well-rounded department of design should include such courses. Students can now take seven quarters of photography, and Journalism and General College also give photography courses. Beside their day-time teaching stint, both Liebling and Downs give evening courses in beginning and advanced cameracraft through the Extension division. These courses cover taking the picture, developing the negative, printing the picture, enlarging, and theoretical considerations like tone and composition.

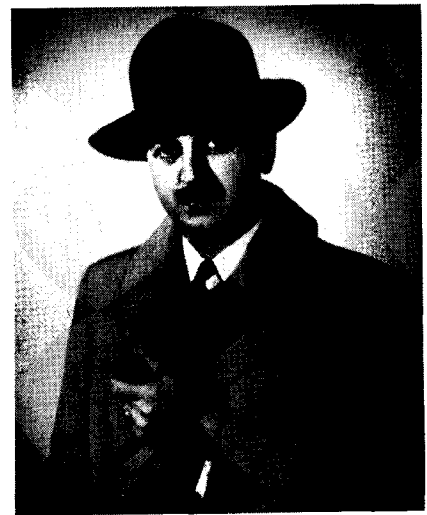
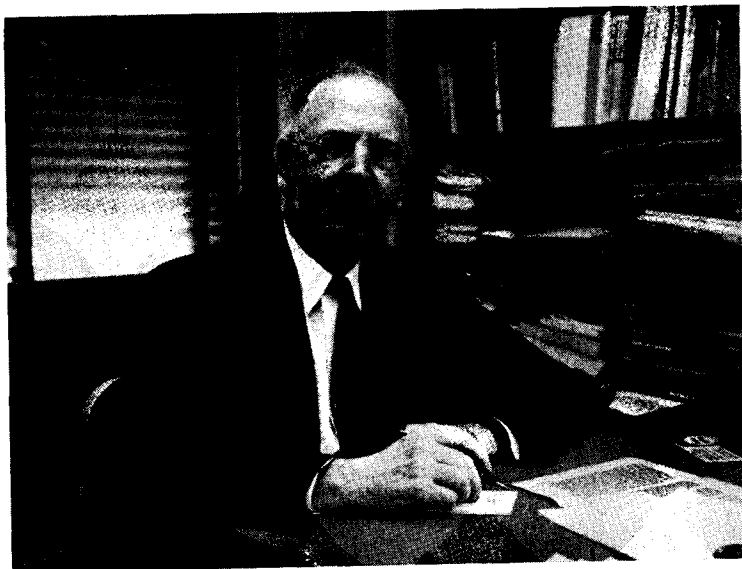
*“Scene near White Bear Lake”
by Allan Downs*





Music is the hobby of building caretaker Morris Roers. He attends concerts at Northrop faithfully, and he can hear the orchestra rehearse as he works — his job is to look after the first floors of Wesbrook and Northrop Auditorium.

Harold S. Quigley, chairman of the Political Science department, is president of the Far Eastern Association. This national organization, which held its annual meeting in Philadelphia last month, draws members from all the social sciences. The association is concerned with problems of east and southeast Asia.



The Minnesota Radio Council has commended E. W. Ziebarth, Speech department, for distinguished news analysis.

U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SHOULD

Gallery of U notables is the Committee on the Press, of the University that are for sale. L. to r., Errett M. George Agaard, director, postgraduate medical education; Margaret Harding, director, U Press; Malcolm M. Will Julius Nolte, dean, University Extension; Harold Mac





Maynard E. Pirsig has been Dean of the Law School for three years and a member of the Law School faculty since 1929.



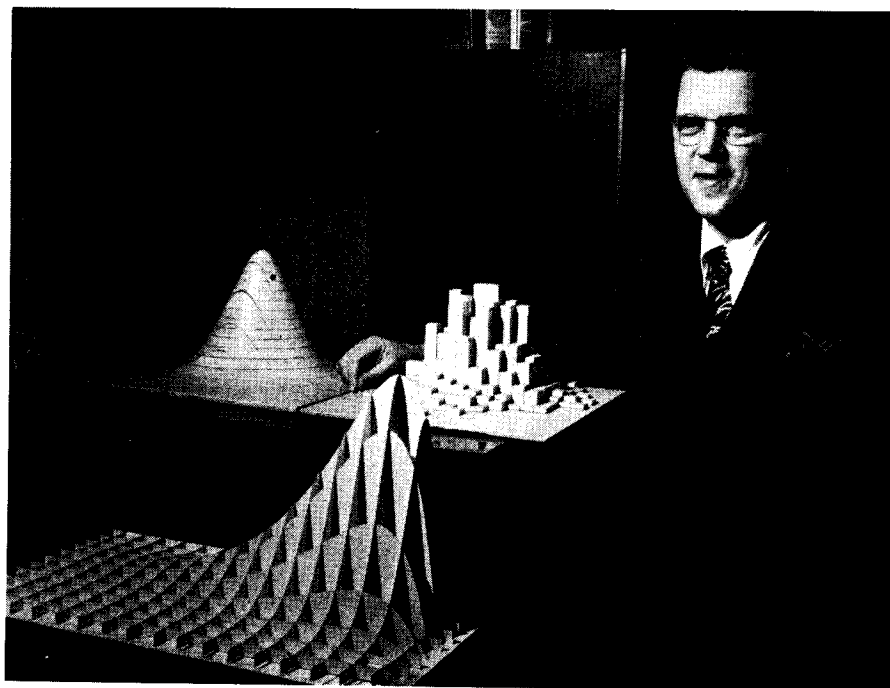
Mary Tachibana has two jobs in one — slide librarian and statistical draftsman. She makes charts, movie titles, slides, and models of teeth for the School of Dentistry. In the picture she's coloring a set of wax teeth which will be used in teaching. Mary hails from Hawaii and hopes to return some day to its sunny tropical climate.

D KNOW

has complete control of all publications
 armid, director, the University Library,
 Theodore Blegen, dean, Graduate School;
 vice president, academic administration;
 director, agricultural experiment station.



Alan E. Treloar teaches biostatistics, the application of statistical principles to biology. Here he exhibits models that illustrate mathematical correlations in three-dimensional form. Mr. Treloar is the author of the recent book *Biometric Analysis*, published by the Burgess Publishing Company.



U STAFF PAGE

U Rulings on Military Leave for Academic, Civil Service Staff

Military Leave for Academic Staff

Eligibility for military leave

● For the duration of the present emergency, members of the academic staff of the rank of instructor and above, who are on full-time regular appointments, shall be granted a leave of absence without pay during their active service with the military forces of the United States.

● Leaves of absence for academic staff members on less than 100 per cent time, or on non-regular appointments, will be considered only on the basis of individual cases.

● Leaves of absence for military service should be dated to run concurrently with the fiscal year (July 1-June 30) for A appointees, and concurrently with the academic year for B appointees. These leaves may be renewed by the Regents each year at the time of approval of the annual budget.

Resumption of University service following military leave

Upon completion of their military service, and subject to any then existing financial limitation, academic staff members will be reappointed to their former positions provided:

- a. They have an honorable discharge or other form of release which indicates satisfactory service in the Armed Forces;
- b. They give notice of their intention to return to the University service within 90 days following their discharge.
- c. They are physically and mentally qualified to carry on the position from which they were granted leave of absence.

Tenure implications

During military leave, staff members without permanent tenure do not earn additional tenure rights.

Military Leave for Civil Service Staff

Eligibility for military leave without pay

● For the duration of the present emergency, civil service employes who have completed their probationary period and who have been employed continuously at least 75% or more full-time shall be granted a leave of absence without pay during their active service in the armed forces of the United States.

● Leaves for military service should be dated to run concurrently with the fiscal year and may be renewed each succeeding fiscal year by Board of Regents.

Reinstatement following military service

Provisions a, b, and c under "Resumption of University service," academic staff, also apply to civil service staff members. An additional provision (d) stipulates that the employee shall be reinstated to his former position provided that the same or a similar position then exists. If the position has been abolished or the employee is unable to fill his former job, it shall be the responsibility of the Director of Civil Service to make every effort to find other suitable work for the employee within the University civil service system.

Employee rights during military leave available upon reinstatement

Employees, during the period of their military leave, shall continue to acquire seniority. Also, they shall continue to accumulate sick leave and shall be eligible for all normal merit increases in the same manner as though they had not entered military service.

Insurance and Retirement Provisions For Staff Members on Military Leave

According to Ray Archer, Director of Insurance and Retirement, all University staff members on leave are entitled to carry their insurance. For those who kept their National Service Life Insurance in force from World War II, and therefore are not eligible for additional service insurance the University will continue to keep the Group Insurance in force, billing the member on leave for his share of the group premium. Those people who are newly eligible for National Service Life Insurance will not be entitled to keep their University Group Insurance in force, but their policy will be reinstated upon return to University service.

Annuity or Retirement Feature: A faculty member can continue the annuity insurance contract by arranging with Mr. Archer's office to make the monthly payments, and the University will pay its share of the contract then in force. Upon return to the University, the faculty member can pick up the additional units lost while in the service — one per year of service. If a staff member fails to return to the U for at least one year's service after military duty, he must reimburse the University for its share contributed.

Ceramics, woodwork, weaving...

“The reward is in the fun” at The U’s Art Crafts Workshop

HAVE you always had a secret yen to build a bookcase, develop your own photographs, get your hands into wet clay? You can do all this and more at the U’s Art Crafts Workshop in the basement of Coffman Memorial Union.

Frank Verrall, art crafts supervisor, says of the shop, “It belongs to the people who use it. Staff members are welcome and they come in frequently. There’s no fee except for materials, which are sold at cost.” The stop is open weekdays from 12 to 7 and Wednesday and Friday nights till 10. About 1,000 people use it every quarter.

Verrall, shaggy-browed and reflective, is sold on the importance of the enterprise. He feels the shop has a real recreational value. “People play here,” he says, “with the basic arts of mankind, and in an age of machine technology, they’re getting contact with basic tools and materials.”

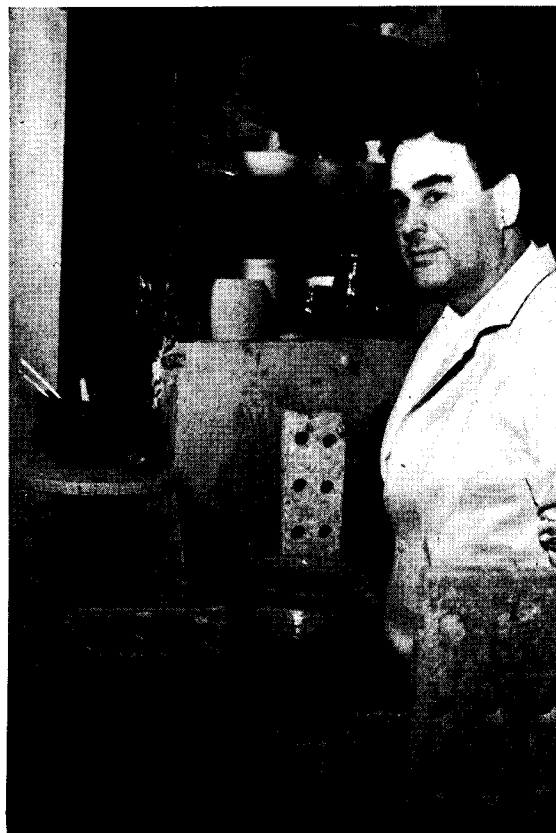
Wood-working, with its complete supply of hand- and power-tools, is

the busiest department. Six out of ten projects in the shop are bookcases, says Verrall. There’s always someone building a boat, too.

The metal department, equipped for jewelry-making, is the scene of considerable tinkering. Some medical students once built a “harness” there to hold mice during experiments!

Other equipment includes leather tools for making belts, billfolds, and purses, three looms for weaving, and material for painting, drawing, and printing. (Posters for all Union events are made in the shop.) The Art Crafts Workshop also boasts a potter’s wheel and a small photo lab with developing trays, tanks, an enlarger, and a printer.

The workshop, which is supported by the Union Board of Governors, was a war baby. It began its career as a rumpus room for service men, with a small corner for crafts. It has since mushroomed (largely because of married vets’ demand for good-



Frank Verrall at the potter’s wheel.

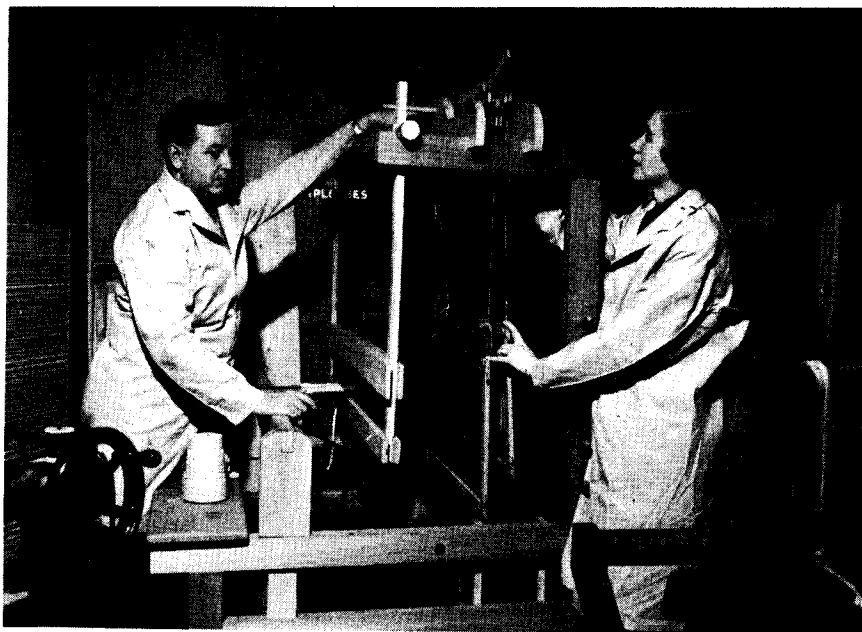
but-cheap furniture) to its present 2400 square feet.

Verrall, the third supervisor, has been here five years. He got his training in art and design. Other staff members are Andrew Rygg, whose specialty is photography and metal-work, and Jean Souders, who supervises weaving and leather-work. “Our staff,” says Verrall, “has come from the fine arts, industrial arts, mechanical engineering, physical education. Each member always has some basic specialty. But as recreational workers, we’ve had to break our own trail, learning right along with the students.”

AN INTERVIEW with Verrall is likely to be interrupted every few minutes. Someone wants a scrap of leather. Someone else needs advice on glazing a jug. Verrall deals with all the problems in his own calm way, drawing on his unlit pipe with a semi-abstracted air.

continued on page 18

A huge loom made in the woodworking department will be used for weaving; Andrew Rygg and Jean Souders of the Workshop check to see if it’s working.



Meet UMD's ALBERT HESS --

Collector of Rare Musical Instruments

AFTER looking through Dr. Albert G. Hess's collection of early musical instruments, most visitors say, "What an interesting hobby!" Patiently, then, Dr. Hess explains, "But it is *not* a hobby. It is my work, my profession."

The assistant professor of music at the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, is finishing a doctoral thesis—his second—on the use of early instruments. He has been pursuing this phase of his profession since the '30's, when he bought a harpsichord in a German antique shop.

The purchase sparked a decided antiquarian bent. He became interested in instruments older than the harpsichord, and as he studied, he discovered that musical histories gave little information on the specific techniques required to play these early instruments.

To fill in these gaps in musical history, Hess made close studies of pictures, friezes and other art objects of the medieval and Renaissance period to find out how the instruments were played. When he found pictures of instruments he had not come across in his antiquarian quests, he ordered reproductions from skilled craftsmen. These beautiful replicas, he believes, produce tones similar to those of the originals.

IN Tweed hall on the UMD campus a few Sundays ago, the Hess collection was exhibited, and an overflow crowd turned out for a concert of early music played by UMD music students and faculty.

The performers had practiced many hours on the rare pieces. "Like any instrument, these early pieces depend for their sound upon the performers. I think the players did admirably," commented Hess.

Dr. Hess himself played an original 18th century French hurdy-gurdy,

string forerunner of the instrument we associate with organ-grinders and monkeys. The original hurdy-gurdy has several "drone" tones which play constantly while a melody is played on keys hitting strings of higher tones. It sounds like a stringed bagpipe.

Among the other instruments featured in the concert was a six-foot tromba marina, whose single string is stretched across a loose bridge, making a rattling sound considered beautiful in the 1500's, when the tromba marina was popular. Guests



Hess and his 18th c. hurdy-gurdy

at the concert also heard cornettos made of wood, a 1790 bassoon made for the Astor family in London, and a virginal.

The UMD concert probably established a U. S. precedent. Rare as is a one-man collection of so many early instruments, a public performance on them is even rarer.

BUT Dr. Hess is given to unusual things. As a young man in his native Dresden, Germany, he once navigated the turbulent Moldau river in a rubber boat—just for thrills.

Dr. Hess later became a world traveler, accompanied in an unusual manner by a spinet. For when Dr. Hess and Hitler failed to see eye to eye on matters of cultural and national policy, Dr. Hess went to the Low Countries. After the fall of France he left Marseilles with a spinet tucked under one arm. The spinet went wherever he did—Algiers, Gibraltar, Morocco, Martinique, Guadelupe, The Virgin Islands, finally to the U. S.

The spinet followed him into the U. S. Army. While he was in khaki at Fort Devins, Mass., he offered to use the spinet to accompany the chorus singing Handel's *Messiah*.

After a 27-month stint in the military intelligence overseas, Hess returned to the United States to resume his academic pursuits. He taught in an upstate New York college for women, then went to Cornell to study for his doctorate in musicology. (He took his doctorate in social studies at the University of Leipzig.) He joined the UMD faculty last fall.

Having already traveled in some unconventional ways, Dr. Hess plans another unusual trip this Spring. When he goes to read several papers before the Pennsylvania and New York chapters of the American Musicological Society, he may, as a fully licensed pilot, fly his own plane. It's this knack for combining his work and his fun that keeps Dr. Hess full of perennial enthusiasm for both.

Two County Agents To Work in Germany

Paul Kunkel and E. C. Lenzmeier, agricultural agents in Brown and Stearns county, left for Germany in March. They will spend three to six months there helping the Displaced Persons Commission classify and identify displaced persons coming to the U.S. to work on farms.

The Minnesotan



**“There’s more to fishing
than meets the fly,” says**

LLOYD SMITH Fishery Biologist

WHEN you’re up North next summer and it’s a fine, warm day, and you’re out on a lake, casting for walleye and feeling very much at peace with things, chances are you won’t be thinking about fishery biologists.

Yet these are the men who are keeping streams and lakes stocked with fish for anglers and commercial fisheries. Thanks to their work, Minnesota’s waters are being carefully regulated so they will not go the way of the great forests of the Northwest which men recklessly plundered years ago.

What *is* a fishery biologist? Here at the U, it’s a man who is incredibly rosy-cheeked and boyish. His name is Lloyd Smith and he’s an associate professor of entomology. Says Smith of his subject, “Fishery biology is an intricate science. You have to be specially trained for it, and you’ve got to know all kinds of things—mathematics, statistics, biology, aquatic research. There aren’t more than a few hundred such men in the country. The science itself is still young.”

The object of this research is to maintain sport and commercial fish populations. It can do a staggering job, according to Smith. In the Eastern Pacific alone, the halibut fishery has recently been rehabilitated from 15 million to 25 million pounds annually.

While fishery biologists are interested in giving anglers maximum pleasure and success by maintaining

sport fish, their primary concern is with commercial fish production. Smith thinks of fish in terms of their food value or “protein yield.” “We talk about fish being *harvested*, just like any other crop,” he says.

Ask him if he fishes for pleasure and Smith gives an exaggerated groan. “I’ve caught and weighed and scaled enough fish in the last few years for my research to last me a good long time. I can see the fascination angling holds—but for me it’s just a fishery biologist’s holiday!”

GETTING down to cases, Professor Smith says that all the work done at the U deals with Minnesota’s fisheries. His biggest research project has been at the Red Lake fishery, a commercial fishery harvested by the Chippewa Indians as part of their reservation. It now yields about a million and a half pounds of fish a year. Smith’s research—a joint enterprise of the University, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Indian Service—seeks to raise the output of Red Lake. This will be done by regulating the size of fish that may be caught, the type of gear that may be used, the seasons during which fish can be taken, the size of the total catch.

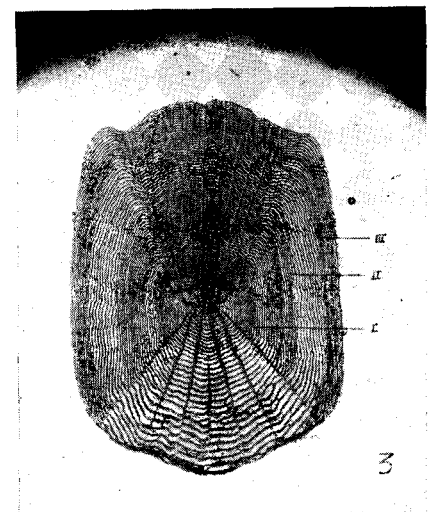
To make proper recommendations a fishery biologist needs lots of data. He must accurately sample the fish population of the lake. In the last two summers Smith and his co-workers examined about 25,000 fish in

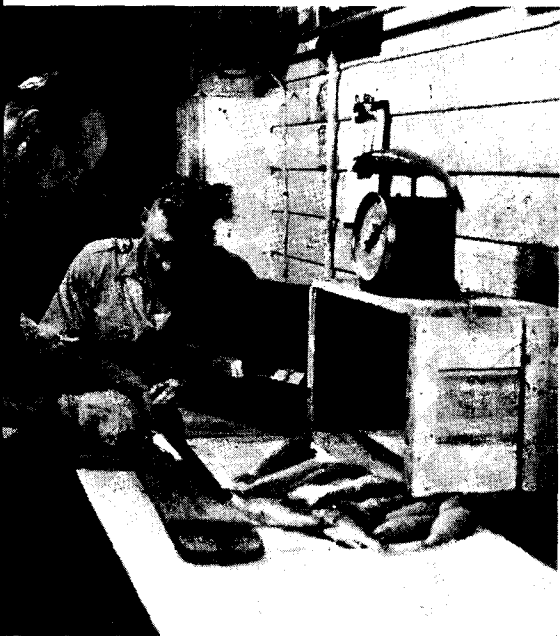
Red Lake. They used nets with various size mesh to get fish of different sizes. Then they weighed and measured the fish—as many as 1,500 a day. They examined some of the fish-scales microscopically in order to establish the age of the fish (see picture).

Before Smith is through at Red Lake he will need information about the bottom soil of the lake, the chemical content of water at various depths, the kinds and quantities of aquatic plants, and the spawning areas.

Lest you think this is a weekend holiday, Smith works about fifteen hours a day during the peak summer months. He enjoys the job immense-

Three-year-old sucker scale (microscopic). Rings formed in summer, during fast growth, are far apart; rings formed in winter, close together.





Smith and Laurits Krefting, US Fish and Wildlife Service, weigh and measure fish for data on growth studies.

ly, though. "It's wonderful work," he says, "for it combines active outdoor life with complicated and demanding scientific research."

Fishing in Minnesota

Walleye pike, perch, lake trout, and fresh-water herring are Minnesota's best commercial fish, Smith claims. "As far as sports fishing goes, we have practically everything. Our biggest catches are in walleye, bass, and panfish. Minnesota is in the center of the walleye range."

Smith, former supervisor of the Fishery Research unit of the State Conservation Department, says most Minnesota fishermen need some educating. They have been so eager to catch pike that they've overlooked the abundant—and delicious—perch, which lodges in the same waters. Thus, they're really working against their own interests by ignoring a fine fish and at the same time reducing the pike supply by letting perch multiply.

At present Minnesota is very fortunate, Professor Smith says. It has many "raw" waters—waters which are relatively untouched. "This gives us the chance to find out more about our native fish *now* and by careful research to prevent eventual depletion.

It's a slow job, regulating the fish supply. In Minnesota it has had no sensational results like the halibut rehabilitation has. It takes at least three to five years to work out usable recommendations for management. "You can't just pour in men, as in other kinds of research, and get the job speeded up. A project like this," Smith insists, "needs scope in *time*, for conditions vary greatly from year to year. You can't hurry it. In fishery research as in agriculture you get just one crop a year, no matter how many men you've got working."

Asked if, after all this, he still likes to eat fish, Smith grins and says, "There's nothing like a good fish dinner. Of course, I've seen so much of how fish are handled that I can't eat them in just *any* restaurant. I have to know what I'm getting. But shucks—cooked right, swimming in butter—there's nothing like a nice, fresh perch. . . ."

Professor Smith stares dreamily out the window, the scientist in him temporarily overcome by the gourmet.

U History to Appear June 1

James Gray's "The University of Minnesota, 1851-1951" will be published June 1 by the University of Minnesota Press. This 100-year history is issued in celebration of the University Centennial.

Gray, professor of English, spent three years preparing the book. He interviewed hundreds of staff members, alumni, and citizens of the state who have had a part in the building of the University. Gray also read thousands of letters and papers for information on events and personalities who are important in the history.

Before his appointment, Gray was for 20 years literary critic of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch* and then book editor of the *Chicago Daily News*. He is a Minnesota alumnus of the class of 1920.

The book will be profusely illustrated with pictures of the people, places, and events that made University history.

U Pharmacists Test Ancient Egyptian Panacea

Damscisa, an ancient Egyptian drug, is being "put through the wringer" by University of Minnesota pharmacists.

For centuries Egyptian housewives have been brewing damscisa "tea", using it as a cure-all for various aches and pains.

Now, two University scientists—Taito Soine, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, and Hamed Abushady, Egyptian graduate student in the same field—are busy refining the damscisa drug. They are breaking it down into crystalline compounds and planning tests to determine its medicinal value.

The "wringer" they're using is the University's new Lloyd's extractor, a device resembling a plumber's night-mare, which reduces the crude drug to two basic compounds. With this machine they are able to step up production of the refined drug 10 to 12 times over previous methods.

As early as the 13th century, damscisa was a common household item in Egypt. When Junior had a stomach-ache his mother got some damscisa, boiled it in water, strained off the liquid and gave Junior a strong drink of the brew.

This "tea" was also given as a heart stimulant, as a purgative, to stop bloody noses, to get rid of kidney stones or to stop gas pains in the stomach. The damscisa cure is still popular in present-day Egypt.

Soine and Abushady are making, as far as they know, the first modern scientific analysis of the drug. The \$1,500 extractor with which they're working was purchased through the Greater University Fund, which is sponsored by the Minnesota Alumni Association.

Nordly Goes to Conference

In the middle of March, Dr. Carl L. Nordly, professor of physical education, traveled to Washington, D.C., for a national conference on mobilization in health education, physical education and recreation.

Can you freeze foreign foods?

You bet, says U frozen food lab



J. D. Winter of the St. Paul campus frozen food lab, samples some Armenian pilaf (rice with noodles and chicken broth) given him by Mrs. Arsine Nakashian of St. Paul. In the background is Mrs. George Edgerton, director of the Festival of Nations, who suggested freezing the foreign foods.

It's an old story for the frozen foods laboratory on the St. Paul campus to freeze American foods that are standbys, like chicken and apple pie. But it ventures into a new field when it experiments in freezing international foods.

The idea originated with Mrs. George Edgerton, director of the famous Festival of Nations in St. Paul, a colorful event which pays tribute to the cultural traditions of nationalities represented in the Twin Cities and their contribution to American life.

One feature of the Festival that attracts most attention is the Old World Market with its shops selling foods of Scandinavia, England, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, and a dozen other countries. Making these foreign foods as close to festival time as possible is an enormous task. Mrs. Edgerton knew that many of the frenzied efforts of the last few days could be avoided if some of the

nationality foods were frozen in advance.

But which of these foreign foods would freeze successfully? To answer that question, she sought the help of J. D. Winter, in charge of the University frozen foods laboratory. And so began a series of experiments by Winter and Lillian Anderson, laboratory technologist, in freezing a variety of foreign dishes from poppy seed strudel to wiener schnitzel and shishkabobs. Women of almost every nationality were frequent visitors at the laboratory, where they cooked or baked foreign dishes from prized old-world recipes. These foreign foods found their way into the freezer and were later tasted and tested by a panel of experts.

When the tasting and testing were finally completed, results showed that many of the foreign dishes not only froze well but could be kept in the freezer a considerable time — six months or longer — without deterio-

ration of quality.

Austrian poppy seed strudel, for example, was even better after freezing than before, because the poppy seed and honey had permeated much better. The rich little cookies that are part of holiday fare in Scandinavian homes — spritz, rosettes, krum kake, fattigmand, peppar-kakar, almond crescents — all froze very successfully.

So did Armenian pilaf, made of rice and egg noodles, and shishkabobs, squares of lamb threaded on skewers with alternating layers of green pepper and onions.

Austrian wiener schnitzel made of veal dipped in beaten egg and browned bread crumbs, then fried in deep fat, was another of the foods that passed the tests. The experiments proved that an English torte made of graham cracker crust with lemon filling, Rumanian degeté or lady fingers, dolanguere — a dessert made with a thin olive oil crust and stuffed with honey and nuts — and even Mexican hot tamales could be prepared months in advance of using and kept successfully in the home freezer.

Japanese tempura foods, however, like shrimp dipped in batter and then French fried, did not freeze successfully because the batter became soggy.

Results of the tests should help solve the problem of preparing nationality foods for crowds who will attend the Festival of Nations in 1952. And the findings should also be of value to homemakers who are interested in baking some of the old world delicacies well in advance of special festivals, Winter believes.

Keys Goes to Rome Meeting

Dr. Ancel Keys, director of the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene, will participate in a worldwide nutrition conference in Rome, Italy, this month. The meetings are sponsored by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization, of whose expert advisory panel on nutrition Dr. Keys is a member.

Art Crafts Work Shop

continued from page 13

When he has time to talk about his favorite subject he tells you how important is the whole field of recreational arts and crafts. Although his first love was painting, he says without hesitation, "I'm happier here than I could be in any other field — including painting."

"We are not a department store to sell things here — not even ideas," he continues. "We don't train people, in a narrow sense. We do try to help them work out good designs and appreciate beautiful forms."

People who make things in the shop learn something about independence, too, Verrall thinks. When they cast about for ideas he and his co-workers throw them on their own. "We want to discourage the natural dependence that exists between the so-called expert and the layman. So instead of telling them what I think, I make them work it out for themselves. I'll ask them: What kind of table do you want to make? What will it be used for? How will it fit into a room? Can you sketch out an idea? Then *they* take over."

Another part of the learning is through group projects. In pottery-making the work is shared by remote control. One person will mix the clay for everyone who comes in later. And when someone fires a pot for himself he'll do it for the others at the same time.

"The practical training people get here is negligible when it comes to outside application. These people aren't going to be professional photographers or cabinet makers. But the reward is in the activity right here," Verrall concludes. "The reward is in the *fun*."

Mrs. Dyer Elected to Board

Dorothy T. Dyer, assistant professor of general studies, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the National Council on Family Life. She has also been appointed an active member of the American Association of Marriage Counselors.

Variety Praises KUOM Program

Variety, the magazine of show business, recently gave a laudatory review of "Station 60," one of the programs in the Minnesota Mid-century series produced by KUOM for distribution to radio stations throughout Minnesota.

Said *Variety*: "One of the first documentary presentations of an actual psychiatric clinic in operation and the psychiatric therapy employed in a particular true-to-life case on radio, this drama . . . impresses as a dramatic, engrossing work." The review went on to praise the treatment and acting.

The 60-minute documentary was written by Mayo Simon and produced by Northrop Dawson, Jr., KUOM. Dr. Roger Howells, associate professor of psychiatry and neurology, was narrator for the program, which featured members of the University of Minnesota Radio Guild.

Dean Emeritus Honored At Iowa Conference

Royal R. Shumway, assistant dean emeritus of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, was honored as a founder of the Junior College association at a banquet held March 7 in Des Moines, Iowa.

Robert J. Keller, director of the Bureau of Institutional Research, also attended as the representative of the Senate committee on relations with other institutions of learning.

Three from U Attend Educational Meeting

Three staff members attended the meeting of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Chicago, March 27-31. Those who went were: C. W. Boardman, secondary education professor; Malcolm M. Willey, vice president in charge of academic administration; Russell M. Cooper, assistant dean in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts headed a discussion on "The Role of the Liberal Arts College in a National Emergency."

QUIZ ANSWERS

Questions on Page 2

1. Cyrus Northrop, president, 1884-1911.
2. Marion LeRoy Burton, 1917-1920.
3. Guy Stanton Ford, 1938-1941.
4. George Edgar Vincent, 1911-1917.

Louise Stedman Appointed Home Ec School Director



Louise A. Stedman, professor and head of the Home Economics department at the University of Maine, has been appointed director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, effective July 1.

She succeeds Wylle B. McNeal, who retired July 1, 1950. Since then, Ella J. Rose, professor of home economics, has been acting director.

Miss Stedman holds a Bachelor's and Master's degree in home economics from the University of Iowa, and received her Ph.D. degree from Purdue University. Since 1944, she has been with the University of Maine home economics staff. Miss Stedman is active in many national professional groups and also has held offices in the Iowa and Maine home economics associations.

“The Variety Club Heart Hospital-- A Community Partnership”

Editor's note: The following is taken from President Morrill's address to guests at the Variety Club Heart Hospital Dedication Dinner, March 20, 1951.

This is the day we've all dreamed of— isn't it? — sometimes wondering if it would ever come!

How many hands have helped! Surely, the kindness and the thankfulness of the human heart are the measure of this moment.

Yesterday morning, after more than five years of fund-raising and nearly three years of construction, the first patients — a man of about 50 with high blood pressure, and two little children suffering from rheumatic fever — were moved through a long overhead passageway into the new Variety Club Heart Hospital.

This day has been long in coming. The work of these past years was slowed by countless delays — material shortages, rising costs, weeks upon weeks of bad winter weather. But the job has gone ahead . . . and now it is done.

A 78-bed, completely equipped hospital, modern in every sense of the word, now stands overlooking the Mississippi River at the foot of the campus. The Variety Club Heart Hospital is a fine addition to our medical center. We of the University are proud and grateful to have it a part of our campus.

So many were involved in the building of the Variety Club Heart Hospital! Agencies of the Federal Government, local and national business groups, civic organizations and countless individuals have all contributed, according to their ability and their interest. But the moving force behind the building of this hospital, the good shepherd, as it were, of all our efforts, has been the Variety Club of the Northwest, Tent No. 12.

It is unusual, and yet understandable that these individuals — “show business” people all — whose trade is make-believe and escape from reality, should have been so warmly responsive to the most painful and the most touching sight that life can reveal: a stricken child.

I speak not only of contributions, although the almost \$500,000 raised by the Variety Club of the Northwest — a good portion of it contributed personally by club members — is an astonishing sum. Even more, I am thinking of the contagious determination, the zest, the huge amounts of plain, ordinary perspiration expended by this band of show people over these many years. Their devotion set such an example that the rest of the community had only to see, and could not help but follow.

Sometimes we call this a selfish, a cynical world. Who really believes that tonight?

To what selfish end did the Variety Club of the North-

west and all the other fine organizations give so much of themselves to create this hospital? To what cynical end did thousands of people drop their dimes and quarters in the collection boxes at movie theaters all over the Northwest? These good people gave of their time and their money to help men and women and children with whom they will never come in contact, whom they will never see, even to receive the slightest personal word of thanks.

Why, then, was this done? What motive moved the actions of all of these thousands? Perhaps the memory of loved ones sick without adequate care, perhaps the knowledge that illness must some day strike us all? Perhaps, in part, but there was more than that:

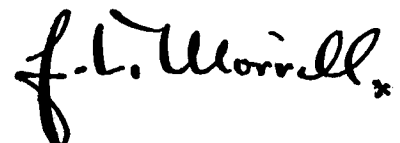
The building of the Variety Club Heart Hospital was an expression of love — not selfish security or love of family — but an all-encompassing human love, the saving mark of mankind. Here surely, for all to see, is another splendid symbol of the infinite kindness of the human heart.

There is a lesson in all this. The appeal to good-will, if we can put it first and make it plain, is irresistible! It needs only the spark of example to spread its glow among men.

Five years ago an idea for a concrete expression of good-will took fire in the heart of the community. It established a partnership between a host of organizations led by the Variety Club of the Northwest and the University of Minnesota. This partnership will not be dissolved, now that the building of the hospital has been completed. For it is only now that the work of research and treatment — the great work for which this hospital was intended — can finally begin.

The University of Minnesota — indeed, the whole people of our state through legislative appropriations for maintenance, have dedicated themselves to do this job. But, like all great projects, it will require the continuing aid of the community, as well. The Variety Club of the Northwest has already pledged its support for the years to come, and I am happy to say that a great many other organizations have followed suit.

In accepting this gift for the University, let me pledge that we shall set as our goal in the operation of this Variety Club Heart Hospital the high mark of generous good will realized by our community; first brought into being by the Variety Club of the Northwest whose great accomplishment we salute and celebrate tonight.



APRIL 1 TO MAY 15

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

Centennial Year

METROPOLITAN OPERA

(Northrop Auditorium)

Mail orders accepted beginning April 2.

- May 4—Die Fledermaus. 8:15 p. m.
May 5—Cavalleria Rusticana, Pagliacci. 2:00 p. m.
May 5—Magic Flute. 8:00 p. m.
May 6—Faust. 2:30 p. m.

CONVOCATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium, 11 a. m.)

- Apr. 5—Ira De Alva Reid, sociologist, "The Tongues of Men: Semantics in Human Relations."
Apr. 12—Mary Hutchinson, actress, "Thumbnail Theatre."
Apr. 19—Dedication of Ford Hall.
Apr. 26—John Harvey Furbay, explorer-educator, "Global Minds for a Global World."
May 3—Brotherhood Through Music.
May 10—Dr. Vernon D. E. Smith, "Big Game Hunting and Fishing in Alaska" in colored movies.

SPECIAL LECTURES:

- Apr. 10—Edward Rosenheim, Asst. Prof. Humanities, University of Chicago, "Literature in Our World." Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 3:00 p. m.
May 15—John R. B. Brett-Smith, "Who Reads American Books in England?" Nicholson Hall Auditorium, 3:00 p. m.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Apr. 6, 7, 9-14, 8:30 p. m.; Apr. 15, 4:00 p. m.—"The Medium" by Gian-Carlo Menotti and "The Maid as Mistress" by Pergolesi.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Children's Season)

- Apr. 27, 28, 7:30 p. m.; Apr. 28, 1:15 p. m.; May 5, 1:15 and 3:30 p. m.; Apr. 23-27, 30-May 4, 1:15 p. m. (School Matinees)—"Mary Poppins" by Sara Spencer.

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- Mar. 9-Apr. 13—Art Buildings, Photographs and Models.
Mar. 18-May 1—Native Design Forms.
Apr. 4-27—Operation: Palette.
Apr. 16-May 11—Cooper Union Art School.
Apr. 20-May 10—Edward Weston, Museum of Modern Art.

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

- April—Hypertension: A Symposium. Edited by E. T. Bell, M.D.
April—Interracial Housing: A Psychological Evaluation of a Social Experiment. Morton Deutsch and Mary Evans Collins.

FOREIGN FILM SERIES

(Northrop Auditorium 3:30, 5:40, and 8:00 p. m.)

- Apr. 11—"Passport to Pimlico." British film.
Apr. 18—"Orpheus." French film.
Apr. 25—"The Mad Queen." Spanish film.
May 2—"Four Steps in the Clouds." Italian film.
May 9—"Saints and the Sinners." British and Irish film.
May 16—"Maid of Formosa." Chinese film.
May 23—"The Chips are Down." French film.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

(Station KUOM)

- Growing up in the World Today. Fifteen discussions concerning the growth and development of children. Fridays at 7:30 p. m., beginning Apr. 6.
Saturday at the Opera. Complete versions of less frequently heard operas. Saturdays at 2:00 p. m. beginning Apr. 7.
America in Crisis—Cooper Union Forum. One-hour discussions by leading historians on outstanding national crises. Thursdays at 1:00 p. m., beginning April 12.
Metropolitan Opera Previews. Commentary by Donald N. Ferguson with recorded excerpts from the operas the Met will present here. Apr. 30, May 1, 2, and 3 at 6:00 p. m.

ATHLETIC EVENTS AT HOME

BASEBALL

(Delta Field)

- Apr. 27, 28—Wisconsin.
May 11, 12—Iowa.
May 25, 26—Michigan State.

GOLF

(University Golf Course)

- May 7—Iowa.
May 14—Notre Dame.
May 19—Wisconsin.

TENNIS

- Apr. 28—Michigan State.
Apr. 30—Iowa State.

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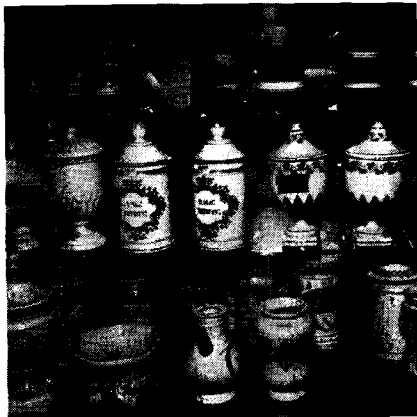
- Apr. 21—Illinois.
May 12—Iowa.

THE MINNESOTA

Published for Staff Members of the University of

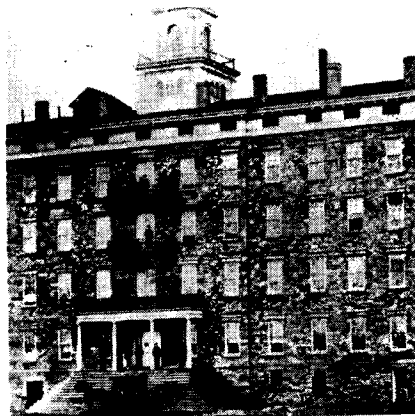


Know Your University QUIZ



1. Perhaps you've seen these jars in your travels around the campus. Can you guess what branch of the University they belong to?

- a. School of Public Health.
- b. Art Department.
- c. Home Economics Department, St. Paul campus.
- d. College of Pharmacy.



2. This building once housed the U's medical and dental departments. It was known as the old "College Hospital," until 1885. Where is it located?

- a. Seven Corners, Minneapolis.
- b. Near River Flats.
- c. Downtown St. Paul.
- d. Near Mayo Clinic, Rochester.



3. How much do you know about caps and gowns? By looking closely you can tell what degree this young lady should be receiving, come June:

- a. Bachelor's degree.
- b. Master's degree.
- c. Ph.D. degree.
- d. Honory LLD. degree.



4. Here's our candidate again. Has she gone up or down in the academic world in this picture? Again, the sleeve is the give-away.

- a. Bachelor's degree.
- b. Master's degree.
- c. Ph.D. degree.
- d. Associate in Arts degree.

In this issue . . .

THE STORY OF THE UNIVERSITY will be published June 6. Author James Gray tells about the blood, sweat, and index cards — and the fun — that went into writing it, page 3.

YOU CAN GET A MAMMAL WITH A GUN-DERSON might well be the theme song of Museum of Natural History's Harvey Gundersen, whose specialty is studying small mammals and debunking wild-life fables. Page 6.

BEHIND LOCKED DOORS the library's rarest volumes are kept. You'll learn about the most valuable ones and meet Library's Harold Russell on page 8.

IF YOU'RE AT A LOSS for what to make for dinner tonight, you might consult page 9 for some mouthwatering recipes from our expert U cooks.

LOOKING FOR A PROMOTION OR A TRANSFER? Full details for civil service employees on page 12.

44 YEARS OF SERVICE have been chalked up by UMD's kindly Algot Nelson, who retires in June. Read about his career on page 13. More about retiring U staff members on page 16.

On the cover . . .

It's May again — and caps and gowns are once more a familiar sight on campus. Our May cover shows seniors filing between Northrop's massive pillars into the auditorium for Cap and Gown Day ceremonies.

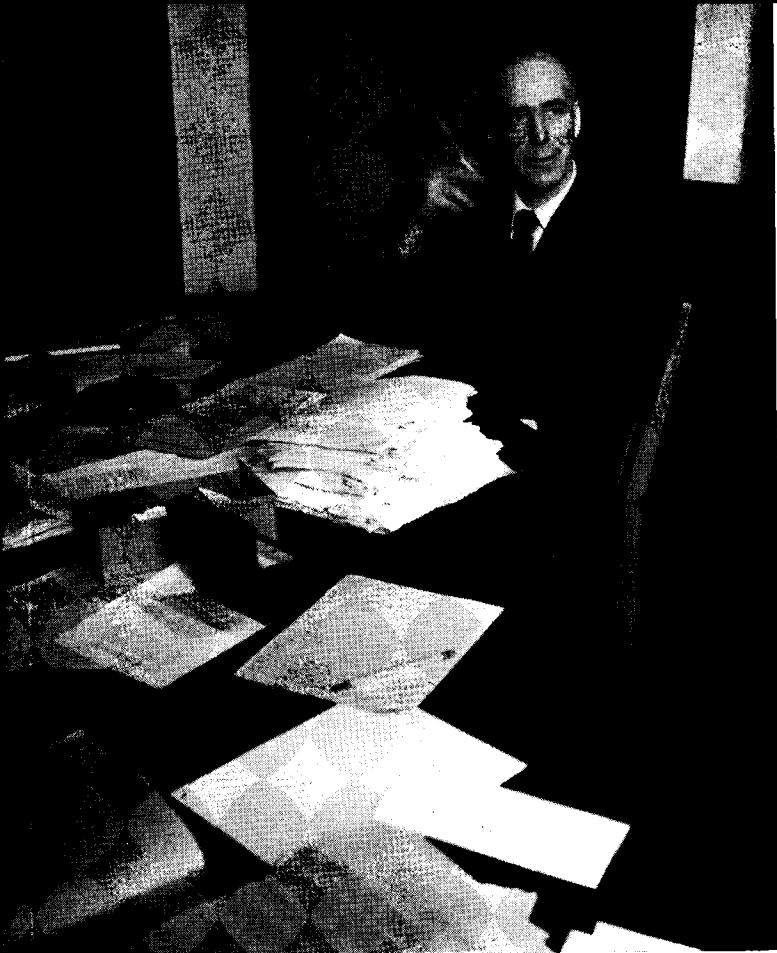
THE MINNESOTAN

Volume IV No. 8

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Copies of this issue are on sale at Coffman Memorial Union Bookstore.



Out June 6 . . .

The University Story

Author James Gray tells of
the interviews and index cards,
the frustration and fun,
that went into its writing

I STARTED out to write a history of this University without any bias about what I'd find," said James Gray, author of the soon-to-be-published *The University of Minnesota, 1851-1951*.

"I have tried studiously to avoid an 'official' tone. I simply asked: 'What is it that makes this University different?' Out of several hundred interviews with ex-presidents, deans, professors, regents, I found a pattern of answers to my question.

"The University has several distinguishing characteristics;" Gray continued, "first, an insistence upon the liberty to run its own affairs, and the ability to correct its failures in academic freedom from within; second, a cooperative spirit that makes it easy to pass over departmental lines in teaching and research; third, a constant questioning of its own techniques and methods, a refusal to settle down into suffy routine." These things, Gray adds, have become a kind of theme of the book.

What were Mr. Gray's sources?

"Everything," he grinned. "Most of the material I got right here in the University archives. A good deal came from the Minnesota Historical Society. I've had access to the general files of every department at the U. I've looked through private papers of regents and founders and held endless interviews with everyone still living who was connected with the University's history."

SOME of Gray's information turned up in rather unexpected ways. Joseph Warren Beach, professor emeritus of English and a good friend of Gray's, told him casually one day that he might have some interesting papers in his basement. (Professor Beach's first wife was Cyrus Northrop's daughter.) Gray found a mine of letters, many of them personal.

"Northrop destroyed most of his official correspondence and conducted much of his business verbally. But his personal letters—he wrote copiously and uninterruptedly to nieces, cousins, brothers, sisters — were

saved. These are very revealing of the character and philosophy of the man known as 'Prexy' to thousands of Minnesota students and townspeople."

This previously untouched material filled a big gap in the U's story. After Gray had sorted personal material from that which pertained to the U, he arranged with Beach to have the significant Northrop material transferred to University archives for permanent safekeeping.

Similarly, Gray's research brought to the archives the University papers of George Edgar Vincent, third president of the University. Gray was invited by Mrs. Vincent, widow of the president, to visit her home in Cos Cob, Connecticut.

"This was the longest jaunt I took in writing the book. I stayed in the Vincent home two or three days. I lived in Vincent's suite and worked at his desk. This made me feel as though I knew him very well," he said.

While Gray was at the Vincent home, Mrs. Vincent suddenly remem-



Cyrus Northrop gives a bit of fatherly academic advice to his successor in the presidency, George E. Vincent.

The first annual field meet was held by the School of Agriculture in 1893.



Theophilus Haecker conducts a buttermaking class.



A spectacular fire in 1904 destroyed Old Main.



bered an autobiography her husband had begun shortly before his death and gave it to the U historian. "Although it doesn't include the years at Minnesota," Gray said, "the fragment does describe his early life. Then, too, it contains a good deal of foreshadowing and it gives a clear idea of his educational philosophy."

AFTER uncovering source material in many different places, Gray finally realized that his own home might be harboring something valuable. "My father, the late James Gray, Sr., was a student of Folwell's here (class of '85). He knew Northrop well—I can remember the Northrops coming to Sunday dinner when I was a small child.

"Father," Gray went on, "was also a friend of Vincent's. In 1913-16 as Washington correspondent for the Minneapolis Journal, he wrote long letters to Vincent, to Cephas Allin, head of the Political Science department, and others at the U. They knew

of my father's active interest in the University and they frequently poured out their hearts to him. So in the old family letters I found much that was useful and that gave University history a peculiar immediacy for me."

ALONG with these rewarding finds Gray had equally big disappointments in his search for material. The worst of these he calls "the great catastrophe." This was the work of an efficiency expert hired about 20 years ago to modernize record-keeping at the University.

"She swept through all the departments," Gray recalled with a sigh, "insisting that all except current records be destroyed. Wherever I went for material on campus I was met by a succession of weeping secretaries who told me, one by one, about the destruction of their records."

The heroine of the piece is Miss Annabelle Nygren, in charge of the president's files, who had managed ingeniously to forestall the efficiency expert and thus save the presidents' files for posterity—and Mr. Gray.

Gray even now trembles when he recalls the episode of the missing carton. During the three years he worked on the book, his chief roost was a desk in University archives, but in his research he frequently had to move from cubicle to cubicle in the library as they were available.

"I had a great box in which I kept the irreplaceable documents I'd borrowed from various departments on my honor to return," Gray said. "Wherever I went in the library I took my precious carton with me.

"One afternoon," Gray continued, "I returned to my desk in archives

and set the carton down unthinkingly on what seemed to be the only clear space in my small study. Just then I was called to an urgent telephone call and had to leave in a hurry.

"The next morning I returned. . . . No carton!

"The awful truth hit me—I had put it on top of the waste basket, and it had been cleared away as trash.

"I ran into the library corridors screaming, summoning Mr. McDiar-mid, his entire staff and every avail-able janitor. We just retrieved the carton in time. It was sitting in front of the incinerator, awaiting complete and final disposal."

"IT'S been, you can see, an ex-citing three years," said Gray. Out of all this came 800 pages of manuscript which were pruned to 500 and then mushroomed again. The finished book—out June 6—will run about 600 pages.

Does the book still obsess him?

"I'm still very much wrapped up in it," Gray confided. "In fact, I feel something like a nickelodeon. You put a nickel in the slot and out comes the University of Minnesota!"

Gray thought his experience in writing fiction has helped him in the history. "The book is not in any sense fictitious. I've been as scrupu-lous as I could be in holding to fact. But I have used the method of fiction—by presenting ideas through peo-ple and incidents.

"I wished to write a history that would interpret higher education as it flowed through this University—and all midwestern Universities—during the last hundred years," Gray concluded, "and I have tried to dramatize this theory through the personalities and acts of men."

The book, whose text will be sup-plemented by 64 pages of illustra-tions (see previous page) will sell at \$3.75 and can be purchased after June 6 from all University book-stores. Advance orders can be made through the University of Minnesota Press, 10 Nicholson Hall, Minne-apolis campus.

Founded in the Faith

(an excerpt from a recent convocation speech by James Gray)

FOR two years and more I have been in the business of trying to baffle oblivion as it threatens to erase the names that were once of immediate, engaging, sometimes infuriating importance to the men and women of the University. The one bit of news I bring back from my journey into limbo is this: Life is not defeated as easily as you might think. Death does not crumple men who have once stood straight and firm into nothing but dust-inviting documents in the archives. There is an urgency about a faith that cannot be obliterated. And men who have identified themselves with faiths urge, across the years, their still unsatisfied right to be remembered.

I do not mean merely that the good men do lives after them. Such chilly abstract notions are really not warm enough for men who once wore the comfort of flesh. I mean that these men who were involved in drama are now preserved in drama's fixative agents. For one whose task it becomes look and listen attentively they have faces and accents. I can see and hear them:

Folwell, the forthright, the blunt, the uncompromising, the man who added to the rare virtue of scrupulous honesty the rarer one still of scrupulous generosity; Northrop, the genial, patient peace-maker, the archetype of the universal uncle; Vincent, who glittered when he walked and especially when he talked, the scientist of organiza-tion who knew how to take a university apart and put it together again with all of its gremlins banished; Burton, the red-haired giant whom everyone immediately liked; Coffman, the most vital of men, the teacher who drew upon the resources of the tireless experi-menter to prove that his profession was at once a science and a means of salvation.

I did not have to travel into limbo to find Guy Stanton Ford, that fine product of the civilized way of life. He continues to assure us in many ways that if the cherished values are to be preserved in a democracy, its universities must be universities of the people. And Walter Costella Coffey, too, continues to be the embodiment of the cooperative spirit. As president he put a proper estimate to the worth of all associates and, in his genius for direction, gave every talent its full opportunity.

BUT I have not been obsessed with presidents in my explorations of the past. I have listened prudently and often with pleasure to deans. I have consorted with professors and students and foot-ball coaches and regents and legislators and all manner of men asso-ciated with the first hundred years of the University.

There have been moments when I have felt as though the terrible undertow of time were carrying me helplessly out into an illimitable sea without much hope of my being able to contain it in a tidy row of chapters. At other times I have felt as though documents were being forced endlessly down my throat in a new and exquisite kind of torture.

Still I have survived my moments of nightmare to be grateful that this assignment has come to me. For I have seen that the develop-ment of the University of Minnesota is a drama of belief and I have heard vigorous voices declaring in a variety of lively accents that this belief must never be lost.

FACT or Fable?

Naturalist Harvey Gunderson Debunks Wild Life Myths

IN ANOTHER month dispirited out-door enthusiasts will take heart again, exchange their shovels for knapsacks, and head for the north woods.

One of the first to escape academic hibernation will be University of Minnesota naturalist, Harvey L. Gunderson, who gets tremendous pleasure out of poking holes in people's superstitions on wild life.

"It ain't necessarily so!" according to this dispeller of old wives' tales that: a skunk's scent will cause blindness, that porcupine quills are poisonous or that bats are partial to getting into milady's hair.

The lanky assistant scientist ought to know. His waking hours are spent gathering data on the habits and distribution of small mammals throughout the state.

"We study the small ones," he says, "because some of the information we get applies to fur-bearing or game animals." Also, small mammals are more abundant and don't wander as far as the big ones.

GUNDERSON spends one out of every three weeks in the summer at Cedar Creek Forest, an area about four miles east of Bethel, Minn., set aside by the U and the Minnesota Academy of Science for research. Here he live-traps, marks, and releases animals which he recaptures later for observation.

On field trips to other parts of the state, Gunderson is accompanied by a student assistant. Both men have federal and state permits for toting guns.

"We don't shoot animals through the head like you might think," says Gunderson. "You see, a mammal's skull is often more diagnostic than its skin because of its characteristic tooth and bone structure."

The men work from sunup to sun-

Harvey Gunderson prepares for his spring "research" by cleaning his 16-gauge shotgun.



down on their trips, trapping or shooting an average of 16 to 20 small mammals daily. These must be cleaned and skinned by mid-afternoon, before the carcasses begin to decay.

The process is known as "preparing the specimen." It involves replacing the bodies with cotton, excelsior, or tow (material used in packing for shipping). The legs and tails are reinforced with wire. Each specimen is labelled with complete data on measurements and habitat. During the winter months they are catalogued and stored.

Another purpose of the field trip is to take notes on observations, such as those made by Gunderson et al when they trailed a jack rabbit for two miles to find his rate of speed had been 25 miles per hour!

Gunderson writes seasonal reports for an Audubon publication, summarizing records of observers from parts of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. He plans nature trails for eight state parks, extending north to Gooseberry Falls (near the Canadian border) and south to Whitewater Park (close to Winona).

OUT of his acquired knowledge of wild life habits the naturalist has been able to debunk a list of superstitions that have been ac-

cepted as fact by too many people. These include the fable that lifting a skunk by the tail will prevent it from releasing a scent. Gunderson advises against trying it, unless you have a strong bar of soap on hand, plenty of hot water, and a change of clothes.

For many years the beaver has been heralded as an expert lumberjack. According to Gunderson, the beaver doesn't know enough about felling trees to get out of the way when they come tumbling down!

The winged bat has frightened women for centuries, who dread getting the ugly creatures ensnared in their hair. Gunderson says that bats don't want to get in anybody's hair and that they're more afraid of women than vice versa.

At present the naturalist and James Beer, assistant professor of entomology, are revising a 1945 publication, *The Mammals of Minnesota*. During the winter months Gunderson conducts museum tours and talks on wild life conservation.

Gunderson can supply ready answers to all your questions on wild life. If you'd like to stump him, though, ask the number of his office in the Museum of Natural History. He thinks it's 307—actually it's 305—but absent-minded naturalists have a habit of overlooking such trivial details.



Dollars for scholars, dollars for research-- GUF Helps University Staff

THE metal tag reproduced above is popping up all over the U these days. You see it on a thermocouple that measures the rate of chicken-freezing in Poultry Husbandry, on a tele-binocular used to improve children's reading in the Psycho-Educational Clinic, on an electronic computer for nerve study in Physics.

The tag will shortly be attached to a machine with which Veterinary Medicine will record the heart and respiratory sounds of animals. These sounds are extremely important for diagnosis by the veterinarian, who can't ask his patient how he feels. "This equipment," according to Dr. Allen Hemingway, professor of physiology, "will contribute useful information to the analysis of our cases and will supplement X-rays, temperature charts, etc."

These inventory plates and many others mark the investment of the Greater University Fund through its donors in the research of the University. A department of the U sponsored by the Alumni Association, the Fund is now beginning its annual drive. Fund Director Stanley Wenberg says the \$100,000 campaign this year will seek money primarily for student aid and research.

The Fund has some pretty ambitious projects up its sleeve right now. Equipment on which it hopes to affix its tag soon includes:

- A micromanipulator for the School of Public Health. This instrument can pick out a single bacterium from a mass of microorganisms. It will be useful in studying the survival of bacteria in chlorinated water by showing whether small organisms are sheltering disease-producing bacteria inside their digestive tracts. It will also be used to inject one or more disease-producing bacteria in

animals to determine at what level infection is produced.

- An instrument needed by Veterinary Medicine to record blood pressure, heart rate and other functions of domestic animals.

- A micro balance, with which the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene will determine the amount and character of fats and fatty substances in the blood and how they relate to hardening of the arteries and degenerative heart disease.

- A Schlieren optical system for observing gas dynamics and conductive heat transfer in Mechanical Engineering.

NOT all of the Fund's money will go to scientific research. Some of it will provide scholarships for

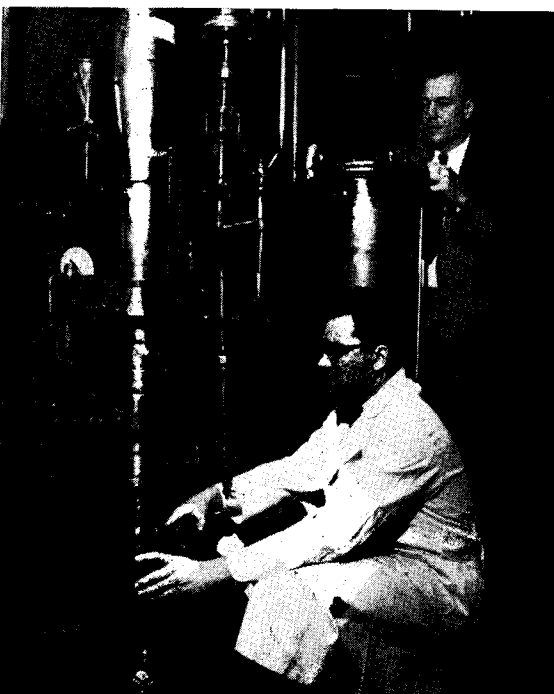
Continued on page 15

Pictures

1. Willem J. Luyten inspects Astronomy's Spitz planetarium. This GUF gift projects the constellations on ceiling, is used for instruction.

2. Forestry got a hot press, thanks to the Fund. The press makes plywood by gluing together wood veneers under pressure. Students will use the wood in tests of adhesives. Arne Kemp holds the wood veneers, Ralph Hossfeld, the finished plywood.

3. A machine that gets concentrated extracts out of raw drugs was bought by GUF for Pharmacy. This Lloyd's extractor, which employs a recycling solvent, does the job 15-20 times as fast as devices formerly used here. Ole Gisvold prepares to put in more of the crude drug, while Taito Soine withdraws the concentrated extract.



RARE BOOKS . . .

The University Library takes good care of them

THE University Library keeps its treasures well-guarded. No ordinary soul can pass unaccompanied through the two locked doors and the metal vault which shelter its Z collection.

We were escorted there by Harold Russell, chief reference librarian. Mr. Russell is a small, Dickensian man whose face positively lights up when he talks about books.

According to Russell, the Library has two collections of rare books—the Y and Z collections. The Y books are expensive, occasionally limited editions or facsimiles of old editions. They're kept from general circulation because they are quite valuable and often not as legible as cheaper editions.

But it's the Z collection that Russell called "the real treasure-house of the Library." It contains, he said, about 7,500 books of great rarity and beauty. How much are these worth? Mr. Russell couldn't say exactly but guessed they run into six figures.

Down in the vault where the prizes of Z collection are housed, Mr. Russell lovingly lifted from its plastic case "what I consider the most beautiful book we have. It is a *Book of Hours* (devotions of the Catholic Church), made by hand in the 1400's in northern France. Even the gold

leaf was applied meticulously by hand," he said. The book, printed on thick vellum, is indeed lovely, with its delicate coloring and illuminated initials.

Mr. Russell pointed out the *incunabula* or "cradle books—works published from 1440-1500 during the infancy of printing. Older than these—in fact, the oldest complete book in the University Library—is a handlettered collection of Northern homilies. This bulky compilation of sermons in Middle English was written in the early 1400's as a guide to conduct. While it's not a beautiful display piece like the *Book of Hours*, its great age makes it worth easily \$3,000.

BLANCHE MOEN, custodian of rare books and principal librarian, reference, took down the weighty *Nuremberg Chronicle*, first edition. Published in 1493, the huge folio volume is a kind of picture history of the world from the creation to 1493, told in text and woodcuts. Modern historians are appalled, said Russell, at the way it mixes biblical lore and classical allusion and generally disregards chronology.

The book, though, has real historical value as a picture of manners in middle-and upper-class Nurem-

berg at the time. Lot's wife, for instance, is pictured as a prosperous burgher's wife, dressed in the costume of the 1490's!

The Library, Russell stated, has a particularly fine collection of early newspapers and their forerunners. Many of these were purchased through a fund set up in 1919 by the late Herschel V. Jones, one-time publisher of the *Minneapolis Journal*. Outstanding is its collection of the only known copies of 30 issues of Butter's *Corantos* and *Newsbooks*, the first English newspapers. These reports of foreign news date from 1637-39.

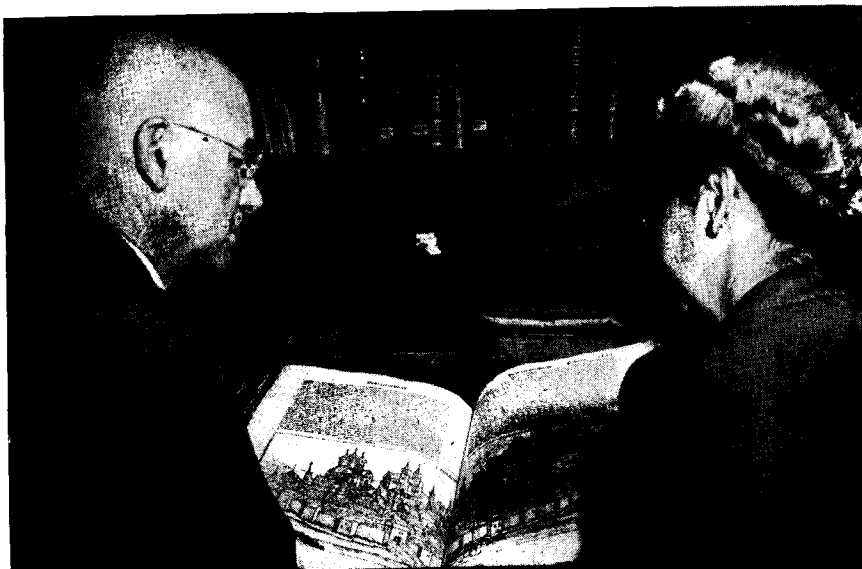
About four-fifths of the Library's rare books come as gifts, according to University Librarian Errett McDiarmid. It was Regent James Ford Bell who gave the Library a copy of the rare *Des Sauvages, ou Voyages de Samuel Champlain*, written by that explorer in 1603.

How does the Library decide what to buy? The faculty sends in suggestions, and the Library staff is always on the lookout for possible buys. A selection is made from the catalogues of dealers, publishers, second-hand bookstores. "Mr. McDiarmid and several of the staff talk around and around till we come to a decision," Russell said.

Russell is proud of the Library's growth. "Since I came here in 1919 it has multiplied six times. It now has more than one and a half million volumes, most of them quite recently acquired. I myself have seen, speaking a little figuratively, over a million books come in."

Asked if there were any significant losses among the rare books, Mr. Russell blanched. "Goodness, I hope not!" he exclaimed, aghast at the mere possibility. "No, we've really had good luck. People respect these rare books. Then too," he smiled, "we take awfully good care of them."

Harold Russell and Blanche Moen look over the prized Nuremberg Chronicle.





Hazel Filter, Cora Wharton, and Dutch Stuffed Potatoes.

Dutch Stuffed Potatoes

- 8 medium-sized baking potatoes (Idahos)
- 3 oz. salt pork, diced
- 1 cup onion, sliced very thin
- 2/3 cup hot milk (approx.) to moisten, salt and pepper to taste

1. Bake potatoes; when done, scoop out and mash.
2. Fry diced salt pork and onions to a golden brown, and add to mashed potatoes.
3. Add the hot milk, salt and pepper.
4. Refill potato shells and place in hot oven until tops are slightly browned. Serve at once.

Tasty recipes from our expert U cooks

Nell Paulsen shows off her specialty—Glazed Ham Loaf.

Glazed Ham Loaf

(Serves six hungry people)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1½ lbs. ground ham | ½ cup bread crumbs |
| ½ lb. ground pork | 1 small onion, minced |
| ½ lb. ground veal | 1 No. 2 can tomato soup |
| 2 eggs | |

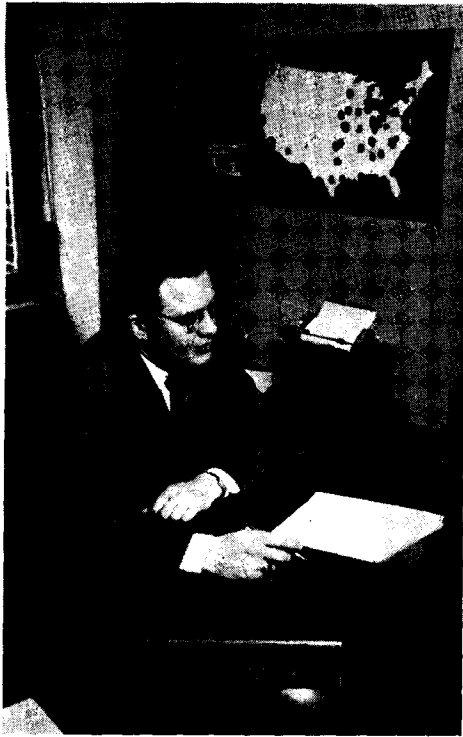
Mix these ingredients together and shape into a loaf.

Topping

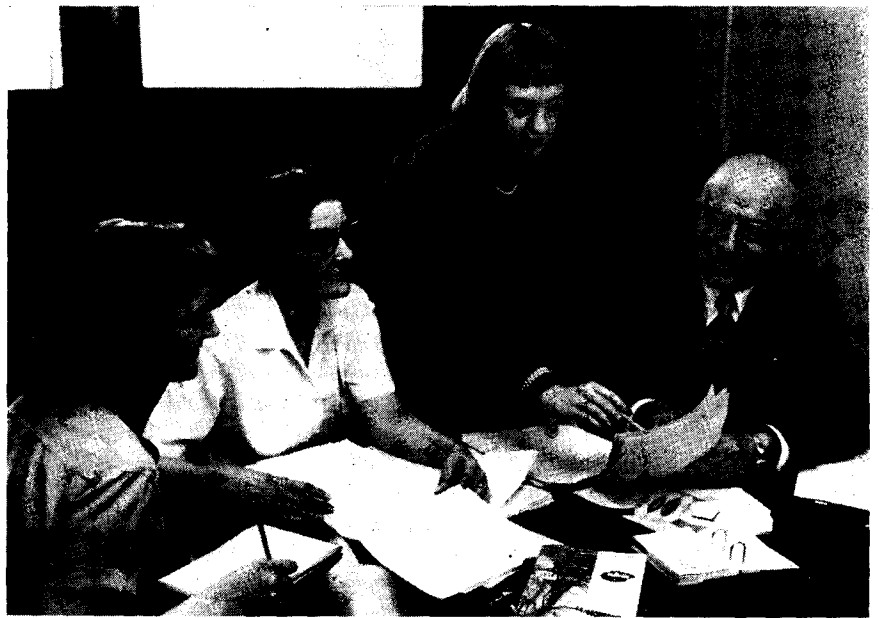
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| ½ cup brown sugar | 1 teaspoon prepared mustard |
| 1 teaspoon flour | vinegar to moisten |

Spread over loaf and bake an hour and one-half in a moderate oven.





Gene F. Seehafer, assistant professor of advertising, has co-authored with Jack W. Laemmar of the J. Walter Thompson Co. the recent book, *Successful Radio and Television Advertising*.



Most of the summer session's work is done by the time summer school begins. Correcting bulletin proofs are summer session staffers Joan Johnson, Barbara Shaughnessy, Bernice D. Kidder and Dean Thomas A. H. Teeter.

U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SHO

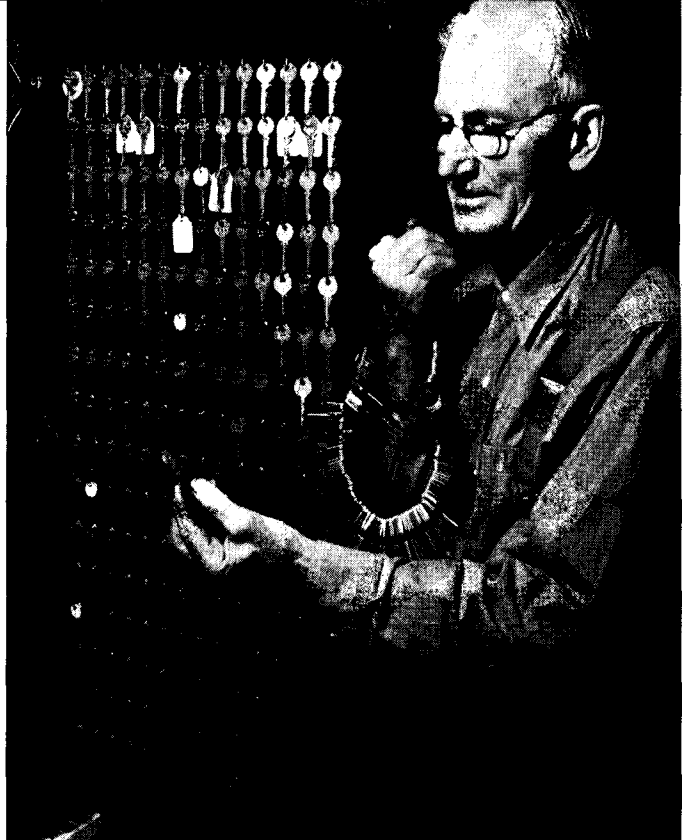
Glenn Schwartz, herdsman, St. Paul swine barn, checks to see if this new pig litter is numbered right. He says his job is generally "to manage things out here."

Seated outside Tweed Hall, home of the UMD Art Department is its head, Arthur Smith. The Department will offer this summer a workshop conducted by Max Weber, world famous modernist, who will have an exhibit in Tweed Gallery.





Constance Carr, education, has been appointed editor of *Childhood Education*, a monthly magazine for primary teachers and child education experts.



In a "key" position is U locksmith Charles Grablander. Charlie, who's been at the U 23 years, makes thousands of keys a year. His hobby: building his own furniture.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

Professor Benjamin L. Lippincott, political science, has contributed a chapter on "Political Theory in the United States" to *Contemporary Political Science*, an international survey of the field published in UNESCO.



Long-time mainstay of *Animal Husbandry* is Marie G. Kane, senior secretary. Marie keeps records of all the cows, lambs, and little pigs that go to market.



U STAFF PAGE—*Promotions and Transfers*

Do you have special skills, abilities, talents or training which you are not using now on your job? The University wants to give every employee a chance to make the most of his skills.

It is the University's policy to give its own employees preference over "outsiders" in filling higher-level jobs within a department or for promotion or transfer to another department.

For this reason the Employment Bureau regularly reviews your work record for possible promotions or transfer to another job better suited to your skills and interests.

how do you find out about vacancies?

A list of openings is published every few weeks in the Official Bulletin of the *Minnesota Daily*. You can also find vacancy descriptions posted on the official bulletin board in the main corridor, ground floor of the Administration Building, Minneapolis Campus.

current promotional vacancies

Here is a partial list of current promotional vacancies at the University, some of which you may qualify for:

- Assistant Scientist
- Associate Scientist
- Engineer
- General Mechanic
- Junior Engineer
- Junior Scientist
- Machinist
- Principal Engineer
- Procurement Officer
- Secretary
- Senior Clerk
- Senior Clerk Typist
- Senior Secretary

promotion, transfer and skills file

The Bureau is now trying to develop, for easy reference, a more complete and permanent file of University employees interested and qualified for promotion and transfer. Is your record complete with up-to-date information on your capabilities? If it's been a long time since you filled out an application blank you might check with Civil Service. Perhaps you've taken additional training or have acquired new skills through your job or through a hobby since coming to the U. If you have, the employment bureau wants to know it, so they can put this information on file.

what you can do

1. If you feel qualified for promotion or have in-

terests and skills you think the Employment Bureau should know of, you can contact the Bureau in person—Room 17, Administration Building.

2. Or, you can fill out the Request for Promotion Interview form on this page and mail it to the Employment Bureau.

In this way your record can be brought up-to-date and you can learn about current promotional vacancies in your field. And by filling out this information you will be put on record in the Promotion, Transfer and Skills file for future consideration.

don't forget friends and relatives

Relatives may now be employed at the U, but not in the same department. Also, there will be substantial pay increases effective July 1. The Employment Bureau suggests that you encourage your friends or relatives to consider joining the University staff in these positions:

- Building Caretaker
- Clerk
- Clerk Stenographer
- Clerk Typist
- Creamery Worker
- Custodial Worker
- Engineering Assistant
- Food Service Worker
- Hospital Aide
- Hospital Orderly
- Key Punch Operator
- Laboratory Attendant
- Laboratory Technologist
- Laborer
- Washman

Promotion-Transfer Interview Request

I am interested in having an interview to find out promotional-transfer possibilities and to bring my record up-to-date.

Name: _____

Present

Classification: _____

Department: _____

I may be reached on Univ. extension _____

Send To:

Civil Service Employment Bureau
Room 17, Administration Building
University of Minnesota

Meet UMD's

Algot Nelson

**After 44 years of work
he'll say goodbye
to old Main**

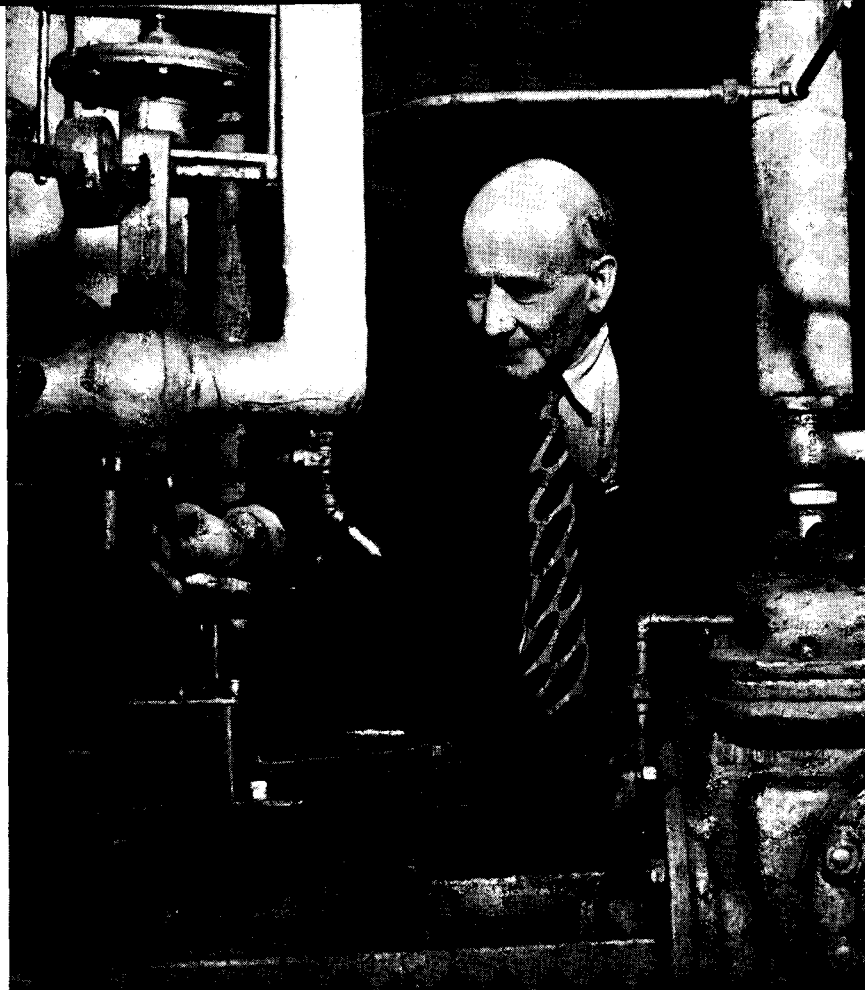
THE slate steps of Duluth Normal School's Main building were flat and gleaming when a young Swedish immigrant first walked them on his night rounds November 7, 1907. As he swept them down that night, he probably had no idea that he would still be working in Main after millions of footsteps of thousands of students had worn shallow craters in the steps.

Today Algot Nelson regards the worn spots on Main's hard stone steps with a tinge of sadness—for on July 1, 1951, Algot will retire. He will say goodbye to the building in which he has worked most of his life and to the endless surge of youth that has helped keep him young in heart.

The mild-mannered, soft-spoken chief engineer at the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, has watched and shared in the development of the Duluth institution through three organizational changes. Its enrollment has fluctuated from something over 100 students to close to 2,000 during his four-plus decades of service. The center section of Main was the institution's only building when Algot came to work. An enlarged Main and six other classroom and service buildings now are used.

It was the Duluth Normal School in 1907 when he came on as night man. Two years later he "went on days," becoming chief of a maintenance crew of three. Today the maintenance staff includes 21 men and one woman. "Funny thing," he observes, taking off his familiar shapeless old work hat, "we seem as busy now with 22 as we were then with three."

May 1951



Algot Nelson

Nelson smiles his pride over a 44-year record of Main's classes never having been interrupted or cancelled because of maintenance trouble. Snowstorms and Minnesota weather have forced closing the building, but "never any failure of the heating plant or any other mechanical trouble."

NELSON learned the rudiments of steam-engine and boiler operation in Sweden. After this apprenticeship he became a fireman on a Swedish railroad. He was 20 years old when he decided to come to America. Settling in Duluth, he had several jobs before he took the night shift at Duluth Normal.

Since there were no blueprints for the intricate system of pipes and wires in Main, Algot had to put his native ingenuity and X-ray memory to work. Today he can tell you where virtually every inch of pipe in the building is located.

What's more, he is so familiar with Main and its eccentricities that

he can tell by listening just what's wrong. "After you've worked here as long as I have," he explains, "every knock has a special meaning."

When Algot began working in Main, long hair and long skirts were the order of the day. It was a girl's school and a girls' world. The young women giggled primly, Algot recalls, but school was pretty stern business. He remembers, for instance, the time a school official announced a pep assembly thus: "We will devote the next 40 minutes to a period of enthusiasm."

The first male student became a good friend of Nelson's. "He seemed so lonesome," Algot recalls. "He sneaked away here to the boiler room every chance he got to spend time with me. I guess he felt out of place with a hundred or so girls all around him." That was about 1912.

During the years that followed, other males invaded Duluth Normal School. "Things began to change," Algot reminisces. "Oh, there was still

Continued on page 18

Grow a lawn, sew a drape . . .

U Farm Bulletins Tell You How

GONE WITH THE WIND and other popular novels aren't in the running when you talk about "best sellers" to Minnesota farmers and homemakers. Their "best sellers" come from the bulletin rack of their county agent's office or the bulletin room on the St. Paul campus.

These bulletins are sent free, on request, to farmers and homemakers in the state. They are published as a public educational service by the University Department of Agriculture, working with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Bible of Minnesota dairymen and most popular bulletin of the past half-century is Extension Bulletin 218, *Feeding the Dairy Herd*. This popular compact manual, one of the first published by the U, appeared first in 1894. It resulted from the feeding experiments of the late Professor T. L. Haecker, one of our dairying pioneers. Since then 26 revised editions have come out, and over 400,000 copies have been sent out to Minnesota farmers.

Leading in popularity during the

past few years is a woman's favorite, "Freezing Foods for Home Use." 65,000 copies of the bulletin have been requested from U Farm bulletin offices since 1948.

BULLETIN publishing is big business for the editorial section of the Publication office on the St. Paul campus. Each year more than 5,000,000 copies of 500 bulletins, folders, and programs pass through the editorial office.

Getting them published is a complicated affair. First, a busy professor has to find time to write the bulletin between his many classes and research work. Next the manuscript must be edited for clarity, sometimes revised completely. Then the printer's proof must be read and re-read and facts checked. Finally, the type and pictures must be arranged in an arresting layout.

When all these jobs are completed the publication rolls off the press. It may be a little four-page folder or a long 112-page technical treatise. Among the publications that come

out of the St. Paul office are the following:

Extension Bulletins are simply written for farmers and homemakers on such topics as sheep-raising, remodeling a kitchen, planning a garden.

Extension 4-H Bulletins tell 4-H club members how to raise a better calf, make a better dress, prepare a better meal.

Experiment Station Bulletins are semi-popular publications for farmers, teachers, and scientists. They report the results of scientific experiments at the U's Agricultural Experiment station.

Technical Bulletins are printed in small quantities and describe for scientists the most significant experiments conducted at the U (e.g. *A Genealogy Study of the Minnesota No. 1 Hog*).

Finally, there are magazines and periodicals. Leader among these is a 16-page quarterly, *Minnesota Farm and Home Science*, with a circulation

Editorial assistant Jean Metcalf, l., and bulletin editor Margaret Nielsen prepare an exhibit of the U Department of Agriculture farming and homemaking publications.



County agents often answer farmers' question by giving them bulletins published at U Farm. Here Howard Grant, l., Ramsey county agent, tells a farmer about beekeeping.



of more than 16,000. This magazine, last year named the best of its kind in the nation by the American Association of College Editors, tells how results of University research can be applied to the farm. Other periodicals include *Minnesota Farm Business Notes*, *Minnesota Rural Youth*, and *Minnesota Feed Service*.

In charge of all this work is Margaret Nielsen, who came to the U two years ago from Ketchikan, Alaska, where she was assistant editor of the *Alaskan Sportsman*. Editorial assistant is Jean Metcalf.

Margaret and Jean make up the editorial section of the St. Paul Campus Publications office. Other sections, under the direction of Harold Swanson, bring farmers and homemakers information through news releases, daily radio programs, television shows, and specially prepared movies and slides.

U Farm Bulletins – Current and Choice

Following are the bulletins and folders, published at University Farm that top this month's demand list. You can get single copies free by dropping a card to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

Home, Garden and Yard

- Extension Bulletin 244, *Freezing Foods for Home Use*
- EB 261, *Soaps and Detergents*
- EB 174, *The Home Vegetable Garden*
- EB 255, *Home Fruit Planting*
- EB 262, *Reupholstering at Home*
- MHF 19, *When You Select or Make Curtains*
- EB 230, *Making the Home Lawn*
- EB 130, *Landscaping the Farmstead*

Farm

- EB 258, *Evergreens*
- EB 176, *A.B.C. of Chicks*
- EB 260, *Our Soil to Use*
- EB 263, *Insecticides*
- E Folder 22, *Recommended Varieties of Farm Crops*
- Misc. Report 12, *Varietal Trials of Farm Crops*

GREATER UNIVERSITY FUND HELPS U STAFF

Continued from page 7

children who need treatment in the University's Psycho-Educational Clinic, which attempts to help children with hearing and reading difficulties. For a diagnosis—educational tests, achievement and performance tests, eyesight and hearing examinations—the fee is \$20. Some of the children are retarded from five to seven grades in reading—and there is an additional fee for remedial reading work. Many families can't afford these fees. With the proposed scholarship fund needy children will benefit from the clinic's services, and the clinic's research and teacher training will be improved as it increases its coverage.

Another project of special interest for 1951 is a proposed phonetic center to help teaching and research in the U's language departments. Thomas Magner, assistant professor of linguistics, points out that years ago a "gentleman" could get his language training first hand by studying abroad. But today, he says, even the language student of many years is often shockingly unskilled in conver-

sation and in reproducing actual speech-sounds of the foreign language. And the sounds he does make are his own versions of foreign language sounds. So there grows up a new language—Americanized French, Americanized German, etc.

Those in the language departments who have requested a phonetic laboratory say that with several tape recorders and special sound-proofed rooms students can hear sounds produced by native speakers; they can then imitate these sounds and by listening to their imitations, correct their own mistakes. In this way students get practice in speaking, fluency in conversation, and extensive drill which the teacher has not time to give each individual student.

IN ADDITION to its research appeal, GUF is also repeating its request for student scholarships. Through the fund and the Alumni Association each year about 40 freshmen are awarded \$250 Minnesota Alumni Scholarships, and three or four top-flight graduate students re-

ceive Greater University Fellowships—each \$1200 plus tuition.

GUF also maintains such special funds as the Alfred Owre Fund in Dentistry, the Charles A. Mann Chemical Engineering Research Fund, Friends of the Library, Musical Development Fund, University Band Scholarship Fund, etc.

How do staff members come into the GUF picture?

The Fund, says Wenberg, is really a service department of the University which helps the staff get equipment and research money that their normal budgets don't provide. This means staff members will have to tell the Fund (Room 205, Coffman Memorial Union) their teaching and research needs.

"Staff members can help carry the ball from there," Wenberg continues, "by explaining and interpreting the Fund's work to others and by suggesting possible donors from among alumni and friends, by supporting the Fund themselves and by urging others to support it."

Retiring University Staffers To Be Honored June 18

ALL retiring members of the University academic and civil service staff will be honored at a party June 18 in the Women's Lounge of Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis campus. Those who are retiring after ten or more years of service will receive Certificate of Merit awards.

William P. Holman, Professor and supervising engineer, Physical Plant, has the longest U record for academic service. Mr. Holman started back in 1909 as an instructor in physics. Two years later he had the same rank in the Mathematics and Mechanics department of what was then the College of Engineering. He worked up through the various grades in the College to become a full professor in 1928. At that time he was appointed supervising engineer of Physical Plant.

In one sense, at least, Algot Nelson, supervisor in UMD Physical Plant, has the record for long-time civil service employment. He's been here since 1907 at the Duluth Normal School, but that institution didn't become the University's Duluth Branch till 1947. (For story and picture of Algot, see page 14.)

Gust Wickberg, carpenter, and Martin Bergren, General Mechanic, tie as runners-up among the civil service staff. They've each been here for 34 years.

THE following are retiring University Staff members, in order of length of service: William P. Holman, professor and supervising engineer, Physical Plant, 42 years; Harold A. Whittaker, professor, Public Health, 37 years; William S. Cooper, professor, Botany, 36 years; Charles E. Smythe, assistant professor, Pharmacy, 36 years; James B. Torrance, assistant professor, Agricultural Engineering, 35 years.

Martin Bergren, Civil Service, gen-

eral mechanic, 34 years; Gust Wickberg, Civil Service, carpenter, 34 years; Edward Berg, Civil Service, building caretaker, 31 years; Ernest Hammer, Civil Service, building caretaker, 31 years; Odin Johansen, Civil Service, operating engineer, 30 years.

Margery L. Hutchinson, Civil Service, Senior Clerk, 28 years; W. Martin Sandstrom, professor, Agricultural Biochemistry, 28 years; Anton Swanson, Civil Service, millwright, 28 years; Arthur W. An-

derson, Civil Service, greenskeeper, 26 years.

Chester L. McNelly, associate professor, Agricultural Extension, 24 years; Arthur Schiller, Civil Service, poultry worker, 22 years; Maynard W. Olson, Civil Service, painter, 20 years; James B. McNulty, assistant professor, Agricultural Extension, 17 years.

Retiring Civil Service staff members who began working for the University since 1941 are: Albin J. Strom, 9 years; Walter White, 9; James Baker, 8; Olive Packer, 8; Minnie Dudley, 7; Mary P. Murphy, 7; Charles Sherry, 6; Henry Clausen, 5; Henry Felt, 4; Emil C. Gustafson, 2.

Regents Scholarships Go to 13

THIRTEEN lucky—and enterprising—U staffers are taking courses this quarter thanks to Regents' Scholarships. These full-time staff members get tuition paid for as many as six credits in undergraduate courses related to their jobs. Moreover, they needn't make up the time missed from work.

Winners were chosen by the Civil Service committee. Further details and applications are available at the Civil Service Personnel office, Administration Building, Minneapolis campus.

The 13 spring quarter winners are: Walter S. Carlson, laboratory assistant, Physiological Hygiene; James J. Engel, laboratory technolo-

gist, Geology; Mabel Fairchild, principal clerk, Admissions and Records.

Mary P. Gallagher, secretary, General College; Mary N. Lavery, principal account clerk, Comptroller's office; Ruth M. Lindahl, proofreader, Printing; Laurence A. Moran, general mechanic, Chemistry.

Barbara J. Mork, clerk typist, School of Business Administration; Mary Lou Peterson, senior clerk typist, School of Agriculture; Arlette Soderberg, librarian, Law Library.

Ethel K. Sullivan, senior secretary, Library; Marilyn Wilcox, senior secretary, Business Vice President's office; Ruth Zitzmann, clerk typist, Library.

Eight of the 12 regents Scholarship winners turned out for their picture. In the usual order, Walter Carlson, Marilyn Wilcox, Mary Lavery, Ruth Lindahl, Doris Creamer, Arlette Soderberg, Mary Lou Peterson, Laurence Moran.



Summer Sessions to Feature Guest Lecturers, New Courses

THIS year's two summer sessions will offer a variety of interesting new subjects, according to Dean Thomas A. H. Teeter, summer school head. More than 1,000 courses will be taught during the two terms, and an attendance of about 12,000 is expected. The first session runs from June 18 to July 28; the second, from July 30 to September 1.

The following special courses are being emphasized:

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN ART, MUSIC, AND LITERATURE—A SYMPOSIUM. One course in each of these three fields will be taught by Professors Harvard Aranson, Art, Paul Oberg, Music, and William Van O'Connor, English. The courses will be coordinated and will occasionally have joint meetings.

This comparative study of the arts will be climaxed during the week of July 9 with a series of programs open to the public. They include a concert, with members of the Summer School Symphony and guest conductor; a convocation at which Karl Shapiro, poet and editor of *Poetry* magazine, will read from his work; a lecture on modern art by Andrew D. Ritchie, director of painting and sculpture, the Museum of Modern Art. These guests will meet with the three U professors for a two-day symposium on the arts today. At the same time the U gallery will exhibit outstanding recent American paintings with commentaries by the artists.

PROGRAM IN AMERICAN STUDIES will be an evaluation of the American way of life by a number of experts in many fields of American culture. Aside from the corps of regular U faculty who will be teaching American literature, history, and government, several distinguished guest professors will con-

tribute to the American Studies program this summer:

Robert E. Spiller, chairman of the American Studies program at the University of Pennsylvania, and editor-in-chief of the recently published three-volume *Literary History of the United States* will teach a course in Hawthorne and Melville and an advanced seminar in American Literary History.



Robert E. Spiller

Professor Henry May, of the Scripps College History department, will offer a course in U.S. Third Party Movements Since the Civil War.

PROGRAM IN SCANDINAVIAN AREA STUDIES is a cooperative venture of the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin, to be held this summer at Minnesota. Faculty members from both institutions will teach courses aimed at a broad study of Scandinavian culture, including beginning Swedish and Norwegian, Scandinavian social institutions, government and politics, folk movements, history, literature, and philosophy. This program, under the direction of Professor Alrik Gustafson, each year brings in a visiting lecturer from one of the Scandinavian countries. This year's choice is Hans B. Thorelli of the University of Stockholm, a spe-

cialist in Scandinavian economics and law. Dr. Thorelli will teach during the summer session.



Hans B. Thorelli

WORKSHOP IN HIGH SCHOOL DRAMATICS will give high school teachers experience in writing, producing and directing plays. Actors in the plays will be high school students from all over Minnesota who will get high school credit for their dramatics courses here. Feature production of the workshop will be "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Another highlight of the Speech Department's summer offerings is the workshop in creative dramatics with children.

ECONOMIC EDUCATION WORKSHOP will offer tuition, room and board for 50 school-teachers who, along with 20 journalists, will hear lecturers from labor and management speak on improving economic education. The workshop is a joint project of the U's School of Business Administration and College of Education, and the Upper Midwest Council on Economic Education.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE RESIDENCE HOUSES will again serve as "living laboratories" where only the foreign language may be spoken. This year there will be French, German, and Spanish houses. While there is no Russian house, advanced students of that language can this sum-

Continued on next page

Summer School

Continued from last page
mer take a 20-hour-a-week intensive course in spoken Russian.

Dr. Elizabeth Kemble, Dean of the School of Nursing, University of North Carolina, will direct workshops in nursing education and public health. These will be aimed at graduate nurses interested in clinical practice. Another outstanding guest this summer will be Thomas Balogh, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford University, who will come to Minnesota to teach a course in Economic Problems of Europe, in the School of Business Administration.

Other summer school features are two workshops in home economics education, one stressing home furnishing and planning and the other, child development and human relations; and a course in driver education to prepare high school teachers to meet State Department of Education requirements so they can instruct students in driving.

ALGOT NELSON

a lot of discipline. But gradually students seemed to get more fun out of school. They weren't just bookworms any more."

ALGOT has had many memorable experiences as chief engineer in an institution of higher learning. But the most important was strictly extracurricular. It happened in 1918—the year of the great fires in northern Minnesota.

At the time Algot was one of about 75 inhabitants of Exeter Farms, a settlement near Duluth.

When the roaring flames swept out of the west and north, searing and blackening everything in their path, Algot began herding residents into his 1915 touring sedan and taking them to the Normal School gymnasium. He carried as many as 14 in one trip. He made seven trips. By the time the last group had been safely brought to the gym, Algot's car was ruined. The top was completely charred and all the springs were broken. But 75 people were safe in the gymnasium.

It's all yours . . .

With this May issue, the *Minnesotan* says goodbye for this school year. We'll be back again in October.

Meantime, we want to know how you like the magazine. Won't you drop us a card with your gripes and/or praise to: Office of University Relations, 213 Administration Building, Minneapolis campus.

We want to make the *Minnesotan* as interesting as can be every month. To do this we need your suggestions. What U departments would you like to see written up? What U staffers you know have unusual jobs? Who at the University deserves recognition in the *Minnesotan* for something worthwhile he's done? In short, what do you want in your *Minnesotan*? We're listening!

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Algot and his family lost every possession except the clothes they were wearing and their quiet but fierce Scandinavian determination. A year later, Algot had built a six-room house in Duluth and had begun once again to accumulate possessions.

About two years ago, Nelson and his wife moved out to the country again. On a two and one-half acre plot, where they raise vegetables for their own use, the Nelsons plan to live out Algot's retirement.

Algot isn't quite sure what he will do to keep busy after July 1. Some of the time he expects to spend fishing. He likes lake-trout fishing, and frequently goes out on the North Shore to see if he can better his own record—a 28-pounder out of Lake Superior.

But Algot admits that retiring isn't going to be painless—despite all the free time for fishing. Looking about the boiler-room which has been his domain for so many decades, Algot muses, "It's going to seem funny staying away from this place."

QUIZ ANSWERS

Questions on Page 2

1. d. Wulling Hall is the home of these apothecary jars, part of the College of Pharmacy's museum. The collection was begun in the 1930's by the late Dean Frederick Wulling to show the continuity between ancient and modern pharmaceutical utensils.

Italian, German, French, and early American pieces are represented. Some of the apothecary jars used to store drugs are extremely decorative and beautifully colored. The collection also includes mortars and pestles made of brass, iron, and wood, dating back to the 1500's.

Among the collection's prizes are apothecary jars from Napoleon's private pharmacy—marked with a gold "N" surrounded by a laurel wreath. Also noteworthy is a Chinese cooker from the 1600's. The Chinese tried to make medicine more palatable by cooking it right in with their food! The museum is located on the second floor of Wulling, with some of its choice specimens in the dean's office, first floor.

2. a. This building, standing on Seven Corners, Minneapolis, has had its face lifted several times since its early days as the Minnesota College Hospital. During its career it has been a hotel and is now a rest home.

3. b. Modern academic costume has evolved from the dress of medieval guilds and early religious orders. The long closed sleeve with a slit near the upper part of the arm designates the Master's degree.

4. c. The round open sleeve shows this is a Doctor's robe. Velvet trims the hood, edges the front of the gown, and forms crossbars on the sleeve of the Doctor's gown. The color on the edging of the hoods of graduates stands for the field of study of the wearer—light blue for education, orange for technology, etc. The president of the University is the only one who may wear a velvet cap and gold tassel.

“Academic Freedom and Academic Responsibility”

Editor's note: The following is taken from President Morrill's address to guests at the dedication dinner for Ford and Johnston Halls, April 19, 1951.

IRANK among the noblest of men,' Guy Stanton Ford once said, "the open-minded, cautious scientist, uninfluenced by pre-conceived ideas, critical of his own work, ruthless in casting aside a theory that does not square with his observations, willing to work unrewarded and unknown in his generation if by his labors men some day might understand better and master more completely the universe about them."

This Spartan discipline, this capacity for disinterested appraisal, this passion for the dispassionate we recognize and seek to memorialize in brick and stone in this dedication.

It is gloriously exemplified in the Minnesota career of Ford and John Black Johnston. It illuminates the meaning of academic freedom and responsibility, for only the responsible have *earned* the right to be free.

This is a time in which to reassess the meaning of academic freedom and responsibility, it seems to me. If academic freedom seems some "eternal verity" sprung full-blown from the very nature of learning—let us look back and remember:

I think of Galileo atop the leaning tower, the two stones of unequal weight in his outstretched hands. Below him is the medieval world, confident in its knowledge, obsessed with its systems. How strange to remember the outcries when Galileo let fall those stones to discover for himself if the heavier did in truth—as Aristotle said—fall the faster!

When Galileo came down from the tower, having proven that Aristotle was a better friend than master (the stones had reached the ground simultaneously), he found that while he had his truth, he did not have his freedom.

The spirit of the ancient inquisition, the passion of prejudice, the stubbornness of those who will not learn—all these are yet alive despite the unfolding enlightenment of the later centuries. There is now, as then, the often unconscious feeling of antagonism toward those who would disturb the happy inertia of the complacent.

IDEAS and ideals must be made articulate by good teaching. They are revised constantly by review, test, investigation, and critical inquiry on all the frontiers of the humanities and social sciences whose task is man's better understanding and mastery of himself.

To these ends the modern university must give the scholar a protected freedom to do his work. But it cannot build a wall around him, nor insulate him from the rest of the world. Universities are social agencies. To the

extent they study society, they move into its center of action.

The scholar, therefore, is no recluse; the university is no place of refuge from social, individual, or institutional responsibility. Our accepted American code of academic freedom and tenure fails to take sufficient account of this consideration. Indeed, in my more than 30 adult years in university life, nearly 20 of them in administration, I have seen certainly as many professorial betrayals of the deeper principle of academic freedom and responsibility as of its violation by presidents and governing boards. Considering the full range of American college and university experience, the exceptions have been infinitesimally few; but the practice and the principle are indivisible.

If inner self-discipline, devotion to the disinterested pursuit of truth, freedom from coercion from his own or anyone else's preconceptions—if these be the mark of the scholar—then let the members of the scholarly and teaching professions create some machinery for their enforcement upon themselves.

There is no such machinery now. The accepted code of academic freedom and tenure gives little more than lip-service to any self-imposed or group-enforced compliance with these criteria. As things stand now, academic freedom becomes and issue *ex post facto*, after some administrator or board of trustees has been charged by the complainant with its abrogation.

THE current wave of international immorality must have made us all more aware of the need for ethical integrity in every individual and every profession. Men and women of the academic world are closer to unity and common sense on this issue than ever before. We understand that clever dialectic is not intelligence; that responsibility is the core, not the curtailment of freedom.

An overwhelming majority of the academic profession has decided that a true totalitarian cannot possibly be a true scholar; that membership in the Communist party betrays the trust and tradition of intellectual freedom—abandoning to dogma and deceit the search for truth.

We shall cling to our conviction that there is a distinction between the unpopular and the undemocratic. We shall recognize the duty of the university administration and the governing board and the teaching profession, acknowledging their mutual responsibilities, to maintain and defend the exercise of independent thought, indispensable for their own survival and the survival of the society they serve.

But the time has come, I deeply believe, for the academic profession—in its own way and upon its own initiative—to "spell out" some method and machinery for the exercise of its plain duty.

MAY 1 TO JUNE 15

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

Centennial Year

METROPOLITAN OPERA

(Northrop Auditorium)

- May 4—Die Fledermaus. 8:15 p. m.
May 5—Cavalleria Rusticana, Pagliacci. 2:00 p. m.
May 5—Magic Flute. 8:00 p. m.
May 6—Faust. 2:30 p. m.

CONVOCATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium, 11 a.m.)

- May 3—Brotherhood Through Music.
May 10—Dr. Vernon D. E. Smith, "Big Game Hunting and Fishing in Alaska" in colored movies.
May 17—Major General Richard C. Lindsay, "The Military Viewpoint on The Present World Crisis."
May 24—Cap and Gown Day. Prof. William S. Cooper, Botany; Fourth hour classes excused.
June 10—Baccalaureate. Bishop Richard C. Raines, "The Pitch of The Tent." 3:00 p. m. Northrop Auditorium.

SPECIAL LECTURE:

- May 15—John R. B. Brett-Smith, "Who Reads American Books in England?"
Nicholson Hall Auditorium, 3:00 p. m.

SPECIAL CONCERT

- May 20—University Band Annual Spring Concert. Northrop Auditorium, 3:15 p.m.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

- To May 5, 8:30 p. m.—"National Route No. 6," in French. Studio Theatre.
May 14-19, 8:30 p. m., "The Rivals," Studio theatre.
May 22-24, 8:30 p. m., University Senior class play, "Romney and Juliet."
May 28—June 2, 8:30 p. m., "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," in German. Studio theatre.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Children's Season)

- To May 5, 1:15 p.m., "King Midas and the Golden Touch."

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- To May 10—Edward Weston, photographer, Museum of Modern Art.
To May 30—Daumier, Gavarni, Mestrovic, prints and drawings.
May 4-25—Cooper Union Art School.
May 4-25—Life in Ancient Egypt, American Federation of Arts exhibit.
June 4—American Painters.

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

- May—General Education in Transition: A Look Ahead. Edited by Horace T. Morse.
May—The Integument of Arthropods, Glenn A. Richards.
June 6—The University of Minnesota, 1851-1951, James Gray.

FOREIGN FILM SERIES

- May 2—"Four Steps in the Clouds," Italian film.
May 9—"Saints and the Sinners," British and Irish film.
May 16—"Maid of Formosa." Chinese film.
May 23—"The Chips are Down." French film.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

(Station KUOM)

- Growing up in the World Today. Fifteen discussions concerning the growth and development of children. Fridays at 7:30 p. m., beginning May 4.
Saturday at the Opera. Complete versions of less frequently heard operas. Saturdays at 2:00 p. m. through September.
America in Crisis—Cooper Union Forum. One-hour discussions by leading historians on outstanding national crises. Thursdays at 1:00 p. m.
Metropolitan Opera Previews. Commentary by Donald N. Ferguson with recorded excerpts from the operas the Met will present here. Apr. 30, May 1, 2, and 3 at 6:00 p. m.
Prades Festival. Featuring Pablo Casals, Isaac Stern, Rudolf Serkin, Alexander Schneider, and other famous musicians in recordings made last summer at the world-famous Bach Festival in Prades, France. Saturdays at 5:00 p. m. beginning May 19.

ATHLETIC EVENTS AT HOME

BASEBALL

(Delta Field)

- May 7—Carleton.
May 8—St. Thomas.
May 11, 12—Iowa.
May 14—Augsburg. At Nicollet Park.
May 25, 26—Michigan State.

GOLF

- May 7—Iowa.
May 14—Notre Dame.
May 19—Wisconsin.

TRACK

- May 12—Iowa.