

THE MINNESOTAN

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NUMBER 1

The U Serves YOU—



Betty Maurstad, museum assistant, checks out one of the U Gallery's original oils to Lilas Kammer, Graduate School. Originals are for office use only.

Picture-Lending

WANT a picture to brighten your office this year? As a University staff member you can borrow an original work of art from the University Gallery's collection.

During the third week of fall quarter (Oct. 15-19) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., staff members may choose from among 400 framed originals on display in the west corridor on the third floor of Northrop. About 300 of these are oils; the remainder include water colors, drawing, etchings, lithographs, and Chinese rubbings made from relief sculpture. Staff members may borrow one oil or water color or two prints. These are loaned without charge from October through the second summer session, although they may be recalled if needed for an exhibition. The Gallery does not lend its sculpture, ceramics, or textiles except for use in classes or special exhibits.

Scenes of the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses figure in about 50 of the pictures. These were painted during the early years of the depression by a group of local artists commis-

sioned by President Coffman to record their impressions of the campuses. Such well-known Minnesota painters as Cameron Booth and Syd Fossum were in the group.

The Gallery received over 1,000 paintings and graphic works when the federal art projects of the 'thirties were terminated, and many of these have been added to the lending service. Special purchases and gifts have increased the collection, and this year the Gallery has permission to lend staff members part of a large private collection, now on loan to the Gallery.

If you happen to be taking classes, including extension courses, you can also choose from the Gallery's 600 reproductions. They are rented the first week of each quarter for a fee of 25 cents per picture, and are due the day before finals begin each quarter. These reproductions include the art of all ages and nations.

"Modern art is becoming more popular," says Betty Maurstad, museum assistant, "—even abstractions!"

In this issue . . .

THE BLACK-BORDERED COVER on this month's *Minnesotan* is a sign of the times. As part of general University retrenchment, the staff magazine is cutting expenses by dropping the color on its cover. *The Minnesotan* is also four pages slimmer than it was last year.

Although we're cutting down in size, we hope to continue printing news and features that will be of interest to University staff members.

THE U SERVES YOU will be a regular monthly feature, beginning this issue. Taking the place of the University quiz on this page, it will highlight various services the U offers its staff members. This month: U gallery's picture lending service.

JUST BACK FROM IRELAND is Agricultural Extension Director Paul E. Miller, who spent a year heading the U.S. Marshall Mission there. For his first-hand report from abroad, plus pictures from the Miller album see page 6.

THE OLD AND THE NEW . . . Retiring staff members get a picture story on page 12. Newcomers to the University staff are introduced on page 11.

On the cover . . .

October marks the beginning of another school year. For this month's *Minnesotan* cover Warner Clapp caught a group of students, armed with textbooks, trudging over the wooden footbridge that spans Washington Avenue.

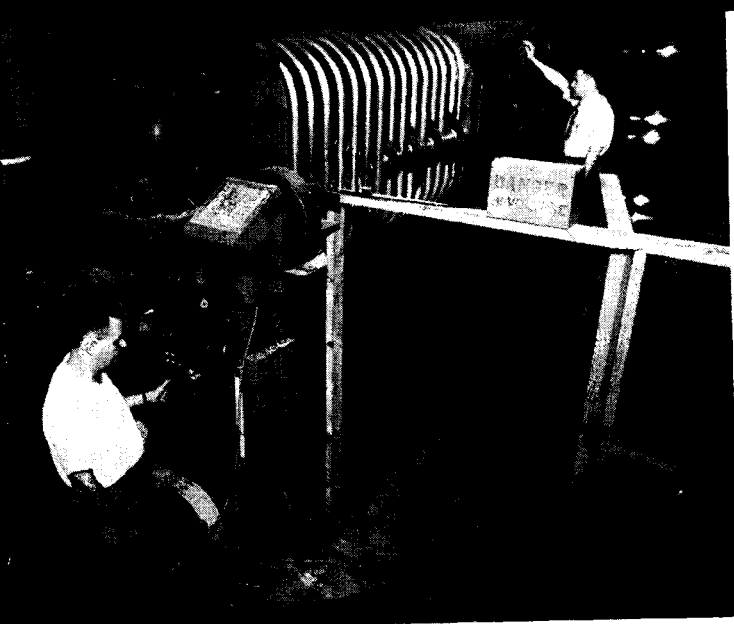
THE MINNESOTAN

Volume V No. 1

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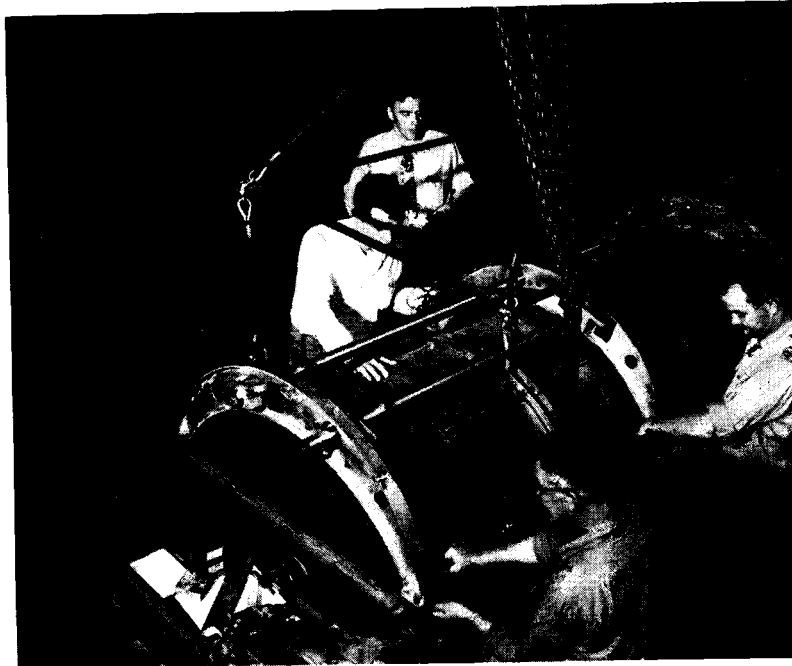
Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Minneapolis, Minn.

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



◊ Checking the injector, or loading mechanism of linac, Eugene Lampi, physics, adjusts controls; Edward Tucker, physics, reads meters in the high voltage electrode.

◊ While machinist Harold Nelson and research assistant Don Young tighten one of the tank covers, Robert Lambert and Robert Featherstone, electrical engineering, prepare to measure electrical losses within the cavity.



LINAC

U scientists are building the world's most powerful straight-line atom smasher

THE world's most powerful straight-line "atom smasher" is now being assembled in a specially constructed building perched on a rock ledge of the Mississippi river bank near the Minneapolis campus. Under development by U scientists for two years, the 68-million-volt proton linear accelerator will be ready for action some time in 1952.

"Linac," as it has been nicknamed by its designers, was financed through a \$1,080,590 contract from the Atomic Energy Commission, and was designed by a coordinated team of University physicists and electrical engineers under the direction of John H. Williams, professor of physics, and William G. Shepherd, professor of electrical engineering.

What will linac be used for?

"This is strictly a research device," Professor Williams said at the outset. "It has no direct connection with the production of atom bombs. But it should yield information about what holds the nuclei of atoms together, and it will therefore give us basic knowledge about the construction of all matter."

The machine can be likened, Williams says, to a huge gun, shooting ammunition at a target. Its "bullets" will be hydrogen ions—atoms of hydrogen stripped of their electrons, (negative charges of electricity). These ions will be accelerated by the linac to 60,000 miles per second, which is about one-third the speed of light. These speeded-up ions will bombard a target, and in so doing they will disintegrate the nuclei of the target's atoms.

How will it work?

Linac looks something like a huge gun. An injector will feed the ions into linac's long "barrel." Powered by an electrical transformer, this injector will give a starting boost of 500,000 electron-volts of energy.

From the initial injector, the ions will proceed into linac's barrel. The barrel is four feet in diameter and 100 feet long. It is divided into three resonant cavities, each enclosed

in a heavy steel vacuum tank. The tanks are connected to each other with thin tubes which will allow the beam of ions to pass from one tank to another. The first of these cavities is 20 feet long, the second and third are 40 feet.

Because the ion has had its negative charge removed, Dr. Williams explains, it retains a net *positive* electrical charge. This positive charge makes it possible to apply force to the particle by an electrical field and thus to speed up the rate at which the ion travels.

Williams compares this phenomenon to the accelerated falling of a pencil when it is dropped. The pencil's mass, or weight, is comparable to the ion's positive charge; and the gravitational force exerted by the earth can be compared to the pull exerted by the electrical field in linac. Both pencil and ion travel with an *accelerated* motion.

The energy fed to the ions to ac-



Edward Day, physics, points out one of three tanks that form linac's barrel.

celerate them on their lightning-fast trip through the linac will come from power furnished by high-frequency resonator amplifiers. These amplifiers, really mammoth radio vacuum tubes, are 15½ feet high and four feet in diameter, with a plate voltage of 100,000 volts direct current. They produce eight and one-half million watts of power (compare this to a standard electric light bulb!) and can only be run a small fraction of each second.

Destination: target

Zoomed from a standstill to some 60,000 miles per second in the short 100-foot trip through linac's barrel, these ion bullets will be hurled from the muzzle of the device at targets made up of atoms which the scientists want to investigate.

These targets, Williams explains, may be of almost any material—solid, liquid, or gas. Hydrogen gas will be used for the first experiments. The targets will be held in a vacuum container in front of linac's muzzle. University physicists hope that data obtained when the ion bullets blast open the nuclei of target atoms will tell them many things now unknown about the core of atoms. They want to learn: How big are these nuclei? What shape? What are the various ways in which they disintegrate?

"You can't see or hear or taste the nucleus of an atom," says Williams. "You have to find out about it indirectly. You're in the rather uncanny position of a man who tries to determine the size and shape of an invisible elephant by throwing baseballs at it and seeing at what angles the balls bounce off."

The target, placed behind a concrete radiation shield, will be observed by U physicists, who will measure results with Geiger counters, Wilson cloud chambers, and other equipment.

What makes our linac unique?

With its 68 million volts the Min-

nesota linac will be the most powerful of its kind in the world. Because linac is a straight-line accelerator it will produce a straight, accurate, and easily directed beam of ions. It differs from the cyclotron type, which sends ions around a circular track.

The University's linac will have a special contribution to make, according to Dr. Williams. "There has been much atomic research in both higher energy fields—extending up to the 450 million volts now produced by the University of Chicago cyclotron—and in lower intervals well below our 68-million-volt energy. We hope to probe the heretofore unexplored energy regions in the middle."

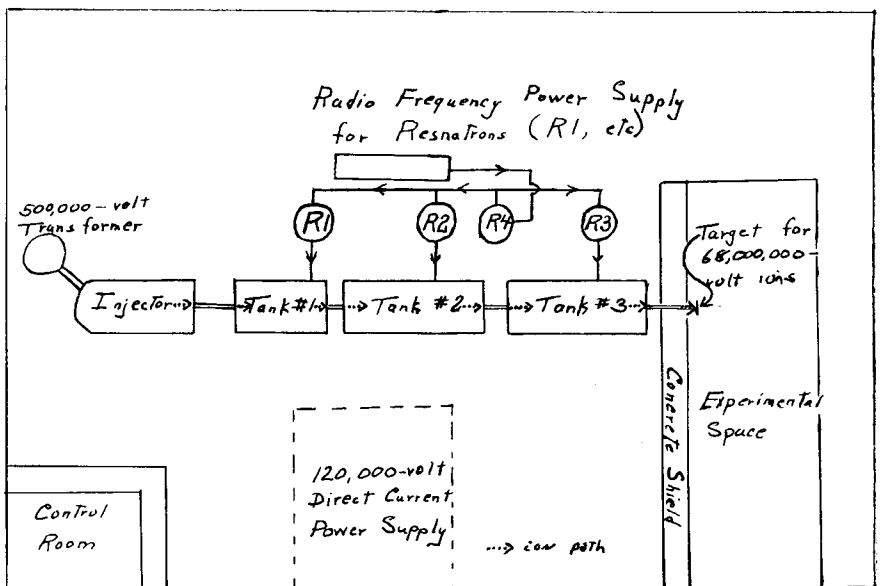
The University's Van de Graaff generator, in operation behind the Physics building, is a four-million-volt atom smasher. Linac, while essentially the same in purpose, will operate at a much higher energy than the Van de Graaff machine and therefore, Williams believes, it should open up new horizons in nuclear research at the University.

Working with Professors Williams and Shepherd on the linac project are: Edward Day, Lawrence H. Johnston, Eugene Lampi, and Edmund B. Tucker, physics; Robert P. Featherstone, Bernard V. Haxby, and Robert F. Lambert, electrical engineering.



John H. Williams, physics, codirector with William G. Shepherd, electrical engineering, of the U's linac project.

This is how linac will look when assembled. Diagram by E. Tucker, physics.



Meet Evelyn Ross

Extension's FULL-TIME HOSTESS

WOULD you blanch at the thought of 78 house-guests at a time? This is what Evelyn Ross, dormitory manager at the Center for Continuation Study, faces every day on her job. "It's easy," she maintains, "I just take their money—I've been called the Shylock of the Center!"

Miss Ross' leisurely manner makes her protests almost convincing until you witness the many interruptions and telephone calls that fill her day. She has to be ready for frequent last minute changes in room reservations, luncheon schedules, and the thousand other details which go into a smoothly-run conference or short course.

The dormitory is primarily for students attending short courses, but out-of-town visitors who come here on University business are made welcome. Miss Ross has been with the Center since it opened 15 years ago, and during that time she has played hostess to a number of the great and near-great, including Helen Keller, Dimitri Mitropoulos, Norman Thomas, and Franklin Roosevelt, Jr.—"although he just walked through here one day." Miss Ross doesn't appear awed by her contacts with famous people. As she puts it, "We've housed the stage hands from the Metropolitan, and believe me, stage hands are no less temperamental than some of the stars!"

In providing board and room as well as conference rooms, the Extension Division's Center for Continuation Study is almost unique among institutions for adult education. "It receives high praise from almost everyone who spends a night here," says Miss Ross.

In the past year the Center has



housed such diversified groups as Latin teachers, puppeteers, mining engineers, clergymen, high school guidance counselors, and Scandinavian studies scholars. Short courses in the medical sciences, which include medical technology, nursing, and dentistry, as well as medicine, are the most common.

Miss Ross refused to be trapped into admitting a preference for any special group, although she did say that some of them are "well—a little more exciting than others. When a bunch of rural educators are practicing rhythm band techniques in the lounge, we don't get a lot of work done at the desk!"

Last winter, during a mortuary science institute, a mock funeral was staged in the chapel, including the casket and a waiting hearse. "Every-

thing but the corpse," sighed Miss Ross. The Center resolved not to be squeamish, and one of the floral wreaths coldly furnished forth a tea following the practice run. Miss Ross reported no loss of appetite among the guests.

Miss Ross doesn't recall that the Center's complex schedule has ever resulted in a serious inconvenience for anyone, and the minor mishaps must be inferred from such comments as "Things go better when most of the guests speak English." Of course there must be a few difficulties in distributing 78 guests into 52 rooms. We may have glimpsed one of them when, as we were leaving, Miss Ross picked up her room chart and murmured wryly, "Can't some academician think up a feminine equivalent for *doctor*?"



Miller

Administering the Marshall

Ag Extension Director Paul E. Miller found it "tough but gratifying"

WHEN he finished a three-months survey of European agricultural services in May, 1950, Paul Miller planned to return permanently to his Coffey Hall office and his familiar duties as director of the University Agricultural Extension Service.

But the Economic Cooperation Administration had different plans for Mr. Miller. So in July, 1950, with scarcely a chance to unpack his bags, the genial white-haired administrator was off again—this time for a year's stint in Dublin heading the U. S. government's Marshall Mission in Ireland.

Miller was ECA choice for good reasons. For many years superintendent of the agricultural experi-

ment station at Morris, he came to his post at the St. Paul campus in 1938. During the war he served on a number of government agricultural commissions. "The University of Minnesota," he says, "has always been extremely generous about lending its personnel for government service."

At the U, as in his work for ECA, Miller's outlook is practical: "We must take the findings of research and put them into practice on the farms. Applied research isn't worth much unless it's actually applied."

Ireland and Marshall Plan Money

The Marshall Plan, administered by ECA, was set forth in 1947 by George C. Marshall, then Secretary of State. Its purpose, Miller says, is "to rehabilitate the countries of western Europe and in so doing, to

prevent communism from sweeping through these countries."

Ireland got \$146,200,000 in American money over three years. Of this amount \$128,200,000 was given as a loan and only \$18,000,000 as a direct grant. Ireland got much less as an outright gift than other western European nations that were harder hit by World War II, Miller explains.

"As a matter of fact," he continues, "Ireland was in a *good* position after the war. It had sizable sterling assets. Its problem was how to get valuable dollars for its sterling. Ireland needed goods that could be bought only on the dollar market—a minimum of \$50,000,000 a year worth of American tobacco, corn, milling wheat, and petrol. But it couldn't buy these with sterling. This meant that to be self-sufficient Ireland would have to sell on this same

From Paul Miller's Irish Album...

Landing at Shannon Airport, I was met by members of the Irish press. This was the first of many press conferences, an important public relations job of the mission.



I was impressed by Ireland's attempt to use her native peat for industrial fuel to replace imported coal and oil. Here is one of her new peat-using power stations.

Plan in Ireland . . .

market, or in some way bring dollars into the country."

Consequently, Miller says, the mission had three objectives: 1) increasing Ireland's dollar earnings; 2) advancing Irish industry; 3) modernizing Irish agriculture.

Increasing Ireland's dollar earnings

One way was to increase Irish exports to the U.S., particularly exports of handsome Irish textiles. "We brought American designers and fashion experts over to advise Irish craftsmen and clothing-manufacturers on styles and patterns that would sell in America," Miller says.

"We also hoped to bring dollars into Ireland through increasing the tourist trade. Working with the government we 'imported' a team of American experts headed by the manager of New York's Astor Hotel to survey Irish hotels and recommend improvements. The government at our suggestion organized a National Tourist Bureau, and as a result Ireland—formerly slighted by tourists

—is now listed with all American travel agencies and is getting its share of American visitors."

Advancing Irish industry

In the bloody settlement of 1922, Miller explains, the six northern counties of Ireland went to Britain. These northern counties, including Belfast, formed the core of Ireland's industrial strength. The 26 southern counties, seat of the ECA mission, have been struggling ever since to build up their industrial potential. The Republic wants to industrialize in its own right.

"What did we do to help? We gave a good deal of two-way technical aid. Representatives of the Irish brewing, linen, baking, transport, and steel industries came to the U.S. to learn how to improve methods and cut costs. At the same time teams of experts from this country went to Ireland. Right now a group of men is showing the Irish how to develop their peat resources more efficiently for power and fuel.

"This isn't just a case of forcing

American methods on the countries in Europe," Miller avers. "On this peat business, for instance, we got experts from all over—Finland, Germany, and France, as well as the U.S. We want the best people we can get for each specific problem."

Modernizing Irish agriculture

This was, admittedly, Miller's baby. Ireland is an agricultural country. At least half of its 3,000,000 people live on farms. And 80% of Ireland's major exports are agricultural products.

"We contended that Ireland could double its agricultural production. Like all Marshall plan countries, Ireland was required to set up a "counterpart fund" in its own currency equivalent to the sum the U.S. gave in dollars. With its counterpart fund the Irish government set up a ten-year land-reclamation program to bring under cultivation 2,500,000 acres never before farmed.

"The ECA mission," Miller continues, "emphasized grassland improvement for cattle-raising, increased production of feed grains for hogs and poultry, drainage improvement, and soil-acidity correction. By the time we left farmers were using twice as much lime and fertilizer as

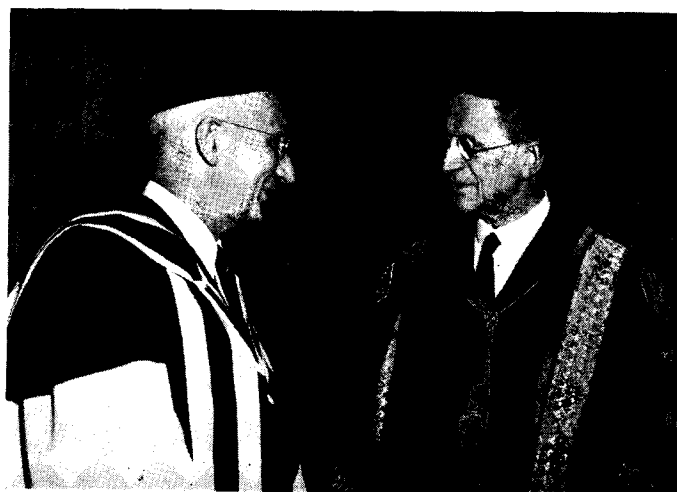
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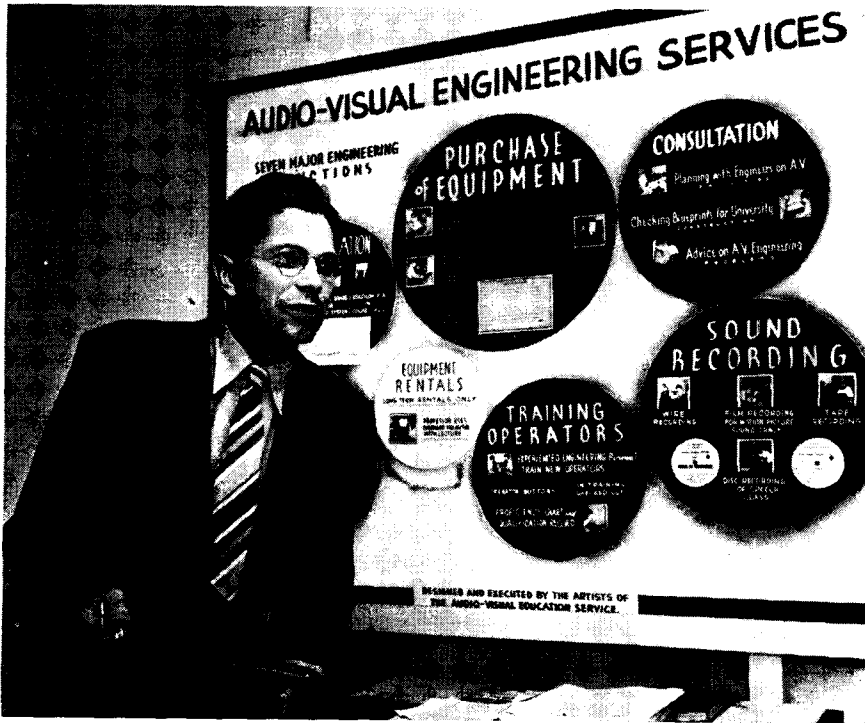


Ireland's agriculture, I found, was quite primitive as measured by our standards. In the shadow of an ancient round tower, this Irish farmer walks behind his plow.



When Prime Minister de Valera conferred on me an honorary degree from National University last July, he told me of his personal appreciation for American assistance.





Helge Hansen, new director of the Audio Visual Education Service, comes here from the University of Michigan. This fall, besides its regular duties, Audio Visual is busy with a new project—filming football games for television.



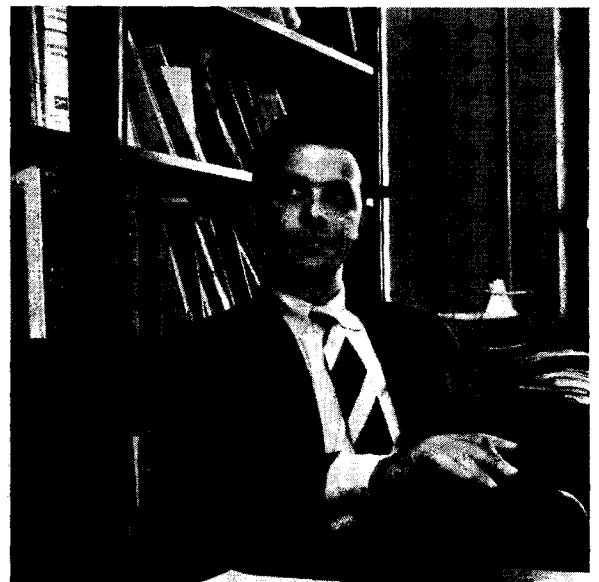
Roy V. Lund, who has been with the University 27 years, has taken on a new job. He is now Supervising Engineer, physical plant department.

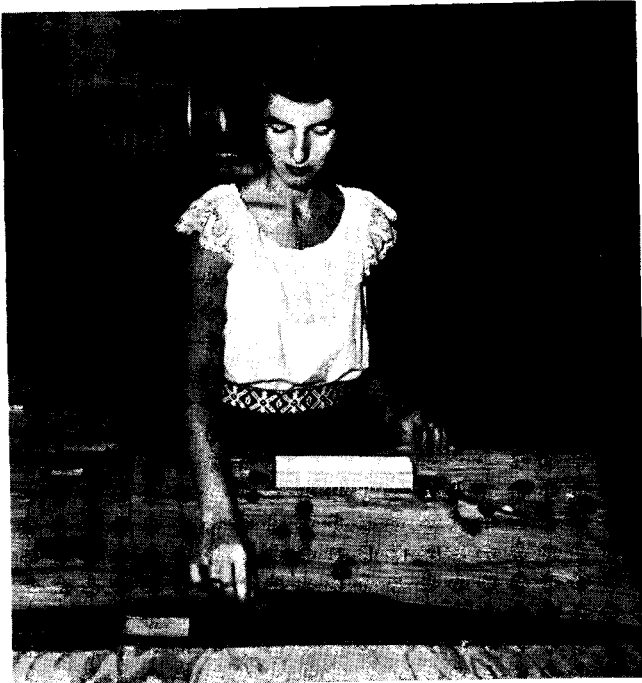
Lawana Hanna, junior clerk, was elected queen of Admissions and Records at the departmental picnic this summer.



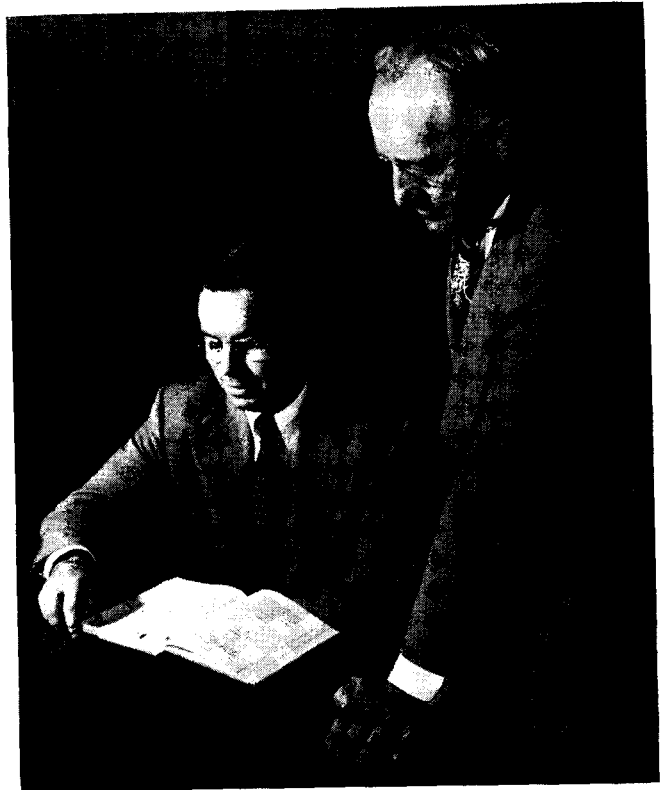
U STAFF MEMBERS YOU SH

Herbert McCloskey, political science, will conduct research and plan courses in the field of political behavior under a three year fellowship from the Social Science Research Council.





Betty Jacobsen, secretary in the physics department, made this scale model of the linac building and its site. It took Betty about two months of spare time.



Two professors from Dairy Husbandry have won national recognition for research. Samuel T. Coulter, I, received the Borden Award in Dairy Manufactured; Thor W. Gullikson won the Associated Feed Manufacturers Award.

ULD KNOW

Betty Williamson, new senior clerk at the Admissions and Records information booth, can afford a sigh of relief now that fall registration is over.



Ford Foundation fellowships have been awarded to Merrill Rassweiler, General College physics; Mary Turpie, English; and Harold Allen (not shown here), English. This year these faculty members will travel and study improved teaching methods and practices in their fields.



U STAFF PAGE

Bringing you up to date on what's been happening civil service-wise

Here are some of the developments that have taken place on the civil service front since the May issue of *The Minnesotan*:

Your pay increase and the cost of living:

As you have undoubtedly noticed by now, your paycheck is some five pay steps bigger than it was before July 1, 1951. This raise was provided in the State Civil Service Law, passed by the state legislature last April. It should not be confused with the one-step merit increase that also went out to many U staff members after July 1.

What determined the five-step increase? It was based on U. S. Department of Labor figures showing increased living costs. The Department of Labor makes up a periodic index of average prices for food, clothes, rent, and similar items throughout the country. Taking the base as 100 during the period 1935-1939, statisticians determined that the index had risen to 178.8 by Dec. 15, 1950. This figure was used to compute wage raises for both state and University civil service employees. By last July the cost of living index had again jumped — to 183 points.

Previously a one-step salary increase was granted for every nine points the cost of living index rose; this has been amended by the last legislature, and during the next two years a one-step change will be made for every 6.5 points the index changes. *This means that salaries will be more responsive to changes in the cost of living.* Naturally, wages can't be changed every time the cost of living rises, but when they are computed once a year they will more closely reflect the cost picture.

Notice of employment discontinued

The University's Civil Service Personnel Bureau has decided to discontinue sending out the Notice of Employment which staff members on the regular payroll customarily received every July. Civil Service Personnel Director Hedwin C. Anderson explains the decision this way:



“We felt that sending out these notices was unnecessary because any employee can find out his exact status by consulting his supervisor or department head. Every department head has copies of the regular pay scales for each class, classification lists, and civil service rules.

“However,” Anderson emphasizes, “we *will* send out a Notice of Employment whenever a civil service staff member on regular payroll changes his position—if he is promoted or transferred to another job, or if his present job is reclassified. And of course we will continue to send a Notice of Employment to each *new* staff member when he is appointed to the regular payroll.”

Employee handbook revised

Our Job at the U of M is a pocket-size handbook that explains rights and responsibilities of civil service staffers. First published in 1948, it has recently been brought up to date and reissued. Copies will be mailed to all staff members shortly.

The booklet contains all kinds of useful information about working hours, vacations, sick leave, salaries, promotions, opportunities for fun and education at the U. This handbook is a digest of civil service rules in simpler form. If you want complete and authoritative information on any question about your job you should go to the rules themselves. Your department head has a copy and will be glad to show it to you.



Franklin



Zander



Cochrane



Stedman



Ross

© Fabian Bachrach

University Welcomes Newcomers to Faculty

THE beginning of fall quarter is traditionally the time for University staff members to greet their new colleagues. The *Minnesotan* adds its welcome and offers these quick introductions to some of the new faces you'll be seeing on campus this fall.

Ralph G. Ross, professor in General Studies and chairman of the humanities program, comes to Minnesota from New York University. Mr. Ross' special fields of interest are the humanities, aesthetics, and philosophy. He received his A.B. from the University of Arizona, and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University. Before going to New York University in 1945, Mr. Ross taught at the University of Newark and Queens College.

Allen Tate will fill the English department professorship left vacant by Robert Penn Warren. Mr. Tate is well known as a poet and literary critic, and has been associated with numerous literary reviews, both as contributor and editor. He occupied the Library of Congress chair of poetry, 1943-44, and has been poetry and *belles lettres* editor for Henry Holt and Co., publishers, since 1946.

Three new academic appointments have been made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation for the advancement of a training program in the behavioral social sciences. Under the grant Leon Festinger has been named associate professor in the

Department of Psychology and the Laboratory for Research in Social Relations and Leonid Hurwicz professor of economics and mathematics in the School of Business Administration. The remaining appointment has not yet been made, according to John G. Darley, assistant dean of the Graduate School.

Mr. Festinger received his graduate degrees from the University of Iowa. At the University of Rochester he was senior statistician on a research project relating to the selection and training of aircraft pilots, and he comes here from the Research Center for Group Dynamics at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Hurwicz studied at the University of Warsaw, the London School of Economics, Harvard University, and the University of Chicago. Since 1949 he has been research professor of economics and mathematical statistics at the University of Illinois and visiting professor on the Cowles Commission, University of Chicago. He has served as researcher and consultant with the U.S. Air Forces and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Joe Louis Franklin, professor and head of chemical engineering has three degrees from the University of Texas. Since 1938 Mr. Franklin has been associated with the technical and research division of the Humble Oil and Refining Co.

No stranger to Minnesota, Andreas Papandreou returns as professor in the School of Business Administration. He left in 1950 to accept an appointment at Northwestern University.

Of special interest to football enthusiasts is the appointment of Jerome Glass as instructor and assistant bandmaster, replacing Ernest Villas. Mr. Glass, who comes to the University from California, will direct the football marching band.

OTHER newcomers to the academic staff includes: Donald W. Bates, assistant professor, agricultural extension; Herbert M. Bosch, professor, School of Public Health; Willard Wesley Cochrane, professor of agricultural economics; Ernst Eckert, professor of mechanical engineering; Stuart William Fenton, assistant professor of organic chemistry; Ralph T. Holman, associate professor of physiological chemistry, the Hormel Institute; Sylvester Koontz, clinical associate professor of dentistry; Carlos Martinez, assistant professor of cancer biology; Monrad G. Paulsen, associate professor of law.

Paul C. Rosenbloom, associate professor of mathematics and mechanics; Louise Adelia Stedman, professor and director, School of Home Economics; Helmut A. Zander, professor of peridontia, School of Dentistry.



Laura Lockwood, secretary, School of Mines, gets her certificate from President Emeritus Coffey.



Anton Swanson (center), retiring millwright at the Mines Experiment Station, and Henry E. Wade, assistant director of the station, pause for a cup of punch. Pouring are Home Ec's Jane Leichsenring and Helen K. Stephens.

University Honors

TWENTY-SEVEN staff members, retiring after ten or more years of service to the University, were given Certificates of Merit at a party June 18 in the main ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union. Friends, relatives, and colleagues gathered in the ballroom to honor the retiring faculty and civil service staffers who had piled up a total of 963 years of service to the University.

The presentation of the Certificate of Merit awards was broadcast over station KUOM with Dean Julius Nolte, Extension, presiding and President Emeritus Walter C. Coffey as principal speaker.

Retiring faculty members were presented by Malcolm M. Willey, Vice President, Academic Administration. "These members of the faculty," he said, "along with civil service staff, determine the usefulness of the University to the citizens of the state, as well as the integrity of its teaching, research, and service programs. Each of those honored by a Certificate of Merit has won a permanent place in the heart of this University. Each has added to its tradition of greatness."

In presenting the civil service staff members, William Middlebrook, Vice President, Business Administration, cited their indispensable services. "Some of those honored today have never taught a class, never presided over a seminar or laboratory," he said. "Yet they have contributed much to the greatness of this University through their long years of loyal tenure."

Addressing the assembled audience, Dr. Coffey recalled his days at the U and congratulated the retiring staff members. "Your former students, colleagues and fellow staff members by the thousands have reason to be grateful to you. Their professional skill, their degree of community leadership, their happiness and well-being are greatly strengthened as a result of your accomplishments.

"All of us have been partners in a great enterprise," he continued. "We have shared success — and some disappointments, too. We have sought to make the University of Minnesota a place of meaningful significance to



Ex-members of Physical Plant Maynard Olson, Gust Wickberg, and Ernest Hammer show off their certificates to Wallace Blomquist, the assistant supervising engineer.

Vice Presidents Middlebrook and Willey deliver a hearty double handshake to retiring staffers Charles Smyithe, assistant professor of pharmacy, and Mary Bowers, senior clerk in the payroll department of the business office.





When ag men get together . . . Retiring agricultural extension staffers Chester L. McNelly, associate professor, and James B. McNulty, assistant professor, chat over cookies with Department of Agriculture Dean Bailey.



Toasting Mary Bowers (center), their former colleague and friend, are business office staffers Eleanor Skinner, Evangeline Pierson, Lilien Olesen, Evelyn Nelson.

Retiring Staffers

youth and to all mankind. You can take great pride in the results of your work."

After the formal program was over, honored staff members and guests were served punch and cookies by members of the Home Economics department.

Faculty members receiving certificates were: Donald C. Balfour, William S. Cooper, Melvin S. Henderson, William F. Holman, Chester L. McNelly, James B. McNulty, W. Martin Sandstrom, Charles E. Smyithe, James B. Torrance, F. Denton White, Harold A. Whitaker, and Harry G. Wood.

Civil service staff honored included: Arthur W. Anderson, Edward Berg, Martin A. Bergren, Mary C. Bowers, May Erickson, Ernest G. Hammer, Margery L. Hutchison, Laura M. Lockwood, Algot Nelson, Olaf Oas, Maynard W. Olson, Arthur Schiller, Anton A. Swanson, Gust Wickberg.

This was the fifth annual presentation of the Certificate of Merit awards, which are authorized by the Board of Regents.



Mayo Foundation professors retiring included Melvin S. Henderson, Harry G. Wood, and Dorr F. Hallenbeck. Adding congratulations are Messrs. Coffey and Middlebrook.

Physical Plant put on its own party on June 26. It was the Dr. Holman Retirement Luncheon in honor of William E. Holman, retiring as professor and supervising engineer, physical plant, after 42 years with the University. More than 500 physical plant employees from the Minneapolis and St. Paul shops and heating plants turned out in Williams Arena to say good-bye to "Doc." They gave him a self-winding wristwatch, some luggage, a portable radio, and—for fun—a wash tub full of tools. Looking on while Holman examines his gifts are daughter Jane and Mrs. Holman.



Marshall Plan

continued from page 7

they ever had before—an excellent sign!”

Another problem the mission ran into was the utter lack of organization of agricultural education and research facilities. “We proposed an Agricultural Institute to be administered by an independent board that would coordinate agricultural services throughout the country. Legislation to this effect has been drafted and it’s reasonably sure of being passed,” he says.

The success of the mission

“As in many agricultural nations, most people in Ireland are conservative,” says Miller. But he finds great hope in a new movement of young Irish farmers with clubs in 400 communities. “These young men were up in our office all the time, eager to find ways to modernize Irish farming.”

On the whole Miller is optimistic about the Irish mission. By July, 1951, Ireland was judged to be in such a good position that all Marshall Plan aid was officially withdrawn. This makes it the second country (Britain was the first) to go off aid. Technical assistance will continue, Miller says, and right now there are about 150 representatives of Irish industry and agriculture in this country learning how we do things.

Ireland’s recovery has not been as dramatic as that in other European countries that were harder hit by the war. But Miller thinks the country’s economy is certainly much sounder than it was three years ago.

“Naturally, we have had to go slowly. You can’t turn a country upside down over night. And you can’t—and don’t want to—Americanize people wholesale. That wasn’t our job. We wanted the Irish people—as we want the British, the French, the Greeks, the Italians—to use American aid to implement what they deeply believe in. And I think,” he concludes, “we’ve made a fine start.”

Building Contracts Awarded for Mayo Memorial Medical Center

CONTRACTS totaling \$9,678,770 for construction of the Mayo Memorial Medical Center on the Minneapolis campus have been awarded, according to a report from William T. Middlebrook, vice president, business administration. Construction will get under way as soon as final approval is secured from the United States Public Health Service.

Contracts previously awarded—for excavation, foundation work, structural steel erection, utilities, and site work—will bring the total cost of the Mayo Memorial project to \$11,609,990.

The re-designed building will consist of 14 stories. Originally planned as a 22-story structure, the project had to be pared down when the 1951

legislature declined to appropriate additional funds for the larger center.

In addition to its 14 stories, the building will include an auditorium and a two-level garage. After U.S. Public Health Service clearance is received, preparations will be made for erecting the structural steel, which should start going up about January, 1952. Foundations for the building have already been finished.

Funds for the Mayo Memorial Medical Center were provided by appropriations of the 1945, 1947, and 1949 legislatures—\$7,000,000; by grants from the National Cancer Institute and the National Heart Institute; and by private gifts. Two million dollars came from the U.S. Public Health Service.

Professor Lauer to Head Organic Chemists

Professor Walter M. Lauer of the School of Chemistry was named chairman-elect of the organic division of the American Chemical Society at its annual meeting held recently in New York City. He will become chairman of the division for the year 1953.

Elected to a three-year term on the council policy committee of the society was Professor Lloyd H. Reyerson, head of the School of Chemistry.

DeWitt Gets Fellowship

Norman J. DeWitt, chairman of the classical languages department, has been awarded a faculty study fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies for the school year 1951-52. The purpose of these fellowships is to enable faculty members to go on half time with full-time salary to study in a field other than their own.

Continuing his work on “logical humanism”, and stressing the original relationship between the law and the humanities, Professor DeWitt plans to study the Anglo-American legal process with special emphasis on labor arbitration. He will continue to teach one course in literary traditions.

Two Colleges Move To Johnston Hall

The Graduate School and the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts are now occupying new administrative quarters in Johnston Hall on the Minneapolis campus, directly across the Mall from their former home in Administration Building.

SLA has its new headquarters in 215 Johnston, and the Graduate School offices are located in 316. Named after the late John B. Johnston, former SLA dean, the building will also house several library reading rooms, the office of protection and investigation, and part of the civil service personnel offices.

World Affairs Center Gets \$1,000 Grant

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has made a grant of \$1,000 to the Minnesota World Affairs Center, located at the University of Minnesota. According to William C. Rogers, Center director, the money will be used in preparing a book on community education in world affairs. Directors of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Northern California, and Minnesota world affairs councils will write the book, and Rogers will serve as editor.

The President's Page

WE SHALL be spending more money, paradoxically, this retrenchment year for University operation and maintenance than ever before. Departmental budgets will be larger. Salaries will be higher. Research expenditures will increase.

And yet, positions have been abolished, the amount of supplies and equipment purchased will be less, and the assistance which teachers and researchers and administrators require will be decreased.

There are three reasons for this: inflation, with its need of higher salaries and its effect upon the cost of everything the University must buy, thus requiring more money to do just what we have been doing, or less; fewer students, with reduced income from tuition and fees; and the legislative appropriation which was insufficient to meet our estimated needs, although substantially increased over the last biennium.

All this is painful and discouraging. It gives rise to failure of understanding, and to misunderstanding. The judgments of those who must make decisions in detail are questioned—and judgments, of course, are always questionable in the climate of democracy.

IT WAS here last spring, when the budget policies had to be determined and detailed decisions made within a period of barely three weeks after the legislature adjourned, that our techniques of communication and consultation proved inadequate.

Impulses and information travel slowly through the complex body of a university, at best. There was too little time to perform the difficult task of informing our staff of the meaning and necessities of the retrenchment program, and the considerations—legislative, statistical, and otherwise—which must be taken into account in the formulation of budget policy. Likewise, there was too little time to attempt an appraisal of the views and feelings of our vast and varied staff. Moreover, there was no precedent or procedure for doing so.

Faced with this problem, the administration tried two lines of action. First, a series of letters was sent to each staff member outlining the University's legislative requests, the final appropriations, and the results which might be expected from the drastic overall cuts in our budget. Secondly, a budget "formula" was prepared by the President and then presented for discussion and modification at a series of meetings of the University Senate Administrative Committee.

Composed of all deans, the president and vice-presidents, and other administrative officers, the Administrative Committee meets monthly or oftener to consider, prior to the President's recommendations to the Regents, many of the University's major educational and administrative

problems. The range of Administrative Committee responsibility has been definitely and increasingly expanded in recent years.

When the budget policy had been approved, the deans of each of our colleges and divisions faced the task of interpreting the program to their staffs. Ideally, before the recommendations of the Administrative Committee are formulated, each dean brings into the discussion the "climate of opinion" within his college on the issues at hand. At this point, the principle of "communication and consultation" is invaluable and effective. But here, too, the members of the Administrative Committee were critically handicapped by insufficient time in consulting with their staffs.

IN OUR Minnesota pattern of decentralization, the responsibility for the day-to-day administration of a particular college rests not with the central administration but with the office of the dean. Therefore, it becomes of the greatest importance that channels of communication between the central administration and the University staff be kept open, and that there be the *opportunity*, at least, for a two-way exchange of ideas and representations. The key link in this exchange is the office of the dean. The test and touchstone of this process are the administrative machinery which the dean sets up in his college or division, the extent of contact he is able to maintain with department heads, and the effectiveness of representative committee consultation within the college. All this is easier aimed at than accomplished, for many of our colleges and divisions are likewise large and complex.

Whether there are better ways to carry forward the work of the University is always an open question, and never a simple one. No doubt this question will be thoughtfully considered by the University Senate at its autumn quarter meeting upon a motion, listed on the agenda, "to study the organization of the University with a view to making recommendations for increased faculty participation in the formulation of major policy decisions affecting the faculty and the service of the University"

Whatever the outcome of that discussion, we shall still face the difficulty of adequate "communication and consultation" in the complex community of the campus. Any and all feasible means of improvement are devoutly to be desired.

f. L. Merrill

OCTOBER 15 TO NOVEMBER 15 1951

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Series

Nov. 2—Opening Concert
Nov. 9—Second Subscription Concert.
Nov. 16—William Kappell, pianist.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 p. m. Season tickets for eighteen concerts from \$20 to \$53; University staff members \$5 less. Single tickets from \$1.80 to \$4.20. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop.) †

Twilight Concerts

Nov. 4—Rafael Druian, violinist.
Nov. 11—Jorge Bolet, pianist.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 4:30 p. m. Tickets from \$.50 to \$1.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. All tickets reserved.) †

Young People's Concerts

Nov. 13—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 p. m.
Nov. 15—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p. m.
(Admission arranged through local schools.)

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

Oct. 4—Robert Shaw Chorale, 30 vocalists with symphony orchestra.
Nov. 5—Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet.
Nov. 20—Joseph Szigeti, violinist.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 p. m. Season tickets for seven concerts from \$6 to \$14; single tickets from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Sales begin the Monday before the week of the concert at the Artists Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.) †

SPECIAL CONCERTS

Nov. 6, 7—Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 p. m. Tickets from \$1.80 to \$2.40. Sales conducted as for Artists Course.) †

CONVOCATIONS

Oct. 4—Opening convocation address by President Morrill.
Oct. 11—Excerpts from "The Consul." Department of Music.
Oct. 18—Homecoming Show. (Main Ballroom, Coffman Memorial Union.)
Oct. 25—Earle Spicer, ballad singer.
Nov. 1—Ralph E. Lapp, nuclear physicist, "Must We Hide?" (Main Ballroom, Coffman Memorial Union.)
Nov. 8—Don Cossack Chorus and Dancers.
Nov. 15—University Symphony Orchestra and Orchestras.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 11:30 a. m., except where noted. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Oct. 10—"Carnival in Flanders," French.
Oct. 15—"Blue Angel," German.
Oct. 24—"Jenny Lamour," French.
Oct. 31—"Love of a Clown" (Pagliacci), Italian.
Nov. 14—"Alexander Nevsky," Russian.
Nov. 21—"Film Without a Name," German.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 3:30, 5:40, and 8:00 p. m. All foreign language films have English subtitles. General admission at Lobby Ticket Office, \$.60. Tickets for staff members at \$.50 available in the basement of Wesbrook Hall and the Campus Club.)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Oct. 19, 20, 22-28—"The Consul" by Gian-Carlo Menotti.
Nov. 9, 10, 12-18—"Papa Is All" by Paterson Greene.
(*Scott Hall Auditorium*, 8:30 p. m. except Oct. 28 and Nov. 18; matinees Oct. 28 and Nov. 18, 4:00 p. m. Season tickets for seven plays, \$5.40; staff members, \$4.20. Coupon books of 20 tickets, \$16.00. Individual plays, \$1.20. Sales begin the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.) †

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

Oct.—The Molds and Man: An Introduction to the Fungi. Clyde M. Christensen. \$4.00.
Oct.—Opera for the People. Herbert Graf. \$5.00.
Oct.—Concepts and Programs of Counseling. Edited by Ralph F. Berdie. \$1.75.
Nov.—Woman at Work: The Autobiography of Mary Anderson, as told to Mary N. Winslow. \$3.50.
Nov.—On Good Ground: The Story of the Sisters of St. Joseph in St. Paul. Sister Helen Angela Hurley.
(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered from the University Press through your local bookstore.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

To Oct. 13—Student Show. The best work of last year's students in arts and crafts laboratories, as selected by a jury of faculty members.
Oct. 23-Nov. 30—A Retrospective Showing of Bernard Arnest: Paintings and Drawings. Mr. Arnest is an assistant professor in the department of art.
Oct. 29-Dec. 10—Tools and Materials. An annual gallery show designed to acquaint the public with the methods and techniques of various art media.
(*The University Gallery*, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

The Nature of the Universe . . . Fred Hoyle, astronomer at the Cambridge University, England, discusses the earth and the universe around it. Saturdays at 5:30 p. m.
Classroom Lecture: "Human Development," given by Mildred C. Templin, assistant professor, Institute of Child Welfare. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 1:30 p. m.
Your Legal Handbook . . . Charles C. Luetka, Minneapolis attorney, considers some of the more common aspects of legal procedure. Among the topics treated are jury duty, disposition of property, libel and slander, and rights of the accused. Wednesdays at 4:00 p. m.
(KUOM, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete fall schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

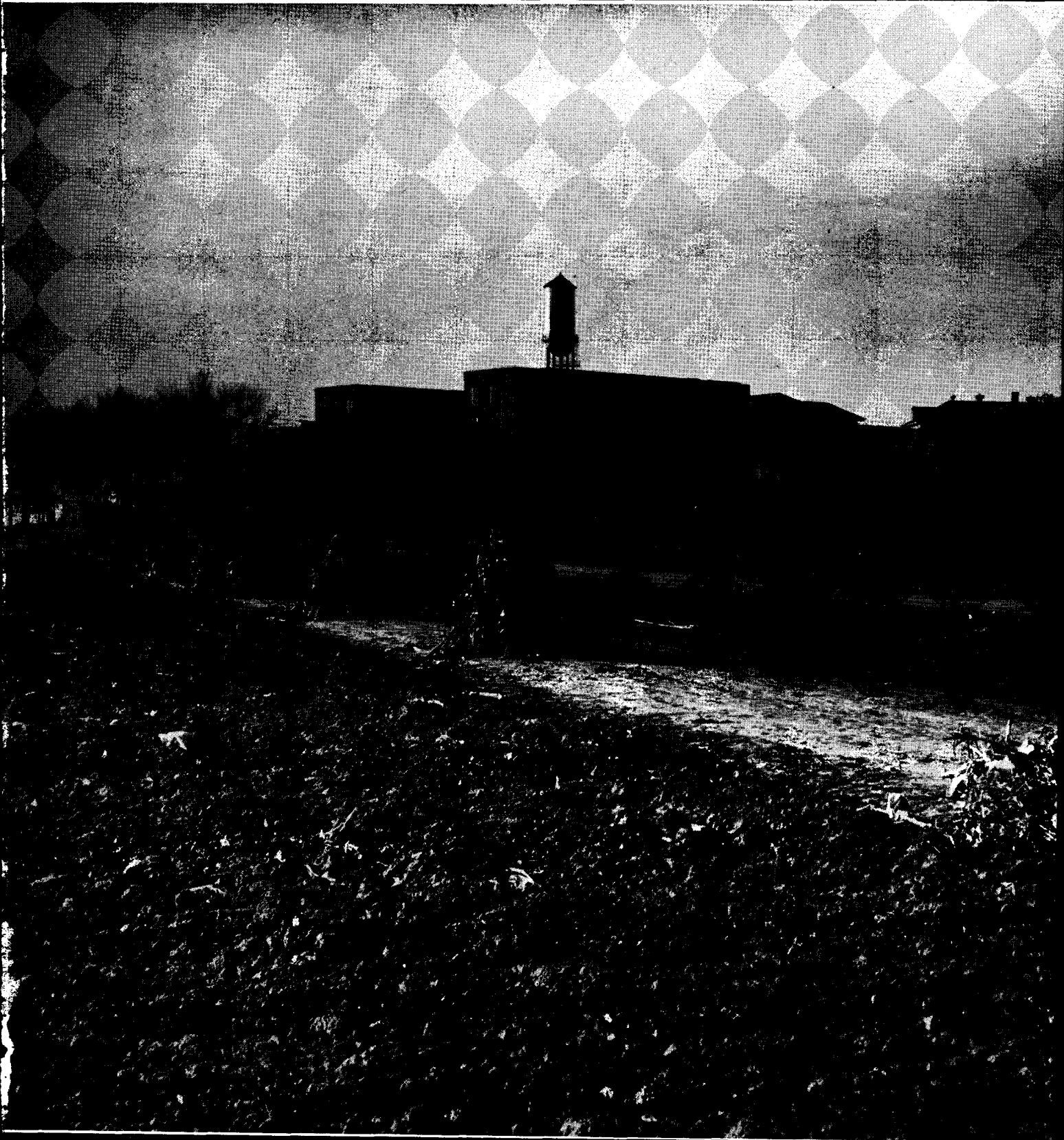
Football Games at Home

Oct. 13—Northwestern.
Oct. 20—Nebraska.
Nov. 10—Indiana.
Nov. 24—Wisconsin.
(*Memorial Stadium*, 1:30 p. m. Single tickets at \$3.60 may be ordered from the Athletic Ticket Office, University of Minnesota. Over-the-counter sales begin two weeks prior to each game at the Football Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.) †

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota

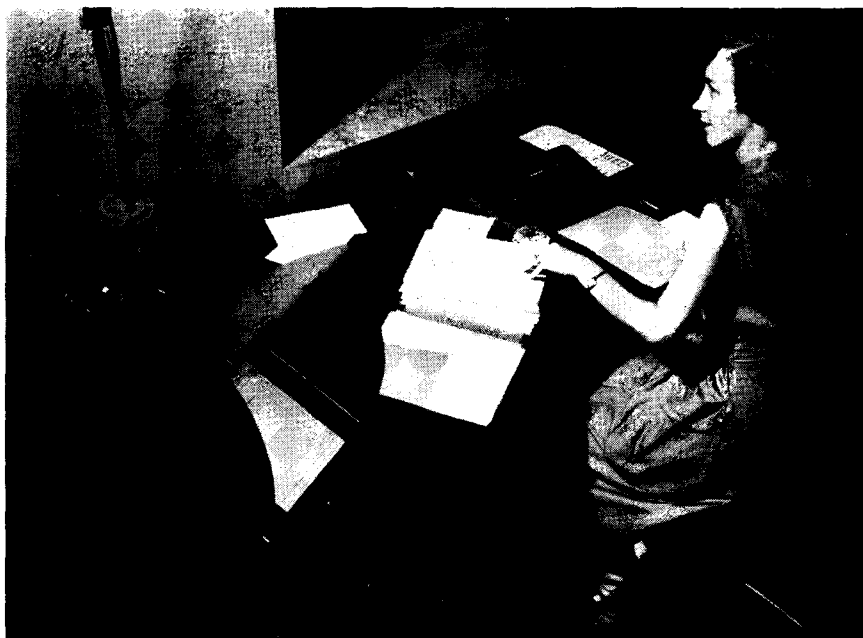


VOLUME V

November 1951

NUMBER 2

The U Serves YOU—



Arliss Hagen, secretary in Audio Visual, feeds records to the microfilm camera. At her left is a reader on which the microfilm can be projected.

Microfilming

ANY staff member or department at the University can have books and records microfilmed inexpensively by the Audio Visual Education Service, Room 3, Wesbrook Hall on the Minneapolis campus.

Audio Visual has two microfilm cameras, one for reproducing unbound sheets, one for photographing pages from bound books. A 200-page book can be filmed in 45 minutes for about \$3.00, according to AV production manager Peyton Stallings. Since the service began two years ago, more than 900 books have been microfilmed—mostly for people who need scarce reference material for theses and reports.

The photographing of official records has proved a boon for University de-

partments. Most of the Minneapolis and St. Paul campus grade reports dating as far back as 1890, plus several decades of journal and payroll vouchers have been microfilmed. More than 7400 sheets 8½ by 11 inches can be photographed on a standard roll of microfilm 3½ inches in diameter and 7/8 inch thick. The originals can be destroyed after filming, which means a huge gain in vital storage space.

The microfilm rolls can be read back quickly with the use of a microfilm "reader." There is one reader on the St. Paul campus. The Minneapolis campus has six—four in the Library, one in Admissions and Records, and one in Audio Visual available to staff members. L., All these records can fit on one microfilm roll.



In this issue . . .

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR OLDER EMPLOYEES? Why do people change jobs? The University's Industrial Relations Center tries to answer questions like these in order to conserve labor power. Read about its work and its staff on page 3.

WANT TO DRESS UP your Thanksgiving dinner with new holiday ideas? U home economists offer a menu, recipes, centerpiece suggestion on page 5. There's a roundup of this year's turkey situation on page 14.

WHEN MARIE ANTOINETTE'S HAIRDRESSER issued a booklet on "3,000 Ways to Dress the Hair," fashion illustration got its start. This is just one of the sidelights on art and history that Professor and Mrs. Dwight E. Minnich have gleaned in 20 years of collecting fashion, bird, and flower prints. Story and pictures from their collection on page 6.

AN ANCIENT VIKING SWORD once owned by Hermann Goering is one of the prizes in the sword and gun collection of Harold Stueland, UMD. Page 13 tells about his other firearms and how he acquired them.

On the cover . . .

We didn't have to go far to find a picture that says November. The experimental fields on the St. Paul campus furnished this scene of corn shocks in an autumnal haze, caught by photographer Warner Clapp.

THE MINNESOTAN

Vol. V No. 2

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

**The U's Industrial Relations Center
uses teamwork to tackle the question:**

How Can We Conserve Manpower?

RESearch workers, whether in the physical or social sciences, are pretty well agreed that two disciplines are better than one. The difficulty is often *how* to bring several specialized skills to bear on one problem. The U's Industrial Relations Center, located in 109 Vincent Hall was set up in 1945 to meet this difficulty in the area of labor relations. According to Dale Yoder, the Center's director, "We wanted to avoid having someone say, after a long study, 'Well, the only thing you left out was . . .', We wanted to arrange it so that all disciplines would plan the attack together."

The staff of the Center reflects this cooperative approach. The executive committee (see picture), which meets twice monthly, is made up of faculty members and research workers with backgrounds in law and journalism as well as economics, psychology, and sociology. The executive committee decides what projects should be set up, what projects expanded, what results published; in short, it plans the day-to-day work of the Center.

New projects may arise from research that is under way, or they may be suggested by some firm or industry in the state. The Center receives many calls from local firms asking: "How do you set up a shop foreman training program?" "How do you get members of a union out to meetings?" "How do you set up steward training in a union?"

"If we can't answer these questions from our Reference Room," says Yoder, "we may set up a project. Sometimes a local industry covers part of the cost of these cooperative research projects." When a problem has been accepted for investigation, research teams are set up and the team's chairman reports progress to the executive committee.

"But before any suggestions are

taken as projects," says Yoder, "they must relate to the basic purpose of the Center's investigations: *the conservation of manpower*. One thing that came out of the last two wars is that manpower is our most precious commodity. The pyramids were a wonderful engineering feat, but they were constructed at the expense of many human lives. Today manpower *isn't* expendable.

"Our work is something like looking for leaky faucets. We try to see where manpower is not being used effectively, and then see why not."

Because the work of the Center is tied so closely with local industry and labor, an Advisory Council of representative citizens is appointed by the President of the University to assist the Center.

"They tell us how our programs go over in the community and what

some of local industry's current problems are," explains Herbert Heneman, Jr., assistant director. "When we want to make a study of a particular plant they often act as an entering wedge. Of course our work is confidential," he adds. "Our reports never say *which* plant, *which* personnel manager, *what* capitalization."

How can we find jobs for old people?

"We are set up to look at definite problems," Yoder emphasizes, "not abstract theories. In one of our present projects—the Post-Retirement Utilization of Manpower—we are trying to find out what current retirement policies are, and how people feel about them.

"We are fast becoming a nation of older people, and we need to see that

Director Dale Yoder (center) clarifies a project for other members of the executive committee. Around the table are Adele Ostershek, Harland Fox, Donald Paterson, Leonore Wilson, John G. Turnbull, Herbert Heneman, Earl Cheit, Marvin Dunnette, Roberta Nelson.



workers past 'normal' retirement age who want to work, *can* work. After finishing this study we may be able to make some suggestion about designing jobs for older people: wage scales, reduced hours, job transfers, and so forth," says Yoder.

The Office of Naval Research recently gave the Center a grant to study the employment of older scientific and professional workers.

Why do people change jobs?

The Manpower Mobility Project is another current study. This is a gigantic survey, partly financed by the Air Force and conducted in cooperation with five other universities. It seeks to find out why people change jobs, what they consider in making a change, what trades or income brackets are most mobile.

"You can readily see the implications of this study for planning the location of new plants, decentralization of industry, and anything that depends on the movement of people," says Yoder. "We may find that in starting a new plant good housing is more important than good pay."

The U. S. Census Bureau secured the data for this study, a question-

naire designed to reveal the job history of employed members of 2,000 households in each area. Areas being studied are St. Paul, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Haven, Los Angeles, and the San Francisco Bay area.

When is a truism not a truism?

"A good many of our projects," Yoder says, "grow out of other projects. We try to keep an open mind, and when our findings don't seem to jibe we try to find out why. We try to look critically at the assumptions of the field, too.

"One of our studies, the Triple Audit, grew out of such questionings. This is a long-term survey which will investigate some 100 statements that have been taken as truisms in the field of industrial relations—such statements as 'Workers want financial information about their company,' or 'A higher education results in a more rapid turnover,' or 'The enthusiastic worker is the good worker.' In fact it's beginning to look as if enthusiasm for the work or the company may not have any bearing on output. I've been saying, 'Watch the morale around the Center—don't let it get too high!'"

How does the Center serve the community?

The Center's work is not all research. It offers day and night school classes, some of them off campus, and it serves local management and labor through a limited advisory service and its Reference Room. Located in 112 Vincent Hall, the Reference Room is staffed by two reference analysts who answer inquiries and provide bibliographic service.

Because industrial relations is peculiarly dependent on an alert and informed public, the Center, through the cooperation of the University Press, publishes current findings and offers them to the public at cost.

First established by a grant given by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Center now receives its basic funds from the University. Its overall policy-making body is a Faculty Committee appointed by the President. Present members, in addition to Yoder, are: Richard L. Kozelka, business administration, chairman; F. Stuart Chapin, sociology; Austin O. Dowell, agricultural economics; George Filipetti, economics; William B. Lockhart, law; Donald G. Paterson, psychology; Lloyd M. Short, political science; and Lee S. Whitson, mechanical engineering.

Faculty members who devote part of their time to the Center include Donald G. Paterson, professor of psychology; John G. Turnbull, associate professor of economics; and Lloyd Ulman, assistant professor of economics.

Full time staff members, in addition to Heneman, are: C. Harold Stone, research associate (now on military leave); Adele H. Ostershek and Lenore N. Wilson, jr. scientists; Earl F. Cheit, Marvin Dunnette, and Harland Fox, research fellows; Nora E. Eastman and Roberta J. Nelson, reference analysts; Patricia M. Battin, Marilyn L. Nelson, and Rita J. Sagi, secretaries; Marceline Kusse-row and Eleanor McGuire, clerk-typists. Nine graduate assistants and four student clerk-typists work part time. TSM-B houses the Center's research staff offices.

Reference analysts Roberta Nelson and Nora Eastman look up the answer to a phone inquiry brought in by secretaries Patricia Battin and Marilyn Nelson.



Variations on a THANKSGIVING Theme

GETTING tired of the old Thanksgiving standbys? Want to ring a few changes on the traditional holiday bill of fare? The University School of Home Economics has prepared for *Minnesotan* readers a sample Thanksgiving menu, made up of dishes which have proved highly successful when prepared by students in U food management classes.

These recipes were assembled by students of Esther Y. Trammell, Assistant Professor of Home Economics.

*Cranberry Punch**
Roast Turkey
*Giblet Gravy and Cornbread Stuffing**
Mashed Potatoes
*English Baked Squash**
*Green Beans with Lemon Butter**
Citrus Fruit Salad
Celery Hearts—Pickled Crabapples
*Chocolate Angelfood Surprise**
Coffee

Cranberry punch is a variation on the usual cranberry sauce and a zesty introduction to any dinner:

2 cups cranberries
3 cups water
½ cup sugar
2 tbsp. lemon, orange, or pineapple juice

Cook cranberries in water about five minutes, till skins pop. Strain, preferably through cheesecloth. Boil cranberry juice and sugar two minutes, stirring until sugar dissolves. Add lemon, orange, or pineapple juice and chill. Ginger ale, carbonated water, or apple juice may also be added.

Cornbread stuffing. Nobody would think of substituting anything for turkey, especially in this year of low turkey prices (see Professor Billings roundup of the turkey situation on p. 14). But if you yearn for a dry, light dressing you might try one part of cornbread to three parts of dried light and dark bread. Use this in your favorite dressing recipe and

Esther Trammell, Home Economics, and Gertrude Esteros, Related Arts, get a Thanksgiving preview at the Home Management House. That Chocolate Angelfood Surprise was made by Jeanne Koski, a senior in the Home Management House.

Janet Brautigam and Constance Nosby, students in Related Arts, designed the handsome Thanksgiving centerpiece. Basic ingredient is huge pumpkin-half, hollowed out and filled with grapes. Surrounding this is a layer of pine and spruce branches strewn with oak leaves, green peppers, small yellow squashes, shiny apples. Cost: less than \$1.50.

you will be pleasantly surprised at the dryness and texture of the stuffing.

English Baked Squash is a new way of preparing an old familiar fall vegetable:

4 cups peeled and thinly sliced Hubbard squash
½ tsp. salt
¼ cup sugar
½ cup heavy cream
1 tsp. cinnamon

Place the squash in a well-greased baking dish. Sprinkle with salt and sugar. Cover with cream and sprinkle with cinnamon. Bake covered at 350° for 50 minutes.

Buttered Green Beans. Add tang to these by serving with lemon butter sauce. Combine one part of lemon juice with two parts melted butter. Pour this over green beans which have been cooked in boiling salted water and well drained. (At this time of year, they will probably be frozen beans, says Mrs. Trammell.)

Chocolate Angel Food Surprise. We won't quarrel with those who say Thanksgiving means pumpkin pie—period! You can vary it somewhat by adding black walnuts or making a pumpkin chiffon. Other traditional



desserts include mince, pecan, green apple pie.

But for more adventurous cooks, our budding U home economists offer this recipe for Chocolate Angel Food Surprise. It's a light and rich climax to a Thanksgiving dinner, and a good idea for parties, too:

1-10-inch angel food cake (see any standard recipe)

6 tbsp. cocoa
6 tbsp. sugar
⅛ tsp. salt
3 cups whipping cream
⅔ cups blanched almonds, sliced and toasted until delicately brown in moderate oven.

Mix cocoa, sugar, salt, and cream. Chill in refrigerator overnight. Whip cream mixture until stiff. Add half of blanched and toasted almonds to whipped cream mixture.

Cut a one-inch layer off the top of the angel food cake. Make a canal around the inside of cake by cutting down into the cake one inch from the center hole and one inch from the outer edge. Remove the center with spoon or fork, being careful to leave base at the bottom one inch thick.

Completely fill the cavity of the cake with the whipped cream filling. Replace the top on the cake. Frost top and sides with remaining whipped cream mixture and sprinkle with remaining blanched and toasted almonds. Chill three to four hours before serving.

Good luck on the recipes—and good eating this Thanksgiving!

At Home with the

Their print collection is among the country's finest

WHAT began as a casual purchase has become a consuming interest with Professor Dwight E. Minnich, chairman of the Zoology department, and Mrs. Minnich. Their print collection, carefully assembled during more than 20 years, constitutes one of the finest collections of fashion, bird, and flower prints in the entire country.

The Minnichs live in a brown shingle house set back amid the trees on East River Road, about ten minutes by car from the Minneapolis campus. Their living room has an oriental flavor, contributed by pieces of Chinese sculpture and draperies of gold temple-silk.

The hidden treasure in the room is the print collection. It is stored in specially designed cabinets, modern in style with fixtures of old Chinese brass and shelves that slide out at a touch when friends ask for an "exhibition."

The Minnichs share their interest and divide their research. Mrs. Minnich who was an art student and an amateur dress designer, specializes in the fashion prints; Mr. Minnich, the zoologist, supervises the natural history illustrations.

The collection is born

"Some time ago I was studying at the Art Students' League in New York," Mrs. Minnich explained. "At that time there was quite a fad among art students for fashion prints. People were making lampshades and covering waste-baskets with them.

"I never sank quite *that* low," she protested, "but I bought a few crinolines — fashion prints showing the crinoline hoopskirts of 1860 — and packed them up in a trunk. Then I went to the Orient with my family for

a few years and returned to marry my childhood sweetheart," she smiled toward Mr. Minnich.

"One day soon after we were married, I came across the prints while unpacking some old trunks. When Mr. Minnich saw them he was so fascinated with them that on our next trip to New York we went back to the little old man who had sold me the first lot and bought some more.

"Well," Mrs. Minnich continued, "that really started us off! And after subsequent adventures in shops and libraries in Europe our quest rapidly became much more than just a hobby."

The prints as works of art

"We are interested in the prints not only as illustrations of the history of taste, but as genuine works of art," Mr. Minnich put in. "We look for fine design, expert engraving, high quality paper, and delicacy and brilliance of coloring. For this reason we don't have any of the well-known Godey's Lady's Book prints in our collection. In terms of design and technique they're really quite inferior to the great fashion magazines of the continent."

The Minnichs drew out of a cabinet a series of unbelievably colored title pages from "the most beautiful fashion magazine ever printed" — the *Gallery of Fashion*, published in England by a German named Heideloff from 1794 to 1803. Heideloff's plates were all carefully hand-tinted, and the jewelry made of gold leaf burnished by hand.

The prints reveal much about the history of taste, the Minnichs said. How did fashion illustration begin? Back in the 1770's Marie Antoinette's hairdresser issued a brochure on 3,000 ways to dress the hair. An enterprising publisher took up from



This is one of a series of prints made in 1830 by Deveria, entitled "Eighteen Hours in the Day of a Parisian Lady." Each print is a portrait of a celebrated Parisian woman, in appropriate attire for the particular hour. (At 5 a.m. she is all slumped on a couch, unable to continue the social whirl.) This is a rare series, and the Minnichs own it complete.

Minnichs

there and each month issued eight new styles of coiffure for milady.

Then someone got the idea of illustrating the entire figure. Thus was born the first periodical of costume design — the *Galerie des Modes Francaises*, which ran till the French Revolution.

Fashion and politics

Politics are vividly reflected in early fashion magazines, Mrs. Minnich said. One periodical published from 1785 to 1793 began with a defense of luxury and the leisure class. When the magazine was forced to miss an issue on Bastille Day, it came out in the following number with a long apology and the profound hope that it would never again have to suspend publication for such reasons.

Even after the Revolution the court continued to dictate modes of dress. When a prince died, for instance, mourning clothes became the accepted fashion for all. And the English Queen Charlotte, consort of George III, tried vainly to stem the tide of fashion that flowed with social revolution. The simple high-waisted muslin dresses of the "Empire" style popular among French ladies who survived the guillotine and copied by English belles were to this queen a symbol of dreadful change. So she decreed that no woman could appear at her court except in the stiff wide skirt and pompons that had been worn by Marie Antoinette in her heyday.

With shifting politics the magazines gradually grew less and less aristocratic. By the middle of the nineteenth century they addressed themselves to a much wider public than the court and high society.

Fashion magazines today have become much more efficient, the Minnichs think, but their art has deteriorated somewhat since the days of the miniature artists who worked over each plate carefully by hand.



The prints which the Minnichs are displaying are among the first natural history illustrations of North America. They come from Mark Catesby's The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, circa 1731.

Birds, beasts, and flowers

Mr. Minnich has concentrated on natural history illustrations. The collection is huge and impressive. Mr. Minnich said these prints — some dating as far back as 1614 — are often extremely inaccurate scientifically but very beautiful as works of art.

Mr. Minnich doesn't expect there will be any more great illustrated bird books. "There won't be any more Audubons simply because the species have already been documented and illustrated and because the photograph has almost completely replaced the artist's drawing," he said.

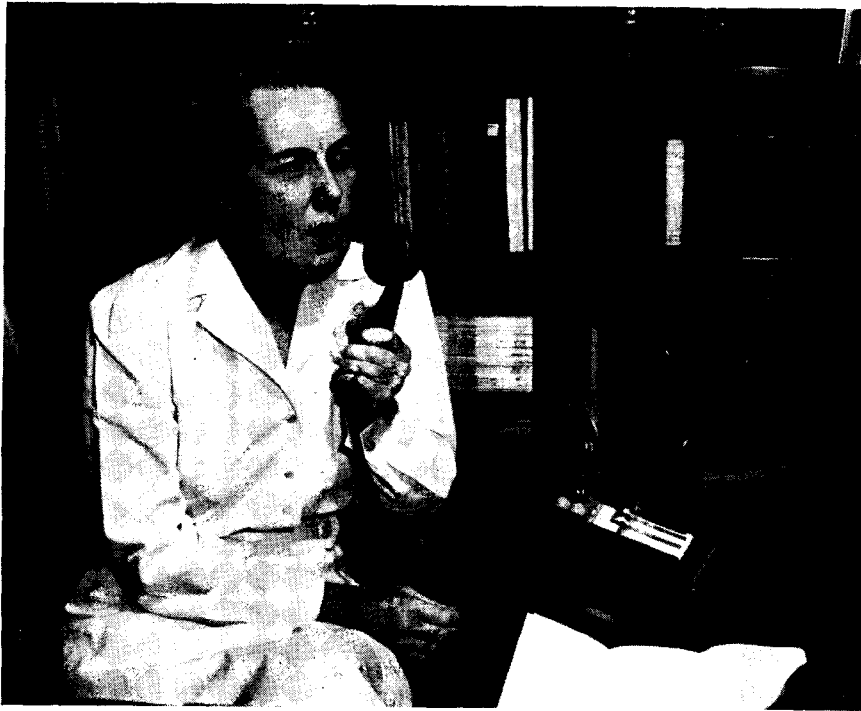
Among the most prized items in the Minnich collection are the Redouté roses — a series done by Pierre Joseph Redouté about 1820, illustrating all the species of roses in Empress Josephine's gardens. Redouté, who taught flower painting to Marie Antoinette, Josephine and the Duchesse de Berri, has been called "the Raphael of flowers." So valued are these incredibly naturalistic prints that they were chosen as the most fitting gift for England's Queen Elizabeth when she made a recent state visit to France.

Now that the Minnichs' two sons are grown, the professor and his wife devote a good deal of time to their collection. They mount their own prints and embellish the mats with colored borders and gold leaf trim. "I mix the colors and apply the paint, while my scientist husband draws the neat borders," said Mrs. Minnich.

The pleasures of collecting

The Minnichs are continually getting requests to send their prints to exhibitions in various parts of the country. They have exhibited them locally in the University Gallery, the Minneapolis Art Institute, and the Minnesota Historical Society.

The professor and his wife keep in close touch with importers and friends abroad who help them in their search for especially coveted prints. They also spend a good deal of time showing their collection informally to friends. To those who feel that collecting needs an excuse, the Minnichs quote from the obituary of an eighteenth-century French collector: *L'amour des belles choses élève l'âme* — "the love of beautiful things elevates the soul."



Gertrude Gilman, assistant director of Hospitals, "kind of grew up with them." With the Hospitals since 1923, she is in charge of all admissions.



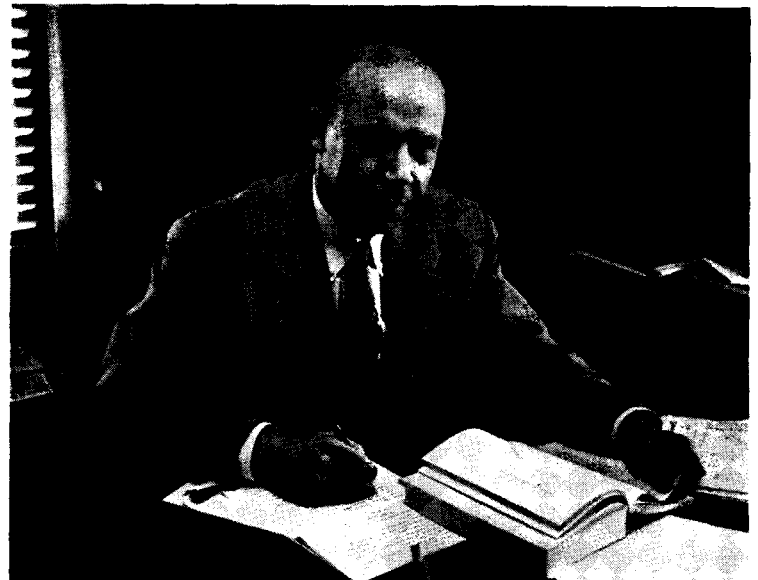
New head, Chemical Engineering department, is Neal R. Amundson.

UMD's Helen Anderson, principal clerk, student personnel, has two hobbies: music and a six-year old son.



U STAFF MEMBERS YOU S

The American Society for Metals has awarded the Henry Marion Howe medal to Benjamin J. Lazan, professor of mathematics and mechanics, for a paper on the dynamic properties of materials.





Bruce Mudgett, professor of economics and statistics, is the author of *Index Numbers*, published last June.



The Center for Continuations Study and custodial worker Amanda Freedland recently observed a joint anniversary. Amanda has been with the Center since it opened in 1936.

DULD KNOW

Dagmar Hasberg, principal clerk, has worked in the physical plant department 29 years. Her hobby, she claims, is "drinking coffee."



Carl Anderson, building caretaker in the Administration Building, has known four University presidents—"all of them good-natured," he says.



U STAFF PAGE

Machinists

Need highly skilled men for interesting experimental work pertaining to atomic energy and cosmic ray research. Excellent opportunity to learn research technique. Small clean shop, good working conditions, liberal employee benefits, overtime pay. No night work. Call, write or apply at Room 17, Administration Building, Minneapolis Campus. MA 8158, Ext. 6851.

University of Minnesota

THIS advertisement, like many others that have been appearing in local newspapers, is visible proof of the University's need for personnel. Despite the University's retrenchment, says Walfred Pederson, senior personnel representative, there are still vacant positions created by the normal turnover of employees.

The University civil service employment office, like other employment services all over the country, is faced with a serious shortage of applicants. It is using all available means to recruit needed employees: advertising in local and out-of-state newspapers and magazines; broadcasting spot commercials over KUOM; posting notices of vacancies on its bulletin board and in the Official Daily Bulletin; appealing to former employees, trade-schools and unions, and to the State Employment Service.

Now the University employment office asks *your* help in contacting friends and relatives.

Do you know anyone who is interested in working as a machinist or mechanic? Positions for general mechanics with all-round experience and for highly skilled machinists, model-makers, and instrument-makers are now open at the U.

These jobs offer interesting experience in vital research work being carried on in physics, the scientific apparatus shop, the hydraulic laboratory, and in the various divisions of engineering in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Rosemount. Much of this work is essential for the nation's defense, especially in nuclear and aeronautical research projects.

Being a machinist at the University brings with it the chance to work with outstanding men in research in medicine, the physical sciences, and engineering, Pederson says.

It also gives the employee a chance to work on a total project rather than a single operation.

Mechanics are needed, too, for repair and maintenance work.

There is also a heavy demand for engineering assistants

Help Wanted!

and draftsmen for the planning and design of research apparatus and equipment.

University Hospitals, including the new Heart Hospital, need aides, orderlies, custodial workers, and janitors for the day and night shifts.

Also on the needed list at the U are clerk-typists, secretaries, and stenographers. "Quite a few of our vacancies in office personnel result directly from the fact that many girls meet their man while working at the University!" Pederson explains.

If you know anyone who would like a hospital job or who has clerical and secretarial skills, won't you tell them about these openings?

You can be a personal recruiting agent for the University. If you have friends who are looking for work in the fields described above, won't you please call Extension 6851, or urge them to come into the civil service employment office, Room 17, Administration Building, Minneapolis campus.

Because of the critical labor shortage, rules for employing relatives have been relaxed. Relatives may now be employed at the U, except in the same departments. If you have relatives who are interested, or if you know of students' wives who want to work at the University — again, please call Extension 6851.



*Then there's our insurance and retirement program . . .
and the chance to go south for the winter!*



Nels Thompson rejuvenates a chair by retying its springs.

U Craftsmen Keep Busy At Shademaking, Upholstering

FROM outside, the University's gray wooden storage building south of the Oak St. Laboratory looks like just another reconverted old house. But as soon as you enter the first floor, the sound of hammering and tacking, cutting and stitching tells you University craftsmen are at work. For the building houses the U's upholstery and shade shops.

The upholstery shop looks a little like a warehouse, with its bolts of cambric, burlap, plush, cotton batting, its chunks of muslin-covered springs.

Nels Thompson, U upholsterer, came here about two years ago from a furniture factory, where he worked at a single operation. One of the things he likes about his present work is that "here I can follow a job through from beginning to end."

Thompson and his co-worker, James Rosenlund, are kept busy by the University's constant demand for upholstery. At present they have an order for re-covering about 1,000 chairs from Comstock alone. Red and green are the most popular fabric colors, Thompson thinks.

The morning we entered the shop Mr. Thompson was deftly retying the springs in a saggy chair. He can't give an easy formula for home furniture repair. "The cardinal rule," he said, "is to fix it before it goes too far to tell what it's supposed to look like."

The bulk of Thompson's work is what you might expect—covering and re-springing chairs and couches. But there are always odd jobs that make things interesting. Once he had to supply canvas backdrops to stop golf balls on the U golf course. He's made toolbags for plumbers and canvas covers for machines in the University heating plants.

"See this?" he said, pulling out a smooth, spongy piece of foam rubber. "This was fastened to a hinged platform to make a 'charging sled.' The boys on the football team used it for practice. They got quite a charge out of it, you might say," he grinned.

A CROSS the wide room from Thompson is a fellow craftsman—Carl Larsen, the University's shade maker. He's worked at the U since 1934, was originally a cabinet-maker.

"I make all kinds of shades," he said, "big ones and little ones. I've made movie screens, and during the war I made blackout shades." Biggest Larsen ever made was a 10 by 9 footer for Room 2, Pillsbury—which is a lot of shade!

Windowshades, Larsen explained, are made from muslin treated with linseed oil. He showed us the muslin rolls standing side by side — black, gray, green, pure white.

"People still seem to like light colors best. Take this eggshell shade." He held it up to the light. "You let the sun shine on it and it looks just like butter." Pride of Larsen's collection is Scotch Holland, an imported silky white muslin of the highest grade. (The Zoology building, Minneapolis campus, has shades of Scotch Holland.)

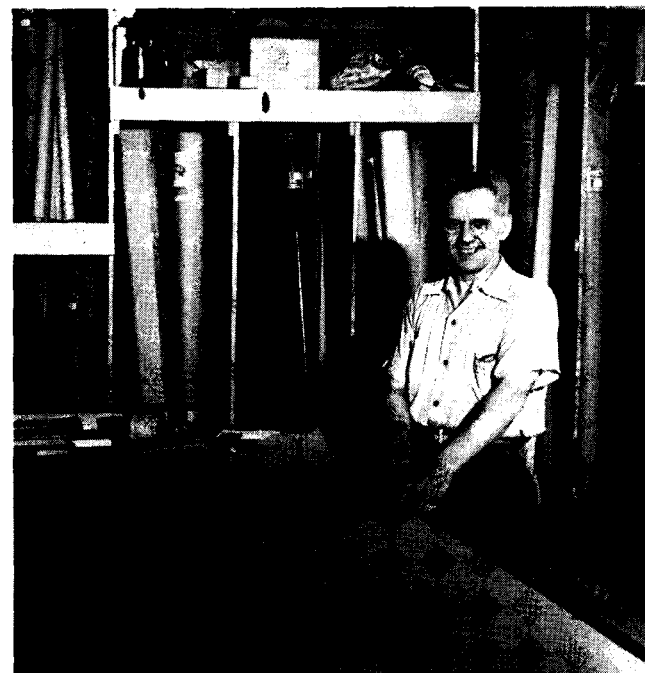
Right now Larsen is swamped with an order from U hospitals. When things get slack in shade making there is plenty to keep him and his colleague, Einar Peterson, busy. They fix the linoleum on campus and repair the University's Venetian blinds.

Frequently Larsen takes a carpenter's holiday to fix and build things around his own home. "I never hire for one iota," he said. "All my painting and carpentry I do myself."

On his own as at the University, Larsen is a perfectionist. "That's the beauty of any job," he said thoughtfully. "I like to do things right—so they'll last awhile."

Note: As this article went to press the editors learned that Mr. Larsen has taken ill and is now in Swedish Hospital. His many friends at the U wish him a quick recovery.

Carl Larsen is measuring a length of muslin for a shade.



Thirteen Staffers Win Regents' Scholarships



Regents' Scholarships winners who turned out for their picture: Marion Magnus, Al Rausch, Carol Johnson, Wilma Radtke, Eva Ansell, Joyce Lessard.

THIRTEEN University staff members are going to school this quarter on Regents' Scholarships. They are taking three to six credits in courses that include beginning shorthand, general zoology, occupational counseling, and bibliographical des-

cription of library materials.

These full-time staff members get tuition paid for the credits they are taking in undergraduate courses related to their jobs. Moreover, they need not make up the time missed from work.

The 13 fall quarter winners chosen by the Civil Service committee are: Eva R. Ansell, senior clerk, library; Cornelia Curley, principal clerk, employment bureau; Carol Mae Johnson, clerk, hospital x-ray office; Joyce M. Lessard, laboratory technician, psychiatry and neurology.

Marion Magnus, senior clerk, library; Elizabeth H. Moore, principal clerk, insurance and retirement; Mary Ellen Peterson, clerk typist, School of Business Administration; Mae Louise Pirila, senior clerk typist, State Organization Service; Wilma Radtke, clerk typist, civil service personnel.

Alvin Rausch, senior custodial supervisor, physical plant; Janet Rhame, librarian, library; James Rothenberger, senior medical photographer, dentistry; and Beverly J. Travis, senior clerk, Admissions and Records, St. Paul campus.

Further details about Regents' Scholarships and application blanks are available at the civil service personnel office, Administration Building, Minneapolis campus.

A matter of degree . . .

Arlette Gets BS through Regents' Scholarships

IF someone were to choose "Miss Regents' Scholarships," Arlette Soderberg would be the leading contender for the title. Arlette, circulation and reference librarian in the Law School library, earned 30 out of 45 credits toward a BS in Library Science through the ten courses she took on Regents' Scholarships.

A trim blonde, Arlette came to the Law School library five years ago, after working in the library of the U's agricultural experiment station at Morris. She was hired with the understanding that she would eventually complete the requirements for a BS in Library Science. This June she got the degree and in addition was one of the graduating students honored at the Court of Honor dinner.

"I took it fairly easy," she says,

"carrying about three to six credits at a time." Six of her credits were in the legal field, including a course in legal bibliography given to law school students.

Although law seemed somewhat strange and forbidding when she first took her position, her experience and further knowledge has shown her that "Law is an alive and fascinating field. I've learned quite a bit about it in the last five years." Working with students, she thinks, is the nicest part of her job.

"Regents' Scholarships have been a great help to me, and I'm really grateful," Arlette said, blushing a little at her own enthusiasm. "I don't know whether I could have earned the degree without them. I hope more people at the University will take



advantage of them."

Several other University staff members at the University have taken 20 or more credits thanks to Regents' Scholarships. They include: Lucile Hunter, librarian; Marion Magnus, senior clerk, library; Theodora Melone, librarian; and Alma Scott, junior librarian.

PRESENT ARMS!

UMD'S Harold Stueland collects old firearms

THERE'S one subject on which Harold A. Stueland, instructor of art at the Duluth Branch, will expound at the drop of a scabbard. That's the subject of old swords.

On a knotty pine wall in his summer cabin—about seven miles southwest of Superior, Wisconsin—hang the prizes from his collection of old swords and firearms. The total includes 80 blades of various shapes, lengths, and ages, and as many pistols, rifles, and other firing-pieces.

Mr. Stueland developed his interest in old arms at the advanced age of eight, when he received a gift of a tiny .22 caliber revolver. But his hobby didn't take on major proportions until World War II.

Stueland was a lieutenant in the 82nd Airborne Infantry division in Germany when he stumbled into a foxhole near the abandoned chateau of Hermann Goering. In the little pit was a six-pound steel shaft—the sword of a Norse Viking fashioned about 500 years ago. The Viking weapon, it turned out, came from Goering's private collection. Apparently some soldier who was more distinguished for resourcefulness than for respect for antiques had used it as a trenching tool!

OVERSEAS, Stueland ran into a bonanza. He found that a can of C-rations worked wonders on the old arms market. That medium of exchange brought into his collection a 250-year-old Sicilian blunderbuss plus numerous swords and daggers.

At Anzio, Mr. Stueland acquired a Schmitzer "burp gun," a vicious Nazi tank crew weapon. (Fortunately, the Schmitzer was not burping at the time of confiscation.) On his return to the states, Stueland reported ownership of the Schmitzer and a Mauser



machine pistol to the FBI, and proper provisions were made to keep them from performing their original lethal functions.

Working northward from Anzio, his time-table somewhat retarded by military strategy and Allied progress up the stormy Italian boot, Mr. Stueland continued to run across old arms treasures.

His major problem was how to keep these finds. He finally resorted to stuffing them in his bedroll. "I've still got lumps from sleeping on guns," he comments ruefully.

Another difficulty was getting the guns back to the States. Stueland mailed them whenever he arrived at a rest camp. Consequently, the Superior, Wisc., post office periodically called Mrs. Stueland to come take another arsenal off its hands. Mrs. Stueland herself became something of an expert on the guns. Rather than have the parts lying around the house, she did some research and reassembled as many of the firearms as she could.

Oldest gun in the collection is a

Spanish milquelock pistol. Stueland thinks it must be female—for it has not yet yielded its exact age. The collection also includes a flintlock rifle used by a contemporary of Daniel Boone; an 1841 Navy Colt; an early Webley revolver of the type used by the British Army, and numerous pistols from Europe and the United States.

The sword collection runs to mean-looking Russian Cossack cutlasses, English pirate blades, and Nazi and Fascist dress daggers.

But the Stueland weapons have proven practically useful as well as historically valuable. Thirty of the swords were contributed by Stueland for use in the UMD theater's outdoor presentation of *Macbeth* this summer. Stueland even volunteered his services as dueling instructor—to assure realism with a minimum of bloodshed in the dueling scenes.

His instruction was not completely successful, though. The first night of the outdoor drama an over-zealous duelist put his antagonist into the hospital with a pinked cheek!

Let's Talk Turkey!

"Biggest turkey crop in history!" That's how W. A. Billings, University turkey expert, sizes up this year's situation. The U. S. has produced an all-time bumper crop—about 53,000,000 gobblers this year. Minnesota has the largest turkey crop in the Midwest this year, ranking third in the nation.

"There will be turkeys aplenty in all sizes—big and little," Billings adds, "and what's more they will be the cheapest meat available—even cheaper than wieners. They will average a few cents higher per pound than last year."

Turkeys have been developed to fit the needs of every family. They run from the small Beltsville Whites ranging from 7-12 pounds to the hefty 22-35 pound Broadbreast Bronze, known as the "Mae West type." A new variety grown in large numbers this year is the small Beltsville White fryer. These weigh 4-11 pounds when oven-ready, can be used for roasting as well as frying. Ideal for a small family, they provide the answer to year-round turkey consumption.

Back Yard Research Pays, UMD Prof Finds

There's no place like your own back yard for scientific research. At least that's the opinion of Dr. Theron O. Odlaug, associate professor of biology at the Duluth Branch.

One day Odlaug caught a mole on the grounds behind the new million-dollar science building on the UMD campus. On the mole he caught a new species of parasite. And then he wrote a paper.

The paper, describing a new species of parasite taken from a "star-nosed" mole, will be published in a forthcoming issue of the Transactions of the American Microscopical Society, Vol. 71.

Open House Held at Aero Research Lab

In spite of unpleasant weather 1,000 persons attended the Aeronautical Research Center's open house at the Rosemount Research Center on October 21 and 22. Visitors, including several high school science classes, came from all over southern Minnesota. Buses took groups from exhibit to exhibit.

Staff members from the aeronautical laboratories conducted guests around through the electronics laboratory, machine shop, and precision-model shop. Visitors saw demonstrations of supersonic wind tunnels, guided missiles, and turbo-jets.

John D. Akerman, professor and head, aeronautical engineering, and J. Leonard Frame, administrative scientist, aeronautical engineering, were in charge of planning the open house.

Faculty Bulletin Printed

Soon to be mailed to all faculty members is a newly printed bulletin containing information on University history and organization, employment policies, services, and facilities. The bulletin was prepared under the supervision of the Subcommittee on Faculty Welfare of the University Senate Committee on Education.

U Doctors Attend Surgeons' Congress

Dr. Owen Wangenstein, chairman of the department of surgery, and eight of his colleagues attended the thirty-seventh annual clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons in San Francisco November 5 to 9.

Accompanying Dr. Wangenstein were Drs. George E. Moore, C. W. Lillehei, Bernard A. Zimmerman, Fletcher A. Miller, Donald J. Ferguson, Yoshio Sako, Allan Ferrin, and Frederick S. Cross.

The basic intent of the clinical congress is to permit those attending the congress to observe actual operations performed by surgeons in the hospitals of the area.

Dr. Wangenstein served as chairman of a forum on fundamental surgical problems.

Feigl Addresses Scientists

Professor Herbert Feigl of the Philosophy department spoke on "Philosophical Interpretations of Modern Physics" in Chicago October 27.

His talk was one of the principal addresses at the symposium on philosophy of science at the joint session of the American Physics Society and the Philosophy of Science Association.

6,787 Students Enroll in Extension's Night School Classes This Fall

Evening class enrollment at the University this fall is 6,787—a figure which tops the number of students enrolled in any one of the University's day-time colleges.

The evening school is part of the University's General Extension division, headed by Dean Julius M. Nolte.

The 6,787 students turned in 8,179 registrations, which means they are averaging 1.2 classes each. This fall's figure shows an increase of 456 students over evening school registration a year ago.

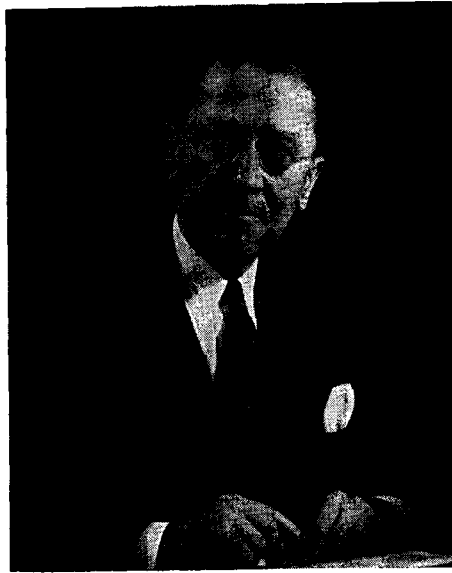
Huntington Miller, assistant dean and program director of the General Extension division, speculated that

the rise is due to the public's increasing awareness of the value of adult education. He feels that more people are attending classes in order to learn about the rapidly changing world situation or to fill in educational and cultural gaps. Over half the registrations are in liberal arts and general classes. Approximately 30 per cent are in business and related fields.

Immediately following the war, there was a surge of interest in "hobby" courses. People are now registering more heavily in vocational and academic classes. Some 399 courses are being taught this fall.

The President's Page

The University and Public Relations



THE University must make its way in many directions. It must tell its story, interpret its activities, earn confidence and support in many areas among many groups — the public at large, specially interested and related groups, parents, alumni, state legislators — the list is as large as the range of our activities and services.

Hence, "public relations," which become in themselves an important aspect of our activities and a never-ending task, involving the attitudes and assistance of all of us at the University.

But our public relations are strictly secondary to the work of the University. They do not precede it, but follow after it. Teaching, research, public service — these are the "subject-matter" of public relations. These are the essential justification of our enterprise. They should speak for themselves, but often do not, except in very limited circles. They require articulation to the widest possible public.

PUBLIC relations, moreover, are human relations. Institutions, like individuals, develop personalities — and can become the victims of misunderstood and misinterpreted personalities.

This being so, the public relations of the University are the sum total of all the impressions made by all members of the staff on the many publics with which we deal. The dean, the office secretary, the professor, the campus patrolman, the telephone operator, the stadium or fieldhouse usher — each of us who deals with the public, or writes for it, adds to or subtracts from the good name and the preponderant personality of the University.

Granting that performance comes first, if I were asked for a motto as to what comes next in the layman's appraisal of either individual or institutional personality, I would say, "Be friendly." Our new governor, C. Elmer Anderson, has instituted a "campaign of courtesy" among state employees, I note in the newspapers. It will aid, I am sure, in public understanding and support of his program.

ALL of our *individual* efforts toward good public relations must be coordinated to become truly effective. To this end, the University Committee on Public Relations was appointed, advisory to our Department of University Relations. At its first meeting this quarter the Committee approved a statement of purpose which ran substantially as follows:

The meetings of the Committee will permit an exchange of ideas between the departments and offices of the University and its central administration. Because the committee will receive policy suggestions from faculty and civil service staff through selected academic and administrative representatives, it will offer another opportunity to improve the University's channels of communication. It is hoped that Committee sessions will develop recommendations to the President, the Administrative Committee, and thereby, to the Regents.

Members of the University Committee on Public Relations are: Mr. William L. Nunn, chairman; Messrs. Francis S. Appel, Ike Armstrong, Richard T. Arnold, Ralph Casey, J. O. Christianson, Theodore Fenske, Richard K. Gaumnitz, Edwin L. Haislet, Ambert B. Hall, Howard L. Horns, John E. King, Stanley V. Kinyon, William J. Micheels, Paul E. Miller, Julius M. Nolte, Roger B. Page, Robert E. Summers, Edmund G. Williamson.

f. l. Merrill

OCTOBER 15 TO NOVEMBER 15, 1951

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Series

Nov. 16—William Kapell, pianist.
Nov. 23—Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.
Dec. 7—"Salomé" by Richard Strauss (in concert form).
Dec. 14—Rafael Druian, violinist.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p. m. Single tickets from \$1.80 to \$4.20. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.) †

Twilight Concerts

Nov. 25—"The Creation" by Franz Haydn. The University Chorus, James Aliferis, director.
Dec. 9—Grant Johannessen, violinist.
(Northrop Auditorium, 4:30 p. m. Tickets \$50, \$75, and \$1.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. All tickets reserved.) †

Young People's Concerts

Nov. 13—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 p. m.
Nov. 15—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p. m.
Dec. 4—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p. m.
Dec. 13—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 p. m.
(Admission arranged through local schools.)

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

Nov. 20—Joseph Szigeti, violinist.
Dec. 12—Aldo Ciccolini, pianist.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p. m. Single tickets from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Sales begin the Monday before the week of the concert at the Artists Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.) †

CONVOCATIONS

Nov. 15—Alfred M. Bailey, naturalist, "Into Central Australia." (Main Ballroom, Coffman Memorial Union.)
Nov. 22—No convocation.
Nov. 29—Football Honor Convocation. (Main Ballroom, Coffman Memorial Union.)
Dec. 6—Jean and Jeanette Piccard, aeronautical engineers, "Thin Air—and Beyond."
(Northrop Auditorium, 11:30 A. M., except where noted. Open to the public without charge.)

SPECIAL LECTURES:

Nov. 28—Dr. Eduardo Krapf, noted psychoanalyst and consultant for the World Health Organization, "Mental Health Problems of Aging." 8:15 p. m., Museum of Natural History Auditorium. Open to the public.

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Nov. 14—"Alexander Nevsky," Russian.
Nov. 21—"Film Without a Name," German.
Nov. 28—"Isle of Sinners," French.
Dec. 5—"Rancho Grande," Spanish.
(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30, 5:40, and 8:00 p. m. All foreign language films have English subtitles. General admission at Lobby Ticket Office, \$.60. Tickets for staff members at \$.50 available in the basement of Wesbrook Hall and the Campus Club.)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Nov. 9, 10, 12-18—"Papa Is All" by Paterson Greene.
Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 3-9—"The Blue Bird" by Maurice Maeterlinck.
(Scott Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p. m. except Nov. 18 and Dec. 9, 4:00 p. m. Single tickets, \$1.20. Sales begin the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall. Special children's matinees Dec. 1 and 8 at 1:15 p. m., \$.40.) †

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

Nov.—Woman at Work: The Autobiography of Mary Anderson, as told to Mary N. Winslow. \$3.50.
Nov.—Concepts and Programs of Counseling. Edited by Ralph F. Berdie. \$1.75.
Nov.—Group Treatment in Psychotherapy: A Report of Experience in a College Clinic. Robert G. Hinckley and Lydia Herman. \$3.00.
Dec.—Union Solidarity: The Internal Cohesion of a Labor Union. Arnold M. Rose. \$3.00.

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

Through Nov. 30—A Retrospective Showing of Bernard Arnest: Paintings and Drawings. Mr. Arnest is an assistant professor in the University Art department.
Through Dec. 10—Tools and Materials. An annual gallery show designed to acquaint the public with the methods and techniques of painting, ceramics, weaving, etc.
(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

The People Act . . . Documentaries of American citizens acting together to solve actual community problems. Thursdays at 11:45 A. M., beginning Nov. 29.
Classroom Lecture . . . Mildred C. Templin, assistant professor, Institute of Child Welfare, talks about human development. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 1:30 p. m.
Symphony Rehearsal . . . A tape recording of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra in rehearsal. Fridays at 2:30 p. m.
BBC World Theatre . . . Dramatic presentations originally heard on the BBC, including such plays as *She Stoops to Conquer* and *A Tale of Two Cities*. Wednesdays at 2:30 p. m.
(KUOM, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete fall schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Football Games at Home

Nov. 24—Wisconsin.
(Memorial Stadium, 1:30 p. m. Single tickets at \$3.60 may be ordered from the Athletic Ticket Office, University of Minnesota. Over-the-counter sales begin the Monday before each game at the Football Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall. Athletic privilege cards for staff members, good for all athletic events, are still available at \$10.00.) †

Basketball Games at Home

Dec. 3—Bradley.
Dec. 10—DePaul.
Dec. 13—Kentucky.
(Williams Arena, 8:00 p. m. Season tickets for 11 games, \$15.00. Single tickets at \$1.75 go on sale the Monday of the week before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.) †

Hockey Games at Home

Nov. 30—Rochester.
Dec. 7, 8—Canadians.
(Williams Arena, 8:30 p. m., Single tickets at \$1.25 go on sale the Monday of the week before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall. General admission the night of the game only, \$1.00.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME V

December 1951

NUMBER 3

The U Serves YOU—



To transport drugs to U Hospitals, Janet Slettehaugh, clerk-typist, chemical storehouse, checks out a University car from garage attendant David Griggs.

University Car Rental

CARS for use on University business are available to all departments through the Transportation Pool, Room 8, Union Garage. The pool has five to seven vehicles, including cars, a station wagon, and a bus. "We send them out at a moment's notice or make reservations a month ahead," says C. Luverne Carlson, transportation manager.

The department requesting a car must supply the following information to the pool: time of departure and of expected return, destination, name of the person authorizing the trip, and the budget number.

The cost of renting a car—including all operating expenses—is \$1.50 for the first hour and \$2.25 for two hours. Additional hours are charged for at a decreasing rate, and the maximum charge for 24 hours is \$5.00.

Charges for longer trips are made on the basis of 7½ cents a mile unless the mileage charge is less than \$5.00 a day. Rate for the station wagon is 10 cents a mile and for the bus (without driver) 25 cents a mile. Drivers are paid \$1.33 an hour.

The driver of a university car must be a University employee, but may be a student employed part-time. When the driver picks up the car he gets an envelope containing the keys, gas credit card, accident report form, insurance form, and general instructions, and he signs a dispatch slip. Cars may be dispatched at night and week-ends as well as during the day.

Cars and buses from the pool are frequently sent out for field trips in botany and geology, and are often used for business trips to the Rosemount Research Center and the University's experiment stations. They have even taken wrestling and debate teams on trips outside Minnesota—with the approval of the Vice President, Business Administration.

The St. Paul campus has a transportation pool of its own, which includes several trucks. These are often used for hauling animals, farm equipment, or seedling trees between the various experiment stations. The St. Paul campus pool is managed by Otto Swenson, farm and grounds superintendent, Room 103, Agronomy Building.

In this issue . . .

DO YOU WANT TO DEVELOP RIPPLING MUSCLES? Be the life of the party? The U's Correspondence Study Department is *not* the place to learn. Director F. Lloyd Hansen says that going to the U by mail is a hard and lonely business where students really *earn* their credits. See page 3.

HELPING GERMANS HELP THEMSELVES was the job of Mrs. Gisela Konopka of the U School of Social Work. She went to Germany for the State Department last summer to explain American group-work methods to German teachers. For the story of her work, her impressions of Germany, and pictures from her album see page 10.

STUDENTS WILL WALK IN SHIRTSLEEVES to major buildings on the Duluth campus twenty winters from now. Pages 12 and 13 show architect's drawings of the proposed campus, plus a word-picture of what "UMD—1970" will be like.

WHERE DOES THE U GET ITS RESEARCH MONEY? See "Ready Answers about the University, the first in a new series, page 14.

On the cover . . .

Jacob Haasnoot, assistant herdsman at the Rosemount Research Center, came to the U. S. from the Netherlands two years ago. You'll visit the Haasnoots at home, learn about their first years in a strange new world on page 6. Photo by Warner Clapp, Photo Lab.

THE MINNESOTAN

Vol. V No. 3

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Going to School by MAIL

*It's no short cut to a degree, says
U Correspondence Study head
F. Lloyd Hansen*

"IT'S a lonely business, going to school by mail."

This is the firm belief of F. Lloyd Hansen, director of U Extension's Correspondence Study department.

"Many people think correspondence study is a short cut to an academic degree," Hansen continues. "That's what the less reputable commercial correspondence courses have been ballyhooing. But it just isn't true.

"Correspondence study through an accredited college or university demands more of the individual intellectually than many orthodox courses. The student is forced on his own. He has to discipline himself to keep at his study despite interruptions and distractions. And because he's his own boss he has to dig out and organize his ideas for himself." Hansen says, his voice rising with conviction.

Hansen generally sports a bow tie, has blondish curly hair and a florid

Seated beneath a poster that proclaims the worldwide audience of the U's correspondence study courses are F. Lloyd Hansen, director of the department, and Jennie Williams, assistant director.

complexion. He has been in the Extension division since 1939, director of correspondence study since 1945.

"It's a real service job," he says. "You get all sorts of requests, some of them serious, some awfully funny. I'll never forget the Egyptian who wanted to become 'an American coach of swimming and track' by correspondence!"

The department itself began back in 1913. It was one of the very earli-

est offering collegiate correspondence courses in the country. There are now 53 colleges and universities affiliated with the National University Extension Association providing accredited correspondence instruction. Minnesota, Hansen says, is certainly among the top five in number of courses offered. Since 1913 more than 75,000 registrations have been accepted.

Airconditioning, Shakespeare

During the last war the Correspondence Study department almost tripled its students. Biggest boost came from USAFI (United States Armed Forces Institute) which offered elementary, secondary, and college courses to servicemen for credit.

"We contracted with USAFI and they bought some of our courses outright . . . accounting, airconditioning, Shakespeare. While most of our work with them has terminated, we continue to offer our courses to armed service personnel at reduced rates," Hansen says.

continued on next page



Mail, mail, mail—the life blood of the Correspondence Study department; sorting the stuff are Bonnie Lindholm, Evelyn Erickson, Katherine Effrem.



continued from preceding page

Education a la carte

How does correspondence study work? The student requests a bulletin. He gets a bright yellow catalogue with a mailman on the cover. Then he picks the courses he wants—two is the limit.

"It's sort of education à la carte. All our courses are open to anyone who can handle them," says Hansen. "There is no entrance requirement, though some courses have prerequisites. The fee is five dollars per credit hour. Some of our courses are 16-lesson, three-credit courses, some are 27-lesson, five-credit.

"Suppose you decide you want Business Law 51—Contracts. You get the course study guide from us—usually a mimeographed booklet in a red cover. After you get the guide and the required texts you simply start working. You complete lesson one and send it to us.

"Then," Hansen continues, "our work begins. Every day we get about 250 lessons. Our girls can't loaf or we'd be completely swamped. The girls in the office check off the lesson on your card and send it to the instructor. He reads it, grades it with comments, and sends it back here. Then the grade is recorded and the corrected lesson is mailed back to the student. (Our mailing bill is something like \$3500 a year!)"

This process is repeated for all the lessons. The student goes at his own pace, with a year as the maximum time to complete the course. Then he takes a final exam. Most people who live near the Twin Cities take their final exams in a special room adjoining the department offices in Nicholson Hall. Those who cannot come in must write their exams under supervision of a responsible school authority or commissioned officer.

Most popular courses last year were those in library training. They present a mailing problem, says Hansen, because books must be sent out to students for cataloguing practice. They're mailed in special containers that look like laundry boxes.

Other subjects in demand were

public health, freshman composition, and accounting. At least two-thirds of the correspondence courses offered are in general liberal arts; the rest are mainly in business administration and engineering. Currently 300 courses are being given by 103 faculty members—mostly U staff people ranging in rank from instructor to full professor. All courses must be approved by the appropriate department of the University.

Students from 18 to 80

Who takes the courses? The greatest enrollment comes from teachers. Students—many from the University—are the next largest group. U students can take up to 100 of 180 SLA credits by correspondence. The records show that two persevering pupils actually took 90 credits toward a degree through the mails. One of these has since become something of a legend. He went on for a Ph.D. and is now director of research in a large eastern manufacturing firm.

"The rest of our students," says Hansen, "are just about everybody. You can't really classify them. We had a retired doctor 78 years old who decided to live out his retirement in Las Vegas. He took a geology course so he could find out about the terrain he was hiking through. Then he studied anthropology to learn about the local Indians.

"We had a lady of 80 studying French," he continues. "A woman of 83 took South American studies from us. She once wrote us, 'From your South American course I've learned a healthy respect for people of those countries. We North Americans have been too smug in assuming our superiority.'"

Occasionally a prisoner appears on the correspondence study rolls. Some who edit prison papers take courses in journalism. Last year a young boy in the St. Cloud reformatory completed 15 courses, setting a record.

The most touching prison story is supplied by Miss Jennie Williams, assistant director of the department, who has been with correspondence study since 1926. "During the 'thirties," she recalls, we had a lifer

from the Minnesota State Prison enrolled in Interior Decoration. For one of his lesson reports he made an elaborate drawing of a house plan. The instructor said it was the best she'd ever received from a student. Well," Miss Williams smiles ruefully, "why not dream—even behind bars?"

Other human interest sidelights turned up during World War II. Soldiers, sailors, and marines sent in courses from all over—including the battlefield. One sergeant added this postscript to a letter to the department:

*Away the boats, condition red,
The order to the landing force.
I can't go, sir, the sergeant said,
I'm writing my correspondence
course!*

Correspondence instruction at the U still has a worldwide student body sending in lessons from 48 states and 12 foreign countries including India, Madagascar, and Ethiopia.

"But," Hansen emphasizes, "the vast majority—70 per cent—of our students are from Minnesota."

Hansen is dedicated to correspondence study and what it means. "We are an educational department. We are not selling anything, like the 'how to' courses you read about in pulp magazines.

"I'm convinced that an essential part of sound education is the interchange between students and teachers. Through successive lessons and criticism the correspondence student learns things in a cumulative way. He is taught by mail; he must read and *think* about his course material. No, there's no short cut here." Hansen concludes, "It's hard work, but it's worth it!"

To take care of all the details of keeping 3,500 students supplied with lessons, the department employs besides Hansen and Miss Williams about four part-time students and seven full-time clerical workers. They are: Katherine M. Effrem, principal clerk, Evelyn Erickson, senior clerk; Patsy R. Holman, Bonnie L. Lindholm, Doris Nuellen, Janice Rohme, and Margaret B. Soukup, clerks.



Wednesday lunch session: Dean Crawford (leaning forward, left) and faculty.

Crawford Tells How Faculty Helps Run Dental School

DEAN William H. Crawford of the School of Dentistry tilted back in his desk chair and rocked pensively. "So you want to know how a school of the University is administered! Well, we probably have the meetingest faculty you ever saw, here in the Dental School—and, we hope, one of the best-informed. In administration, as in so many other things at the University, the big job is education. I try to give our faculty the facts about problems of policy and then let them decide through their representatives."

These representatives make up the School of Dentistry's executive faculty. They are the division chairmen (comparable to department heads in other schools of the U) of Oral Surgery, Operative Dentistry, Prosthesis, Crown and Bridge, Oral Anatomy, Orthodontia, Dentistry for Children, Oral Pathology and Oral Diagnosis, and Dental Hygiene.

"This executive faculty meets every Monday morning—when we're not too busy," Crawford smiles. "There's hardly anything that goes on in the dental school we don't talk about. I review with the committee members matters discussed by the Senate Administrative Committee and other questions of policy determined by the central administration as these affect the School of Dentistry.

"We talk about things like selec-

tive service regulations and how they will affect the students in dentistry next year. We hash out the question of an aptitude test for entering dental students. We talk over the recommendations of the class committees."

Each division holds its own meeting once a month. At these the division head relays the decisions of the executive faculty and discusses questions of purely divisional interest.

About twice a year the entire faculty meets to talk about problems that cut across boundary lines. A recent topic at the general faculty meeting was teaching occlusion in the dental school. Problem: How could this subject be treated in all the various divisions to give a continuous approach?

Dean Crawford's "State of the Nation" message is a feature of the spring faculty meeting. It is a summary of the year's developments in the school. He usually documents his report with graphs. Last year Crawford graphically showed his staff the student-teacher ratio in the school, and the number of dental faculty members teaching at the Center for Continuation Study.

"I thought it was important to give recognition to our staff members. Despite their normal teaching load plus an increase in our graduate enrollment, they are taking a lot of time to teach extra postgraduate

courses to dentists who pour into the Center from all over the state. And even though faculty responsibility has increased, our records showed that student performance improved. When faculty members are willingly working that hard it means their spirit is darn good!"

A SPECIAL innovation at the dental school is the weekly faculty lunch. "We cook up coffee, bring our own bag lunches and have a weekly confab of those who are interested. It is purely voluntary, held to talk about things that cross divisional lines.

"It's strictly informal," Crawford says, "I kind of steer it along. We talk about what texts should be required, and other such things. We began these informal lunches last fall and, I think, the morale around here has been noticeably higher since they started. People on the staff now know that their opinions are sought and that there is a place where they can express ideas."

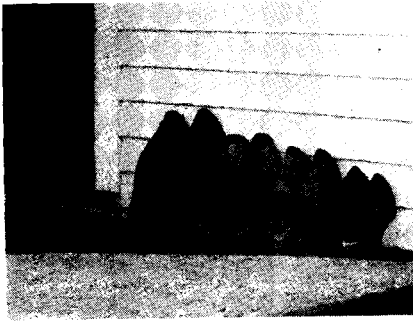
The yearly Honors Day also makes for solidarity in the school. Every year the faculty, civil-service staff, and students get together to honor the students who have made outstanding records. The faculty chooses the student with the highest academic record, and the civil service staff gives a special award to the student who has been most cooperative and courteous. The school closes up shop for the morning and everyone troops down to the auditorium for the distribution of awards.

"We're lucky in Dentistry. Because it's a relatively small school there's a good deal of closeness between administration and faculty, faculty and students. But it isn't all size. We work at it," Crawford grins.

The Dean adds a cautionary note. "The desire for communication can lead to extremes," he says. "We can't overburden the faculty with meetings. Their chief job is to teach. And meetings cost money—in terms of valuable time. But within the limits dictated by necessity and prudence we try at the School of Dentistry to insure a two-way flow of information and opinion."

The Minnesotan visits

The Haasnoots—



WHEN you drive up to the big white farmhouse that is part of Rosemount's agricultural experiment station, the first thing you see is four pairs of wooden shoes perched near the door. While you speculate about them (you later learn the Haasnoots wear them like overshoes so they don't track up the house), Jacob Haasnoot comes to greet you.

Assistant herdsman at Rosemount, Haasnoot is tall and tanned with very quiet blue eyes and a kind of patient dignity. He shakes hands and asks you in. Daughter Klaartje, age 7, runs out and giggles shyly, shifting from one foot to the other. She has hair like a flaxen Dutch doll and a couple of spaces where her second teeth are coming in.

Next Cornelius, 10, comes to greet you. He is exceedingly polite—almost genteel, and neither he, nor Klaartje have any trace of an accent. "I'm very pleased to meet you," he says gravely.

You enter the kitchen, the true hub of the house. It's a high, shiny

white room, filled with cabinets, red paint trim, a mammoth stove. Bending over the stove is Maria Haasnoot, who takes care of the farmhouse and during the farm season feeds the thirty-odd laborers who work on the experimental farm.

Maria greets you a little flustered. "Glad you come, Missus, glad you come, Mister." She is round-faced and constantly smiling with wispy hair that she insists be done in "American style."

Within two minutes you are sitting at the oilcloth-covered table while Maria puts on a pot of strong coffee, cuts huge slabs of apple pie and Dutch coffee cake. The house is as clean as houses in the Netherlands are supposed to be. There's an air of pleasant and ordered clutter about the place—family pictures, Dutch landscapes, trinkets from "the old country," even Jake's illustrated diploma from agricultural school.

OVER coffee and pie Maria talks in snatches about how the family came here. Despite her demurs about "not speaking English so good," she launches into the language with real gusto, speaking faster than most Americans do. The result

is a delightful—sometimes confusing—mixture of English words in Dutch syntax, idioms literally translated, a sprinkling of Dutch now and then. Jake listens and puts in a terse comment every once in awhile.

Maria and Jake, you learn, have been married 15 years. They had their own farm at Katwyk aan Zee, on the coast of Holland. When Hitler began fortifying the coast in 1943 they were forced to move inland to a much poorer farm. Maria tells of the terribly scarce rations, "Is nothing like here. Never sucre on table." They were forced to eat roots and tubers, and almost never had meat, although the German officers were well fed.

But the worst brutalities came in other realms. With simple piety Maria tells of the outrage they felt when the German officers ridiculed them for reading the Bible, which the Nazis called "a fairytale for children."

The Haasnoots managed to last out the war, but thought always of coming to Canada or the United States. Finally, they got their chance. A friend of theirs in Holland had a relative who ran a farm in Minnesota. The relative said he could use the

Three p.m.—time for coffee and cookies at the Haasnoots'. Maria pours while Cornelius, Jake, and Klaartje look on.



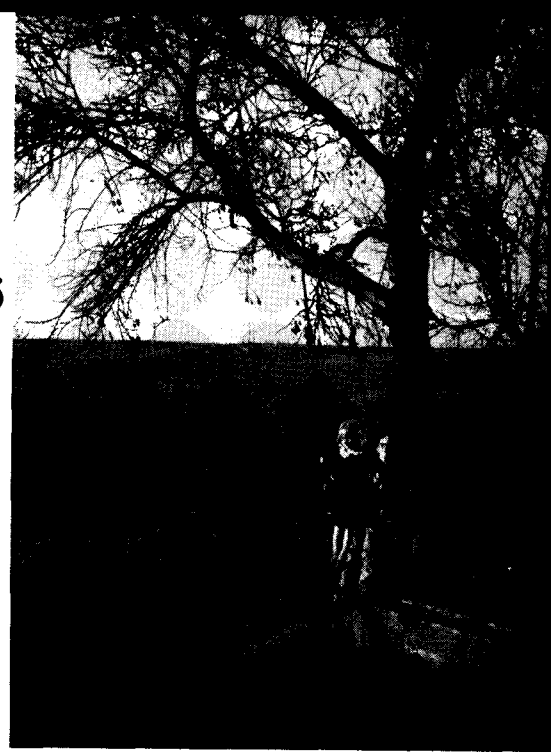
Rosemount's New Americans

Haasnoots on his farm. So in February, 1949, the family took the long trip—by boat to New York, by train to St. Paul.

The ride was filled with fears and misgivings. It was the longest journey they had ever taken. The children were dressed in light clothing, Cornelius in short pants. They got off the train in the middle of one of Minnesota's worst blizzards.

All Rosemount is their backyard as Cornelius gives Klaartje a ride on a homemade rope-swing. The two often help with the farm chores.

"Pleasant, ordered clutter . . ." In the living room Jake looks over one of the books he and Maria brought from Holland. That's Netherlands' Queen Wilhelmina smiling down from the wall so benevolently.



is self-conscious. Then you realize that she feels at last she has something to laugh about. She works like a demon, but loves it. "Some people can nothing do. Are sick. I am glad I can work," she says.

She tells how she first tried cleaning floors with a mop, but finally threw the mop away in desperation and got down on her hands and knees. "I cannot work in new style," she laughs.

Do they like their present jobs? "Ya, ya," they agree. "Nice place, goot people."

It's not all rosy for the Haasnoots. There are memories they will never forget, people they will not see again. Maria tells how she got the telegram saying her father had died suddenly in their small Netherlands town. "I nimmer see him more, my Daddy . . ."

But gradually they are fitting into the community at Rosemount. Jake is enthusiastic about his job. Maria finds time to go regularly to Ladies' Aid meetings. Both children go to school, and insist that things be done "in the American way." Cornelius has even managed to acquire a nickname that would probably puzzle his Dutch forbears. The kids—and now even his parents—call him "Casey."

Perhaps symbolic of their new life is something Casey calls out to Maria as you leave. "Hey, Mom! These wooden shoes are gettin' too tight. They don't fit so good any more . . ."

"Jake steps off the train," says Maria. "Snow all around. He asks, 'Is here Siberia?'"

THEIR first eight months in Minnesota is a tale of hard times. At first, Jake tells you, there was no house for them on the farm as promised, so they had to board with several of the farm families, moving from house to house. They worked from sunup to sundown—Jake shoveling manure in the field, Maria doing the housework—for \$100 a month.

Things soon started looking up for the Haasnoots. They began to learn English ("I read English paper, listen all the time to radio," says Maria). They met a Dutch doctor from

St. Paul. He introduced them to Dr. Winters, head of animal husbandry at Rosemount. Winters offered them a job, but at the time there was no house for them at the Research Center. So they stayed on in the small farm town in Minnesota, hoping something else would turn up.

Several months later there came a knock on the door. It was Albert Heine, superintendent of the ag experiment station at Rosemount. He told them they could still have the jobs there—this time with a house included, the big white house that is now Maria's domain.

MARIA laughs a lot. At first, you think she laughs because she



Carol Newman is a city girl who prefers Rosemount's open spaces. Secretary in the ag experiment station, she works in a one-room office that looks like a country school.

Elvin C. Stakman, plant pathology, recently won the first national award for distinguished service from Gamma Sigma Delta, agricultural honor society.



Ralph F. Berdie, director of the student counseling bureau, has edited *Concepts and Programs of Counseling*, published by the U of M Press.

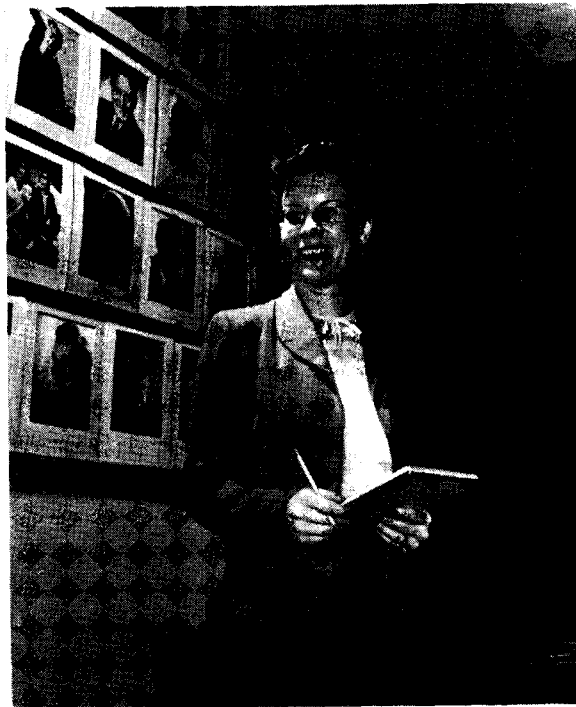
U STAFF MEMBER. **YOU S**

Gertrude Koll has been at the U 26 years, is now administrative secretary to the Vice President Business Administration. One of Miss Koll's jobs is indexing the Regents' minutes. These date back to 1860 when they were carefully handwritten.





...the UMD campus but a familiar one on the main campus is Robert
...senior engineer at Duluth and former mechanical engineer in
...physical plant department. His hobbies: oil-painting, golf.



On the job even during concert nights, Jean Clowes, secretary, concerts and lectures, sees that convos, newsreels, and special concerts go off on schedule.

LD KNOW

Elio Monachesi, new chairman of Sociology, came to the University in 1928.



For outstanding contributions to the field, Henry Hartig and William Shepherd, electrical engineering, have been named as fellows of the Institute of Radio Engineers.



MRS. GISELA KONOPKA, associate professor of social work in the School of Social Work, spent the past summer abroad, but not vacationing. For the second summer in a row she served as Consultant to the Health and Welfare Branch of the American Occupation Government in Germany. During the first part of the summer Mrs. Konopka worked with child guidance clinics and from July 17 to August 10 "the most interesting part of my summer"—she taught two classes in group work to the faculties of the German schools of social work.

Mrs. Konopka, who came to this country in 1941, was born in Germany, and her English, although fluent and expressive, bears the trace of an accent. Mrs. Konopka is a graduate of the University of Hamburg, and from 1937 to 1941 lived in Austria and France. "I needed all I know of European philosophy and pedagogy," she says with an amused smile. "Most of my students had the doctor of philosophy degree in such disciplines as psychology, economics,

Teaching Social Work in Occupied

and law; and it is a new thing for Germans to go to any school when they are once finished. They do not have our idea of the short course."

Each course had 25 participants and Mrs. Konopka lived and worked with the classes during each 10 day period. The first course was housed in an old castle near Darmstadt, and the other in a more modern building, usually used as a teachers' college, near Kassel. "The first was more picturesque," Mrs. Konopka says, "but those old castles are awfully damp!"

The classes' attitude toward her as an American, Mrs. Konopka says, was in general "friendly, but cautious. Germans, I think, very strongly resist ideas from the outside, especially from America, which has not a long cultural history—no Goethe

or Freud or Pestalozzi. I had continually to convince them that I did not think I was 'bringing the light' or had all the answers."

The courses taught by Mrs. Konopka had been requested and planned by the Germans themselves through the Association of German Schools of Social Work. Discussions centered around five problems which the Association felt to be the most pressing. "These problems are really tension areas," explains Mrs. Konopka, "which social workers cannot expect to solve but which they must be aware of."

- How to re-orient group work toward the individual, and away from considering groups as masses.

- How to help sharply contrasted political, religious, and age groups to understand one another. The two big generations in Germany—the very old and the very young—have lived through such different experiences that they can scarcely talk together.

- How to help the refugees from Eastern Europe who have fled into Germany adjust to their new surroundings. Perhaps the emphasis should not be on assimilation, but on understanding different cultures and ways of living.

- How to increase citizen participation in community activities. "One of the many bad effects of the danger from the East," says Mrs. Konopka, "is that it increases distrust and makes again for the attitude that the individual can do nothing."

- How to help youth to think independently. "Over and over I heard the desperate question, 'What have we to offer them that will make them strong against those who will newly mislead them?' Again we had not all the answers, although we believed that youth *could* be made enthusiastic about such 'old worn-out' ideas as real humanity and understanding.

Mrs. Konopka and Miss Ruby Pernell, also on the staff of the School of Social Work and also a consultant in Germany this past summer, exchange experiences over a cup of coffee and Mrs. Konopka's photograph album. They managed a week-end together in Paris, but otherwise their assignments kept them busy in different sections of Germany. Miss Pernell spent a month in West Berlin teaching group-work to the staffs of the four Youth Training Schools (Jugendleiterschulen) set up in the United States Zone to work with the

various German youth groups. Miss Pernell says that German youth groups are more tightly organized around specific religious or political ideologies than our youth groups.

As an American teaching a class of professional people, Miss Pernell faced difficulties similar to those found by Mrs. K. "We also had the distractions of the city itself," Miss Pernell says. "Many 'pupils' had not been to Berlin since the war, and for them this visit meant long-delayed reunions with friends and relatives from the Eastern Zone of Germany.



Germany . . .

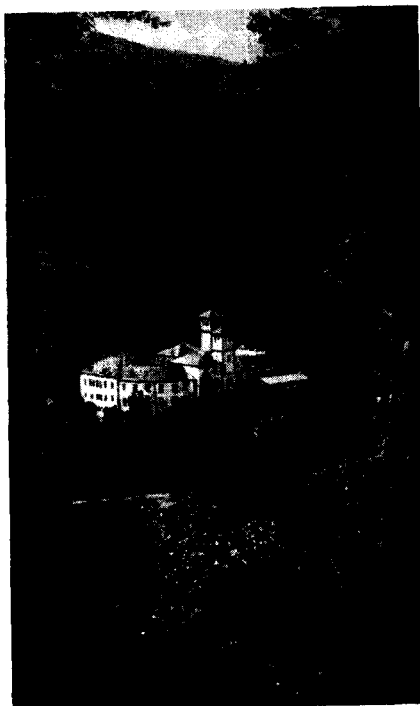
Living with a class while teaching is not always easy, as Mrs. Konopka admits in her report to the State Department. She recommends that the course should, in the future, be taught by more than one person because "on one person falls all the resentment and hostility directed toward formerly frustrated lives, toward the U. S. as the 'rich country,' toward new learning, etc. At the same time on this person too falls all the love and hope for a new life and for understanding. This means not only numerous individual talks in between sessions, but simply the taking on of so many human emotions."

Asked about her impressions of Germany as a whole, Mrs. Konopka said that she did not think relations with the occupation governments had improved much during a year's time. "The newspapers are full of little snipes at the occupation powers—far more than last year. The new nationalism, which I think very dangerous, perhaps accounts for this. Then the Germans have a tendency to view our help with distrust. They simply do not believe that we could be generous without some profit to us. I saw this in the classes, where they could not accept at first that a person who had once been driven out of Germany could return with friendly feelings."

"Germans," Mrs. Konopka said tentatively, "perhaps have a tendency to live for death, not life. I don't know how to put it, quite, but through centuries they have been ready to sacrifice for an ideal, and while I know that this is sometimes necessary, too much can lead to willful martyrdom, not to action. They need to feel the pursuit of happiness as just as important and just as much a right. I don't want to draw a stereotype of the Germans—that has been too much done—but only to say that I think this attitude is a very real thing."

Snaps from Gisela Konopka's German Album . . .

This was taken in one of the child guidance clinics where I was consultant last summer. These clinics are very anxious to learn about our methods in working with emotionally disturbed children; they need psychiatrists and trained social workers.

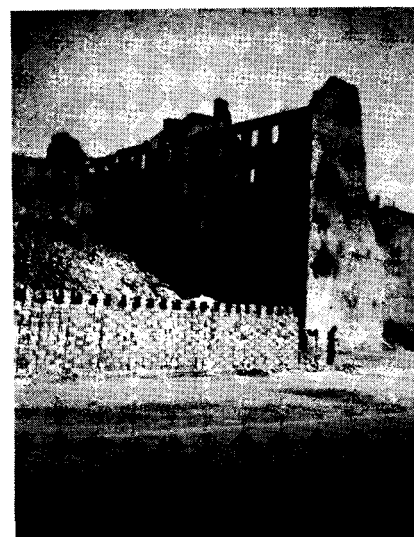


The school near Darmstadt was an old castle that belonged to the Battenberger family. The pines around the castle, a gift from one of the czars, came from Russian Georgia. We had several of the inconveniences associated with castle living—including hot water for three hours a week.

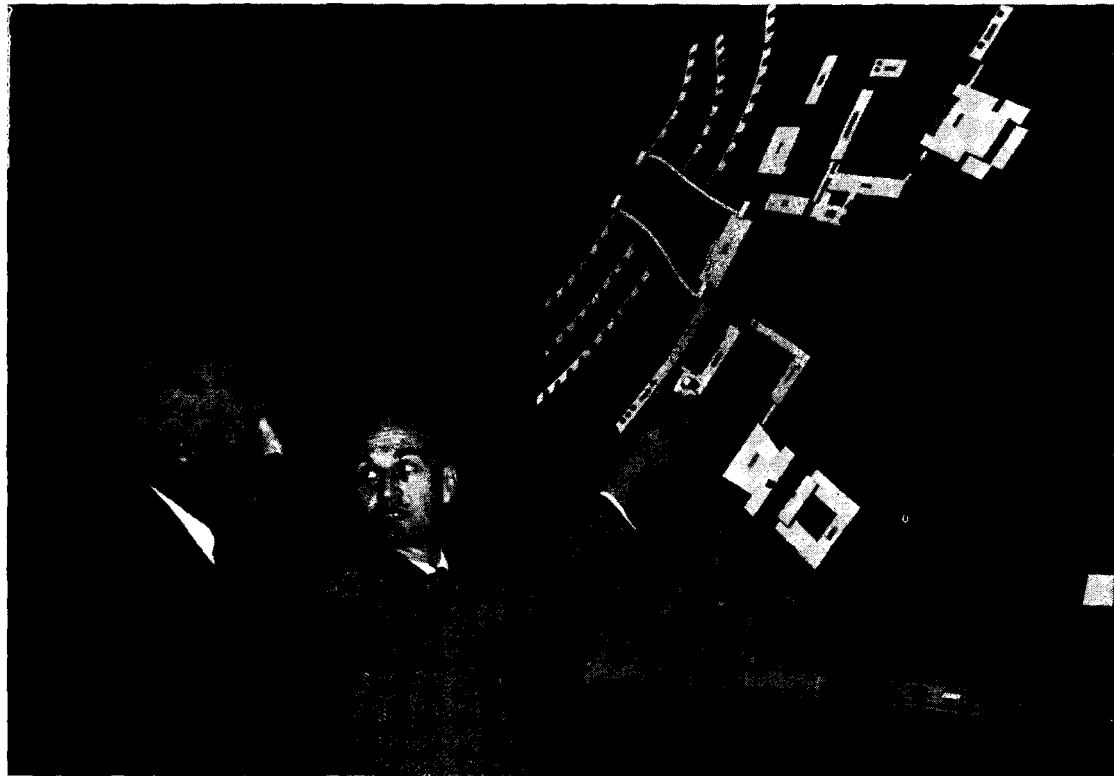
The Berlin street where I lived as a girl is almost in ruins now. You can see bullet marks, mementos of the street fighting, on the walls of the few buildings that are still standing.



Here I am chatting with Herr Doctor Reisch, active in Catholic welfare work in Fribourg—one of my 'pupils' at the school near Darmstadt.



Regent R. L. Griggs, Duluth, gets a view of coming Duluth attractions from Winston A. Close, advisory architect to the University. Close is pointing out the completed science building on the six-by-seven foot scale model of the proposed campus of the Duluth Branch.



TWENTY winters from now UMD students will walk in shirt-sleeved comfort through covered walks and corridors to all major buildings on the Duluth campus. The campus itself will serve an estimated 3,500 students as efficiently as its present site serves 1,200.

This preview of "UMD—1970" was presented to the public last month. The Board of Regents approved the long-range plans in October after viewing a six-by-seven foot scale model of the new campus prepared under direction of Professor Winston A. Close, advisory architect for the University. The model was presented with explanatory statements by Professor Close, head of a special Duluth Branch plan committee; Dean R. E. Summers, office of admissions and records, Minneapolis campus; A. R. Nichols, head of the site-planning firm of Morell and Nichols; and Dr. John E. King, UMD Provost.

The plans, a year in preparation, embody what is probably the most thorough research ever conducted into a future college development in America. Climate, topography, drainage, view, present primary and secondary school populations in the area were all taken into account.

The 1970 plan for UMD will make it possible for students to "go from dormitories to classrooms not only dry, but also warm," according to Professor Close. "School will be kept at Duluth with a minimum of snow-removal, maintenance cost, and frost-bite."

With a generous site of 160 acres, gift to the University from Duluth civic leaders under leadership of

Regent R. L. Griggs, the UMD campus plan has an excellent setting, Professor Close noted.

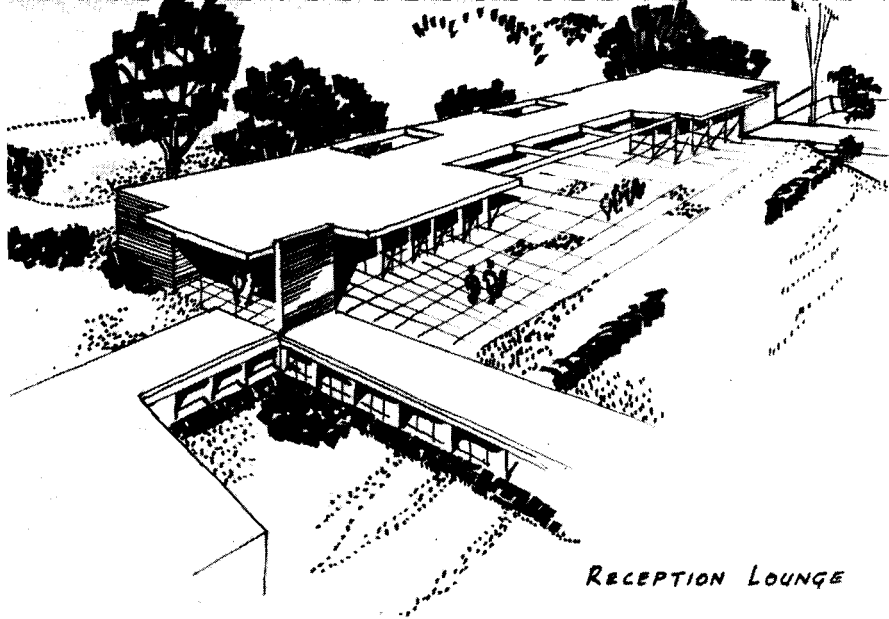
Features of "UMD—1970" are cottage-like dormitories housing eight, arranged in rows against the slope to take full advantage of winter sun while getting wind protection. Sod-covered window-wall corridors will connect the building groups. The plan calls for a completely equipped auditorium with 3,500 seats and full stage facilities.

Now under construction is a \$1,600,000 health and physical education building that will house the Duluth branch ROTC program. First building completed under the new plan is a \$930,000 science center including classrooms, offices, and research facilities.

REGENTS' approval set in motion a carefully worked out presentation of the plan to the whole state and to the residents of northern Minnesota in particular.

Of the new plan and its presentation to the public. President Morrill wrote: "It is more than an architectural scheme; it is the product of farsighted faculty forethought as to the service which the University must strive to render to the citizens of northern Minnesota and their children . . . No aspect of total University operations has been more thoroughly, intelligently, and cooperatively considered. None will more justifiably deserve the support of the entire state, step by step."

First formal presentation came at a faculty meeting November 9 to which representative UMD students were



RECEPTION LOUNGE

Here is an architect's-eye view of what UMD will look like twenty years from now. L., main reception lounge with covered corridors to permit sheltered passage from one building to another. Below, reading down: cottage-like dormitories that will house eight people; the \$1,600,000 health and physical education building; view of the mall as seen from the southwest.

UMD—1970

Minnesotans get preview of new Duluth Campus

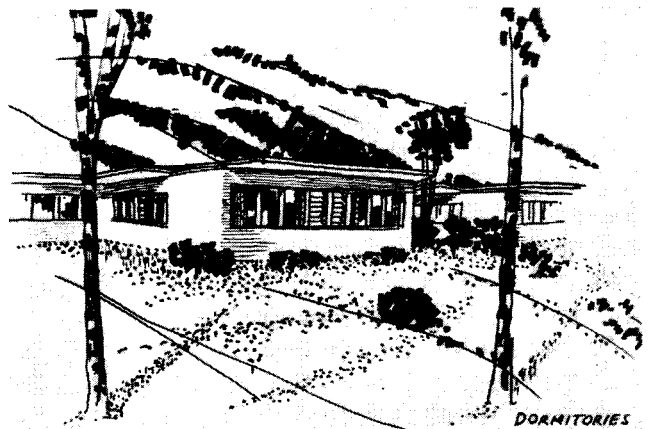
invited. Close, Summers, King, and Nichols outlined the proposals for the new campus.

The big show came the next day. At a dinner November 10 in Duluth's Kitchi Gammi club about 125 civic leaders, educators, and legislators got their preview of "UMD—1970." University Regent Richard L. Griggs, Duluth, presided as the plan was outlined and the dramatically floodlighted scale model was unveiled.

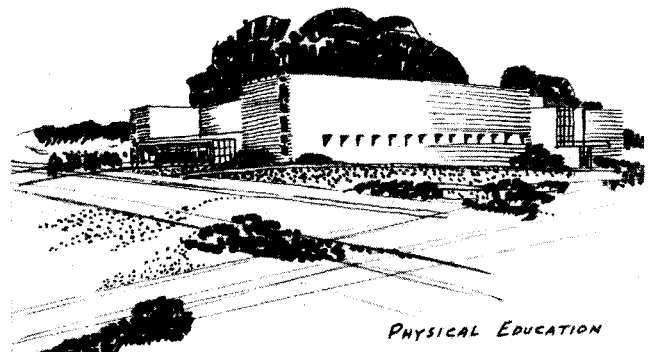
AN OPEN house at the Science building—first of the projected group to be completed—brought 1,000 Duluth residents to the University on Sunday, November 11. When they weren't lining up for coffee, guests viewed the model and other specially prepared exhibits.

The next day the scale model started its tour of civic organizations in Duluth and surrounding communities. Regional daily and weekly newspapers and radio stations were sent a kit containing background information on the new plan. A further step in informing the public is currently being taken as the Duluth branch prepares a special brochure on the new campus for distribution to the public.

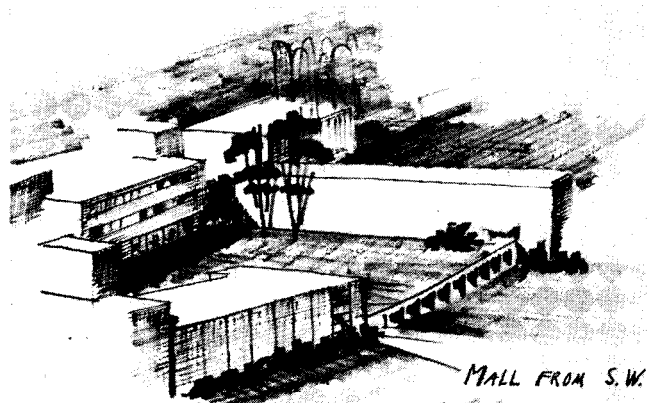
The Duluth plan committee includes, besides Professor Close, Dr. King, and Dean Summers: Earl H. Hobe, UMD business manager; William Holman, former U physical plant supervising engineer; and Roy V. Lund, present physical plant supervising engineer. Clarence B. Lindquist, UMD engineering department head, was named coordinator of the survey.



DORMITORIES



PHYSICAL EDUCATION



MALL FROM S.W.

U's Nobel Prize Winners Honored at Dinner

The University honored its two Nobel Prize winners—Dr. Philip S. Hench, professor of medicine, and Dr. Edward C. Kendall, professor emeritus of physiological chemistry, —at a dinner on the Minneapolis campus November 29. Named joint winners of the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology in 1950 for their work on the "miracle" drug cortisone, Drs. Hench and Kendall are both associated with the Mayo Foundation in Rochester, part of the University's Graduate School.

At the November 29 dinner President Morrill presented to each man a special citation authorized by the University's Board of Regents. The event was attended by leaders of Minnesota medical societies, University administrative officials, and faculty and alumni of the medical school.

The ceremony was held in conjunction with a nation-wide symposium on rheumatic fever conducted at the University November 29 through December 1. Heart disease specialists from medical schools and research centers throughout the country participated in the three-day symposium sponsored by the University and the Minnesota Heart Association.

Chapin Goes to Paris To Assist UNESCO

F. Stuart Chapin, professor of sociology, has left for Paris on a month's leave to serve as a UNESCO consultant. He will be in the French capital throughout December.

As consultant, Chapin will advise UNESCO on organization plans for two agencies it is planning to establish—an International Social Science Research Council and Research Center. Both are designed to promote and coordinate the scientific study of human relations on a world-wide basis.

Chapin is former director of the University's School of Social Work and former chairman of its Sociology department.

READY ANSWERS

about the University

Where does the University get its research money?

These figures for 1950-1951 show how much money the University got from state and federal government, how much for non-governmental research through gifts. Note that government sources accounted for about 75% of the University's research money during 1950-51.

Governmental Sources

State	\$ 513,000
Federal	
Defense Research	1,755,000
U. S. Public Health Service	575,000
Agriculture Research on a Continuing Basis	276,156
Total Federal Research	2,606,156
Total Governmental Research	3,119,156

Non-Governmental Research

Gifts	
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis	73,700
Damon Runyan Fund	8,600
American Cancer Society	103,400
Carnegie Corporation of New York	30,100
Industry	403,000
Other	175,000
Total Gifts	793,800
Endowment Income	146,077
Total Non-Governmental Research	939,877
Grand Total	4,059,033

Greater Faculty Share in Policy-Making Is Goal of New University Senate Committee

Increased faculty participation in major policy-making at the University is the objective of a special University Senate committee recently appointed by President Morrill.

A resolution authorizing the committee was introduced by Professor Alfred O. C. Nier, physics. It was endorsed by President Morrill, and adopted by the University Senate at its November 8 meeting.

The resolution reads: "Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of the Senate drawn mainly from the several professorial ranks to study the organization of the University with a view to making recommendations for increased faculty participation on the formulation of major policy decisions affecting the

faculty and the service of the University to the State of Minnesota; and to report its recommendations to the Senate."

Professor Nier was named to the committee and asked by the President to call the first meeting of the group to elect a permanent chairman. Other committee members are: Marcia Edwards, assistant dean of the College of Education and professor of education; Raymond W. Darland, professor of science and mathematics at the Duluth Branch; E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics; Lee S. Whitson, professor of mechanical engineering; Arthur E. Naftalin, associate professor of political science; and Donald P. Duncan, assistant professor of forestry.

The Meaning of the Land-Grant Idea

IN November, with colleagues from the University of Minnesota, I attended the Sixty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, held this year in Houston, Texas.

From the general session in the morning to the final division or section meeting — often lasting far into the evening — the three days of the convention were crowded with addresses, reports, and discussions. More than 600 delegates from land-grant institutions everywhere in the United States participated. As always, I was heartened by their energetic and sincere devotion to the “land-grant idea.”

Elsewhere I have written of the land-grant institution as “America’s one identifiable, unique contribution to the long tradition of higher education, ancient and modern, in the Western World.”

The object of the Land-Grant Association is to work for the fuller realization of this idea through cooperation and unity of effort by the beneficiaries of the land-grant legacy — some 50 U. S. colleges and universities, including, of course, the University of Minnesota.

Throughout most of my career I have been somehow associated with land-grant institutions. With each year my belief in the mission of the land-grant institution has grown stronger. That each and every member of our University staff might share that sense of mission is my very earnest wish.

BUT many, perhaps, are only vaguely aware of the land-grant tradition. Some, indeed, may be actually unaware that our University is a land-grant institution. If this be true, we miss much of the real meaning of the University’s achievement, past and present, and the inspiring prospect for the future.

Let us remember that we are engaged in what has been called “a revolution in higher education” — its manifesto the Congressional Land-Grant Act of 1862, signed by Abraham Lincoln.

The Land-Grant Act was the first effective challenge to the ideology of higher education in mid-nineteenth century America. It was a challenge to the doctrine that higher education was the exclusive privilege of a small and select group. It was prompted by the belief that higher education had a larger role to play in the human and material welfare of a new nation. This belief was enforced by legislation to provide financial support to institutions promoting it. The Land-Grant Act gave vitality and impetus to the earliest state universities in this country and eventually transformed the programs of privately supported institutions.

Prior to this act, higher education in America was principally patterned upon the time-honored liberal arts curriculum of the English system. The object was to train men either for the professions of divinity, law, or medi-

cine, or to prepare a cultured élite for civic leadership (or a career of enlightened leisure).

The confining old-world pattern proved inadequate to the needs of a new world, bursting with natural wealth and industrial enterprise. There was a growing need for men equipped to raise the level of working and living in agricultural areas. Trained engineers were needed in the nascent industry of the time. Mushrooming communities called for more people with high ideals of citizenship — people who could “manage civilization in their spare time.” With the Civil War it also became clear that more trained military personnel were needed than could be supplied by West Point and Annapolis.

In response to these needs the land-grant idea developed and was successfully sponsored in Congress.

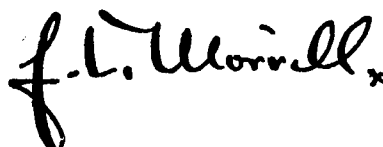
THE Land-Grant College Act was designed to establish in each state an institution of higher learning offering instruction in “such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life” and “including military tactics.”

The act provided that the Federal government offer to each state 30,000 acres of public land for each representative and senator sent to Congress by the state. Upon acceptance the state legislature was empowered to sell these public lands and invest the proceeds in “safe stocks”, the income from which would provide a perpetual endowment for at least one institution teaching the prescribed subject matter.

The act was supplemented by further Federal legislation, and by the generosity of the states themselves. Indeed, the states have assumed an increasingly large share of responsibility for maintaining the land-grant institutions.

The land-grant tradition originated as a response to felt needs — the need for educated people in all walks of life, the need for teaching and research in agriculture and engineering especially.

To determine whether the land-grant idea has succeeded in answering these needs we need only appraise the impact of our own University on the State of Minnesota, not to mention its impact on the nation at large. The goals of the land-grant idea have been richly realized, changing the whole character of American higher education and strengthening the sources of democracy.



DECEMBER 15, 1951 TO JANUARY 15, 1952

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Series

Dec. 14—Rafael Druian, violinist.
Dec. 28—Rudolph Firkusny, pianist.
Jan. 4—Rolf Persinger, violist.
Jan. 11—Leopold Stokowski, guest conductor.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 P. M. Single tickets from \$1.80 to \$4.20. Sales begin Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.) †

Twilight Concert

Dec. 9—Grant Johannesen, violinist.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 4:30 P. M. Tickets \$.50, \$.75, and \$1.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. All tickets reserved.) †

Special Concert

Dec. 17—Handel's "Messiah." Chorus of 1,000 voices from Minneapolis high schools. Soloists: Anne Bollinger, soprano; Eunice Alberts, contralto; David Poleri, tenor; James Pease, baritone.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 P. M. Tickets from \$1.00 to \$3.00. Sales begin Dec. 3 at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop.) †

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

Dec. 12—Aldo Ciccolini, pianist.
Jan. 15—Victoria de los Angeles, soprano.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 P. M. Single tickets from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Sales begin the Monday before the week of the concert at the Artists Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.) †

CONVOCATIONS

Jan. 10—"The Consul" by Gian-Carlo Menotti, University Theatre production.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 11:30 A. M. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Jan. 9—"Quartet," British.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 3:30, 5:40, and 8:00 P. M. General admission at Lobby Ticket Office, \$.60. Tickets for staff members at \$.50 available in the basement of Westbrook Hall and the Campus Club.) †

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

Dec.—Union Solidarity: The Internal Cohesion of a Labor Union. Arnold M. Rose, associate professor of sociology at the University. \$3.00.

(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered from the University Press through your local bookstore.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

Dec. 15-Jan. 28—American Folk Art. A loan from the Downtown Gallery, New York City, Edith Halpert Collection.
Dec. 17-Jan. 18—Invitational Print Annual. Approximately fifty outstanding prints submitted by contemporary printmakers.
Dec. 21-Jan. 21—Minnesota Mid-Century. Minnesota scenes and subjects by Jo Lutz Rollins, assistant professor of art at the University.
(*The University Gallery*, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8 to 5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

The People Act . . . Documentaries of American citizens acting together to solve actual community problems. Thursdays at 11:45 A. M.
Symphony Rehearsal . . . A tape recording of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra in rehearsal. Fridays at 2:30 P. M.
BBC World Theatre . . . Dramatic presentations originally heard on the BBC, including such plays as *Queen Elizabeth* and *A Tale of Two Cities*. Wednesdays at 2:30 P. M.
Classroom Lecture . . . Professor Raymond G. Price, College of Education, talks about consumer education. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 1:30 P. M. during winter quarter.

NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE SERIES

Dec. 9—"The Romance of Alaskan Sealskin," Ralston Jerard, Albrecht Fur Company.
Dec. 16—"Some Preserved Natural and Historic Minnesota Areas," Harvey L. Gunderson, assistant scientist, Museum of Natural History.
(*Museum of Natural History Auditorium*, 3:00 P. M. Sundays. Open to the public without charge.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Basketball Games at Home

Dec. 13—Kentucky.
Dec. 22—Washington.
Jan. 5—Illinois.
Jan. 12—Michigan State.
(*Williams Arena*, 8:00 P. M. Athletic privilege cards for staff members at reduced rate of \$6.50 are available. Single tickets at \$1.75 go on sale the Monday before each game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.) †

Hockey Games at Home

Dec. 28, 29—Yale.
(*Williams Arena*, 8:30 P. M. Single tickets at \$1.25 go on sale the Monday before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall. General admission the night of the game only, \$1.00.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME V

January 1952

NUMBER 4

The U Serves YOU—



In Inventory's warehouse adjoining stadium ramps 10 and 11 Joseph McNamara, principal stores clerk, checks over a load of used office furniture.

Re-issuing Furniture

If your department has been waiting until the budget could stand a new table or cupboard, or if you have some outmoded equipment that's just in the way, Joseph McNamara of Inventory — ext. 549 — is the man to call.

"We haul away any piece of equipment at no expense to the department," says McNamara, "and if it is usable at all we take it over to our warehouse next to Stadium ramps 10 and 11. Any department needing a desk, table, or what have you can make an appointment to see what we have over there at 1:00 p.m. any day. We insist that they see the article before having it delivered. If we don't have something we put requests on a waiting list."

The only charge is for handling from the warehouse to destination, unless the department wants some repair work done. Inventory can also arrange short time loans of equipment between departments.

"We feel that there is a lot of office furniture and odd pieces of equipment sitting idle which could be re-

issued to people in dire need," McNamara says. "Just now we are short of desks and chairs. I hope some office will be cleaning house soon.

"There isn't anything on campus we haven't had in that warehouse. Sometimes I can't see any use for an article, but it is surprising what an ingenious mind will find in it. A seven-foot bathtub from the hospitals is now a drinking trough at the Veterinary Clinic. The other day the Clinic called to say they had some stuff for us. I said, 'If you're giving it away I know it's worthless!'" grins McNamara.

Warehouse furniture is available to all three campuses and the experiment stations, and truck loads go to Rosemount, Cloquet, and Grand Rapids frequently. "We save the U a lot of money," says McNamara. "Old ice boxes become incubators and microscope cases now hold candy and gum. Some people make fun of our warehouse, but usually they call back within a week and say, 'You know that piece of junk I was looking at. Well. . . .'"

In this issue . . .

1,000 WORDS A MINUTE — that's how fast many students in the Extension Division's "Efficient Reading" class learn to read. For tips on speedy — and intelligent — reading, see page 5.

MOST AMERICANS ARE GEOGRAPHICALLY ILLITERATE, says Jan O. Broek, head of the U's Geography department. He talks about what geography is and what the department is doing on page 6.

A KNACK WITH CHILDREN has proved as essential as artistic ability for Helen Chapman, artist-receptionist at the Museum of Natural History. Page 7 tells about her duties and dealings with the younger set of museum visitors.

WELL-BRED ANIMALS are the specialty of the U's agricultural experiment stations. They have succeeded in producing leaner hogs, plumper chickens, higher-producing dairy cattle. Details and pictures on page 10.

On the cover . . .

Leslie Wood, assistant supervising engineer, Physical Plant, combs the U's heating tunnel to check damage done by the recent flood that threatened to shut down the University. In his own words, Wood tells how all hands pitched in to fight the flood, page 3. On page 15 President Morrill pays his tribute to all the men who worked around the clock during the emergency.

THE MINNESOTAN

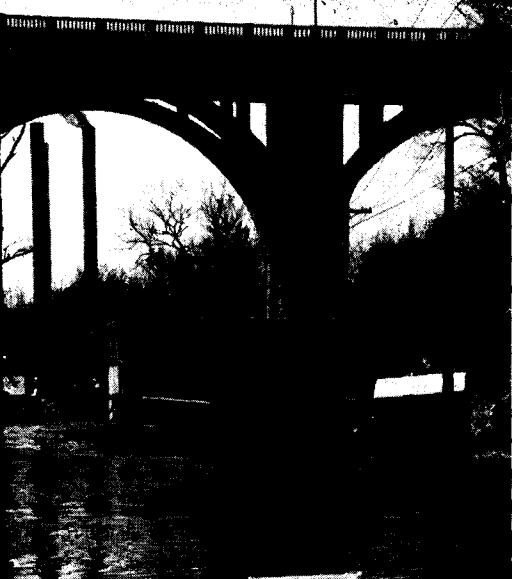
Vol. V

No. 4

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



First floor windows of the U's linac office building were under water as the raging river reached flood height

WHERE were you the night of November 24?

Unless you have a memory like a steel trap, you probably don't recall offhand.

But ask Harry Orr, Harry Wilson, Les Wood, or any of the men who



THE BIG FLOOD

How U Physical Plant employees fought to hold the Mississippi back and keep the University running

keep the heating plant going and they'll tell you like a shot. For that was the night the Mississippi began inundating the heating plant and threatening to close down the University.

Wood, assistant supervising engineer, Physical Plant, tells it this way:

"The whole thing began on Saturday afternoon, November 24. Ed Wilkowski was on duty at the heating plant, and he noticed that the river was starting to come up. He called Harry Orr, heating plant engineer, who in turn called Roy Lund, supervising engineer, physical plant. Mr. Lund alerted the others on his staff.

"I came down to the heating plant about nine that night. By that time we had two feet of water in the sub-basement. I was initiated by promptly falling into the drink.

"Harry Orr and I laid out a plan for how the fellows were to stop up

the sewer openings leading into the main heating tunnel. The first thing we did was to corral all the pumps the University owns. Then we went around the plant getting anything we could find for barricades—sand, burlap bags, old cement sacks—to dam up the large sewer openings.

"Early the next morning we got two more pumps from local firms and set them to work. None too soon, either, because Sunday it really started to come in on us. By Sunday night all the pumps—about 13—were going full tilt, pumping out about 5,000 gallons of water a minute.

"That was the night our first sand-bag barricade broke on the first sewer tunnel leading out of the main heating tunnel. By that time the water was over the steam main and the heat of the pipes made the water boil all around it. It was four-and-a-half-

continued on next page



In the Northrop shaft elevator Wood mops his brow after a long, hard day's work.



Harry Orr, chief heating plant engineer, shows the highest point the water reached in the heating plant sub-basement, eight feet below ground. The water rose 13 feet, bringing it chest-high in the main heat tunnel.



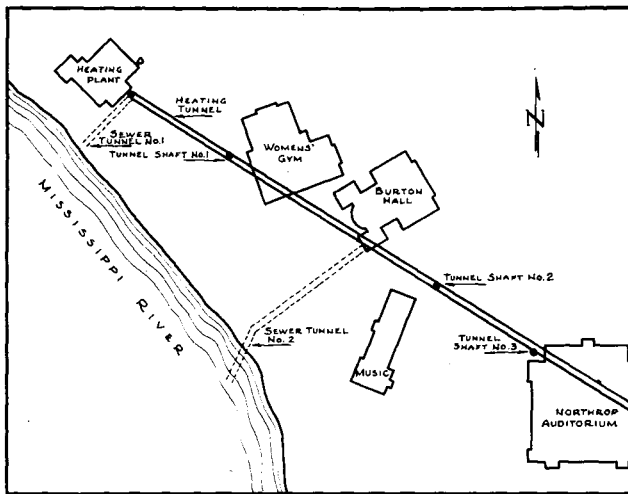


Diagram of Minneapolis campus heat system. Main heat tunnel is over two miles long, runs 90-125 feet underground, and connects with surface tunnels via vertical shafts. Sewer tunnels provide ventilation, serve as outlets for debris.

feet deep and steaming like a cauldron. I had to go into the tunnel a couple of times and the steam took some of my hide off! We had 20 to 40 men working around the clock.

THINGS got even worse Monday morning. The river had gone down Sunday night, and we figured we had it under control and could take a deep breath and maybe get some sleep — the first sleep for most of us in 48 hours.

“But during the night,” Wood continues, “that old river rose again. This time it broke up our barricade at the second sewer tunnel. Well, we went down the shaft leading underground from Northrop Auditorium to the main tunnel, worked our way to the sewer and built up the barricade again.

“The pumps were still going furiously. Everybody was tense, though no one got panicky. One foot higher and our whole electrical system would have conked out. That would have meant closing up the U — including University Hospitals and dormitories,” Wood recalls with a sigh.

With the river down again, the plant was back to normal operation on Tuesday, the 27th.

Wood’s private ordeal by water came on Tuesday night:

“I went from the heating plant into the tunnel after we had pumped it out to see if any damage had been done. I walked into it by myself, which was a foolish thing to do, I guess. I got up into the tunnel between shaft one, which leads up to the Women’s Gym,

and shaft two, leading up to the Music Building.

“The pipe covering had become soaked and peeled off the big steam main. The pipe was giving off steam vapor like crazy. It was like being caught inside a pressure cooker. I kept going further into the tunnel because I figured it might get cooler up toward sewer tunnel two (see diagram). My lungs got seared and I could hardly breathe.

“Then I got panicky. I didn’t know whether to keep going or turn back. I began to feel dizzy, and my first thought — luckily — was to drop to the floor of the tunnel, where the cooler air had settled. It was about 160 degrees in there.

“I guess I just kind of passed out then. For awhile I thought this was it! It was the same feeling I’d had in Burma during the war when we were being bombed and strafed.

“I managed to get up enough strength — how, I’ll never know — to crawl back to shaft one till I regained my senses. When I got to the end of the tunnel that leads into the heating plant I nearly collapsed. I had been in the tunnel for three-quarters of an hour. It seemed more like three-quarters of a lifetime!

The river hasn’t bothered us since — though it may kick up at any time. We figured we can stand pretty near any stage of the river the way we’ve got ’er set up now.”

WOOD refuses to claim credit for any heroism, saying that in this kind of emergency it is the coopera-

tion of everyone that does the job.

“The whole crew of steamfitters, plumbers, carpenters, general mechanics, and laborers who were pressed into service really came across. Mr. Middlebrook came down that Sunday and pitched in with the rest of us. He not only helped us physically — his being there gave everyone’s morale a boost.

“Other departments of the University helped us shoulder the load. Protection and Investigation brought us food down there and pot after pot of hot coffee; they made our outside contacts and brought workmen to the plant. The Purchasing department did a wonderful job of getting pumps, hose, and supplies.

“The telephone operators worked overtime as we phoned our orders for men and materials and our men called home to tell their folks they’d be delayed indefinitely.

“Everybody really rolled up their shirt sleeves for this one. That’s how we finally licked it!”

For President Morrill’s tribute to the many men who worked around the clock during the heating plant emergency see President’s Page, page 15.

Heating plant workers Joe Gawronski, Albert Anderson, Martin Larson, Arthur Lundberg, and John Crone-miller await instructions as Physical Plant’s Gordon Blesi checks damage.



1,000 words a minute . . .

Reading Course Prof Tells How Better Readers Are Made

HOW fast will you read this article?

If you're average you'll finish it in about four minutes, reading 250 words a minute. If you happen to have completed the Extension course in Efficient Reading, chances are you'll zip through it in a minute or less.

James I. Brown, associate professor of rhetoric, St. Paul campus, and Eugene Wright, instructor of rhetoric, teach 12 sections a year of the Extension reading course — by all odds the most-taught course in the division. Forty-nine U staff members have appeared on the evening reading class rolls. Aim of the course, Brown says, is "to develop flexibility in reading different types of material." Efficient Reading is now given for day students at both the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses.

The forgotten reader

"Some people feel that anyone who takes a course in reading must have something radically wrong with his reading habits," Brown says. "This isn't true at all. Our students are average and better-than-average readers. They are people who have been neglected in a school system that generally favors the slow pupil. They had no reading difficulties, so they got no special attention.

"In fact," he continues, "when I started an experimental section in 1948, there was a U Hospitals psychiatrist in the group who read 390 words a minute with 90% comprehension at the outset. Most people would have said it was silly for him to work on his reading. But after nine sessions he was reading 900 words a minute with 100% comprehension!" Brown points out that greater comprehension nearly always

accompanies an increase in speed as his students learn to read more intelligently.

A score of 1,000 words a minute on material of medium difficulty with high comprehension is quite usual for the Extension students. They have even formed an unofficial club — the "1,000 Club." There are no dues, no officers. It's purely honorary. Each member gets a card that certifies his reading record.

How does the class gain speed?

"First," says Brown, "we get a record of each student's speed and comprehension on successive reading tests. At the first meeting we try to put the group in a normal situation. 'Imagine you're home of an evening,' we tell them. 'Here's a popular magazine. Read this the same way you would ordinarily.' Thus we get their normal speed score. Multiple choice tests on the reading material indicate how well they understand what they've read."

For the remaining 15 sessions Brown and Wright supplement the popular magazine with material of increasing difficulty — articles by Walter Lippman and essays by John Stuart Mill.

They use four techniques to help Extension students overcome bad reading habits:

- a series of films put out by Harvard University. These films show a single printed page. As the camera moves over the page, one phrase flashes into focus and the others blur out. This forces students to read in phrases or word-groups rather than single words or syllable, like most of us do. It decreases eye-fixations from five to two stops per line. It also prevents *regressing* — going back over



Wright and Brown adjust their tachistoscope, a device that projects words on a screen at speeds varying from 1/10 to 1/100 of a second.

a line to pick up something that was missed.

After a while the material is projected so fast that the students are forced to stop *vocalizing*, or sounding the words in their throat or lips.

- the tachistoscope. This is a device that flashes words, numbers, or phrases on a screen at speeds ranging from 1/10 to 1/100 of a second. This teaches people to read words, phrases, and eventually whole sentences at one blow. By the end of the semester many of Brown's and Wright's students can read short six-word sentences in 1/100 of a second.

- vocabulary training. "We use the master word approach," says Brown. "There are over 14,000 English words containing prefix or root elements from 14 master words of Latin or Greek origin. Each week we study one of these parent words. As the students increase their supply of meaningful words they naturally read faster and better."

- timed-paced readings. Sometimes Brown and Wright concentrate on speed, sometimes on comprehension

continued on page 12

Geography Department Trains Specialists, Combats "Geographical Illiteracy"

"WHERE, where, *where?* is the question the geographer is always asking. He just cannot live without that question. And he gets his answers from maps. What you can't map, so to say, isn't geography."

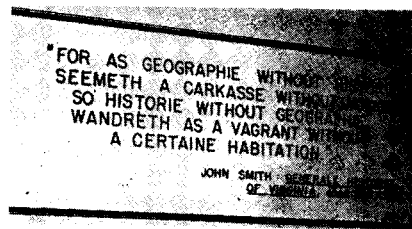
Professor Jan O. M. Broek, chairman of the Geography department, tamped his cigarette sharply on his desk and went on to speak of the deplorable understanding of geography most Americans have:

"I am a Hollander by origin," he said. "It always surprises one that in the United States geography has gotten into such a poor position. In Europe it rates the same as history — studying the relationship of people to their habitats is just as important as studying the past of peoples and cultures."

Most children here stop taking geography in the last year of grammar school, says Broek. What they learn, therefore, is simple, colorful, and exaggerated. To most American schoolchildren geography calls up visions of Eskimos outside igloos and African aborigines sitting under coconut palms.

"We tend to see other peoples as quaint or spectacular and don't get at the typical situations. And, unfortunately, there is almost no study of geography in American high schools.

As geography faculty members John Weaver, John Borchert, and David Sopher look on, Jan O. Broek, chairman, makes a point on the map of India.



Posted at the boundary line between the History and Geography department offices in Ford Hall, this quotation reminds the practitioners in both fields of their mutual dependence.

when the student is older and can better grasp the complicated relationships between land and people.

"At this University," Broek continues, "we in geography see ourselves performing two functions. The first is contributing to the general liberal arts program of SLA — making up for what the high school has failed to do. The second objective is to train specialists in our field."

The student who wants a general background in geography can take three basic courses:

- *the geography of physical resources* explains the differences in climates, land forms, soils, vegetation, and water supply all over the world, and how they are linked up together.

- *human geography* illustrates where people live and what they con-

sequently do for a livelihood. It traces population distribution and its relation to the land — from nomadic gatherers and hunters to modern manufacturing civilizations.

- *economic geography* shows where the primary sources of food, minerals, coal, and other world commodities are. "We try to relate this information to current problems," says Broek. "For instance, to think intelligently about the Iranian petroleum question one must know where the other world petroleum fields are and how this distribution of resources affects Britain, Russia, the U.S."

Political geography is another general course. "In it," Broek explains, "we look at the state as an earthbound organization — a section of land and people. The location and extent of natural resources of an area give its political organization certain characteristics. Take the USSR, for example. One wonders if the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union would be different if the government was czarist rather than communist. It seems quite probable that Russia in any case would try to protect her western border and seek outlets to the oceans," he concludes.

THESE general courses are supplemented by 14 regional courses — west and central Europe, the Far East, the United States, etc. — covering all the major land areas on the globe. These courses are designed to show the delicate balances between man and nature that give rise in each region to particular types of economy and culture.

"However," Broek remonstrates with a dramatic flourish of his pencil, "we do not believe in environmental determinism. We say simply that the environment offers to man a whole range of possibilities. It is then up to him to decide which he will use — within the framework of his society and technology.



Students who are majoring in the field take these introductory courses plus cartography—the making of maps—climatology, and various seminars. There are now about 40 undergraduate majors and 15 graduate students in geography at the U.

They will have no worries about getting jobs, Broek claims. Those with B.A.'s often find work in the government. For those with advanced degrees there are specialized field-work jobs in government agencies, teaching jobs in colleges and universities, and—a recent development—work in regional and city planning.

There are only about 25 well-established geography departments in the country, but they have grown rapidly since the armed forces training programs during World War II gave area studies a big push. Although it is small, Minnesota's department ranks among the best, Broek says with some pride. The department has expanded considerably since it started in 1923 as an offshoot of geology.

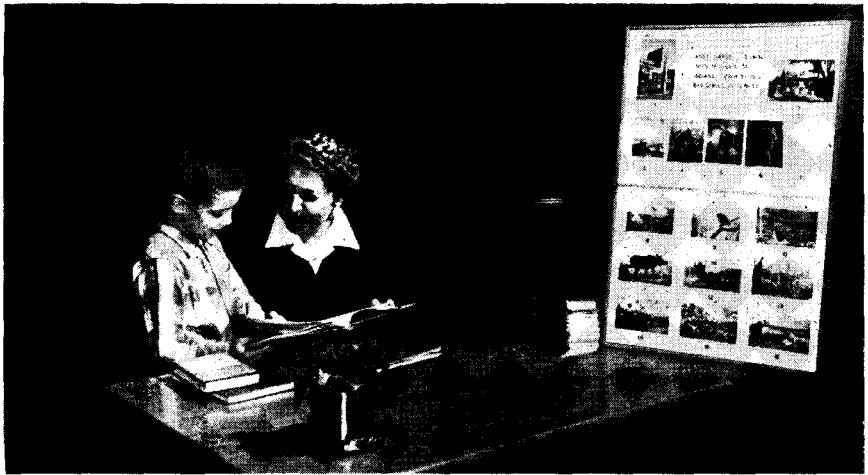
ON the faculty besides Broek, who specializes in political geography and Southeast Asia, are: John C. Weaver, whose fields are agricultural geography and the geography of Arctic areas; John R. Borchert, physical geography, especially climatology, plus the Soviet Union; and David E. Sopher, cartography, East Asia, and the Middle East. There are also two part-time instructors and five teaching assistants.

Every year since 1948, when Broek came here from the University of California, the department has invited a visiting professor to lecture for a year.

"This is an excellent idea," Broek declares, "because it brings in a fresh viewpoint and also gives a dramatic focus to the special interest of our visiting scholar."

This year's guest will be Professor W. Gordon East, University of London. A distinguished expert on Europe and historical geography, Professor East will begin teaching winter quarter.

January 1952



Relaxing toward the end of a Museum day, Mrs. Chapman looks over one of the Museum's books on natural history with Gilbert Lazan, eight years old. Gilbert comes to the Museum every day after school and helps Mrs. Chapman until time to go home with his father, I.T.'s Professor Benjamin J. Lazan.

Meet Museum's HELEN CHAPMAN

ARTIST — receptionist — saleswoman — guide — baby sitter. These are some of the duties of Mrs. Helen S. Chapman, listed in the Staff Address Book simply as *artist, Museum of Natural History*.

A dignified woman with a soft, quiet voice, Mrs. Chapman can usually be found behind the big desk in the Museum lobby. But she has found that when she has some lettering or drawing that must be done in a hurry she had better retire to her drafting room next to the desk. She has only the most involved questions brought in to her. "Not that I can answer them all," she laughs, "You would have to have universal knowledge for that."

We overheard some of the "routine" questions while talking with Mrs. Chapman: "What is a good natural history book for a teen-age boy?" "Where are the snakes?" "Where can I find the exhibit on babies and how they lay and all?" (This questioner was directed to the Zoology building.)

"It is a little easier during the fall and winter when attendance is down," says Mrs. Chapman. "We average 2,500 visitors a month now, but last May we had 8,300."

Although Mrs. Chapman has been

with the Museum just a little less than two years, she is not a new University employee. After graduating from here in zoology she was for ten years an illustrator for the Zoology department. Her drawings have appeared in *The Journal of Hematology*, *The Journal of Entomology*, and various textbooks.

When she first began illustrating, Mrs. Chapman says, she planned to study drawing, "but Dr. Nachtrieb, then the head of Zoology, discouraged me. He said he didn't want an impressionistic piece of work—just accuracy."

Mrs. Chapman did a little illustrating while raising her family, but found that four children did not leave much time for outside work. Now that she has returned to the U, she is finding her experience with children as much of an asset to her job as her scientific background. "I am convinced that more than one parent has sent his offspring here in order to have a little peace and quiet, and now and then a graduate student deposits a child with me while he goes to class. Some children really love the Museum. Once I befriended a youngster when his brother failed to meet him 'by the waterfall where the buffalo comes over the hill,' and now he is one of the regulars."



Making wild-life reproductions from poured plaster is the hobby of Donovan Lawrence, anatomical embalmer. At the U 34 years, Lawrence has always liked hunting and fishing.



Senior secretary Pearl Morgan, who types President Morrill's dictation, has been at the U 17 years.

U STAFF MEMBERS **YOU SEE**

"Minnesota Mid-Century" is the title of a current show at the U Gallery by Josephine Lutz Rollins, assistant professor of art. She painted the 40 water-color scenes of Minnesota during 1950-51 under a Rockefeller Grant for Regional Study administered by the Graduate School of the University.



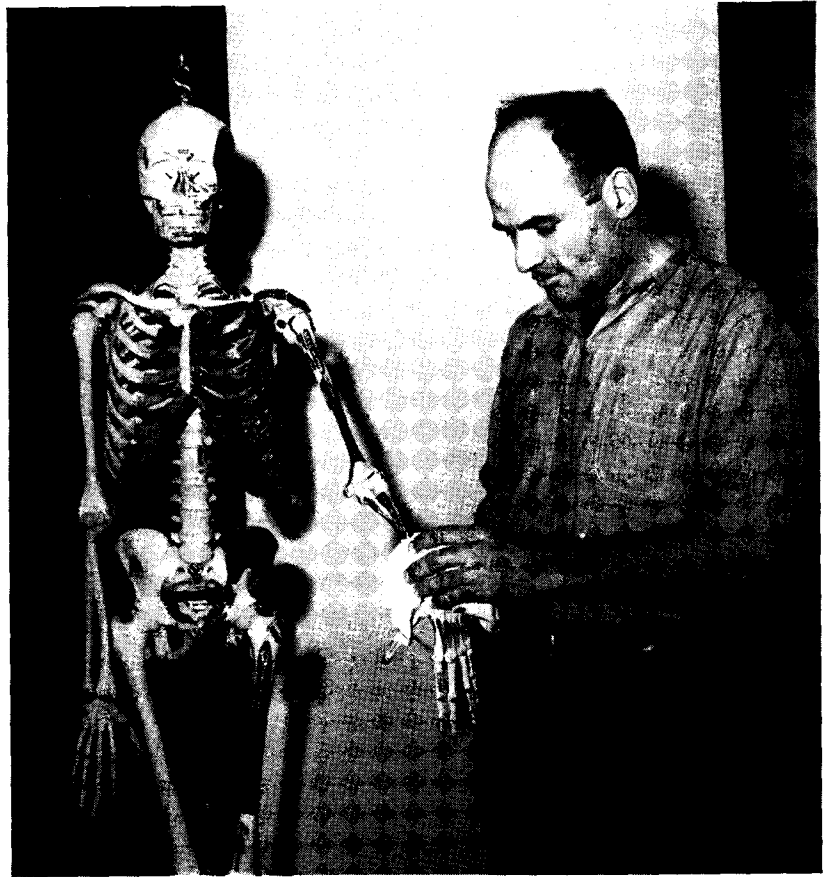
Two honors have recently come to Dr. Gaylord W. Anderson, School of Public Health director. He has been named as president of the American Public Health Association and has been appointed to the National Cancer Institute's cancer control committee.



The Minnesotan



Journalism's Fred Kildow, director of the National Scholastic Press, poses before a few of the school yearbooks the Press rates and criticizes annually.



Holding hands with the skeleton is Joe Adams, custodial worker in UMD's new science building. He calls it "boning up on physiology".

ULD KNOW

Raymond G. Price, professor of education, gives the KUOM classroom lectures on "You — the Consumer," 1:30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.



Checking out instruments is one of the duties of band office secretary Virginia Parlow. Virginia's favorite hobby, she says, is "collecting all kinds of records".

Tailor-Made Animals

*At U experiment stations
hogs, sheep, chickens, and cows
are being bred to order
for farmer and consumer*



With the aid of a visiting English livestock broker, Dr. L. M. Winters (right) takes the measurements of a Minnesota No. 1 hog, a breed that he was instrumental in developing.

STREAMLINED hogs . . . turkeys for small families . . . midget pigs . . . hybrid chickens . . . inbred Shorthorns . . . and higher producing Holsteins.

These are the dreams that are coming true for those wizards of the genes — animal geneticists working at the University's agricultural experiment stations. By scientific breeding these men are combining the best qualities of different breeds of barnyard animals into new and improved animals for the farmer and the consumer.

Pigs is pigs

Most famous of these restyled animals is the Minnesota No. 1 hog. The farmer wants a pig that has large litters and gains weight fast and cheaply. The consumer wants a hog with less fat, more lean meat and ham. The No. 1 satisfies the demands of both.

The No. 1 was developed by Dr. Laurence M. Winters, professor of animal breeding and his co-workers in 1936. The No. 1 combines the

good points of both its parents — the fertility and lean carcass of the English Tamworth sow, the high gaining power per pound of feed of the Danish Landrace hog.

The main use of this new long-bodied, short-legged, reddish hog is in the practical down-on-the-farm crossing with other breeds to produce a faster gaining hog.

Also developed at the Agricultural Experiment Station is the No. 2 hog, result of crossing a Canadian Yorkshire with two lines of inbred Poland Chinas.

In one of the strangest breeding projects at the U, Winters and Dr. Lawrence Carpenter, associate professor at the Hormel Institute at Austin, are trying to produce a midget pig. They are doing this at the request of doctors at Mayo Clinic who recognize that the pig will be a better experimental animal than the dog because — like it or not, its physiology more closely resembles that of humans!

Breeding work under Dr. Winters' direction is also being done with

sheep. They, too, bear the famous Minnesota numbers — marks of scientific breeding.

In addition, the University is maintaining several herds of Shropshire, Hampshire, and Columbia sheep. The Shropshire herd at the Northwest Agricultural Experiment Station at Crookston is said to be one of the best in the world.

Strictly for the birds

Odds are that the turkey you ate for Thanksgiving dinner was a plumper, more tender, and meatier bird than your grandfather ever had. Your turkey was the end-product of intensive breeding by state agricultural colleges, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and commercial breeders.

Today the University's turkey studies at Rosemount under direction of Hubert J. Sloan, chief of the Division of Poultry Husbandry, are aimed at a Minnesota type turkey, suited to the growing conditions in the state.

The ideal bird should have a long breastbone, wide breast and back, and well-rounded drumsticks, according to Robert N. Shoffner, associate professor of poultry husbandry.

Further along, Shoffner says, is the breeding work with chickens. Several highly inbred lines including the Minnesota Nos. 420 and 520 Leghorns and the Minnesota No. 500 New Hampshires are especially promising.

By crossing or "hybridizing" strains, U scientists hope to combine the best advantages of several lines. In one crossing experiment, for instance, Shoffner is attempting to develop a better meat chicken for

The Minnesotan

Minnesota's budding broiler industry. He is crossing a plump Cornish chicken with a White Rock, which has lighter pin feathers and so is more marketable.

Poultry husbandry maintains an experimental kitchen where eggs are tested for quality and where cooked chickens are tasted by a panel of "experts" from the division.

Till the cows come home

Much slower to develop are the beef and dairy animal breeding programs. This is because it takes much longer for cattle to mature.

Under direction of Alfred L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry, purebred Shorthorn beef animals are being inbred to develop lines that will gain weight faster in proportion to the amount of feed they consume.

Inbreeding lines now makes up the principal work in dairy breeding, according to Marshall Hervey, associate professor of dairy husbandry. There are about 125 Holsteins at Rosemount and an inbred Guernsey line is being developed at Grand Rapids. As in hogs, poultry, and beef cattle, Minnesota is cooperating with other states in this dairy project.

"Specifically," Hervey says, "we are trying to develop high production and faster milking in these lines."

Twin calves, like this pair shown with Alfred L. Harvey and Marshall Hervey, are used in breeding experiments.

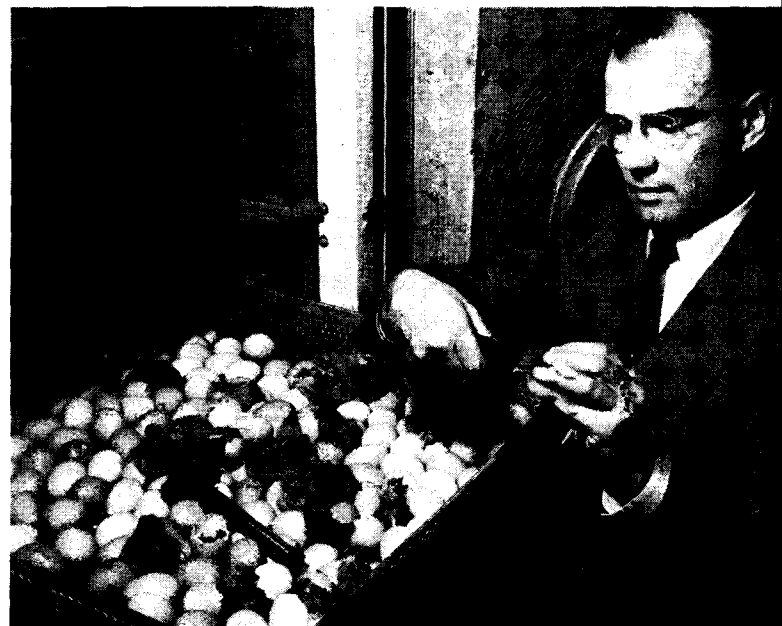


University-Bred Animals — THEIR BIRTHPLACES AND HOMES

In animal breeding work, different experiments are usually given a home at one of the many University experiment stations around the state. Listed here are the birthplaces or homes of some of the most famous of the Minnesota developments.

Minn. No. 1 Hog	Grand Rapids
Minn. No. 2 Hog	Crookston, Duluth
Line A Poland China Hog	Morris
Line C Poland China Hog	Rosemount
Minn. No. 100 Sheep	Grand Rapids
Minn. No. 102 Sheep	Waseca
Minn. No. 103 Sheep	Rosemount
Improved Turkeys	Rosemount
Hybrid Chicks	University Farm, Crookston
Minn. No. 420 Leghorn	University Farm
Minn. No. 520 Leghorn	University Farm
Minnesota No. 500 New Hampshire	University Farm
Inbred Shorthorns	University Farm, Morris, Crookston
(Red Sindi-Jersey) Shorthorn crosses	Waseca
Inbred Holstein Dairy Cattle	Rosemount
Midget pig	Hormel Institute, Austin
Ormsby Sensation 45th Holsteins	Rosemount
Burke Line Holsteins	Rosemount
Femco De Luxe Holsteins	Morris
Moccasin Donalba Guernseys	Grand Rapids

Robert N. Shoffner bands the wings of one of a batch of experimental inbred New Hampshires, just out of the egg.



continued from page 5

sion. But most of the time they emphasize a proper balance of both.

Improving your reading speed

Here are Brown's suggestions:

First, spot your reading faults. Do you backtrack over the lines you have read? Do you sound the words mentally or audibly as you read? Do you pause slightly after each word — or do you read in phrases?

Second, try to read faster than comfortable. This really helps if you keep at it. Brown claims. He ought to know, because it worked for him. About 13 years ago he was trying to get a concentrated background in education for a Ph.D., after taking his M.A. in English. He brought his reading speed up to 1,000 words a minute at 90% comprehension, and so was able to read a lot of material in a fairly short time.

Then he got interested in the whole process and has been teaching it to others ever since. He now has a book in the offing — *Readings for Communication: For Efficient Reading*.

The rest of the picture

Lest anyone think this is just another instance of the characteristic modern fetish for speed, Brown quickly counters, "We are not interested in speedy reading in itself. There is some material — a poem by Keats, or a research report — you wouldn't want to read fast. The essential thing is to develop flexibility.

"The 'one-rate reader' reads everything from the daily newspaper to a philosophical tome at the same rate. That's like driving at the same speed on a congested one-way street and on a four-lane speedway. Being able to adapt your reading speed to the level of your material — that's what is most important," he says.

Brown also maintains that his Extension course is only part of the picture. "I originally thought of it as 'Reading for Business,'" he says. "I fully intended to supplement it with a course in 'Reading for Pleasure.' But," he adds a little wistfully, "the thing snowballed, and I never did get around to teaching that other half!"

Dean Wesley Peik Is Dead at 65



DEAN Wesley E. Peik of the College of Education died on December 6, 1951, at the age of 65. He joined the University faculty in 1924 and was named to the deanship in 1938. Known as the father of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, he spearheaded the development of the nation-wide accreditation program.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams paying tribute to his memory have poured in from all over the nation to his home and to the College of Education offices.

Dean Peik's friends at the University honored him in a memorial service in the Museum of Natural History Auditorium, December 12. Dr. Howard J. Conn of the Plymouth Church led the service. He spoke of Dean Peik as a true exemplar of the wise man and quoted President Morrill's tribute to the late dean:

"Dean Peik served nobly the University and the people of our state. His distinguished career carried forward the high tradition of Minnesota leadership in professional education established by President Lotus D. Coffman and Dean Melvin Haggerty. Dean Peik lived the meaning of the word devotion — devotion to the University, to the school children of this land and their teachers, devotion to his family, his students and co-workers and his friends.

"We remember his unfailing kindness, the contagion of his good will and good faith, our gratitude for the gift of his friendship.

"We see now, in new perspective, his constructive influence in upgrading the ideals and standards of teacher-training and school administration in our state and in the nation. The school people of Minnesota knew well his interest in their problems and they turned to him often for encouragement and assistance as indeed all of us, his colleagues, have done.

"We are deeply saddened. The University suffers tragic loss in his passing."



▲ Staff members let down their hair and rolled up their trousers in a skit about the mythical school days of notable University oldtimers at the business offices' Xmas party December 18 in the Union. The youth who's reciting is Wilbur F. Jensen, personnel, playing J. C. Poucher.

U Celebrates Holiday Season With Poems, Proms, and Parties

Though a little late, our New Year's greeting
Is something that can bear repeating,
So we say "Happy New Year" (albeit delayed)
To Dimitri Tselos and Henry Wade,
To Florence Wellnitz and Hubert Serr,
Nina E. Draxten and W. N. Herr,
To President Morrill and his two veeps,
To Stanley Hooper out herding his sheeps.
We're sending our wish for a new year that's cheery
To Homer Mantis and Richard Beery,
To the Christensens — Asher, and Jonas, and Clyde,
To Scotty MacDonald and Dotty McBride.
To the hosts of Nelsons, Larsons, and Hansons,
Petersons, Johnsons, Jensens, and Jansens
Who work at the U — we shout a loud "Skoll!"
A happy new year from the Mall to the Knoll."
Wassail to Garvey and Harvey and Mees,
To Planck and Le Blanc and to Alfred Cheese.
To Vera O. Sperrick,
And Saul N. Wernick;
To Eugene Koepf,
And Henry Lepp;
To Morgan Blum,
And Herbert Croom;
To Emilio Lefort, a bright mañana,
Likewise to you, Lawanna Hanna.
We wish we could reach you all in person
To send this greeting we've been rehearsin'
For everybody who works at the U:
Here's to a happier '52.

—The Minnesotan

January 1952

13

▼ Faculty Dancing Club officers and their wives "sit one out" at the club's annual Christmas dinner-dance in the Union. L. to r., Paul Boyer, agricultural biochemistry, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Sidney Larson; Sidney Larson, electrical engineering, president; and Mrs. Paul Boyer. With 135 member couples the club holds one formal dance every month and is more than 50 years old.



▼ Highlight of the annual School of Dentistry Christmas party, December 13, in the Dental clinic, was the 40-voice Dental School Chorus led by Dr. James R. Jensen.



U Law Faculty Members Attend Denver Meeting

Dean Maynard E. Pirsig, head of the Law School, and eight of his faculty members attended the Association of American Law Schools meeting in Denver December 28-30.

Professors Edward S. Bade, Kenneth C. Davis, William B. Lockhart, David W. Louisell, Robert C. McClure, Stefan A. Riesenfeld, Monrad G. Paulsen, and Joseph F. Rarick accompanied Pirsig.

In a round-table discussion, Pirsig reviewed the University's experience with its four-year program of law study during the past 20 years. Rarick reported on development of standards of professional responsibility in law schools.

Riesenfeld spoke at a meeting on collective bargaining and another on social security. The sessions were aimed at familiarizing American legal experts with the principal problems of industrial democracy in Western Europe.

Bade talked on revision of standards for law school libraries.

Extension Division Ends, Successful Lecture Series

About 175 people registered for the Extension division's lecture series on "Literature and Society," concluded last month. The six-lecture course dealt with the work of six American authors and featured as speakers the following University faculty members:

Leo Marx, assistant professor of English, who spoke on Walt Whitman; Henry Nash Smith, professor of English, on Mark Twain; Louis O. Coxe, assistant professor of English, on Edwin Arlington Robinson; Allen Tate, professor of English, on Hart Crane; Bernard Bowron, associate professor of English, on John Steinbeck; Ralph G. Ross, professor of humanities, on T. S. Eliot.

According to Huntington Miller, assistant dean of the General Extension division, this course drew larger audiences than any lecture series the division has held.

READY ANSWERS

about the University

Who works at the University?

During the fiscal year that ran from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951, there was an average of 9,214 employees on the U payrolls, including part-time and student help. The figures below, correct as of June 30, 1951, show not the total number of employees in each major class but their *equivalent in full-time personnel*. Thus two half-time teaching assistants are counted as one full-time assistant.

	Number*
Academic Staff, 1950-1951	
Administration, Deans and Directors	23
Professors	365
Associate Professors	269
Assistant Professors	509
Instructors	811
Assistants	403
Agricultural Extension Assistants	184
Medical Fellows	400
Miscellaneous Classes	93
Total Academic	3,057
Civil Service Staff, 1950-51	
Clerical, Administrative, and Fiscal	1,268
Medical, Dental, and Hospital	471
Scientific	394
Engineering and Mechanical	310
Custodial and Food Service	893
Farm and Forest	119
Educational and Recreational	198
Student Personnel Service	53
Total Civil Service	3,706
Total University Employees	6,763
Employee Salaries	
Total Academic Salaries	\$12,246,649.92
Total Civil Service Salaries	10,156,830.45
Total University Salaries	\$22,403,480.37
* <i>Equivalent full-time staff members</i>	

Allen to Head Conference

Harold B. Allen, assistant professor of English and director of the University's communications program, has been elected chairman of the Conference on College Composition and Communication at its annual business meeting in Cincinnati.

The conference an affiliate of the National Council of Teachers of English, is composed of college teachers specially interested in freshman English.

Turnbull Study Published

"Labor-Management Relations on the Mississippi Waterway System," a report by John G. Turnbull, associate professor of economics and industrial relations, was published last month by the University of Minnesota Press.

Twelfth in the industrial relations series published for the U's Industrial Relations Center, this bulletin surveys effects of government operation on labor-management relations.

The President's Page

A Tribute to the University's Minute-Men

ON pages three and four of this issue there is an account of the battle waged by personnel of the Physical Plant department to prevent the breakdown of the central heating system, thus averting an emergency which would have paralyzed the entire campus. Few of us realized how critical the situation was, and with what sacrificial and resourceful service the crisis was met successfully.

At the request of Vice President William T. Middlebrook, Mr. Roy V. Lund, supervising engineer of the Physical Plant department, has submitted the names of those who served on the volunteer crew during the crisis. In an accompanying letter Mr. Lund stated: "These people responded in a very fine manner and I am extremely proud of every one of them . . . It is during emergencies of this type that the true worth of an organization is revealed."

In his reply Mr. Middlebrook praised the loyalty and unselfish devotion of Mr. Lund's colleagues, saying, "My congratulations to you and your staff who responded way beyond the call of duty."

Let me add my own sincere expression of gratitude; and it seems to me appropriate to devote the remainder of this page to listing the names of the members of the emergency crew, so that their contributions may be recognized by the entire University.

From the Shops Personnel

Carl Evenson	Richard E. Behm
Henry Butche	Ray Duemke
Oscar Hanson	Ray Morency
Iver Setterstrom	Leslie Smith
Earl Beck	Laurence Fosmoe
Fred Conrad	John Walezak
Clifford Nyhus	Gilbert Grandmont
Harold Brovold	John Meski
O. R. Noren	Clair Kuss
Sibert Peterson	Roy Fetteg
Dennis Wolters	Gary Grobe
Einar Aasen	Robert Bjerken
Eugene Hornby	Henry Zeug
William Conrad	Charles Rosenker
William Sims	Emmett Mullrenan
Edward Benson	Rudy Tieva
Louis Lee	John Wamsley
Adolph Green	Blain Funkhauser
Leo Kalscheuer	Ruben Rudeen
Make Qualle	Kenneth Swanson
Beryl Stevens	Mike Skrypez
Roy Hempel	Louis Larson
George Theros	Hans Larsen
Carl Gillund	Robert McLellan
Walter Kirstuck	Nick Zeller
Waino Koski	Kenneth Purcell

William Pajak

From Custodial Personnel

Max Pomerleau

From the Office Personnel

Leslie L. Wood	Eugene A. Kogl
Harry L. Wilson	Jerome L. Tauer
Wallace V. Blomquist	Harry Bye—Purch. Dept.
Gordon Blesi	Ray Hutchins

From the Heating Plant Personnel

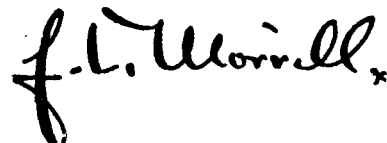
Harry E. Orr	Arthur Lundberg
Clarence Miskan	Lorens Erickson
Marton Willmus	Joe Gawronski
Clarence Meyers	John Brodie
Albert Anderson	Sverre Gulbranson
Arthur B. Hanson	John O'Neil
Edward Wilkoski	John Cronemiller
Edward VanHeel	Orin Lownsbury
Mirrell Stodghill	Arne Solend

Raymond Hanson

(Crane Operator from St. Paul Campus)

Telephone Operators

All the day and night operators on duty during the days of the flood, especially Mrs. Nanie Amundsen, who was on duty during the first hours of the emergency.



JANUARY 15 TO FEBRUARY 15, 1952

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Series

Jan. 18—Rudolph Serkin, pianist.
 Jan. 25—Kirsten Flagstad, dramatic soprano.
 Feb. 8—Isaac Stern, violinist.
 (*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 P. M. Single tickets from \$1.80 to \$4.20. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.) †

Young People's Concerts

Jan. 17—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 P. M.
 Feb. 5, 7—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 P. M.
 (Admission arranged through local schools.)

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

Jan. 15—Victoria de los Angeles, soprano.
 Feb. 14—Richard Tucker, tenor.
 (*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 P. M. Single tickets from \$1.25 to \$3.00. Sales begin the Monday before the week of the concert at the Artists Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.) †

SPECIAL CONCERTS

Jan. 22—Virgil Fox, organist.
 (*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 P. M. No admission charge.)
 Feb. 1, 2, and 3—Metropolitan Opera. The Howard Dietz-Garson Kanin new English version of *Die Fledermaus*, operetta by Johann Strauss.
 (*Northrop Auditorium*, Feb. 1 and 2, 8:30 P. M.; Feb. 3 2:30 P. M. Tickets from \$1.50 to \$4.00. Mail orders accepted beginning Jan. 7. Sales open Jan. 21 at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop.) †
 Feb. 9—Parade of Quartets. (Heart Hospital Research Equipment Benefit Performance.)
 (*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:15 P. M. Tickets from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Mail orders open now. Sales open the week before the concert at the Artist Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.) †

CONVOCATIONS

Jan. 17—Julie Andre, "Songs South of the Border." (Main Ballroom, Coffman Memorial Union.)
 Jan. 24—Charles Laughton, distinguished actor.
 Jan. 31—"Student Government on the Spot," an informal discussion by student leaders. (Main Ballroom, Coffman Memorial Union.)
 Feb. 7—Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra in Rehearsal.
 Feb. 14—Greek Week Song Fest Finals.
 (*Northrop Auditorium*, except where noted, at 11:30 A. M. Open to the public without charge.)

NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE SERIES

Jan. 13—"East and West through North," Dr. John C. Weaver, professor of geography.
 Jan. 20—"Fossil Hunting for Mammals and Man," Dr. Herbert Wright, Jr., associate professor of geology.
 Jan. 27—"Superior's North Shore in Winter," Donald K. Lewis, audio-visual adviser, Minnesota Museum of Natural History.
 Feb. 3—"A Geologist's View of Minnesota Landscapes," Dr. George M. Schwartz, professor of geology and mineralogy and director, Minnesota Geological Survey.
 Feb. 10—"Minnesota's Big Bog," Dr. W. J. Breckenridge, director, Minnesota Museum of Natural History.
 (*Museum of Natural History Auditorium*, 3:00 P. M. Sundays. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

Feb.—*The Zoology of Tapeworms*. R. A. Wardle and J. A. McLeod. \$12.50. (Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered from the University Press through your local bookstore.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building, in Minneapolis.

SPECIAL LECTURES

Jan. 17—Dr. Gordon F. Ekholm, "Parallels between Old World and New World Cultures."
 (*Museum of Natural History Auditorium*, 8:15 P. M. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Jan. 16—"Kind Hearts and Coronets," British.
 Jan. 23—"Our Daily Bread," German.
 Jan. 30—"Tony Draws a Horse," British.
 Feb. 6—"Paisan," American-Italian.
 Feb. 13—"Facts of Love," British.
 (*Northrop Auditorium*, 3:30, 5:40, and 8:00 P. M. All foreign language films have English subtitles. General admission at Lobby Ticket Office, \$.60. Tickets for staff members at \$.48 available in the basement of Wesbrook Hall and the Campus Club.) †

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Jan. 18, 19, 21-27—"Billy Budd," by Louis O. Coxe and Robert Chapman.
 Feb. 8, 9, 11-17—"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill.
 (*Scott Hall Auditorium*, 8:30 P. M. except Jan. 27 and Feb. 17 performances, 4:00 P. M. Tickets, \$1.20. Sales begin the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.) †

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

To Jan. 21—Minnesota Mid-Century. Minnesota scenes and subjects by Jo Lutz Rollins, assistant professor of art at the University.
 To Feb. 4—American Folk Art. A collection of early American oil paintings, wash drawings, embroideries, woodcarvings, and metal work.
 Jan. 28-Mar. 7—Space in Painting. Paintings from many periods and cultures, selected to illustrate changing concepts of space in art.
 Feb. 4-Feb. 22—Children's Music and Art. Paintings done by children from local schools while listening to music.
 (*The University Gallery*, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

Aging Successfully . . . Talks and interviews on the medical, psychological, and sociological aspects of gerontology. Thursdays at 1:30 P. M.
Pride and Prejudice . . . A BBC production of Jane Austen's novel in 12 half-hour programs. Fridays at 4:00 P. M.
 Classroom Lecture . . . Dr. Raymond C. Price, professor of education, talks on "You, the Consumer." Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 1:30 P. M.
 (*KUOM*, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Basketball Games at Home

Jan. 14—Michigan.
 Jan. 26—Northwestern.
 Feb. 4—Ohio State.
 (*Williams Arena*, 8:00 P. M. Athletic privilege cards for staff members at reduced rate of \$6.50 are available. Single tickets at \$1.75 go on sale the Monday before each game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 108 Cooke Hall.) †

Hockey Games at Home

Jan. 18, 19—Michigan.
 Feb. 1, 2—University of Denver.
 Feb. 8, 9—Michigan State.
 (*Williams Arena*, 8:30 P. M. Single tickets at \$1.25 go on sale the Monday before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 108 Cooke Hall. General admissions the night of the game only, \$1.00.)

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME V

February 1952

NUMBER 5

The U Serves YOU—



Seated at the auto-typist, Nobuko Ohno, senior clerk-typist in admissions and records, checks a roll that was perforated by the machine on her right.

Auto-typist Service

UP in Room 223, Administration building, Minneapolis campus, two electric typewriters go clacking efficiently along even though no one hits the keys. These auto-typists are used by University departments and individuals who want to send many copies of the same letter and have them appear to be individually typed.

The auto-typist works something like the old-fashioned player-piano. A perforating machine makes small holes in a paper roll when typewriter-like keys are hit. Allowances for margins, paragraphs, etc., are cut into the roll. When the roll is transferred to the automatic typist the electric typewriter "plays it back" at some 110 words a minute with no errors!

While most calls are for several hundred copies of a letter, thousands of letters can be typed from one roll. The advantage over other methods of reproduction like mimeograph, ditto, and multilith is that each letter looks as though it had been typed specially. Indeed it *has*, but faster than most stenographers can go.

The auto-typist allows for variations in letters, too. Through selector keys, a paragraph can be omitted where it is not pertinent, or a section can be added. Addresses and dates can be typed in by hand. And, of course, the letters are always hand-signed.

While this service is designed primarily for official University correspondence it *may* be used — provided enough advance notice is given — by individuals on the staff or students. Several graduate students, for example, have used the auto-typist for letters in research projects.

At present the fees are 15 cents a line for having a roll perforated and \$1.00 an hour for the labor in running off the letters. This last charge is waived if the department or individual requesting the service runs the auto-typist himself.

The use of the auto-typists is scheduled by the Service Bureau of Admissions and Records, 234 Administration building, extension 6658.

In this issue . . .

A LOW COST MEDICAL SURGICAL PLAN is now available to all University staff members. The Minnesotan is happy to carry the first announcement of the plan. Page 4 gives you details about services, costs, and how you and your family can get Blue Shield coverage at reduced group rates.

ALASKA IS A LAND of high mountains, high prices, breathtaking scenery, and latter-day pioneers. C. E. Lund of the engineering experiment station tells about his experiences planning low-cost housing for Alaskans, with pictures, page 6.

600 DOZEN PAIRS OF WHITE SOCKS A YEAR — that's just one item on the inventory of the athletic equipment room in the basement of Cooke Hall. You'll meet Cliff Snyder, who keeps U athletes well-equipped on page 11.

HOMEMAKERS ALL OVER THE STATE who have never sat in University classrooms are reached by the University's home economics specialists. They keep hundreds of women posted on best food buys, University findings in nutrition, clothing, home management. Page 12.

On the cover . . .

The U library, which occupies the snowy February cover, is also the focus of a story on page 6 telling how University scholars will benefit from the library's membership in the newly opened Midwest Inter-Library Center in Chicago.

THE MINNESOTAN

Volume V No. 5

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

The Minnesotan

University of Minnesota Week

To Be Celebrated February 24-March 1

THE fifth annual University of Minnesota Week will be observed this year from February 24 through March 1, by official proclamation of Governor C. Elmer Anderson. It marks the 101st anniversary of the signing of the University charter.

"The University Serves the State" is the theme of the week's activities, sponsored jointly by the University Alumni Association and the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Speakers from the University will address meetings of alumni groups and civic organizations throughout the state, emphasizing the many areas of cooperation between state and University.

Exhibits prepared by various departments at the U will dramatize the University's contributions in agriculture, physical science research, nursing, book publishing etc. These displays will be exhibited in local store windows throughout the week.

HIGHLIGHT of the week here at the University will be the annual Charter Day convocation, February 28 at 11:30. This year the ceremony will depart from tradition by offering to students, staff members, and guests a pageant of the University's found-

ing and early years called "University Cavalcade."

Professor E. W. Ziebarth, Speech department, will recount some of the University's "official" history, while a second narrator introduces the more anecdotal sidelights on the University's past. Members of the University Theatre, Symphony, and Chorus will share in the program, for which all fourth hour classes are being dismissed.

Several distinguished alumni will receive Outstanding Achievement Awards and two of the University's leading benefactors will be given Special Regents' Citations at this All-University Birthday Convocation.

Governor Anderson and members of the Legislature will be guests at the convocation and at a luncheon that will follow the Northrop Auditorium program.

THE Governor's University of Minnesota Week statement reads as follows:

One-hundred-and-one years ago, in February, the University of Minnesota was chartered by the Territorial Legislature. Each year, the University commemorates its founding through the observance of Charter

Day which will be celebrated this year on the twenty-eighth day of this month.

In connection with the Charter Day celebration it has become traditional for the Junior Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with the Minnesota Alumni Association, to sponsor a statewide University of Minnesota Week. The events which take place during University of Minnesota Week have a two-fold objective:

First: To center the attention of our citizens on the benefits and services so liberally provided by their State University.

Second: To permit the University to gratefully acknowledge the loyalty played toward the University, through and generosity which succeeding generations of Minnesotans have displayed toward the University, through their elected representatives and through their personal benefactions.

I sincerely hope that the people in all communities of our state will join in the events of University of Minnesota Week — February 24-March 1 — and rededicate themselves to the support of their University, which, by virtue of their faith and in response to their needs, has come to be one of the great Universities of the world.

Part of last year's University Week observance, the School of Forestry's exhibit and that of the School

of Nursing were displayed in downtown store windows. Similar displays from the U are planned this year.



*You and your family can now have
Blue Shield's low cost health care . . .*

University Offers Medical-Surgical Plan to Staff

ALL University staff members and families can now, for the first time, subscribe to the Blue Shield medical-surgical plan on a group basis, Ray F. Archer, director of insurance and retirement, announced this week. This offer is open to academic and civil service personnel employed on 50% time or more on any University campus.

"We have been working for this a long time," said Archer, "and we think this is a fine opportunity for the staff."

Here are answers to some of your questions about the plan.

What is Blue Shield?

A non-profit medical-surgical plan which pays set allowances for medical services. It should not be confused with Blue Cross, a hospitalization plan, or with the U's own Group Hospitalization Service.

Blue Shield is sponsored by over 2,700 doctors in Minnesota, who agree to report charges to Blue Shield and receive the allowance directly from them. However, you are not limited to member doctors. Blue Shield covers any state in the union and even extends outside the U.S.

You merely present your identification card to your doctor when you or your family need medical, surgical, or maternity care.

Who is eligible?

Anyone employed by the University on 50% time or more. You can join 1) as an individual, or, 2) as a family, which includes spouse and unmarried dependent children under 19 years.

If you are now a member of Blue Shield you can transfer your contract to the University and take advantage of the lower group rates. If you leave the University you may continue on a non-group basis.

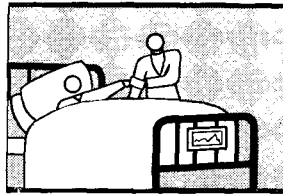
How much does it cost?

Annual premium for individual, \$13.20; for families, \$33.00. (The contracts on a non-group basis cost \$18.00 and \$36.00) Payments are made "painlessly" by small deductions from every pay check.

How do I join?

A solicitor will call on all eligible staff members within two weeks. The U will become a part of Blue Shield as soon as 60% of those eligible have joined, and coverage will begin on the sixteenth of April.

What service does Blue Shield offer?

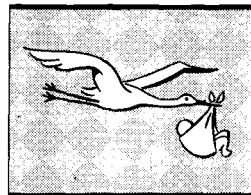


Medical

Payments apply to the cost of doctor's care while you are in the hospital. They do not cover office or home visits. Allowance for the first day is \$5.00; for additional days (up to 21), \$3.00.

Accidents

Allowances cover the surgical care of injuries, such as setting fractures, taping sprains, care of wounds and burns, and needed x-rays. It is not necessary to be hospitalized to receive this care.



Maternity

Allowances provide for delivery and routine care for mother and child. Allowance for normal delivery is \$50.00; for Caesarean section, \$100.00. Contract must have been in effect ten months.

Surgery

Allowances apply to the cost of operations and surgical procedures. Contract must have been in effect for ten months to provide treatment for conditions known to exist at the time of application.



Examples of allowances for surgical procedures:	
appendectomy	\$100.00
removal of tonsils and adenoids	
under 13	\$ 30.00
over 13	\$ 35.00
gall bladder removal	\$150.00
vertebra fracture	\$100.00
wrist fracture	\$ 35.00



Vice President William T. Middlebrook (right) cuts the tape and officially opens the Midwest Inter-Library Center in Chicago. Flanking him are Edward Stanford, acting U librarian, and Dean Theodore Blegen of the Graduate School.

University Will Gain from Membership in Midwest Inter-Library Center

"SCHOLARS of the midwest, unite!" might well be the rallying cry of the new Midwest Inter-Library Center, which opened its gleaming new headquarters in Chicago last October.

The Center's dual purpose is to provide more extensive research materials and to eliminate needless duplication by more efficient use of present university library resources in the midwest.

The University of Minnesota has been actively involved in MILC from the outset. The germ of the idea of a central pool of regional research facilities grew out of the collaboration of Errett W. McDiarmid, formerly University librarian and now dean of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, and Ralph E. Ellsworth, librarian of the State University of Iowa.

Along with most of the other Big Ten schools, the University library was a founding member of the Midwest Inter-Library Corporation,

which directs the financial activities of the Center. As added evidence of Minnesota's active support, William T. Middlebrook, vice president, business administration, is currently chairman of the board of the corporation, and Edward B. Stanford, acting University librarian, is on the Center's advisory board.

"The Center is housed in a fine modern building just off the University of Chicago campus," says Stanford. "The construction of the specially designed building was financed by grants from the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations. One feature of the building is its built-to-order circular book stacks, which allow three times the storage of conventional stacks.

"Member libraries contribute proportionately to the Center's operating funds. All the Universities that support the Center will be connected with it by teletype so they can request books and get them within 48 hours," Stanford continues.

THE Center is a central storage place for the specialized, less-used material which member libraries deposit there — foreign dissertations, back files of college catalogues, old textbooks that have been supplanted by later editions. In this way the Center frees vital storage space for its members and at the same time builds up complete files in place of many duplicated, fragmentary files scattered throughout the region.

Stanford adds this qualification. "We are being *very careful*, naturally, about what we send to MILC. In the case of state documents for example, we will send only those that are rarely used. Such choice items, as —" Mr. Stanford smiles wryly, "'The Annual Report of the Florida State Racing Commission,' or 'The Publications of the South Carolina Inspector of Guano.' This will save acres of space in our library. And the MILC will try to collect the most complete set of these less-used

continued on page 13

Planning Low-cost Housing



C. E. Lund and Merle Erickson check blueprints for a model low-cost, low-temperature house designed for the rigors of Alaskan weather conditions.

"I WENT up to Alaska armed with all the conventional myths about it," says C. E. Lund, professor and assistant director of the engineering experiment station. "I expected to find a frontier country, peopled largely by Eskimos.

"I got quite a jolt when I found that the big cities were much like American small towns. Fairbanks is quite far north and rather like the frontier—log cabins sit just one block off the main street. But Anchorage with its 10,000 population is like a town the same size in Minnesota. And of the 130,000 people in the territory only one-fifth are Eskimos and native Indians."

Lund was amazed, too, at the amount of air traffic in Alaska. In Anchorage, he says, there is one plane for nearly every 11 people. Merrill Field in Anchorage does a bigger yearly operation than New York's Idlewild and LaGuardia combined. "Alaskans depend on planes almost entirely for transportation. They even hitch skis onto them for winter travel!" he says.

Housing is a headache

Lund's Alaska visit was no pleasure trip. He and Merle Erickson, research

fellow in the engineering experiment station, went in cooperation with the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., to prepare a layman's manual for people who want to build their own low-cost homes in the more populated regions of Alaska. Lund and Erickson were logical candidates for the Alaska project because of their work in the University's engineering experiment station on insulation, vapor transmission, and weatherstripping problems for housing under low temperature conditions.

The housing situation in Alaska is woefully inadequate, Lund says. Soldiers who came to the territory during the war have returned with their families to pioneer. This growth has been accelerated by a huge military building program.

"The Alaska housing authority has a yearly budget of \$10,000,000—much less than the University's budget," Lund points out. "You can't do much housing with *that!*"

Here's what the housing picture is like:

Many transit civilians in Alaska are living in jerry-built huts and paying excessive rentals.

A tarpaper shack without plumbing may rent for \$85 a month.

Some Alaskans rent rooms only to families, charging up to \$135 a month for the rooms and asking an additional \$25 a week for the care of each child when both parents work.

From high cost to permafrost

In drawing up plans for low-cost, low-temperature housing Lund and Erickson had to face some special problems:

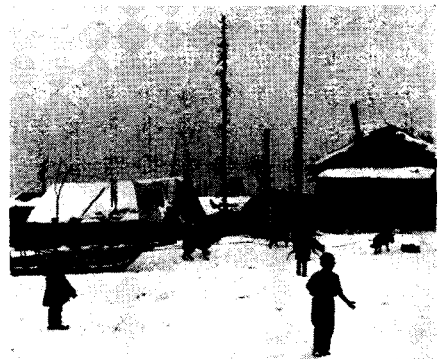
- Material costs are very high because goods must be imported by ship from the United States. Alaska hasn't yet sufficiently developed her lumber industry to take care of her housing needs.

- Labor costs are prohibitive, often accounting for 65% of the total cost of building a house. Carpenters get up to \$210 a week, Lund says.

- Water and sewage facilities are undeveloped. There are public utilities in big cities like Anchorage, Juneau, and Fairbanks, but not in the outlying areas where householders have to provide their own.

- In certain sections permafrost (permanently frozen ground) adds

From C. E. Lund's



The Minnesotan

for the Alaskans . . .

to the problem of securing permanent foundations and installing water and sewage disposal. This is an important problem in Fairbanks, only 80 miles south of the Arctic circle.

Lund and Erickson took all these variables into account, and after talking with architects, contractors, city officials, the territorial health department, and local housing authorities, they had a pretty good idea of what was needed.

*Typical of south-east Alaska, this scene taken near Juneau shows seacoast houses built on pilings.**



They returned to the University in the middle of September after seven weeks in the territory. Their manual should be ready by next June. It will start from scratch, beginning with advice on location.

Building from the ground up

The booklet, which will be printed and distributed by the HHFA, will contain plans for approved, economical two-three bedroom homes with conventional materials costing about \$5,000. Other plans will include a one-room house with kitchenette and bath to which extra rooms can be added as needed.

"We hope to give the information so simply and completely from the basement on up that anyone who's really determined and can use a hammer and saw can build his own home."

Asked if he foresees a market for the manual in the U.S., Lund smiles equivocally and says, "Why not? Weather conditions in Minneapolis are similar to those in Anchorage."

Although he won't guess how many houses Alaskans will build, Lund is confident they will be good builders, because they have the energy of pioneers.

Rugged -- for a reason

The pioneering spirit is one of the most striking things about Alaska, Lund thinks. "It's like the days when we were building up our own West. The people are extremely hospitable and friendly — and rugged. You've got to be, to take all the inconveniences."

Lund speaks from experience. When he first came to the territory in the beginning of August he thought it was "the grandest place in the

world" and wanted to settle there for life.

But seven weeks changed his mind. By that time he had seen the bleaker aspects of life in the Territory — the execrable housing conditions and an inflation that makes prices in the United States look downright normal.

"Breakfast runs you \$1.00 to \$1.50 — even in a beanery. Dinners begin at \$3.50, and a good steak costs about \$7.50. Milk is 55 cents a quart, eggs about \$1.00 a dozen, and fresh vegetables — which have to be flown in from Seattle — are sky high in price.

Nevertheless, Lund can still make the traditional quip about Alaska's being a fine place to visit:

"The scenery is really wild and breathtaking — full of mountains, glaciers, and virgin timber. About the best vacation trip I can think of is a boat ride from Seattle to Ketchikan, Juneau, and Skagaway, then west to Anchorage and north by Alaska's only railroad to Fairbanks.

Where is Alaska heading?

"That," smiles Lund, "is the 64-dollar question. Alaska is a very rich land which offers great possibilities if it's rightly developed. It has valuable mineral resources and its pulp and lumber industry when it really gets going could provide wood and paper for the U.S. as well as Alaska," Lund continues.

"The natural resources of the territory coupled with the pioneering energy of the settlers gives Alaskans a tremendous faith in its future. And if it develops its native industry and tackles the demons of poor housing and high prices it may well justify that faith."

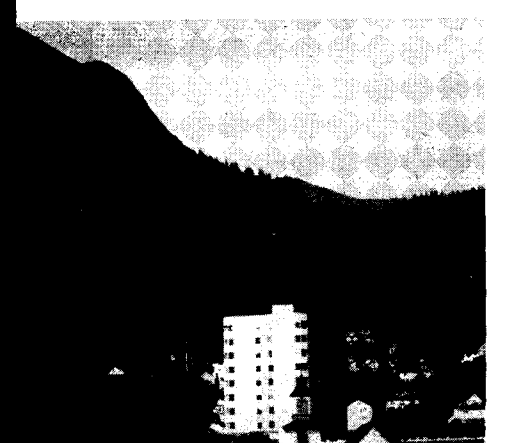
Alaskan Scrapbook . . .

*(Left) In Juneau a native Indian boy stands near a shack. This housing is not typical; it represents the worst conditions in Alaskan housing.**

*(Below, left) This is Noorvik, a typical Eskimo village, in winter. Note the dog sled, the parka worn by boy at left.**

*(Below) Alaska builds for herself. This 14-story apartment house, built by the territorial housing authority, looms over the flat wood houses of Anchorage toward the Chugach mountain range.**

** Pictures courtesy Division Sanitation and Engineering, Alaska Department of Health.*





Professor Lloyd Short, who has been at the U 16 years, is the new chairman of the Political Science department.



Building caretaker Grant Kilbury has been at the U 23 years

Entomology's Glenn Richards is the author of *The Integument of Arthropods* (insects, spiders, crabs), published by the U Press.

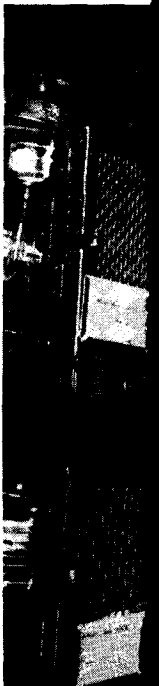


USTAFF MEMBERS

YOU SHO

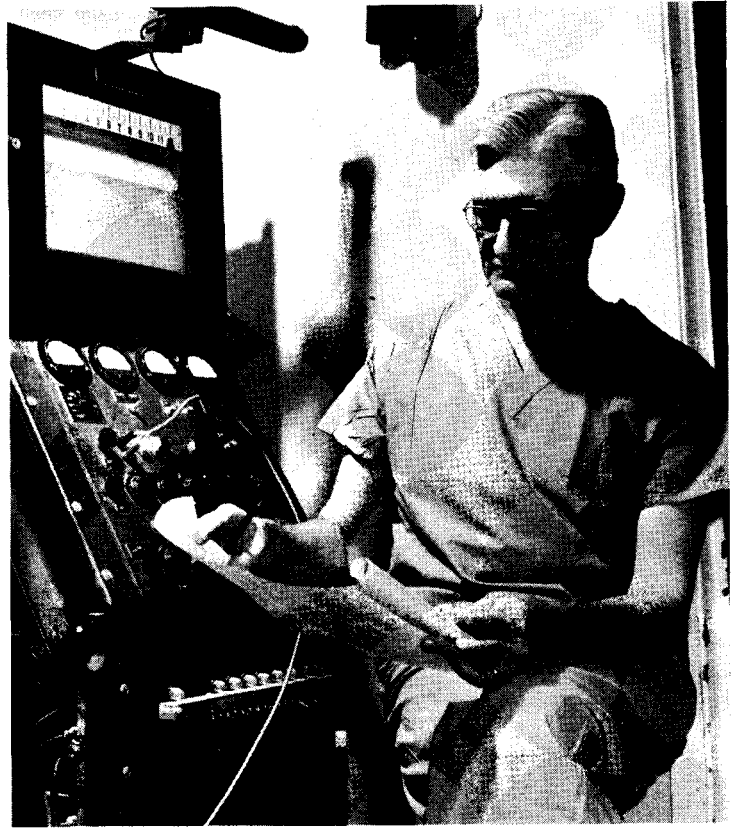
Dr. Lewis Thomas holds the American Legion Memorial Heart Research Professorship, an endowed professorship for research in children's diseases of the heart.

Psychology's
one beige mo





Ruth E. Eckert, professor of higher education, was cited by her alma mater, the University of Buffalo, for "outstanding ability and distinguished service in education."

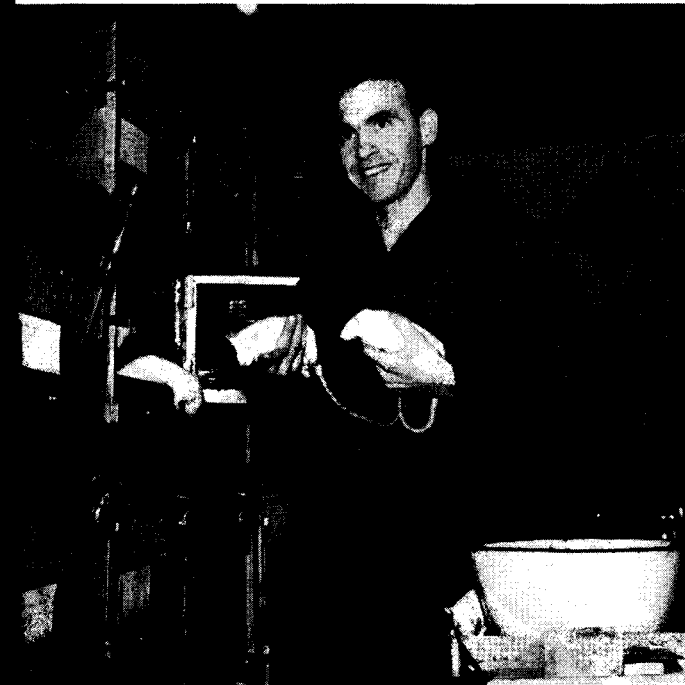


Dr. Ralph T. Knight, director of the division of anesthesiology, was named president-elect of the American Society of Anesthesiologists at a recent meeting of the society in Washington.

the library.

LD KNOW

endant Orville Murphy takes care of 500 white rats and stray from a neighboring State Board of Health laboratory.



Elsie Anderson serves as receptionist and secretary in the office of the provost, Duluth Branch.



Says ornithologist Hofslund,
*"Birds of a feather
 flock to UMD"*

"INDEFATIGABLE" is the word for UMD's ornithologist, Pershing B. Hofslund. When he has his "working hat" on he is an instructor of biology. Outside the classroom he edits *Flicker*, official publication of the Minnesota Ornithological Union; advises the Duluth Bird Club; and belongs to the Wilson Ornithological Club, the American Ornithological Union, the National Audubon Society, and the Wildlife Society.

And just to keep busy in his spare time he is writing a doctoral thesis on the northern yellowthroat. Hofslund can talk about the yellowthroat at the drop of a feather. He may report such arresting facts, as, "The bird has been known to destroy more than 5,000 plant lice in an hour. Or he may tell you the story of the baby bird he banded in a nest on the Duluth campus. Next year the baby, grown to full yellowthroothood, returned to the same spot to raise a family of its own, having travelled, Hofslund estimates, some 4,000 miles on its trip to the extreme southern U.S. or South America.



Pershing Hofslund, Duluth branch ornithologist, studies an Iceland gull, second to be taken in the Duluth area.

Hofslund has identified 129 species on the 160-acre Duluth campus, a gently sloping area which seems to have an affinity for birds. This total is pretty overwhelming when compared with the 268 species that have been identified in the whole state.

Besides his backyard aviary, Hofslund has Minnesota Point, a long scimitar-shaped strip of land that helps form Duluth's world-famed harbor. The Point is one of the finest observation grounds in the country, he says.

Right now Hofslund is preparing an article on bird observation on the UMD campus for the *Flicker*, the magazine he edits. "You know," he grins, "that's one magazine that never sends me a rejection slip!"

Training Course Gives Office Know-how

"WHAT'S the difference between a requisition and a journal voucher?" "How do you check a budget statement?" These are the kinds of questions that bother most departmental secretaries who are new at the job.

But there are fourteen new secretaries who are tackling their jobs without the usual complaints and uncertainties about how to process business administration forms.

How come? They've just completed the ten-week course in University business procedures offered by the training division of the personnel office. They met once a week for

The 14 girls who just completed the training course led by Ray Vernes are, l. to r., front row: Margaret Britt, Shirley Erickson, Lois Stone, Eleanor Larson, Jerry K. Swanson, Betty Chudek; back row: Marilyn Frie, Barbara Robertson, Mabel Hovda, Dorothy Brewer, Edythe Dobkin, Donna Christopherson, Ardell Agre, and Dorothy Cuthbert. Ray Vernes illustrates from the manual.

two hours on University time as a part of their regular jobs. And with the success of this pilot group, the training division is offering the course to all clerical employees who have to know the fine points of how to fill out personnel forms, order equipment or services, and keep financial records for their departments.

The course is based on the Manual of Business Procedures and was designed with the help of experienced secretaries and clerks throughout the University.

How are the sessions conducted? "Partly by lecture, partly by conference, and partly by problem-solving," says Ray Vernes, personnel representative, who led the group. In some sessions, guest specialists like the field auditor explain procedures. Cartoons, posters, films, slides, and recordings are used to emphasize important points and make the sessions interesting. The girls work sample problems and discuss the difficulties they have in using forms and procedures.

Each girl completing the course receives a certificate of achievement. The fact is noted in their personnel records for reference when they apply for promotion, says Vernes.

The girls in the first group say the meetings have been very helpful. One girl's tribute to the course was to come in for a session while she was on vacation.

The course is being given again now and future sections are planned. If you'd like to enroll drop a note to Mr. A. R. Vernes, Room 203, Johnston Hall, Minneapolis Campus. Department heads are also invited to recommend people for the course.



Meet Cliff Snyder

The MAN Behind the TEAMS

FOOTBALL players have converted to nylon and two-way stretch! Their pants are now made of the synthetic coal-air-and-water fabric and their hip pads are anchored firmly in what can only be described as a lastex girdle!

This revelation came from Clifford Snyder, Athletic Equipment Storekeeper. He and his colleague Milton Holmgren outfit 1,500 different athletes a year in all the major sports — football, basketball, swimming, gymnastics, hockey, boxing, wrestling, tennis, and track.

Their equipment — about \$75,000 worth — is stored in an enormous room in the basement of Cooke Hall. The room is 105' by 50'. From its ceiling like bunches of strange fruit hang hundreds of pairs of football practice shoes and hockey skates, in the 72 bins. Full uniforms are kept. The shelves are lined with box after box of socks and underwear, rubber knee- and shoulder-pads.

Football is the biggest headache, Cliff says, since it requires the most complete uniform from head to foot. The storeroom is prepared to outfit 300 men for practice in this sport alone. Gymnastics offers the least problem, since all the equipment needed is a pair of rubber-soled canvas slippers.

"When I say 1,500 boys a year, you got to remember that some of them try out for two or three sports — some go hockey, wrassling, baseball, and track."

How does he ever manage to fit boys of such different shapes and sizes?

"Well you can size a person up; you get good at it after awhile." Socks present no difficulty. The white cotton ones used in many sports are all ordered (600 dozen pairs a year)

Keeping track of \$75,000 worth of equipment, Milt Holmgren checks as Cliff Snyder (at right) tallies.



in size 12. "That'll fit any of 'em," Cliff says confidently.

Occasionally an extra tall or short athlete will require a specially ordered uniform. "Take Jim McIntire on the '48 basketball team. He was 6'10". We had to get his outfits special."

SNYDER, who strikes you as exceedingly hardheaded and practical, begins to look a little dreamy when he talks about his remembrances of teams past.

He has worked at the U 30 years, 23 of them in his present bailiwick. Before that he was a custodial worker in the old Phy. Ed. department in the Armory.

"Why, I've seen all the coaches, from Bill Spaulding on down. I knew Mr. Stassen when he was going through here. He was on the rifle team. Crack shot, too. And 'course, all the men on the national championship football teams. Sure, the '34 team — the Bevens twins, Sheldon Beise, John Roning — I knew some of 'em as well as my own relatives. Why, we almost live with 'em the whole time they're in training."

This is no exaggeration. Either Snyder or Holmgren goes on every out of town trip the teams make. "On football games away I take as high as 11 trunks — 3,000 pounds of equipment. When we went by plane to California this year we had to cut it down to 2,000 pounds. We take

\$2,000 worth of shoes along on each trip, plus uniforms and coats and capes. And then you've got to carry a certain amount of extrys."

TRANSPORTING equipment at the home games is relatively simple. An underground tunnel connects the whole athletic plant — Cooke Hall, the North Tower, Williams Arena, the Indoor Sports Building. "Why, sometimes we come in mornings and never see the sun for the whole day — just a couple of moles!" he chuckles.

Snyder is himself working on patenting a device he invented. It's a strip of metal which is clamped onto a belt and used to thread the belt through athlete's pants. "It's about five times as quick as the old way of threading 'em through by hand," he says.

Lest you get the idea that time hangs heavy on his hands Cliff dispels *that* illusion right away. "We put in tremendous over-time here, one of us having to be at every game. And then, soon as one sport is over another begins, so there isn't much let-up."

Of the 1951 football team, Cliff says, "I think it was very good, all in all, better than we expected. The spirit was fine." Cliff wasn't always a sports enthusiast. His interest in athletics grew through his years at the U. "Why, it's *different*," he'll tell you, "when you know the boys."



Dr. Jane Leichsenring, professor of nutrition, is studying how vitamin C can best be conserved in cooked potatoes. This data will help housewives.

THE University of Minnesota touches the lives of hundreds of Minnesota women who have never set foot on its campus or sat in its classrooms. Its agricultural extension service and School of Home Economics have made homemaking easier and more efficient for women throughout the state.

Take shopping, an important part of every homemaker's job, since food

U Experts Show Homemakers

takes the biggest slice of the family budget. A year and a half ago Mrs. Eleanor Loomis was added to the University staff as extension consumer marketing agent to help consumers with their food shopping problems. She is a frequent speaker before women's groups who want to learn how to get the most for their food dollar. She also gives timely shopping tips the year round through press releases and radio and television programs.

The agricultural extension service further helps the housewife by sponsoring a Best Buys program. Now 12 years old, the program tries to keep city homemakers alerted to the daily best buys in fresh fruits and vegetables. It also tells Minnesota women when local supplies will be plentiful and reasonably priced for canning and freezing.

HELPING homemakers to buy wisely is only one way in which the University serves Minnesota women. University extension home economists and county agents also offer short cuts in sewing, suggestions on color schemes for a new home, tips on efficient organization of housework, or pointers on planning a step-saving kitchen.

Sixty county home agents, all employees of the University, are now bringing the latest home economics findings — many of them the results of University research — to women all over the state. These home agents teach home economics not in formal classrooms, but through meetings, radio programs, newspaper columns, a casual conversation on the street, home visits, conferences in the office.

TAKE Julia Bartlett, Houston county home agent, recently cited for her outstanding service at the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association Convention in Fort Worth, Texas.

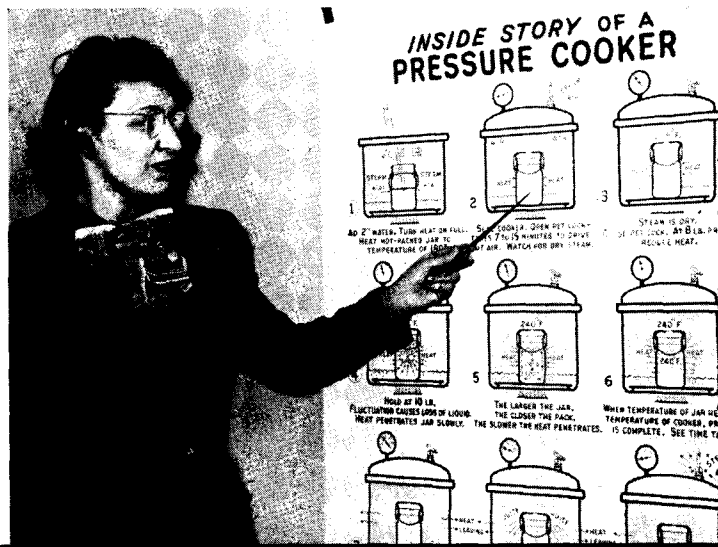
Miss Bartlett's work varies from day to day. In the office she answers queries over the telephone — how to freeze vegetables, make slipcovers, sew a child's sunsuit. A housewife may drop in to ask how long to process beans in the pressure canner. Miss Bartlett gives her the information plus a copy of Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," written by extension nutritionists at the University.

Preparing copy for Houston county papers and working up a radio program in a nearby city are on Miss Bartlett's schedule, too.



Shirley Trantabella, junior scientist, and J. D. Winter, associate professor horticulture, examine the wrapping on a pumpkin pie in the St. Paul campus frozen food lab. Lab findings are passed on to Minnesota homemakers.

Julia Bartlett, Houston county home agent, shows a farm women's group how to can foods in the pressure cooker.



How to do a Better Job

Midwest Inter - Library

continued from page 5

state documents in the entire region — all available for immediate recall if needed."

Stanford adds as a postscript that the U will certainly keep all documents from Minnesota and adjoining states, plus those in broad categories like education and taxation.

"BUT MILC is most valuable not as a *storehouse* but as a central pool equipped to purchase collections beyond the normal resources of any one institution," Stanford insists.

The staff of the Center is now getting from members some of their fragmentary sets and will proceed to round out the series by buying missing volumes.

Currently the Center is planning to take subscriptions to 20 foreign newspapers on microfilm. These 20, approved by the members, are not now held by any library in the region. The easily mailed micro-filmed papers include: *Giornale d'Italia*, *Svenska Dagebladet*, the *Times of India*, *Le Soir* (Belgium), and the *Nippon Times*.

All MILC acquisitions are voted on by its members. Stanford stresses the Center as a dumping-ground for are not letting any one member use the Center as a dumping ground for waste paper. The whole collection must benefit all the members. We at the University are convinced that the small fraction of our library budget that goes to MILC will pay big dividends in making available to the University the ultimate resources of the entire region."

Speaking at the Center's dedication last October, Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the University's Graduate School summed up the importance of the Center for the scholar:

"This inter-library center cannot fail to be of service to American scholarship. Research people, now undergoing intensive schooling in the arts of cooperation, should welcome a great central pool of materials for their own use, with riches pouring into it from fifteen or more cooperating institutions."



In one of her frequent television programs, Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent, gives timely, thrifty shopping tips to her audience.

With the help of an extension home economics specialist, she also gives leaders of rural organizations training in clothing, nutrition, home furnishings. These leaders bring the information back to members of their organization. Last year 43,000 rural Minnesota women who belonged to home extension groups learned new techniques in homemaking which have made their lives on the farm more pleasant and satisfying.

Extension specialists spend part of their time lecturing in the state and part at the St. Paul campus preparing bulletins and other teaching aids to be used by home agents and leaders of rural women's groups.

THE School of Home Economics reaches out to help Minnesota homemakers through teaching, research, and public service. Research workers at the School study questions like nutritional needs of different age groups, serviceability of various fabrics. The findings of this research are then brought to women all over the state by extension specialists and by county home agents who are sponsored jointly by the University, the county, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Resident home economics staff members yearly conduct homemaking classes at the University's annual Farm and Home Week. Hundreds of women pour into the University's St. Paul campus for the week-long session, many of them returning to "school" year after year.

AT this year's Farm and Home Week, held last month, the women who attended learned about things like selecting and arranging china and pottery, and the value of reading aloud, as well as the customary suggestions on cooking and sewing.

Homemaking and gardening bulletins and folders are written by University specialists to help women with specific problems like taking grease spots off wallpaper or freezing strawberries.

The "how to do it" releases which the St. Paul campus publications office sends to newspapers, the local columns of home agents, University radio programs like the Homemakers' Quarter Hour, sponsored by the Agricultural extension service and conducted by Mrs. Jo Nelson — all these bring the University to women in the farthest corners of the state, helping them to do a better homemaking job.

Committee Named to Help Pick New Education Dean

President Morrill recently named a committee of six faculty members to assist him in selecting a successor to the late W. E. Peik, dean of the College of Education.

Committee members are Professors C. W. Boardman, chairman; Robert H. Beck, secretary; Guy L. Bond; Dora V. Smith; and Homer J. Smith—all from the College of Education—and Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the Graduate School.

Members of the education faculty have been invited by President Morrill to suggest nominations for the deanship appointment. The final selection, made by the president with the advice of the nominating committee, will be submitted to the Board of Regents for consideration.

Seven from U Attend UNESCO Meeting in N.Y.

Seven University faculty members attended the third national conference of the United States National Commission for UNESCO in New York in January. There were: H. Harvard Arnason, chairman of the Art department; John E. Anderson, director of the Institute of Child Welfare; Russell M. Cooper, assistant dean of SLA; Paul E. Miller, director of Agricultural Extension; Julius M. Nolte, dean of the Extension division; Elvin C. Stakman, chief of plant pathology and botany; and Maurice B. Visscher, head of the Physiology department.

The conference, which was held at Hunter College, considered ways of improving American understanding and participation in world affairs.

Good Old Days

In 1870 President William Watts Folwell made the following plea for the establishment of dormitories at the University:

"The question of cheap boarding is one which will . . . affect attendance We must make it possible for a young person to live decently on \$3 a week." (From *The University of Minnesota, 1851-1951*, by James Gray).

READY ANSWERS

about the University

What is the University's enrollment?

The University's enrollment may be regarded as any of a number of statistics. The most frequently quoted is the figure issued at the close of the second week of every fall quarter giving the number of day-time collegiate students enrolled at the time. On October 13, 1950 there were 22,080 students enrolled in the University's colleges. Naturally, this figure was much lower than the *yearly* collegiate total for 1950-51, which came to 30,848.

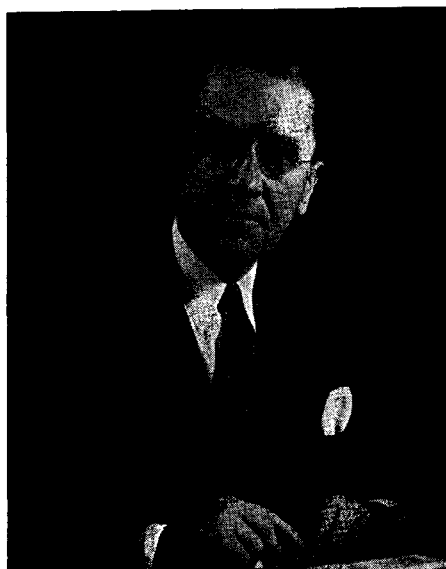
A great state university does not confine its instruction solely to students in its academic colleges. The University educates additional thousands of adults and young people through its short courses, sub-collegiate schools and Extension division offerings. During the year 1950-51 a total of 68,354 different individuals officially received instruction from the University, more than half of them outside the regular day colleges. Here is the breakdown:

July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951

Day-time collegiate students enrolled during school year or summer sessions	37,956	
Less duplicates	7,108	
		30,848
Center for Continuation Study		6,697
Subcollegiate (Branch schools of agriculture, University High School, Nursery School, Kindergarten and Elementary Grades)		1,609
Agricultural Short Courses at Experiment Stations and St. Paul campus		16,940
Extension Division		
Extension Classes	11,220	
Correspondence Study Instruction	4,500	
Short Courses	1,484	
Total Extension Division	17,204	
Less duplicates	336	
Net total, Extension Division		16,868
Total, all other than collegiate		42,114
Grand total		72,962
Less duplicates		4,608
Net grand total		68,354

* This does not, of course, include those who took courses without officially enrolling—like the approximately 750 nurses and doctors who attended the Medical School postgraduate seminars throughout the state; nor does it include the thousands of Minnesota farmers and their families who are "taught" by University county and home agents in their own fields and kitchens and in group meetings.

The President's Page



On the twenty-eighth of this month the University will celebrate its one-hundred-first birthday. This will be done at an All-University Birthday Convocation in Northrop Auditorium from 11:30 to 12:30 and at an All-University Luncheon in the Main Ballroom of the Union immediately afterwards. This colorful and panoramic convocation will begin, it is hoped, a new tradition at the University that will strongly appeal to all staff members and their families — academic and civil service — the students, alumni, and the friends and supporters of the University. All members of the University family are invited and urged to attend both functions and thus, on this day and in this way, to commemorate the granting of our Charter by the Territorial Legislature of 1851.

It is a remarkable document, this charter of ours. Minnesota — in the year 1851 — was hardly a place where you would expect to find people thinking about a university. The Territory was still almost entirely the undisputed domain of the Indian. There were fewer than 10,000 settlers in Minnesota and most of them understandably were more concerned with the problem of survival than the problem of education.

Under such unpromising conditions a group of far-sighted and capable men set out to found a university of the first order. The initial result of their efforts was the enactment of the University's charter, providing for the establishment, government, support, and administration of a public university.

For a century now this charter has been the foundation on which our present University has been built.

Everyone who figures in the contemporary history of the University — and that includes all of us — will want to share in the observance of a meaningful and significant event in the life of our University. Classes, of course, will be dismissed so that we can do just this during the convocation.

Many staff and student members of the University — including the University Band, Orchestra, Chorus, and Theater — will join with distinguished alumni, benefactors of the University, and members of the Minnesota Legislature in paying tribute to our University. Those of us who have no specific part in the actual program will at least want to be part of the audience in Northrop Auditorium, and sit in the seats reserved for us by divisions and units of the University. We shall want to be present at the luncheon, also. Tickets for both events are available at the deans' offices and Union buildings on the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses.

f. L. Merrill
President

FEBRUARY 15 TO MARCH 15, 1952

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Series

Feb. 22—Bruno Walter, guest conductor. Nancy Carr, soprano.

Feb. 29—Clifford Curzon, pianist.

Mar. 7—"Missa Solemnis," Beethoven. The University Chorus, James Aliferis, director.

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 P. M. Single tickets from \$1.80 to \$4.20. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.) †

Twilight Concerts

Feb. 17—Arthur Grumiaux, violinist (previously announced for Mar. 2).

Mar. 2—St. Olaf Lutheran Choir, Olaf C. Christiansen, director (previously announced for Mar. 23).

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:30 P. M. Tickets \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$1.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. All tickets reserved.) †

Extra Concerts

Mar. 6—"Missa Solemnis," Beethoven.

(St. Paul Auditorium, 8:30 P. M. Special performance under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the College of St. Catherine.)

Mar. 23—Oscar Levant, pianist.

(Northrop Auditorium, 3:00 P. M. Tickets for both concerts from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Mail orders taken now. Box office sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop.) †

CONVOCATIONS

Feb. 21—Carey McWilliams, sociologist and lecturer, "America's Problem." (Main Ballroom, Coffman Memorial Union.)

Feb. 28—All-University Birthday Convocation.

Mar. 6—University Symphony Orchestra, Gerard Samuels, director.

(Northrop Auditorium, except where noted, at 11:30 A. M. Open to the public without charge.)

NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE SERIES

Feb. 17—"A Naturalist's View of Minnesota Landscapes," Harvey L. Gunderson, assistant scientist, Minnesota Museum of Natural History.

Feb. 24—"Maya Through the Ages," film.

Mar. 2—"The Rugged Rockies," film.

Mar. 9—"Itasca State Park—It's History and Natural History," John Dobie, biologist, Minnesota Department of Conservation.

(Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 3:00 P. M. Sundays. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATE

Mar.—Union Solidarity: The Internal Cohesion of a Labor Union. Arnold M. Rose, associate professor of sociology, University of Minnesota. \$3.00. (Previously announced for December.)

(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered through your local bookstore.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Feb. 20—"Hoboes in Paradise," French.

Feb. 27—"The General and the Senorita," Spanish.

Mar. 5—"The Stone Flower," Russian.

(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30, 5:40, and 8:00 P. M. All foreign language films have English subtitles. General admission at Lobby Ticket Office, \$6.00. Tickets for staff members at \$4.48 available in the basement of Wesbrook Hall and the Campus Club.) †

SPECIAL CONCERT

Mar. 9—University Concert Band, Gerald Prescott, bandmaster. Annual winter quarter concert. (Northrop Auditorium, 3:30 P. M. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Feb. 8, 9, 11-17—"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill.

Feb. 29, Mar. 1, 3-8—"Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw.

(Scott Hall Auditorium, 8:30 P. M. except Feb. 17 and Mar. 8 performances, 4:00 P. M. Tickets, \$1.20. Sales begin the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.) †

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

To Mar. 7—Space in Painting. Paintings from many periods and cultures selected to illustrate changing concepts of space.

To Feb. 22—Children's Music and Art. Paintings made by children from local schools while listening to music.

Feb. 4-Mar. 17—Archaic Forms in Sculpture. An Oriental Institute exhibit of pots and small sculptures from the Egyptian and ancient Hittite civilizations.

Feb. 4-Mar. 17—Today's Weaving. Textiles by professional weavers in the west coast area.

(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

A Time for Planting . . . A critical examination of our educational system including tape recordings of classroom teaching and interviews with educators. Tuesdays at 11:45 A. M. beginning Feb. 26.

Cooper Union Forum . . . A series of 11 talks on "Fear and Anxiety" by leading psychiatrists, psychologists, and anthropologists, beginning Feb. 27 at 4:45 P. M. Succeeding programs, Thursday at 11:00 A. M.

America and the World . . . Speakers and forums dealing with the theme, "The Prospect for Freedom in the Last Half of the Twentieth Century." Originally produced at the University of Denver World Affairs Institute. Saturdays at 4:00 P. M. beginning Mar. 1.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Basketball Game at Home

Feb. 23—Purdue.

(Williams Arena, 8:00 P. M. Tickets at \$1.75 go on sale the Monday before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 108 Cooke Hall.) †

Hockey Games at Home

Feb. 15, 16—University of North Dakota.

Feb. 29, Mar. 1—Michigan Tech.

(Williams Arena, 8:30 P. M. Tickets at \$1.25 go on sale the Monday of the week before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 108 Cooke Hall. General admission the night of the game only, \$1.00.)

Boxing

Feb. 16—Michigan State.

(Williams Arena, 7:30 P. M. General admission, \$75; ring-side seats, \$1.25. Tickets go on sale the week of the match at the Athletic Ticket Office, 108 Cooke Hall.)

Track

Feb. 15—Open College Track Meet, preliminaries.

Feb. 16—Open College Track Meet, finals.

(Indoor Sports Building, Feb. 15, 7:30 P. M. Feb. 16, 2:30 P. M. Admission at gate only, \$6.00.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building, in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME V

March 1952

NUMBER 6

The U Serves YOU—



Miss Twetten and Mr. Pearce (r.) help new physics staff member Dr. D. M. and Mrs. Van Patter find an apartment on the map. (P.S.They got the place.)

Staff Housing

THE housing situation has eased up considerably," says Frank Pearce, director of the Staff Housing Bureau. "We can now depend on having 20 to 40 listings available.

Any University employee, full-or part-time, can go to room 11, Administration Building, Minneapolis campus, and register with the bureau. Houses, duplexes, house-keeping and sleeping rooms are open now, and file cards tell you such things as whether children are accepted or garage included in addition to information about rent, utilities, location, etc.

There is no charge to either prospective renter or landlord, and to new employees who are strangers in the community the Bureau gives advice about locations, current rents, and distances. Over 100 placements were made last year.

"We also arrange short term leases or sublets," says Pearce. "We already have apartments available for one or both summer sessions."

The Bureau has another file of houses for sale and a register for prospective purchasers.

The only University owned housing for staff members is Kiwanis Court, a 29 unit apartment building at 600 W. Franklin, Minneapolis. There is a waiting list at the present time and vacancies are filled in order of length of service and number of children. "The more children the better the chance," says Pearce, "—up to a point. Many apartments, though, have only one bedroom."

"Landlords like to rent to University staff people," says Pearce. "That's why we get responses to advertisements we put into Twin Cities newspapers. We capitalize on our prestige in the community."

The Bureau would like to increase its files, if possible. If you or your friends have units to rent, call extension 185, or drop into the office and notify Mr. Pearce or secretary Verna Tweeten.

In this issue . . .

CANCER IS A SILENT KILLER. Its warnings often come too late. Tracking down this elusive disease occupies the energy of hundreds of University staff members at U hospitals and in labs and clinics. *Minnesotan* readers get a broad look at what the U is doing to combat cancer in a four-page feature beginning on page 3.

MOTHER LOVE AND "SMOTHER LOVE"— what's the difference? You'll find the answer, plus suggestions on child-rearing in the article on the Institute of Child Welfare's Parent Education Service, page 10.

TAKING CARE OF A HORDE OF ELEPHANTS for a Music department production of *Aida* in the Stadium is one of the more unusual requests that Art Smith, ground crew foreman, has had to meet. Page 12 tells you about Art's regular duties.

PLAYING SEMI-PRO BASEBALL, studying Latin and English literature, teaching in Indian schools all—this is part of the exciting past of John E. King, UMD Provost. You'll meet Dr. King and his family on page 13.

On the cover . . .

John Perov, laborer, sands the slippery March walks near Nicholson Hall, Minneapolis campus. A "displaced person" from the Ukraine, Mr. Perov is trying to start life afresh after years in European concentration and resettlement camps. You'll find his story on page 11.

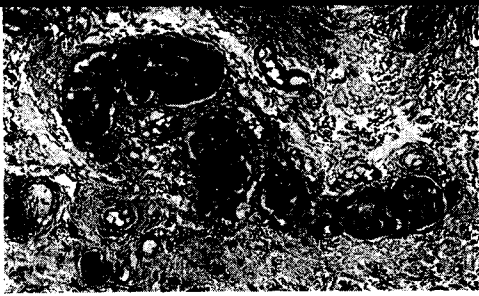
THE MINNESOTAN

Volume V No. 6

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Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Minneapolis, Minn.

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



←These cancer cells look like dark islands surrounded by normal tissue.

How U Scientists Fight

CANCER

CANCER—the very name has a ring of doom about it. Millions of tiny cells, their growth process gone amuck, do their silent growing and dividing, preying on normal tissue.

The statistics are clear: By the time you finish reading this article three people will have died of cancer in the United States. It is the second greatest cause of death in this country. And, except for accidents, it is the leading cause of death in young people from five to 19.*

The explanations are not so clear. It is known that cancer comes from many causes—from irritation, from chemicals like coal-tar dyes, from x-rays. There is no one "cause" for cancer. There are as many causes and kinds of cancer as there are tissues in the body.

The mechanism by which all these things produce cancer is under constant investigation. The American Cancer Society and its state divisions, the U. S. Public Health Service, the staffs of universities and hospitals throughout the country are training their research sights on the problem. Mostly, they are learning what questions to ask, what theories to explore.

Here at the University \$698,704 was spent on cancer control and research during 1950-51, the largest single expenditure in the College of Medical Sciences. This includes salaries and funds for research, teaching, and treatment of clinic patients in University hospitals.

The University's attack on cancer is many-pronged and involves the

* Statistics from American Cancer Society.

cooperation of diverse fields like medicine, physiology, chemistry, surgery, and radiology. Hundreds of University staff people—doctors, scientists, technicians—are engaged in the fight.

I-Diagnosing Cancer

Cancer Detection Center

In a white frame temporary building west of the University Hospitals, the University's Cancer Detection Center yearly receives visits from thousands of apparently well people over 45.

"Cancer in its early stages is a silent disease," says Dr. T. Brannon Hubbard, Jr., acting director of the Center. "It gives no warnings at first. With our present methods of treatment our primary hope for increasing the number of 'cures' is to treat cancer when it is early, while it is still localized in one organ, even before it has started to give danger signals. This is the hope that lies behind the Cancer Detection Center."

One of 150 in the country, the Center started as an experimental project in 1948 under the direction of Dr. David State, surgery. Since it began, the Center has examined over 4,100 patients, and rechecked many of them several times.

According to Dr. Hubbard, one out of 85 people seen for the first time had cancer, although they had no real symptoms. And about one in six had precancerous conditions (polyps, moles, skin lesions) that might have led to cancer if not caught.

Since 75% of the cancers found were early and still confined to the

organ of origin, the chances of surgical cure have been good.

Take the case of Mr. Rudolf B. He was 53 years old when he came to the center in November, 1948, just for a checkup. Because he could afford it he paid the \$25 fee for a physical exam. He had the works—a full examination of all the body cavities—internal and external, plus a series of laboratory tests and conferences with the Center's attending physicians.

He said he felt no real pain anywhere, except some "twinges" in his joints. There was no history of cancer in his family.

But when his gastric juices were analyzed they were found to contain no free acid, a finding frequently present in stomach cancer. He was

On leaving the Cancer Detection Center after a thorough checkup, a local executive gets a cancer prevention leaflet from nurse Esther M. Hanke.



CANCER

therefore given an x-ray examination by doctors in the Radiology department. A staff doctor then explained to Mr. B that the x-rays showed a small tumor and urged him to go to his own physician for treatment.

One month later Mr. B had the malignant growth removed by an operation. It was a small tumor and was caught early. He has been back to the Center three times since then and is in apparently good health.

Not all the cancers found have been so readily detected and so quickly treated, however. In fact, the Center's main purpose, apart from that of saving lives by early diagnosis, is to develop better methods of screening patients for cancer so that only a small number need have the more complicated x-ray examinations. If such methods can be devised, cancers will be detected much more quickly, efficiently, and economically. In this way the Center is a research project as well as a therapeutic one.

Other work in cancer diagnosis

Experimental work in cancer detection is being carried on in many departments. In neurosurgery Dr. William T. Peyton and Dr. Lyle A. French are supplementing the con-

ventional tests for brain tumors by a method developed by Dr. George Moore, surgery. In this test a radioactive substance called diiodofluorescein is injected into the patient's blood stream; it goes selectively to the brain tumor and can be detected by a Geiger counter.

A method of cancer detection based on the principle of radar is being developed by Dr. John Wild working with John M. Reid, a graduate student in electrical engineering. They are using an ultrasonoscope to send waves of energy above the speed of sound into human tissues. It has been found that cancer tissue sends back different "echoes" from normal tissue. These "echoes" can be traced on a graph. It remains to analyze these patterns and mathematically express their differences from those set up in normal tissue.

Radioactive iodine is being used by Dr. K. W. Stenstrom and his radiology staff to detect tumors of the thyroid.

II-Cancer treatment

Tumor clinics

In addition to the specialized tumor clinics run by separate departments like urology and obstetrics and gynecology, University Hospitals has a general tumor clinic directed by Drs. George Moore and Arnold Kremen of surgery, Dr. K. W. Stenstrom, di-

rector of Roentgen therapy, and Dr. Robert Huseby, pathology.

"About 140 patients a week are seen in this clinic, which specializes in treatment of patients with cancers of the head and neck, breast, skeleton, and soft tissues. These clinics have three purposes: diagnosis of cancerous conditions and referral of patients to the proper department for treatment; as a teaching aid for medical students; and for laboratory study of clinical problems," says Moore.

Finding if and how chewing tobacco effects mouth cancer is a project of the general tumor clinic.

Surgery--"the second look"

So far, surgical operations seem the most satisfactory way to cure cancer. But surgeons are very chary about what they can do. They speak of cures very guardedly, putting the word in quotation marks. They won't call a patient cured until he has survived the operation for five years; even then, they say, there are always chances the cancer may still exist.

Dr. Owen H. Wangenstein, chairman of surgery, and his staff yearly perform hundreds of operations for cancer. Now many of them are trying a radical technique in surgery called "the second look."

Here is how Dr. F. John Lewis, surgery, describes it:

"The second look" is simply a re-

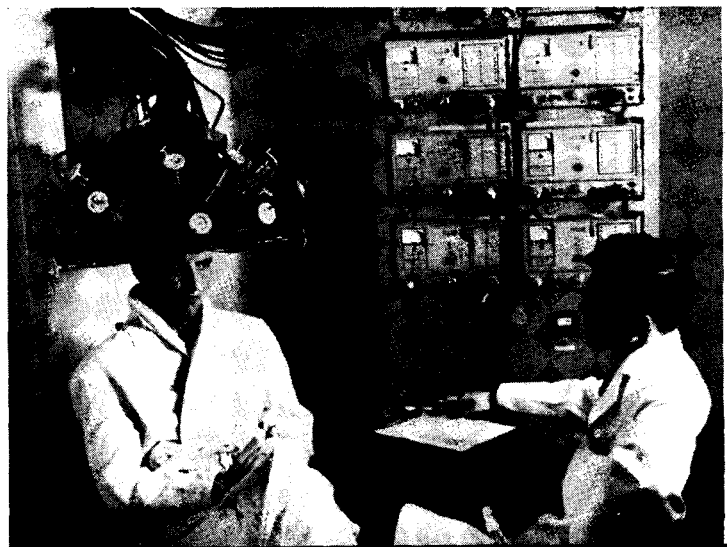
University Scientists are Making

Cancer Biology



- ◀ Examining some of their 40,000 inbred mice for malignant tumors are Drs. John Bittner and Carlos Martinez.
- ▼ Dr. Shelley Chou shows how radioactive diiodofluorescein, which localizes in brain tumors, can be detected in one operation by the multiple-channel Geiger detection unit.

Neurosurgery



operation on people who have had a cancer operation that was *apparently* successful. We have concentrated on patients with cancers of the stomach or large intestine. If the disease exists in only one place, chances are good that they can be 'cured' by a single operation.

"But if," Lewis continues, "by the time of the first operation the cancer has progressed to the lymph nodes, this means it is about to circulate through the blood stream to other portions of the body. Then it is almost impossible to root out."

In "the second look," those cancer patients who have no further symptoms return six to nine months after their original operation. They are re-operated on and any cancer that is found is cut out a second time. This gives them a much better chance of cure. In two years the surgery staff has performed about 100 such re-operations. One patient has been operated on six times.

Hormone therapy

The work of Dr. Robert Huseby, pathology, spans both clinical treatment and research. He is trying to find what effect hormones (secretions of the ductless glands) have on existing breast cancers in women and also what part they play in causing cancers in mice.

Huseby sees women patients whose breast cancers are too extensive to be

treated by surgery. These women are given oral doses of sex hormones. The hormones often cause breast cancers to decrease in size and occasionally to disappear for six months to six years. (About one year is average, Huseby says.) This treatment is *not curative*. It simply halts the growth of the cancer temporarily and helps the patients to lead more normal lives with almost no pain during the time it is effective.

The University began testing the effect of these hormones six years ago along with 50 other clinics throughout the country in a joint research project sponsored by the American Medical Association. In that time the University has administered hormones to about 100 women. Some of them have had their lives extended by six years.

But, says Huseby, this hormone therapy has raised many questions that he and his staff are now trying to answer:

- How can we account for the paradox that when the female hormone in certain doses is given to women with breast cancer it often causes the growth of their normal breast tissue while halting the growth of the cancer tissue?

- Why do only certain people (about 15-50%) respond to hormone treatment? Why does such treatment become ineffective after a certain time?

- Why do hormones tend to stop cancer growth? One of Huseby's theories about this comes from the established finding that when you administer a hormone of any kind you don't start a new process, you simply augment or decrease or change the direction of existing processes.

"This leads us to believe," Huseby goes on, "That the human being has his own defenses against cancer. Now we are asking: What is the nature of these defenses? How can we stimulate and enlist them in the fight against cancer?"

III-Research into the causes of cancer

Three causes of breast cancer in mice

Basic research in cancer occupies the energies of hundreds of men and women all over the University. We can only point out a few examples here:

Dr. John J. Bittner's experiments on mammary (breast) cancer in mice have brought him international acclaim. He and his staff in cancer biology are using inbred stocks that now number 40,000 mice, including the purest cancer strain in existence.

"We have about 15 inbred stocks," says Bittner, "each being used for a particular experiment. In some strains 100% will develop breast cancer, in others less than 1% will."

concluded on next page

a Many-Pronged attack on Cancer

Lab technician Pat Horihan hands Dr. R. Huseby a slide of tissue from a cancer patient treated with hormones. ▶

Jr. scientist Florence Carney and Dr. Cyrus Barnum examine a piece of tumor tissue containing radioactive phosphorus, injected to reveal metabolism in cancer tissue. ▼

Physiological Chemistry



Pathology



CANCER

Whether or not the mice will develop breast cancer depends on these three things acting together:

- 1) hereditary susceptibility;
- 2) hormone production;
- 3) an agent transferred from the mother's milk at the time of nursing.

The original findings on this agent came as a result of foster-nursing studies in mice made by Bittner in 1936 before he came to the University. Since the first mouse was nursed on milk that did not contain the agent 40 generations of such mice have been produced. Only .3% of these have breast cancer. If they had been nursed by mice which *had* the agent in their milk, 85% would have developed it, Bittner says.

Since the original work here, others in many countries have demonstrated that this agent has all the properties of an infection-producing virus.

Is there such an agent in human beings? "We don't really know," says Bittner. "Experimenters in New York and England have found, though not conclusively, that there are certain 'particles' in the milk of women from families with a long history of breast cancer and sometimes in those without a long cancer history. Workers have not yet agreed among themselves about what these particles are."

What could this mean for human beings? Dr. Bittner holds out a rather gloomy prediction. "If there is a fac-

tor in humans that behaves like the agent in mice it will probably take at least 75 years to demonstrate, and," he adds, "maybe never. A virus can be transmitted by the most casual contacts. In mice the agent is in every tissue, including the blood. If the same were true of humans the virus could be transferred by blood transfusion, by mating, and even by kissing!"

Currently Dr. Carlos Martinez and Dr. Marthella Frantz and others of the cancer biology staff of the University are exploring the level of hormone secretion in mice *with* and *without* the agent. They are asking: How do these three causative factors act together, and what is the relative importance of each?

Diet and cancer

How does diet influence the occurrence of cancer? This is the springboard for the studies of Dr. Maurice Visscher, head of the Physiology department, and his colleagues, Dr. Joseph King and Mrs. Y. Chung Puh Lee.

Working with some of the inbred mice strains developed by Dr. Bittner they are trying to learn how calorie intake, the character of fat in the diet, and the kinds and amounts of minerals in food affect breast cancer in mice. While they are still at work on minerals and fats, their findings on calorie intake have already been established.

For these experiments thousands of inbred mice were separately housed and fed specially prepared

diets. The only difference in the groups is that some got higher calorie diets—containing more pure glucose—than others.

"We have found that if we restrict calories to 60% of what the mice would eat voluntarily, they do not develop breast cancer; whereas ordinarily, three-quarters of them would become cancerous, coming from an inbred cancer stock," Visscher says.

How can this be explained? Restricting the number of calories seems to affect the pituitary gland. This small gland at the base of the brain is a sort of master gland that controls the secretions of the others in the endocrine system, including the sex hormones. It is obvious from the work of Dr. Bittner, Dr. Huseby, and others, that these hormones influence the development of breast cancer in mice, although the *way* they do this is still not clear.

What are the human implications of this study? Dr. Visscher says that insurance statistics reveal a generally higher frequency of cancer among people who are overweight. But the human application of this diet research poses a problem, since restriction of calories to 60% of normal needs makes animals infertile, and there is good reason to believe it would affect humans the same way. Obviously, this is no solution for human beings!

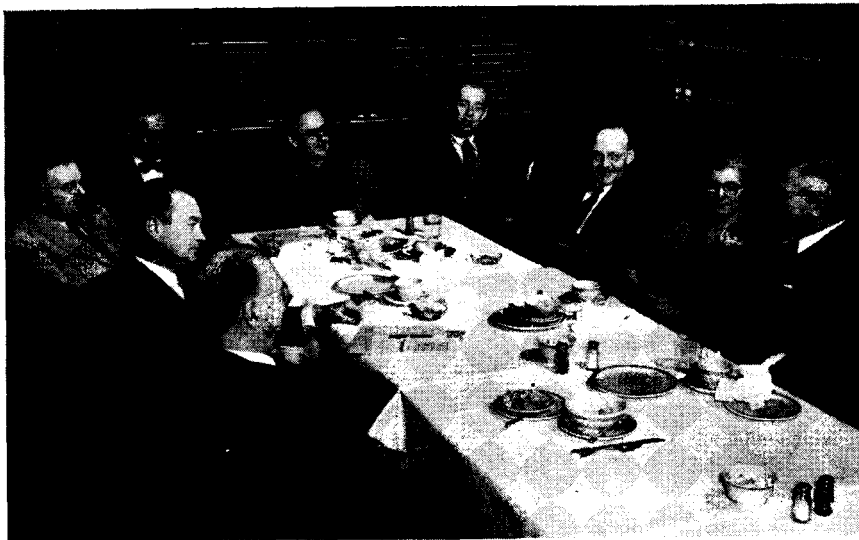
CANCER research is a slow and painful business. The impossibility of getting pure strains in human beings makes the application of many laboratory studies extremely difficult. But scientists at the University are applying their diverse skills to the problem.

And, even more significant, they are rigorously training medical students who will be the doctors of the future. In a recent examination for knowledge of cancer, Minnesota's medical students placed fourth highest in the nation.

This fact, coupled with the efforts of those hundreds at the University and elsewhere who are patiently working to discover the ways of cancer—all this gives hope in the fight against the silent killer!

Rebuilding the faces of those who have had operations for facial cancers is a project of Dr. C. H. Tornstrom, dentistry, and Dr. George Moore, surgery. These prostheses are made of a plastic much like skin in color and texture.





The American Studies Committee, l. to r., Ralph D. Casey, journalism; Bernard Bowron, English; Philip Jordan, history; Lowry Nelson, sociology; Tremaine McDowell, English; Mulford Q. Sibley, political science; Henry Nash Smith, English; Alice Tyler, history; Theodore Blegen, dean of the Graduate School. Not present, committee member H. Harvard Arnason, Art.

AMERICAN STUDIES

*The program focuses many disciplines
on the study of American civilization*

AN OIL-PAINTING by Thomas Hart Benton, a recording by Leadbelly, a Sherwood Anderson novel, a treatise by Thorstein Veblen, Lewis Mumford's *Technics and Civilization*, and Lloyd Warner's *Yankee City*—all these are proper subject matter of the University's program in American Studies.

The program clearly reflects the importance of interdepartmental and area studies by focusing the resources of history, social sciences, literature, the arts, and philosophy on the study of American civilization.

Aim of the program is two-fold, according to its chairman, Tremaine McDowell, professor of English: 1) to give students the chance of pursuing a broad interdepartmental curriculum rather than specializing in one area; 2) to inform American citizens about their own nation and its place in the world.

"Self-knowledge, after all," says McDowell, "is a prerequisite to intelligent citizenship alike in a local

community, in the United States, and in a world society."

A NOVELTY in the 1930's, American Studies programs have mushroomed over the last six years. Now more than 60 colleges and universities give degrees in the field. Minnesota's program was begun in 1945 and is now among the three largest and most respected in the country, according to McDowell. Students here can get a B.A., M.A., or a Ph.D. in American Studies.

The program at the University is more diversified than many on other campuses because it emphasizes the fine arts, social sciences, and philosophy, as well as history and literature.

It is also unique in the integrative courses it has set up so that students who take work in any of the five fields will be able to pool and interpret their learning in special seminars conducted by American Studies. In the advanced seminars the findings of all these fields are focused on

problems like agrarianism, urbanization, religion, and education in the United States.

There are now about ten candidates for the B.A. in American Studies, 45 for the M.A. and 40 for the Ph.D. One proof of Minnesota's high standing is that in five years its American Studies students have earned eight major fellowships averaging nearly \$3,000 each, including grants from the Greater University Fund, the John Hayes Whitney Foundation, and the American Council of Learned Societies.

WHAT'S in store for graduates in American Studies?

Those with a B.A. have a broad liberal education useful in itself and as a background for further professional training. Those who take the M.A. go into teaching, social work, library work, public service, editing, or journalism. Most Ph.D.'s become teachers, sometimes setting up courses in American civilization in other universities.

One candidate for the doctorate is now attached to the State Department in the Philippines, and it seems likely, McDowell says, that more men from the program will go into foreign service.

The American Studies program reaches out not only to its own students, but to the whole University community and beyond. This summer, as in past years, it is bringing distinguished visiting professors to the campus. Reuel Denney, Professor of Social Science at the University of Chicago will offer a course in Popular Culture in the United States, and Laurence Holland, Professor of English at Princeton University, will teach History as a Literary Art.

The program has sponsored Extension courses on the history of American movies from the earliest "flickers" to recent films of merit. This spring, in cooperation with the Extension division, the program will offer a course in the history of the American documentary film. It has also organized concerts of American music and has broadcast lectures to a wide public over KUOM, the University radio station.

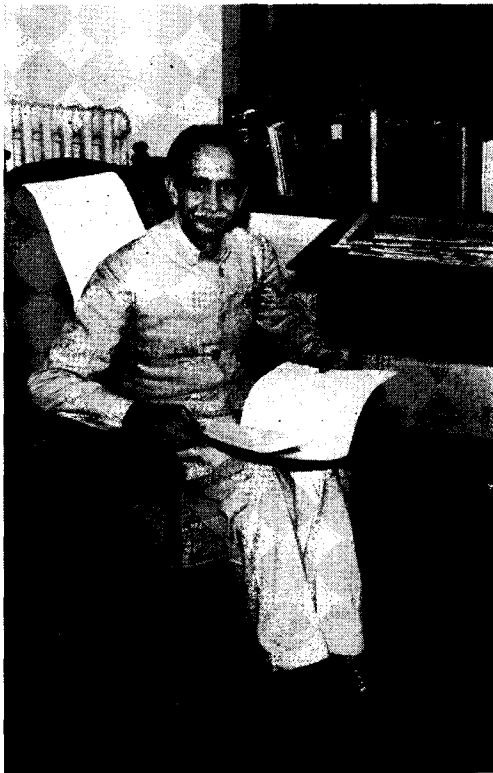


The Puritan Heritage, by history's George Stephenson, was published recently by The Macmillan Co. Professor Stephenson specializes in American religious history.



Pauline Stever, principal clerk in the dental clinic, acts as receptionist for 166 student dentists. She keeps track of some 1,000 appointments every week.

Dr. Dharendra Nohan Datta, on leave from the University at Patna, India, is now a visiting professor in the Philosophy department.



U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SHOULD

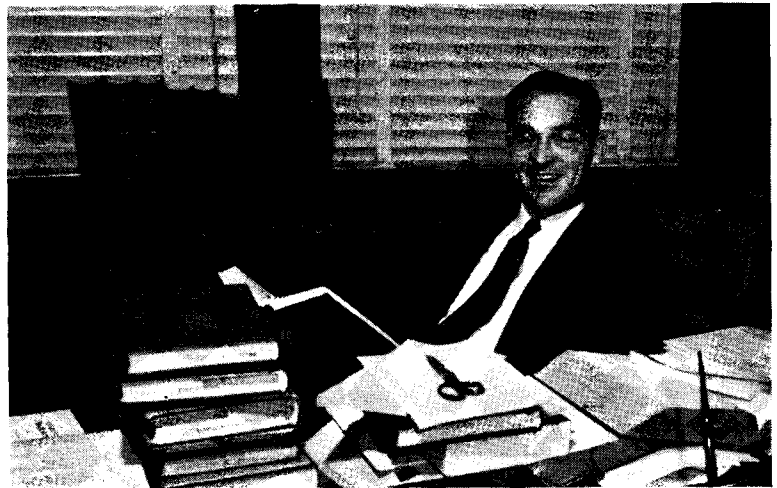
New director of continuation medical education is Dr. Robert B. Howard, on the medical school staff since 1945.

Starting a
L. Green





True Pettengill, recorder, began at the U in 1930 as assistant recorder.



Law professor Kenneth C. Davis has received the Gerard C. Henderson Memorial Prize for his book, *Davis on Administrative Law*. This is the first time the award has been given to an individual.

D KNOW

Electrician 26 years ago, electrical foreman Adolph supervises all repair and service on both campuses.



March 1952

Balancing precariously on a step ladder, Royal Stromgren, UMD utility man, replaces a worn-out light bulb.





Mrs. Cummings and Mr. Brieland talk to a PTA group at Jordan Junior High School in North Minneapolis.

Parent Education Service Stresses Fun and Firmness in Child-Rearing

PEARL Cummings and Donald Brieland figure that during rush season they spend about 125% of their time talking to parents throughout Minnesota. Their lecture schedule during the past few years has taken them to such scattered places as Brainerd, Virginia, Duluth, Austin, Albert Lea, Worthington, and, of course, the Twin Cities.

The two assistant professors make up the Institute of Child Welfare's Parent Education Service, which aims at bringing findings gleaned from research on children to people who can really use them—i.e., to parents.

Mrs. Cummings and Mr. Brieland reach Minnesota parents in three ways:

- they give individual talks to PTA's, church groups, mothers' clubs, and settlement houses on topics like feeding problems, the handicapped child, leisure-time interests of children.
- they conduct study groups—series of lectures and discussions—on adolescent development or understanding the pre-school child.
- they give local leadership training so parents can conduct their own study groups.

But the Parent Education Service

isn't limited to formal lectures. It conducts frequent series on child development over KUOM, provides tape recordings of these broadcasts, sponsors correspondence courses for parents, offers reading-lists on specific topics.

What do parents want to hear about most?

Discipline, eating problems of pre-school children, sex education, and mental health of the school child are topics most frequently requested.

"Take that much-vexed question of discipline," says Mrs. Cummings. "To most people discipline still means punishment. *We* regard it as training the child so he will be able to direct his own behavior. The key to sound discipline is knowing what to expect from a child at every age.

"A temper tantrum in a two-year-old means something very different from a similar outburst in a ten-year-old. Parents relax and really enjoy their children," Mrs. Cummings continues, "when they know what to expect from them."

"And we notice," Brieland interjects, "that when parents get together to discuss their 'problems' they suddenly find their own child's behavior isn't unique. They're often

very gratified to learn that other parents have gone through the same thing. This makes the snags of child-rearing seem a lot less formidable and the satisfaction much greater."

Signs of the times

Mrs. Cummings has seen some changes in the theory of bringing up children since she came to the Institute of Child Welfare in 1929. Individual differences in children are being scrutinized more closely, she says. "While physiology and psychology show what is normal for each age, they also reveal that every child is a little bit special and allowances must be made for his own personality."

Then, too, back in the good old days many parents felt that children were "spoiled" by too much affection. According to newer child development theories there's no such thing as spoiling a child through love—*provided* its the right kind.

"The wrong kind," Mrs. Cummings concludes, "is indulgence—making yourself a doormat. It's the difference, somebody once observed, between mother love and *smother* love."

The PES lecture on "Staying Happy with Television" is one that gets requested quite often these days.

"Many parents fear their youngsters are getting pale from lack of sunlight, flabby from lack of exercise, and generally anti-social as they sit glued to the exploits of 'Captain Video'. I know one parent who even put a lock and key on his set!" says Brieland.

"We don't recommend such drastic action. In fact, we try to show that television is usually less of a problem than it appears at first. After the initial six-weeks' TV binge there seems to be a leveling-off process, and children generally spend less time at their sets," he concludes.

The Parent Education Service is supported partly through the ICW budget and partly through nominal fees for lectures and study groups. Professor Dale B. Harris is coordinator of parent education and research under Professor John E. Anderson, director of the Institute.

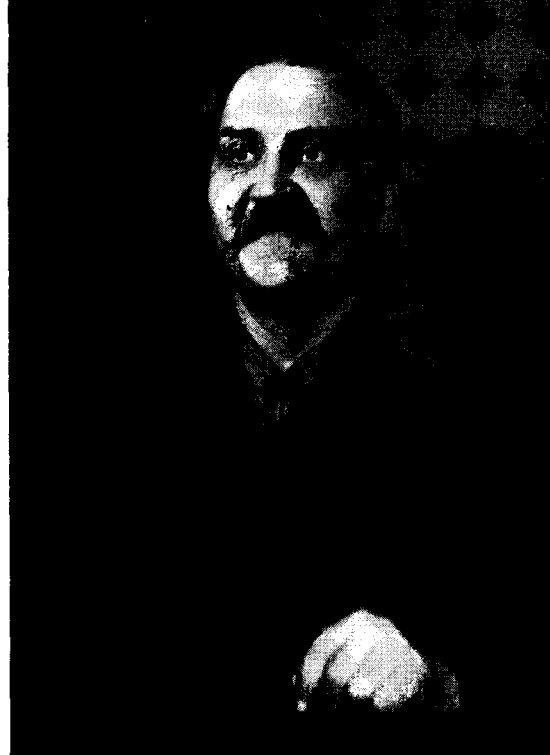


1943

1952

After years of forced labor, concentration camp, and DP camps, he is trying to build a new life

Meet JOHN PEROV



"IN AMERICA, name John. In Ukraine, Ivan," says John Perov, laborer at the University.

Mr. Perov is one of those millions of Europeans whose official history is summed up in the impersonal word "displaced." He lived most of his life in Kiev, in the Ukraine. He was taken by the Germans to a concentration camp in Poland for six months in 1943.

For two years after that he worked at forced labor in Weimar. From 1945 to 1950 he was shunted to four DP camps in the American zone of Germany. He tells you the names, recalling them slowly and painfully: Hersfeld, (he was a librarian); Cornberg; Hanau (a 'culture leader'); Butzbach (a policeman).

In May, 1950, Mr. Perov was brought to the United States by a Ukrainian church group and sponsored by a countryman who lived in Minneapolis. How did it feel to come to America? "In boat, good," he says, "On land, better."

He worked at a number of jobs in Minneapolis—planing wood in a picture-frame company, dishwashing in a large hotel, working in a mattress factory. He came to the University in May, 1951.

You may have seen Mr. Perov sanding the paths and steps around Nicholson Hall or Northrop Auditorium on the Minneapolis campus. Once you've seen him you will remember him. He is a big man, with a furious scraggly gray moustache, and green eyes surrounded by gullies of wrinkles. He carries himself with the stiff dignity of a king.

Mr. Perov speaks Russian, German, some French. He usually requires an interpreter for English.

March 1952

He tells you his life story by showing the papers he keeps in a plastic envelope. Like so many who have spent much of their adult life in concentration camps, and resettlement camps, and forced labor, he has accumulated an official biography. It is told on many pieces of paper—records of service, copies of diplomas and certificates, letters of recommendation, applications—all properly stamped and certified. These are the imperfect translation of years of effort and anguish.

Mr. Perov pulls out the copy of his diploma from the Kiev Polytechnic Institute. It says he completed the full course and qualified as a civil engineer in 1930.

An engineer in the Ukraine, Mr. Perov was sent to Soviet labor camps several times during the 'twenties. When he speaks of Russia his eyes kindle in bitterness: "Marx—in books. Lenin—in books. In life, practicum, is other."

Some day he would like to be an engineer in this country. But there are things he must do. "First—citizen," he draws from its case the statement of intention to file for citizenship. "Next, language." He attends Americanization classes two nights a week.

MR. PEROV has been and is a great reader. Most of his books are on technical subjects in engineering. He can read them in English as well as Russian and German, for, as he says, "Technica is one language, one commonwealth." He also likes history and "memoirs."

Does he have a family? He cocks his head to one side, and when he has understood the question, he re-

plies, "Ah. Yes. One," holding up one finger. "My wife, Vera."

His wife was a music teacher in Russia. During the war she was captured and put to work washing bottles in a wine-factory in Berlin. After the war the Perovs were reunited in a DP camp. She still plays an old piano in their two-room apartment in south Minneapolis.

ASKED about his memories of the concentration camp in Poland he shakes his fine head. "Is heavy," he says, and shows you a photograph of himself, looking thin and tired, taken after he left the camp (*see picture, left*). You don't press him.

Does he want to return to the Ukraine? He nods a vigorous yes, and adds, "Please write. I go back when Stalin is dead and communism is buried. I love my country. Spring there is beautiful."

He still can't get used to the fact that in America you can "eat, sleep—no questions." His work at the University keeps him outdoors, sanding, shoveling, trimming hedges and plants in the spring.

How does he like it?

"Dobre," he smiles, and quickly translates. "Good, good . . . I am 53. In April must be 54. Is sometimes heavy, wheelbarrow, for man 53. But is better wheelbarrow here than professor or engineer over there."



Scholarship winners who came for their pictures are (l. to r., front) Carol Mae Johnson, Genevieve Damkroger, Ruth Krook, Janiece Fusaro, (back) Loretta Rowe, Laurence Moran, Maxine Buchan, Wilma Radtke, Alvin Rausch.

Scholarships Go to 17 Staffers

SEVENTEEN University Staff members were awarded Regents' Scholarships winter quarter to take courses in connection with their University jobs. Their tuition is paid for three to six hours of class work, and they need not make up time spent in class.

The 17 are: Eva P. Ansell, senior clerk, library; Maxine L. Buchan, clerk stenographer, mortuary science; Kathleen J. Clayson, junior scientist, medical technology;

Cornelia Curley, principal clerk, employment bureau; Genevieve Damkroger, program consultant, Union; Janiece B. Fusaro, senior clerk, library.

Carol Mae Johnson, clerk, hospital x-ray; Ruth Krook, senior clerk, admissions and records; Laurence A. Moran, general mechanic, chemistry; Robert J. Newbury, tabulating equipment operator, admissions and records; Mary Ellen Peterson, clerk typist, School of Business Administration.

Mae Louise Pirila, senior clerk typist, state organization service; Wilma Radtke, clerk typist, civil service personnel; Alvin Rausch, senior custodial supervisor, physical plant; Janet Rhame, librarian, library; Loretta Rowe, informational representative, University Relations; Ethel K. Sullivan, jr. librarian, library instruction.

For details about applying for a Regents' Scholarship, stop in at the Civil Service Personnel Office, Room 14, Administration Building, Minneapolis campus.

Art Smith, ground crew foreman, works

Behind the Sports Scenes

A LOT of work goes on before one of the University's big athletic events, as Arthur Smith, ground crew foreman, can testify. "Football game, basketball tournament or track meet—it all takes a lot of ground work," grins Smith, who looks a little like John L. Lewis without the ferocity.

When football season is on, Smith and his regular crew must check to see that the ground is in condition, mark the field, and arrange stands for visiting bands or special events. Just taking the cover off the Stadium field is a big job. It weighs six tons, comes in twelve sections, and four or five men work over an hour taking it off. "When it's windy it's not easy," says Smith.

Track meets take a lot of preparation, too. The track is tempered, rolled, hardened, and distances must be checked and notarized.

"I'm rounding out twenty-five years at the U," says Smith, "and I've helped get ready for four national track meets and two Olympic tryouts. For the Olympics we had to change all the measurements to the metric system and set up things for the javelin throw and an obstacle run—for that we had to make a canvas water pit just the right height and width."

Smith admits that track is his favorite spectator sport. "It brings out the individual performer," he says, shaking his head in admiring remembrance. "A good track meet is something fine to see."

WINTER is the most difficult season for Smith and his helpers because of the heavy schedule. Smith has a big calendar on his desk that tells him when he must have the basketball arena clean or the boxing ring

up or the wrestling mats in place. With spring coming, they must begin getting the baseball fields in condition and marking bases and foul lines.

"Summer is a good time," says Smith, longingly. "We just recondition all the fields—erate, fertilize, re-seed."

The most complicated event Smith ever helped with was the Music department's production of *Aida* in 1933. "We had *everything* in that Stadium," he says, "including horses and elephants. Word has gotten round to 'Call Art' when something special is needed in the Stadium, and we can pretty near take care of anything."

Art Smith (r.) and two members of his crew, Olaf Finkelson (l.) and Jack Nelson. The machine is used for rolling the 220-yard track in the Indoor Sports Building.



Mrs. King, Provost King, Rebecca, and Annis spend an evening at home looking at the family photograph album.



Portrait of a Provost . . . UMD's John King

MRS. JOHN E. KING insists that since coming to Duluth in 1947 her husband has had "one occupation and one hobby—the Duluth Branch." But Provost King, despite his busy schedule, still finds time to take part in community affairs, church activities, and youth projects. What little leisure time is left over he spends with his family, reading or listening to records from the King record library.

What is the Provost like? He is a pleasant-faced man with an easy, unassuming manner, often seen puffing earnestly on a big-bowled pipe.

About 15 years in the northern United States have not worn off all the edges of Dr. King's Texas drawl nor a sense of humor that he attributes to "growing up among the modest people of Texas." He has been known to introduce a speaker with the reassuring comment that if something should go wrong at the last minute, he himself is prepared to present a few remarks about Texas.

Growing up on a farm near Denton, Texas, Dr. King remembers hunting hawks, rabbits, and quail;

riding his pinto, "Dodger," over the range; and roaming on foot over the mesquite country, with its cactus, Bermuda grass, and post oak.

He attended a laboratory high school operated as part of the teacher preparation program at North Texas State College, and graduated from that college in 1932, at the age of 18, majoring in Latin.

At one time during his undergraduate career there was some doubt whether baseball would supersede Latin. As a competent second baseman with a powerful bat, he spent one summer playing semi-professional ball with a Port Eads, La., team.

FOLLOWING graduation and a year's "personal sabbatical" on his father's farm, he took his first teaching job at Frisco, Texas. There he met Glennie Beanland, a history teacher, and married her four years later.

He obtained his master's degree in education administration and English literature (Elizabethan drama) from the University of Arkansas in 1935; then served as educational adviser

at a CCC camp in Arkansas, where he helped hundreds of illiterates to read by using silent films with subtitles. (And incidentally, where his baseball team won 25 out of 28 games!)

Beginning work on his doctorate in rural education in 1937, Dr. King was given a fellowship at Cornell University. There he studied under Dr. Emory Nelson Ferriss, one of the great men in U. S. rural education.

Before coming to Duluth Dr. King was a navy officer, principal of Dwight Indian school at Vian, Oklahoma, and superintendent of the Tucson, Arizona, Indian school.

Dr. King's interest in Indian welfare is a continuing one. He has studied Indian lore and culture throughout the U.S., and since coming to Duluth has visited the reservations in the community and become acquainted with Indian leaders.

With his UMD duties Provost King doesn't have much time for his pet sport — bass fishing — but he manages a few excursions each summer. He says he will match his favorite bait—frogs, against the best artificial lures there are.

Mines Station Gets ECA Certificate

The University's Mines Experiment Station has been awarded a "Certificate of Cooperation" by the Economic Cooperation Administration for technical aid given to a group of Norwegian mineworkers and officials who visited the University last summer, Henry H. Wade, acting Station director, announced recently.

The citation commends the Station for "furnishing technical assistance to the People of the Marshall Plan Countries to aid them in maintaining individual liberty, free institutions and peace."

In the letter accompanying the certificate, Richard M. Bissell, Jr., acting ECA administrator, states that by showing these foreign visitors what they could do to build up the defenses of their own country, the Station has become "an important partner in the effort to bring strength to the free world."

Education Faculty Attends Meetings

Five faculty members from the University's College of Education attended the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education conference in Chicago at the end of February.

Headed by Marcia Edwards, acting dean of the College of Education, members of the group were: Clifton Gayne, head of art education; Carl Nordly, professor of physical education; Willis E. Dugan, education professor; Paul R. Grim, chairman of the theory and practice of teaching division; and Arnold Woestehoff, director of the bureau of recommendations.

Another group of education professors presented papers at a meeting of the American Educational Research association in St. Louis, also in February. They are education professors Charles W. Boardman, Leo J. Brueckner, and Walter W. Cook; Paul R. Grim; Cyril J. Hoyt, director of the bureau of educational research; and Robert J. Keller, director of the bureau of institutional research.

READY ANSWERS

about the University

What is the current enrollment in the University's daytime colleges?

In the last issue *Ready Answers* told you about the various figures that are sometimes quoted as the University's enrollment. This month we should like to examine the most recent enrollment figures for the day colleges and divisions alone. The recorder's office lists this winter quarter enrollment as 17,541, a drop of 1,141 from the fall quarter attendance of 18,682.

Fall quarter attendance is always higher than at any other period, and it is this fall figure, released two weeks after the quarter begins, which is usually given as the University's "official" enrollment.

The table below compares winter quarter 1952 enrollment figures by colleges and divisions with corresponding statistics for winter quarter 1951, showing enrollment of veterans as well as total attendance.

Winter Quarter Enrollment

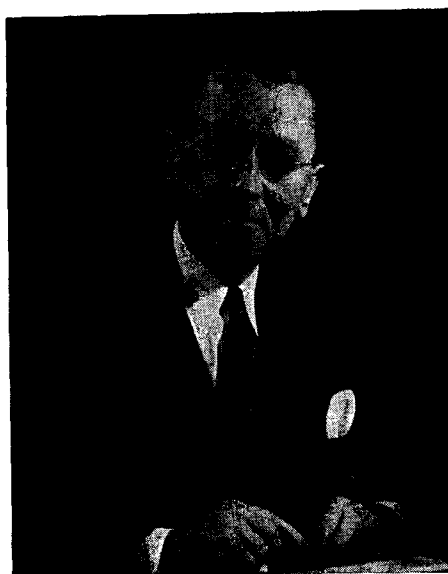
College	Veterans		Total	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
General College	171	80	1054	943
University College	19	12	62	45
Science, Lit. and the Arts	325	426	5024	4778
Institute of Technology	695	308	2077	1797
Ag., Forestry & Home Econ.	359	170	1414	1184
Law School	169	67	404	354
Medical School	239	166	571	598
Medical & X-Ray Tech.	3	2	77	64
Physical & Occup. Therapy	19	12	78	83
Nursing	6	6	200	216
Public Health	70	56	230	224
School of Dentistry	218	112	335	339
Dental Hygiene	0	0	74	70
Pharmacy	119	52	362	303
College of Education	459	204	1959	1666
Business Administration	257	143	684	566
Graduate School	1461	1049	3389	2943
Veterinary Medicine	108	86	167	190
Duluth Branch	376	171	1476	1178
Total Attendance	5573	3122	19637	17541

The President's Page

NEXT month the fifth annual campaign of the greater University Fund will be set in motion. To a great extent, the success of the 1952 drive depends upon the active interest and participation of each member of the University staff. The Fund, as many of you realize, is becoming an increasingly important source of income for a wide variety of teaching and research projects on the campus and promises to give needed assistance to many more. This is indicated by the fact that in 1951 there was an increase of 50 per cent in the total amount of funds raised in this way.

The Greater University Fund, it should be remembered, is organized as a distinct department of the University. It is governed by a Board of Directors, nine in number. Five of the members are selected by the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association. The other four members include myself, Vice President Willey, Vice President Middlebrook and a representative of the Board of Regents.

Broadly, the object of the Greater University Fund is to reinforce worthwhile teaching and research projects with additional support wherever the normal budgetary allowance is inadequate. Special emphasis is laid on financial aid to students and on the purchase of research equipment.



Mr. Stanley Wenberg, director of the Greater University Fund, has described the Fund as a service department of the University. As such every staff member should know how to avail himself of its services and how he can make these services more widespread.

Staff members can, for example, report their teaching and research needs to the Fund office. They can enlist the support of alumni and friends outside the University by telling them about the Fund and interpreting its functions.

Finally staff members can support the Fund through their personal contributions.

It is clear, I think, that all of us have a stake in the Greater University Fund, and consequently we have a responsibility to take a sincere, personal interest in its upbuilding.

f. l. Merrill

President

MARCH 15 TO APRIL 15, 1952

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Series

Mar. 28—William Primrose, violist.
Apr. 4—All Orchestral Program.
Apr. 11—Gala Closing Concert.

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p. m. Single tickets from \$1.80 to \$4.20. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.) †

Extra Concerts

Mar. 23—Oscar Levant, pianist (previously announced for Feb. 17).
Apr. 6—James Melton, tenor. Annual Pension Fund Benefit Concert.

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p. m. Tickets from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Mail orders taken now. Box office sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop.) †

Young People's Concerts

Mar. 27, Apr. 3—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p. m.
Apr. 1—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 p. m.
(Admission arranged through local schools.)

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

Mar. 25—Artur Rubinstein, pianist.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p. m. Tickets from \$1.25 to \$3.00 go on sale the Monday before the week of the concert at the Artists Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.) †

COMMENCEMENT

Mar. 20—Robert L. Stearns, President of the University of Colorado, Commencement speaker.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:00 p. m. Admission by guest card only.)

CONVOCATIONS

Apr. 3—"Who Profits from our Foreign Policy—the United States or Russia?" debate between Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. and O. John Rogge.
Apr. 10—Ruroy Sibley, "The Universe of Palomar," a film lecture.
(Northrop Auditorium, 11:00 a. m. Open to the public without charge. Convocations are broadcast over University radio station KUOM, the day after each convocation at 11:15 a. m.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Apr. 2—"The Red Shoes," British.
Apr. 9—"St. Francis of Assisi," Mexican.
(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30 p. m. and 8:00 p. m. All foreign language films have English subtitles. General admission at Lobby Ticket Office, \$.60. Tickets for staff members at \$.48 available in the basement of Wesbrook Hall and the Campus Club.) †

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Apr. 4-12—"Hamlet," by William Shakespeare.
(Scott Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p. m. except Apr. 6 performance, 4:00 p. m. Tickets at \$1.20 go on sale the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.) †

NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE SERIES

Mar. 16—"Wilderness Canoe Country," sound film.
Mar. 23—"The Ruffed Grouse and Other Birds," sound film.
Mar. 30—"Courtship Displays of Birds," Dr. Dwain W. Warner, assistant professor of zoology at the University.
Apr. 6—"Beaver Valley," Walt Disney sound film.
Apr. 13—"Why the Interest in Local Birdlife?" Dr. W. J. Breckenridge, director, Minnesota Museum of Natural History.
(Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 3:00 p. m. Sundays. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

Mar. 17-Apr. 26—Dick Davis Collection. A selection of paintings and drawings from the private collection of Mr. Davis, senior curator of the Minneapolis Institute of Art.
Mar. 17-Apr. 26—Photography of Jerome Liebling. Photographs, taken primarily in Minnesota, by an instructor in photography in the University's Art department.
Mar. 21-May 2—Art and Religion. Paintings and drawings inspired by religion and gathered from private collections and museums throughout the country.
(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5 Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

Lenten Music Festival . . . Recorded religious music selected and presented by KUOM's music director, Ray Christensen. Weekdays at 6:00 p. m., Saturdays at 2:00 p. m. from April 1 through 12.
America and the World . . . Speakers and forums dealing with the theme, "The Prospect for Freedom in the Last Half of the Twentieth Century." Speakers include diplomat Anthony Eden and economist A. D. H. Kaplan. Saturdays at 4:00 p. m.
(KUOM, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete spring schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Boxing

Mar. 31—Idaho State.
(Williams Arena, 8:15 p. m. General admission, \$.75; ring-side seats, \$1.25. Admission at gate only.)

Track

Apr. 4—Metropolitan Track Meet, preliminaries.
Apr. 5—Metropolitan Track Meet, finals.
Apr. 11—State High School Invitational Track Meet, preliminaries.
Apr. 12—State High School Invitation Track Meet, finals.
(Indoor Sports Building, Apr. 4 and 11, 3:00 p. m. Apr. 5 and 12, 1:00 p. m. Admission at gate only, \$.60.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building, in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME V

April 1952

NUMBER 7

The U Serves YOU—



Marilyn Lichliter, r., bookstore clerk, clears a date for a departmental lunch-party in a small Union dining-room with a senior clerk Evelyn Ahlgren.

Reserving Private Dining-rooms

“WE’D like to have more University staff members make use of our private dining-room facilities,” says James Felber, director of Coffman Memorial Union food service. These facilities, he explains, are available for any department functions—including meetings of University groups, and birthday, retirement, or farewell parties given by a department for any of its members.

University departments can reserve any of the Union’s 11 small dining-rooms that accommodate from eight to 80 people or the Junior Ballroom, which seats 300 people.

You can reserve these rooms for lunch, dinner, or tea by calling extension 6236 or by stopping at the food service office near the Union cafeteria to check with Miss Evelyn Ahlgren, reservation clerk.

“On the Junior Ballroom, we need about a week’s notice. We can usually take reservations for the small dining rooms as close as a day ahead. Naturally,” Mr. Felber says, “we like as

much advance notice as possible.”

The minimum charge for lunch in any of these dining-rooms is 90 cents, for dinner \$1.50, and for midafternoon coffee and cake, 35 cents. These are considerably lower than prices for comparable facilities in downtown restaurants, Felber says.

The 90-cent minimum lunch on a typical day might include breaded veal tenderette, Parisian potatoes, green beans, spiced peach relish, hot muffins, cherry tart, and beverage.

Staff members can pay for their special luncheons or dinners in Union dining-rooms during the meal or by having the food service bill the department or individual making the reservation.

If a department is planning a big dinner or banquet with an expected attendance of 400 to 1200 people, it can for a slight fee reserve the Union Main Ballroom. Dates for the Ballroom must be cleared well in advance by calling extension 121 or checking with Gordon Starr or William Tandy at the Union information desk.

In this issue . . .

WHETHER IT’S PRACTICAL ADVICE to Twin Cities builders on where to dig, or long-range research on the dates when glaciers crossed Minnesota—the Minnesota Geological Survey tracks down the data. Details on this oldest research unit of the University, page 3.

WHAT IS IT LIKE TO TALK TO PRIME MINISTER NEHRU? What significance have the recent Indian elections? How do India’s leaders feel about U. S. foreign policy? In this month’s “Report from Abroad” political science professor Werner Levi deals with these questions and gives the impressions of India he carried away from a visit there last year. Page 6.

TRIPLE-THREAT MAN is Frank Klotz. Besides working full-time as a building caretaker in Mechanical Engineering he’s a champion bowler and a master cook who delights in feeding huge crowds of people. Page 10 tells you about his varied roles and gives recipe for unbeatable Klotz cabbage salad.

On the cover . . .

The gentleman with the spatula is Philip Morton, assistant professor of art, shaping one of his wax molds to be used in metal sculpture. Morton, also noted as a maker of modern jewelry, talks about his crafts on page 5. Photo, Warner Clapp.

THE MINNESOTAN

Vol. V No. 7

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

Groundwork plus Labwork—

THE MINNESOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE Minnesota Geological Survey, with headquarters and laboratories in Pillsbury Hall, was 80 years old on March 1. One of the oldest research units at the University, its purpose is the same as in 1872: to learn as much as possible about the geology of Minnesota. Survey workers will tell you there is still a lot of study to be done on the state's prehistoric formations, present and future resources.

"The Survey gets the highest professional work at very little cost," says Dr. George M. Schwartz, Survey director and professor of geology, "because we are staffed entirely by members of the geology department working part-time—currently Mr. Thiel, Mr. Wright, Mr. Bell, and myself—and by advanced graduate students working under our supervision.

"People hear about the Survey when there is a newsworthy mineral

find, such as the recent copper and nickel deposits near Ely," comments Schwartz, "but they don't hear so much about the painstaking day-to-day—or year-to-year—accumulation of all sorts of geological facts that is the *real* work of the Survey."

"Uses for our work are many, and often unexpected," says Schwartz, who speaks about his work with engaging enthusiasm. "We had made a study of the Duluth Gabbro—a huge, crescent-shaped formation of once molten rock that intrudes into the upper crust of the earth—for scientific reasons. It's one of the largest such formations in the world. Because the recent copper-nickel find falls on the edge of the Gabbro, we can reasonably predict the direction and possible extent of the deposits."

One of the Survey's long range projects, begun in 1947, is an aerial search for undiscovered iron deposits.



George Thiel watches Charles Bell remove the excess stone from a fossil with a special laboratory hand drill.

"We are cooperating with the U.S. Geological Survey on this," Schwartz explains. "They do the 'field' work—in this case from the air. An aeromagnetometer, which measures the earth's magnetic attraction, trails behind the plane. Later in the laboratory we plot and map these areas."

About 5,500 square miles have been covered and several belts of high magnetic attraction indicate the possibility of ore hidden far beneath the surface. "You can readily see how important this is to the iron mining industry," Schwartz comments.

The well-digger's data

The Survey does not overlook the importance of Minnesota's more common resources. Dr. George Thiel, professor and chairman of the Geology department, has done much work on underground water and building stone. Other Survey bulletins cover foundry sands, limestone, clays, marl used in cement making, and material for rock wool plants.

continued on next page

On a map of North America Herbert Wright traces the eastern boundaries of the last glacier to cross Minnesota, while George Schwartz looks on.



continued from preceding page

The Survey's findings, summarized in 35 bulletins, are available to anyone at low cost. Subjects range from paleozoic rocks to water supply, and the bulletins furnish many answers to the questions that arrive by mail and telephone from all over the state.

Bulletin No. 27, "The Geology of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area," can usually provide answers for local questioners. Prepared by Schwartz after research which included examining surface rock, old well records, and material from excavations, sewers, and tunnels, this bulletin tells landowners where they can drill wells or builders where they have to watch out for pre-glacial valleys filled with loose rock that settles under heavy pressure.

Since the discovery of oil in North Dakota, says Schwartz, many letters begin, "I have reason to believe there is oil . . ." Advising these potential oil magnates may be complicated if the writer wishes to conceal the location of his prospective well.

"Actually," adds Schwartz, "the possibility of oil in Minnesota is very slight. Oil is formed from sediment deposited under salt water, and Minnesota was a high land area when seas still covered North Dakota."

Oldest Minnesota fossils: Not dinosaurs . . . trilobites

The work of associate professor Charles W. Bell comes under the

general heading of paleontology—the science of the earliest life forms.

"The oldest fossil-bearing rocks, Cambrian rocks, are found in abundance in Minnesota," says Bell, explaining his particular interest. "In fact Minnesota Upper Cambrian rocks, called St. Croixan, have been the standard for all of North America. Because other rock of this age is compared to the St. Croixan, we geologists want to know everything possible about the Minnesota rock."

"That's why we're working county by county, looking at road cuts, stream cuts, gullies, quarries, and so forth.

"We don't expect to find any sensational fossils," Bell goes on. "These Upper Cambrian rocks were made by sediment deposited in the sea that once covered the continent, and the most common fossil is the trilobite, a salt water invertebrate something like a shrimp."

Calculating the date of Minnesota's "deep freeze"

Associate professor Herbert E. Wright and his students are seeking answers to such questions as: How long ago did the big glaciers move across the state? How many were there? In what directions did they move?

They have found evidences of five separate ice sheets, two more than previous investigators postulated: one from the east, two from the northwest, two from the northeast.

The layers of glacial drift tell them

when more than one glacier crossed an area and something about the time sequence. "If there is no top soil, caused by erosion and weathering," explains Wright, "we know that one ice sheet followed hard on the heels (excuse the metaphor!) of the first."

"Long flat pebbles tell us in what direction the ice sheet moved because they usually point in the direction of flow. Knowledge of the bed rock of each area helps us too. If we find black rock from around Lake Superior down near Sandstone, we know the ice came from the northeast."

The last ice sheet, according to Wright, descended from the northwest 10,000 years ago. The former estimate of 25,000 years was based partly on the retreat of St. Anthony Falls, as geological time in eastern United States was based on the rate at which Niagara Falls has been receding upstream.

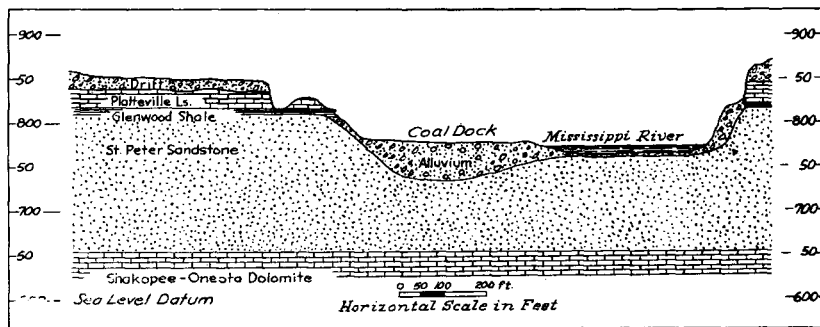
The new figure is the result of a process developed by the University of Chicago's Institute of Nuclear Studies: Knowing the decreasing rate at which radioactive carbon disintegrates from vegetable matter, scientists can tell how long ago the plant life died—even when it was 10,000 years ago!

"We have had four specimens of wood analyzed by this process," says Wright. "One from the Cedar Creek bog at Anoka, where we think plant growth began soon after the ice left, was dated 8,000 years ago."

"This new data compresses all of post-glacial time," Wright comments, "and speeds up our concept of many geological processes."

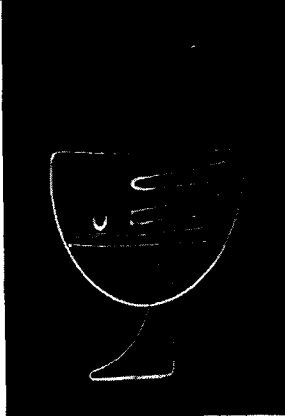
If you have ever wondered about the nature of molten rock, salt seas, and ice sheets, and what part they played in making Minnesota's lands, lakes, and rivers, you will be pleased to learn that professors Thiel and Schwartz are working on a geological history of the state. Written for the interested layman, it should be ready this summer for publication by the University of Minnesota Press.

A diagram from Survey Bulletin #27 shows that the Mississippi river, just below the University, once flowed where the coal docks now stand.



Jewelry, sculpture

If it's MORTON— it's MODERN



PHILIP MORTON, assistant professor of art, is tall and rangy. His working uniform is a pair of blue jeans and a plaid shirt. His angular face with its slightly drooping moustache makes him look like a character out of Bret Harte, and you are not surprised when he tells you he hails from Wyoming.

Morton teaches metal sculpture and contemporary jewelry at the U. He came here in 1947 after a wide-ranging career that included studying engineering, surveying for the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, working as an accountant, getting a degree in sociology from the University of Utah, and teaching metal design at Alfred University, New York.

It wasn't until 1944 that he began to design modern jewelry. He was working as a foreman in a big California shipyard. The war was almost over and things were getting a bit slack. Morton cast about for something to do in his spare time and remembered how four years before he had sat in on a jewelry-making course in Salt Lake City "just for fun," and had even managed to sell a few pieces.

Always interested in the arts, it wasn't till he came to San Francisco and talked with craftsmen and visited its museums that he got the idea he could support his family by designing modern jewelry.

Why modern jewelry?

Morton has as healthy a respect for tradition as anyone, but he believes that in jewelry-making, as in other techniques, our age has to shape its own forms.

"The trouble with much jewelry of the past is that it tries to imitate other forms. For example," Morton points

out, "a pin shaped like a flower focuses our attention on the object represented and not on the plastic properties of the *material* itself. Truly contemporary jewelry is abstract. It's primarily metal sculpture on a small scale, he says.

"While most makers of modern jewelry concede the beauty of precious gems like diamonds and emeralds, they prefer working with semi-precious stones. The highly faceted precious gems are designed primarily to reflect light."

But Morton thinks the interest should properly be centered on the stone itself, not on its cost or light-reflecting properties. That is why he likes to work with variegated agates, the clear blue chrysoprases, the muted jades and jaspers. The stiffness imposed by faceting is not appropriate, he feels, to the freedom of modern jewelry.

Most people *buy* jewelry for "the wrong reasons," Morton maintains. They buy it because of its commemorative value (birthday gifts); to symbolize an institutional relationship (wedding ring, frat pin); or to display wealth. Very few buy jewelry on the basis of the excellence of its design.

Statues and Students

Of late, Morton has devoted less time to jewelry-making and more to teaching ("It's something every artist should do, I think, to clarify what he is working for") and sculpture. He says turning from jewelry to small scale metal sculpture was easy because the two are closely related.

Morton uses two methods of sculpturing—casting in sand and casting by the lost-wax process. The latter, known in all the most ancient civil-

(Left) A Morton-designed abstract silver brooch. (Above) Morton melts wax he will later use in casting sculptural figures by the lost-wax process.

izations, is practically a lost art to American sculptors, and one that Morton himself hopes to develop.

It involves making a pattern in wax, shaping it with the fingers and plaster spatulas, surrounding the mold with a plaster "investment," and pouring molten metal into the cavity after the wax has been melted out. It isn't as easy as it sounds, because a complicated series of ducts must be made to connect the various levels on the wax mold so the metal can rise and air escape through vents.

Morton is very enthusiastic about teaching.

"In my classes every student works at his own level. They don't start making jewelry or sculpturing the minute they hit the class, but only after they've worked out a satisfying design.

"I don't emphasize technique too much with beginners, though, because I think that cramps their style. Proficiency and skill come later, almost automatically. What's more important for the non-professional is originality and the natural desire to experiment most beginners have."



A focal point on Prof. Levi's recent trip was Delhi, capital of India.

A MINNESOTAN REPORT FROM ABROAD

ON his year's leave during 1950-51, Professor Werner Levi, political science, visited many countries—England, India, Switzerland, Holland. But his real goal and the place that fascinated him most was India.

Leaving his wife and two young children with relatives in England, he took the boat trip in October 1950 past Gibraltar through the Suez Canal, past Aden. His two months in India were spent mostly in Bombay and Delhi where he interviewed Indian political leaders to get background material for a book on Indian domestic and foreign policy.

"One can't even *start* to describe the misery and poverty in India," Levi says. "It's just unbelievable. I had visited in '48 some of the DP camps in Europe and had seen poverty in Italy and southern Sicily. But all that was sort of a holiday camp compared to India.

"You go down the main street of Bombay," he continues, "and see lying in the dust babies two months old—all skin and bones, many with open sores. Flies are swarming all over. Often the infants' mothers are lying next to them. I saw kids between six and 16 who begged on the streets for hours on end. They were emaciated and absolutely immobile, just sitting and staring with their hands outstretched . . ."

Levi, who came to the United States from Germany and England in 1939, found it easy to see people in Indian political life. "India is not yet overrun with tourists, so the officials have time for you. Because it is a young and self-conscious country its leaders want to tell you about themselves. I saw everyone I wanted to—including Nehru."

Talk with Nehru

"I spoke to Prime Minister Nehru about the possibilities of Asian union, about the Korean war and our role in it. Unfortunately, he insisted that his remarks were not for publication. But knowing how he feels about these issues gives me great help in writing my book," Levi says.

What was his impression of Nehru?

"I felt most strongly that he was terribly tired and weighted down with his responsibility for 400 million people. I felt in listening to him a mixture of extreme sympathy and pity that one man should have to carry all these burdens.

"When you talk to him you know

instantly you are facing a really great man, not only because of the aura of fame that surrounds him, but because of what radiates from inside. Nehru is aware of his power and he wants to put it to the best possible use. You sense that he can become impatient with people not of his caliber.

"He speaks with great passion and resolution," Levi continues. "You cannot help feeling through his weariness a persistent enthusiasm that can carry a whole people along with it."

Levi spoke also to Mr. K. P. S. Menon, secretary of state for foreign affairs and with a number of university people. In a long chat with the chief commissioner in charge of the

"I Interviewed

recently concluded Indian elections, he learned how hard it was to get 180,000,000 illiterates to the polls.

World's biggest elections

Women posed a special voting problem, according to Levi. Many of them didn't want to leave their homes, which meant the government had to set up one polling place for every thousand people. Further complications came when many refused to give their own names but registered instead as "wife of so and so."

For awhile it seemed as though multiple voting was going to confuse the count, until the election officials hit on the idea of marking the hand of each voter with indelible ink. Those whose hands were marked weren't allowed to vote again.

The three main groups in the contest were the Communists, the Socialists, and the Congress party. As expected, the Congress party has had a marked victory. For Indian conditions this is a conservative party, which urges a modified New Deal program for India—irrigation, land reform, and increased food production.

The communist vote was larger than expected. Levi thinks this can be explained by acute food problems, natural catastrophes, and the hold communism has over Indian intellectuals.

"Many Indians who have Masters' degrees in the social sciences can get only clerical jobs. Naturally, they are dissatisfied. Also, the communists have been exceedingly efficient propagandists. The pamphlets and books they distributed can easily be afforded by average citizens, while American books—mostly technical—are quite expensive.

"The bookstores in the major cities are just packed with stuff about

Stalin, Russia, and China. We do have some information offices, but our propaganda is much less thorough."

How do India's leaders feel toward the U.S.?

"Their attitude is divided," Levi says. "Some said the United States either ignores Asia altogether or else supports reactionary forces there. Those I talked to were critical of our going beyond the thirty-eighth parallel in Korea. Many feel that the U.S. with its Point Four program could do more to help India stand strong."

This criticism of the west stems mainly from an extremely pronounced nationalism. "Indians, like many

other Asian peoples, don't like the idea of western soldiers on Asian soil," he adds.

Although India is rather reluctant to tie herself to any one bloc in foreign policy, her leaders are increasingly recognizing the importance of taking a strong stand against communism.

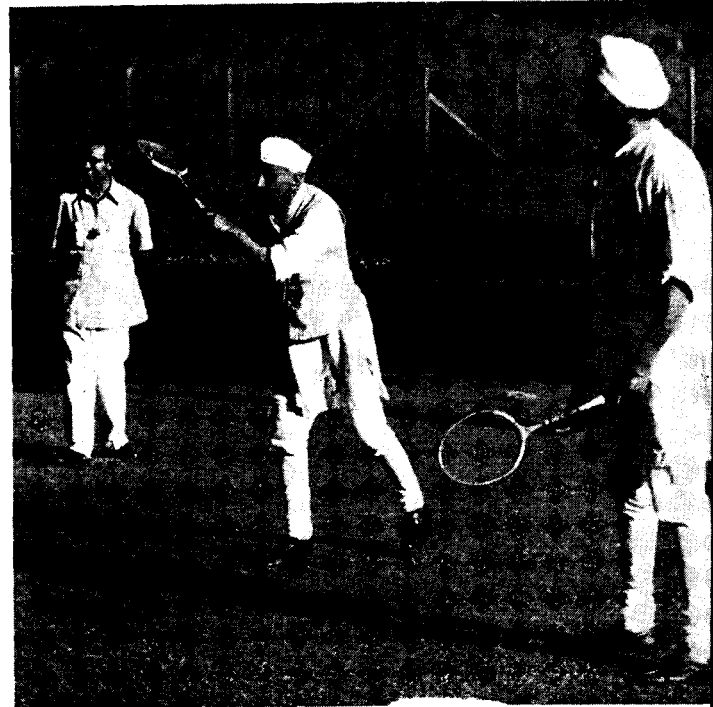
"This, in fact, was the most hopeful thing I found," Levi concludes. "As India begins to realize the aggressive nature of communism revealed in Korea and elsewhere, she begins to swing more and more to the west. I believe that with the technical and material aid of this country, she can be our most important ally in the Far East."

India's Leaders"— Levi

Rural voters are shown checking their registration during a trial run in preparation for the cumbersome Indian elections recently concluded. All pictures on this page furnished by the Indian Government Information Service.



(Above) Women line up for ballots in Delhi city elections. (Below) Prime Minister Nehru, ctr., and Defense Minister Singh, r., play badminton in a rare moment of relaxation.





Lloyd H. Reyerson, assistant dean for chemistry, Institute of Technology, has been named a member of the American Chemical Society's committee on manpower.



Paul W. Larson, new manager of the Union on the St. Paul Campus, has been program consultant at Coffman Union and manager of the University Village Union.



Utility man Fred Storgaard has washed windows for two of his 26 years at the U. He says high places never scare him, "— or hardly ever."

U STAFF MEMBERS YOU SEE

"Ten years in the same spot," says sr. stores clerk Lenore Hunt "but I like it better than anything I've done, except raise my kids." Relating Mrs. Huntley on her record is Union Food Service director J





New chairman of the department of philosophy, as of the coming year, will be Professor Wilfrid S. Sellars.



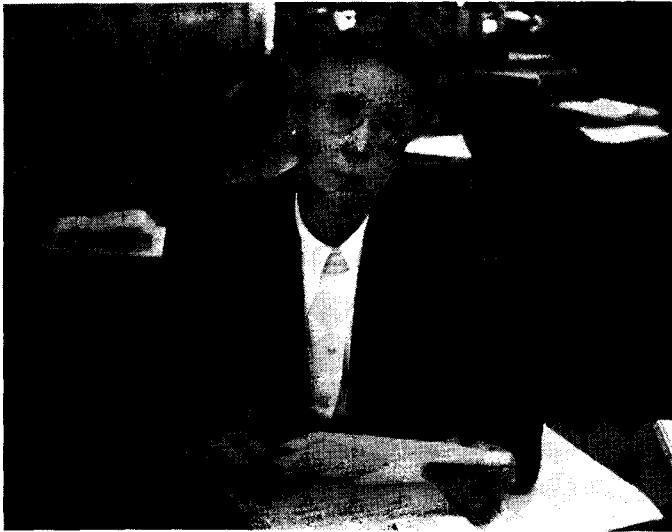
Asher Christensen, political science professor, goes to Austria this next summer to teach at the Salzburg Seminar on American Studies.

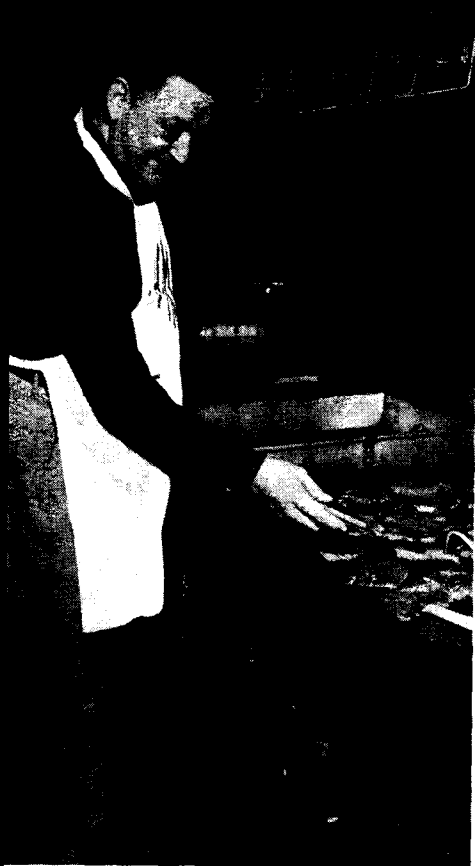
YOU SHOULD KNOW

Professor George J. Schroeffer has been appointed to a national committee to assist with sanitary engineering problems related to civilian defense.

her job,
ongratu-
Felber.

Sadie Currier, office supervisor in agricultural extension, began at the U in 1917. She is next year's treasurer of "Co-efficients," a club for University civil service women.





master chef . . .



. . . ace bowler . . .



. . . veteran caretaker

Says busy Frank Klotz

“I Lead Three Lives”

IF spring fever has you in its grip, and putting one muddy foot in front of the other requires real effort, consider the daily schedule of Frank Klotz, building caretaker and local bowling champion: On the job in the Mechanical Engineering Building from 5 a.m. to 2 p.m., league bowling five nights a week from 7 to 9 p.m., managing an alley near home from 9 p.m. to midnight.

Saturdays and Sundays he works at the alleys full time, which usually includes free instruction for patrons.

“No matter who I watch,” he says, “I want to grab ’em if I see they’re doing something wrong. Most seem to wait for me to come in, though. My bosses, Wallie Blomquist and Joe Leverone, have been out there—there’s two very nice guys, and they might make pretty good bowlers yet.”

Klotz, who was 61 last June, keeps a bulging scrapbook of his bowling feats. So far this season he has chalked up 38 scores of 600 (an

average of 200 a line), the minimum required for the daily newspapers’ Bowlers Honor Roll. He has placed high in several tournaments, and on May 9 goes to the American Bowling

Frank Klotz’s Cabbage Salad

“Shred a head of cabbage and an onion—very fine—and cut up a green pepper, some celery and carrots, and an apple. Leave the skin on the apple to get a little nice color. Squeeze in a little lemon, maybe about half a one, cut up a clove of garlic fine, and add salt, pepper, a little sugar, and enough mayonnaise to make it moist. You’ll get some moisture from the vegetables so don’t thin the mayonnaise. Mix it all in there nice with your hands, and I’ll guarantee it’s the best cabbage salad you’ve ever tasted.”

Congress in Milwaukee, the World Series of American bowling.

Sometimes on weekends Klotz indulges in his other hobby—cooking. On the frequent Saturdays when he is head man for a big church supper Klotz says he likes to send the ladies out to set the tables while *he* does all the cooking.

“If you were at that lunch Physical Plant had for Doc Holman when he retired, maybe you remember the cabbage salad. That was mine,” Klotz says. “Fed 300 salad for \$11.25.”

“I’ve had another hand in cooking since coming to the U,” Klotz remembers with a grin. “When I began here seven years ago I was working at U High. One day the home ec teacher was out sick so I offered to take the class. We really had a good time making flapjacks. Only trouble was I couldn’t tell ’em how much flour and milk and so forth because I just go by the looks of the batter.”

continued on page 14

Harnessing Atoms to Help the Farmer

As Lew Mix, l., draws milk from the artificial cow, Herbert Straus injects acetic acid tagged with radioactive carbon into its bloodstream. Dr. W. Petersen supervises.



THERE were a few raised eyebrows when soils professor John MacGregor tended his alfalfa last summer dressed in a mask and rubber gloves, holding his home fertilizer spreader at arm's length.

But he had his reasons for these precautions. He was applying "hot" material—radioactive phosphate fertilizer—to the alfalfa.

Ever since the atom brought devastation to Nagasaki and Hiroshima six years ago, scientists everywhere have been trying to harness it for peacetime use. Agricultural scientists at the University and elsewhere are using atomic energy in research that may mean more bushels of corn and oats per acre, more milk per cow, and a host of other benefits to farmers.

Radioactive atoms have a special place in agricultural research. Scientists can follow molecules of several radioactive substances in their course through a plant or animal with the Geiger counter.

Atoms and the cow

Two remarkable techniques are being combined in a dairy research project under Professor William E. Petersen, dairy husbandry. One is the use of radioactive atoms. The other is the famous "artificial cow"—a unique mechanism of tubes, pails, and beakers hooked up to the udder of a recently slaughtered cow. This *ersatz* cow which actually produces milk will be a perfect and less costly substitute for "Bossy" herself in radioactivity experiments.

In these experiments radioactive

carbon, commercially synthesized with substances like acetic acid, is being traced by Dr. Petersen and his colleagues, Lewis Mix and Herbert Strauss, to find out what substances in the cow's blood go into making milk.

"In the year we have been working with radioactive carbon, we have learned more about how the cow produces milk than we were able to do in ten years before," says Petersen.

"For example, we knew that acetic acid was taken out of the cow's blood to form milk, but we didn't know *how* it was used. Now we know that it goes into all different parts of milk—into milk fats, casein, albumen, globulin, citric acid, etc. Thus we know how important it is to the dairy cow."

Soil secrets unlocked

Soil researchers Alfred C. Caldwell and John MacGregor and agricultural engineer Andrew Hustrulid started applying radioactive phosphate fertilizers to hay over two years ago. They now know that phosphates increase not only yields but also phosphorus content and hence the value of hay.

Last summer these researchers extended their experiments to corn and small grains. With corn they wanted to find out what effect nitrogen and potassium have on the uptake of phosphorus by the plant. Working on the George Rentschler farm in Jackson county, they applied a radioactive phosphate fertilizer alone to some hills and the fertilizer plus nitrogen and potassium to others.

Later, they tested the corn plants in a special laboratory at University Farm. They found that corn made greater use of phosphorus when the phosphorus was mixed with nitrogen or potassium or both.

Bombarding microorganisms

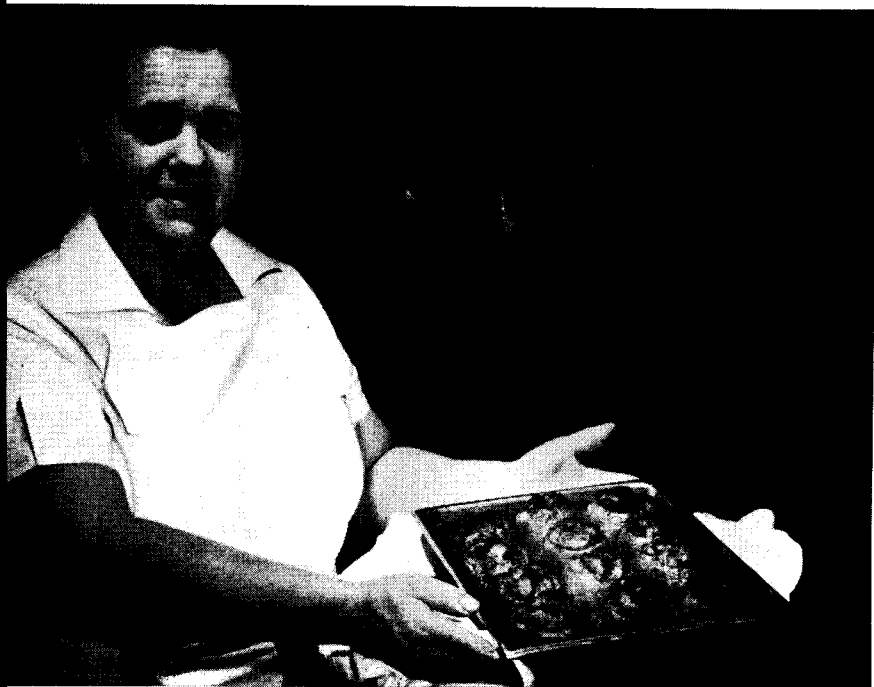
Plant scientists, under the direction of Elvin C. Stakman are using naturally radioactive substances like radium "F." What effects these substances have on living systems is being explored by research associate John Rowell with the help of research fellow Edward Butler. They are studying microorganisms—microscopic plants and animals which are sometimes harmful and sometimes beneficial to plants and livestock.

Already they have found that there is generally enough radiation from uranium in ore deposits to cause genetic changes in plants. So far all changes obtained in University laboratories have resulted in "cripples" that are not able to compete and are wiped out by healthier relatives.

If just one in a million of these microorganisms should turn out to be not a cripple but a "super" organism, that one could soon dominate its ordinary relatives.

This new knowledge will lead to a better understanding of the workings of animal and plant life. The results may mean new ways of controlling plant diseases and fighting microscopic enemies.

That's how atoms are being used for better farming and for peace instead of for destruction.



A specialty of Engeleiv Holland is Baked Stuffed Green Peppers.

Baked Stuffed Green Peppers

(6 servings)

Ingredients:

- 6 firm green peppers
- 1/2 lb. ground ham
- 1 small onion
- 2 cups boiled rice
- 1 No. 2 can tomato soup

Method:

1. Wash peppers, cut off tops, remove seeds.
2. Grind ham and onion together.
3. Mix ham, rice and 1/2 can of soup.
4. Fill peppers and set in baking pan.
5. Pour the other 1/2 can of soup over the peppers.
6. Bake in a moderate oven, 375. F., for about 1 hour.

More recipes from Our Good U Cooks

Sweet French Dressing for Fruit Salad

(1 quart)

Ingredients:

- 2 cups salad oil
- 1/2 cup vinegar
- 2 tsp. grated onion
- 2 tsp. celery seed
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 tsp. dry mustard
- 2 tsp. paprika
- 2 tsp. salt

Method:

1. Mix spices and sugar together in bowl.
2. Slowly add the vinegar and oil and stir thoroughly.

Vivian Anderson swears by this semi-sweet fruit salad dressing.



The Minnesotan

How UMD's Hellers
licked the space problem

THEY BUILT THEIR OWN HOME

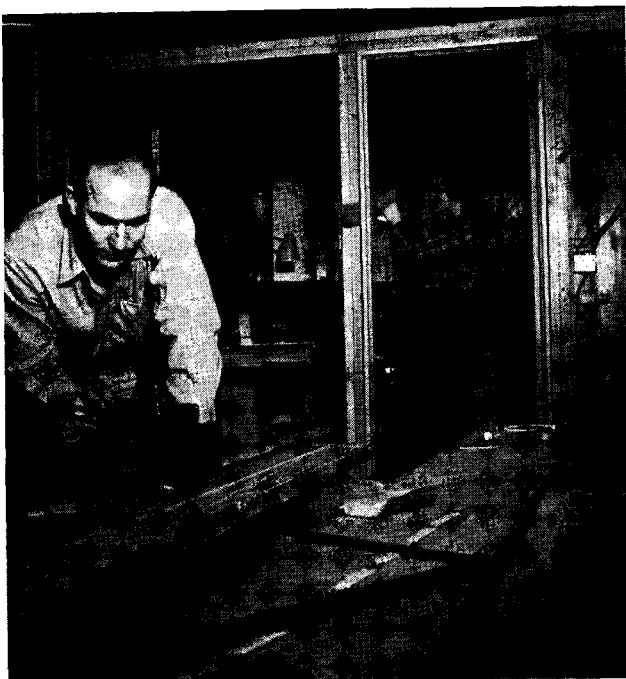


This is the Hellers' home built high on a slope overlooking Lake Superior.

TWO people who got tired of living in trailers and small apartments and decided to do something about it are the Robert Hellers of UMD. They solved the elbow-room problem by building their own modern home—from blueprint to finishing—on a slope overlooking Lake Superior and a wide expanse of the city of Duluth.

Heller is an assistant professor of geology at the Duluth Branch. His wife, Geraldine, is a graduate architect of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. She did all the designing of the house. Except for utilities lines which they had roughed in, the whole job was a joint Heller project. Begun two years ago this coming July,

Their joint house-building project zooms ahead to the sound of sawing and sanding as Bob Heller saws planks while wife Gerry finishes a panel near the kitchen wall.



April 1952

the house should be finished by next fall. It will have five rooms—the living room, kitchen, master bedroom, guest bedroom, study—and a full basement, and measures 46 by 32 feet overall. Most striking interior feature of the Heller home is the wood finishing—mahogany plywood panels lining the walls of the 16 by 24 feet living room, knotty cedar panels in the kitchen and striated plywood in the master bedroom. The outside will be finished in either redwood or cedar siding.

LEST you think this was all done easily and without hitches, the Hellers will quickly tell you there were moments when their morale sank somewhat below the excavation level of their picturesque building site.

The excavating was done during the summer of 1950—one of the wettest in Duluth history. Before Bob Heller could get to work on the basement walls, he had to siphon several inches of water out of the excavation into the street. The mud, he recalls, was of “such consistency, depth and adhesiveness as to be a geologic phenomenon all by itself.”

On Bob's shoulders fell the 204-ton job of toting 1,200 cement blocks in four separate operations in building the basement walls. He carried each 85-pound block from the factory to his trailer, from the trailer to an unloading point near the building site, from that point to the excavation, and from the excavation level to its proper place in the wall!

Putting the 400-lb. 4 by 12 inch fir living-room ceiling beams in place, with the aid of three or four other men, was no snap either.

And all this time, Bob was carrying a full teaching load and managing to take his geology students on extensive field trips out west and into the central midwest.

“It's been a lot of work”, the Hellers say. “But,” Gerry Heller avows, stopping a minute to wipe the sanding dust off her face (she's chief sander and finisher), “whenever we get tired we just look around and see all we've done and get brave and ambitious all over again!”

Report Shows Nature Of 1950-51 Programs at U

A RECENT report, prepared by the Office of the Academic Vice President, reveals that 1,708 programs were presented at the University during the academic year 1950-51.

Including convocations, lectures, forums, and special presentations, these programs were all announced to University students and staff in the *Minnesota Daily*. All programs were open to the public, and, with few exceptions, there was no admission charge.

The number of programs is somewhat less than the preceding year's total of 2,296. This is due to the decline in student enrollments and some tightening of funds available for lecture purposes, according to Malcolm M. Willey, Vice President, Academic Administration.

Topics discussed at these meetings covered a wide range of subjects. A chronological listing starts with "Methods in Microclimatology" and ends with "Insight into the Workings of Law and Order." A few of the other topics:

- Virus Diseases of Stone Fruits
- A Streamlined History of Music
- How Grown Up are You?
- The What, Why, and How of Common Learnings
- Medical Aspects of Atomic Energy
- Logical Positivism in Past Years
- Political Crises in Asia
- Is Christianity Intrinsic
- Metallurgy and the Scandinavian Countries
- Obedience to the Law of God

Vice President Willey says of the report, "This particular summary constitutes impressive evidence of the intellectual vitality at this campus."

Change of Address?

If you have recently moved or are planning to move soon, won't you please send your new address along to the University Relations Department, Room 213, Administration Bldg., Minneapolis campus. That way we can keep your Minnesotan coming to you regularly.

READY ANSWERS

about the University

Where do University students live?

According to the latest figures from the Student Housing Bureau of the Office of the Dean of Students, about 42% of students on the Minneapolis and St. Paul campus live at home with their parents and commute to and from the University every day. Rooming houses and dormitories together account for 26% of the total.

Below are the figures and percentages for different types of residence at the beginning of fall quarter, 1951. (The total is slightly lower than the official University fall quarter enrollment because it does not include students at the Duluth Branch.)

Type of Residence	1951-52	
	Number of Students	Percent
Parents' Homes	7,361	42.39
Rooming Houses	2,294	13.21
Dormitories (including Powell Hall and cooperative houses)	2,291	13.19
Apartments	1,855	10.68
Fraternities and Sororities	1,098	6.32
Own or Rent Own Home	1,020	5.87
University Village	709	4.08
Relatives' Homes	450	2.59
Friends' Homes	156	0.90
Employers' Homes	133	0.77
	17,367	

"I Lead Three Lives"

"I just grew up knowing how to cook," explains Klotz. "My mother was from Berlin and did a lot of cooking for the 'Vons' over there. When I was a kid there was always about eight of us for dinner, and sometimes she'd say, 'You cook the dinner and don't tell the rest—see if they can tell the difference.' Usually they couldn't—and ma was no slouch as a cook!"

Klotz has lived in Minneapolis all his life and been interested in sports since he can remember—basketball, football, boxing, bowling, and baseball, his real love. Klotz shakes his head nostalgically thinking of his ball-playing days.

"I was working for the railroad as an engine man back in the '20's, and sometimes I'd take the summer off

continued from page 10

and just play ball. I pitched for the Old Timers ball club until six years ago, when my arm finally give out on me," he sighs. "In my best days I wasn't bad. I had an offer to play for the Milwaukee Brewers, but playing for a living is too big a risk."

Asked how he managed to keep up such a rigorous work-play schedule for so many years, Klotz says his good health—and he hasn't missed a day of work in seven years—may come from training and may be luck.

"I used to run around Lake Harriet when I was a kid, just to build up the wind, and I never smoked, chewed, or took liquor in any form. I never get more than four hours sleep, even when I'm on vacation. But," he adds, "I guess I'm just built strong."

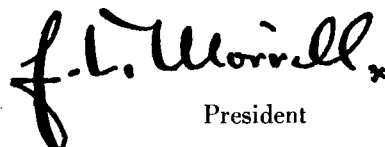
The President's Page

THOSE of you who were in downtown Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Duluth a few weeks ago may have chanced to see window exhibits dealing with the University of Minnesota in department stores, banks and other business establishments along the way. You may have recognized the maroon and gold poster displayed with each exhibit as the same one then on view in the buildings and offices where you work. During this time you may also have heard about, or even attended, one of the meetings around the state or in the Twin Cities where the featured speaker was a member of the University faculty.

The occasion for this widespread show of interest in the University was University of Minnesota Week, 1952, co-sponsored by the Alumni Association and the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The announcement of University of Minnesota Week by Governor C. Elmer Anderson on February 24 was the culmination of long weeks of planning and hard work by staff members in many departments and by friends of the University in many communities. Most of them were lawyers, businessmen and faculty members whose efforts in this behalf were over and above their regular duties.

In grateful acknowledgement of their valuable contributions, I should like to use the remainder of this space to extend public thanks to each of the individuals and organizations who participated in University of Minnesota Week in 1952.



F. L. Merrill

President

University of Minnesota Week Joint Committee

Representing the St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce: Fred Peterson, chairman, Fred Clapp and John Greenman. *Representing the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce:* Bill Steuber, Austin Boulay and John Sathre. *Representing the University:* Edwin Haislet and Vince Reis of the Alumni Association, and William L. Nunn of the Department of University Relations.

University of Minnesota Week Meetings

The Alumni Association booked speakers for eighteen meetings sponsored by University of Minnesota alumni chapters in towns and cities in Minnesota and six other states:

Dean Richard K. Gaumnitz, assistant dean, School of Business Administration, spoke at the Fox River Valley and Thief River Falls meetings; J. O. Christianson, superintendent, Schools of Agriculture, at Mountain Lake; Spencer M. Smith, assistant professor, School of Business Administration, at Alexandria and Detroit Lakes; Julius Nolte, dean of University Extension, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Coach Wes Fesler at Los Angeles, California; J. Leonard Frame, scientist, Rosemount Research Center, at Columbus, Ohio; Edmund G. Williamson, dean of students, at Chisholm, Minnesota; Gerald Prescott, director of University Bands, at Virginia, Minnesota; John D. Akerman, head of the department of Aeronautical Engineering, at Pipestone and Marshall; Colonel Kermit D. Stevens, professor of air science and tactics, at Wadena; Harold S. Quigley, professor of political science, at Two Harbors; Harold C. Deutsch, professor of history, at New Ulm; Forrest G. Moore, student personnel worker, at Montevideo; Richard L. Kozelka, dean, School of Business Administration, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Other speakers included: Vice President Malcolm M. Willey, who addressed the American Association of University Women in Minneapolis; Roland S. Vaile, professor of economics and business, who spoke to the American Association of University Women in Winona; Ray M. Amberg, director of University Hospitals, who spoke at a meeting of the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Skuli Rutford, assistant director, Agricultural Extension Service, who gave a talk before the Stillwater Lions' Club.

Exhibits and Exhibitors

Minneapolis: The First National Bank displayed a University Press exhibit dealing with *The University of Minnesota 1851-1951*, by James Gray; The Northwestern Bank, a Home Economics exhibit on student handicraft; The Donaldson Company, a School of Nursing exhibit illustrating performance of nursing team in treatment of rheumatic fever; Minneapolis Savings and Loan Company, a University Theatre exhibit on costume design; Powers Dry Goods Co., a University Press exhibit on *Opera for the People*, by Herbert Graf; Dyckman Hotel, an Athletics department exhibit on national championship teams; Carr, Dolan and Hahn, a School of Forestry exhibit on wood processing; Northern States Power Co., a School of Architecture exhibit on municipal development; Sears Roebuck and Co., a University press exhibit on *Molds and Man* by Clyde M. Christensen.

St. Paul: Florsheim Shoe Company, an Army ROTC exhibit on Army weapons and ammunition; Field-Schlick, Inc., a College of Agriculture exhibit on 4-H Club activities; Albrecht Furs, a scale model of University campus by University Artist's Service; Kennedy Brothers, an Anthropology department exhibit on American Indian relics; Ben Franklin Savings and Loan Association, an Athletics department exhibit of athletic trophies; Holm & Olson, Inc., a colored slide display of College of Agriculture extension activities; First Federal Savings and Loan Association, a College of Pharmacy exhibit of drugs prepared by pharmacy students; Northern States Power Co., a Mines Experiment Station exhibit of taconite processing.

Duluth: The Big Duluth Clothing Store displayed a Biological Science department exhibit of plants and insects; the First and American National Bank, an engineering exhibit; Oreck's, a group of paintings and designs from the Art department; Wahl's Clothing Store, an exhibit by the departments of Physical Education for Men and Women; Minnesota Power and Light Co., an exhibit of maps and minerals by the Geography-Geology department; Floan, Leveroos and Allen, a Physics department exhibit of scientific apparatus; the Moterud-Koneczny Company, an exhibit of apparatus from the Chemistry department.

APRIL 15 TO MAY 15, 1952

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

METROPOLITAN OPERA

- May 16—Rigoletto, 8:00 P.M.
May 17—Carmen, 2:00 P.M.
May 17—Cosi Fan Tutte, 8:15 P.M.
May 18—Madama Butterfly, 2:30 P.M.
(Northrop Auditorium. Tickets from \$2.00 to \$7.20 go on sale May 5 at the Opera Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. Mail orders accepted now at the Opera Ticket Office.)†

CONVOCATIONS

- Apr. 17—Robert Frairs, "Holiday in Switzerland," colored films.
Apr. 24—Education Week Convocation. Dr. Harold Benjamin, "Our Golden Age is Now."
May 1—Bennett Cerf, humorist, "Changing Styles in American Humor."
May 8—Parents Day Convocation. University Chorus, James Aliferis, conductor, and University Concert Band, Gerald Prescott, conductor.
May 15—Orchesis, Theresa Bell, director.
(Northrop Auditorium, 11:30 A.M. Open to the public without charge.)

SPECIAL LECTURE

- May 6—Elizabeth McCausland, author-artist, "The Return of the Native," a talk on the American artist, Marsden Hartley.
(Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 3:30 P.M. Open to the public without charge.)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER LECTURES "Human Problems of the Garrison State"

- Apr. 14—Monrad G. Paulsen, associate professor of law, "Government Planning for Defense;" and Arthur E. Naftalin, associate professor of political science, "Political Freedom and Military Necessity."
Apr. 16—Francis M. Boddy, professor of economics, "Economic Mobilization in the West;" and Willard W. Cochran, professor of agricultural economics, "Living Costs and the Middle Income Classes."
Apr. 17—Theodore Caplow, associate professor of sociology, "Defense and Social Institutions;" and Dr. C. Knight Aldrich, associate professor of psychiatry and neurology, "World Tensions and the Individual."
(Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 8:00 P.M. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

- Apr. 16—"City Lights," American.
Apr. 23—"Oliver Twist," British.
Apr. 30—"The Last Illusion," German.
May 7—"Mussorgsky," Russian color film.
May 14—"The Pearl," American, filmed in Mexico.
(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30 and 8:00 P.M. All foreign language films have English subtitles. General admission at Lobby Ticket Office, \$.60; high school students \$.25. Tickets for staff members at \$.50 available in the basement of Wesbrook Hall and the Campus Club.)†

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATIONS

- Apr. —A Catalogue of the Chinese Bronzes in the Alfred F. Pillsbury Collection. Bernhard Karlgren. \$25.00.
Apr. 30—The Unending Journey. Elizabeth Wallace. \$3.50.
May 5—Marsden Hartley. Elizabeth McCausland. \$2.50.
(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered through your local bookstore.)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

- Apr. 25, 26, May 3—"Ali Baba," by Louise Armstrong.
(Scott Hall Auditorium, Apr. 25, 8:30 P.M.; Apr. 26 and May 3, 1:15 P.M. Adults, \$.60; children \$.40. Tickets go on sale the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.)†
May 10—"The Hangman," by Pär Lagerkvist.
(Scott Hall Auditorium, 8:30 P.M. Tickets at \$1.20 go on sale April 30 at the Theatre Box Office.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

- Through Apr. 26—Richard Davis Collection. A selection of rarely shown prints from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Davis, including the work of Goya, Cezanne, Ingres, Redon, Gauguin, Munch, Klee, and Picasso.
Through May 2—Art and Religion. Paintings and drawings inspired by religion and gathered from private collections and museums throughout the country.
May 1-14—Student Show. Work done by students in architecture, home economics, General College, art education, and in the Arts Crafts Shop.
May 5—June 13—Marsden Hartley Exhibition. More than 150 oil paintings, watercolors, pastels, drawings and lithographs from the Hudson Walker collection.
(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5 Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

- Classroom Lecture . . . Instead of the usual classroom lecture KUOM rebroadcasts special lectures given on campus spring quarter. Speakers include James T. Farrell, Allen Tate, Antal Dorati, Ashley Montague, Arthur E. Naftalin and Dr. C. Knight Aldrich. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:30 P.M.
Scandinavian Festival . . . May 5-9 the "Critically Speaking" series will be devoted to Scandinavian literature, music, painting, and theatre. Daily except Wednesday at 3:45 P.M.
Gilbert Highet's Talks About Books . . . authoritative, listenable literary criticism by Gilbert Highet, professor of Latin and literature at Columbia University. Mondays at 3:45 P.M.
(KUOM, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete spring schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Track

- May 10—Purdue-Minnesota Track Meet.
(Memorial Stadium, 1:30 P.M. Admission at gate only, \$.60.)

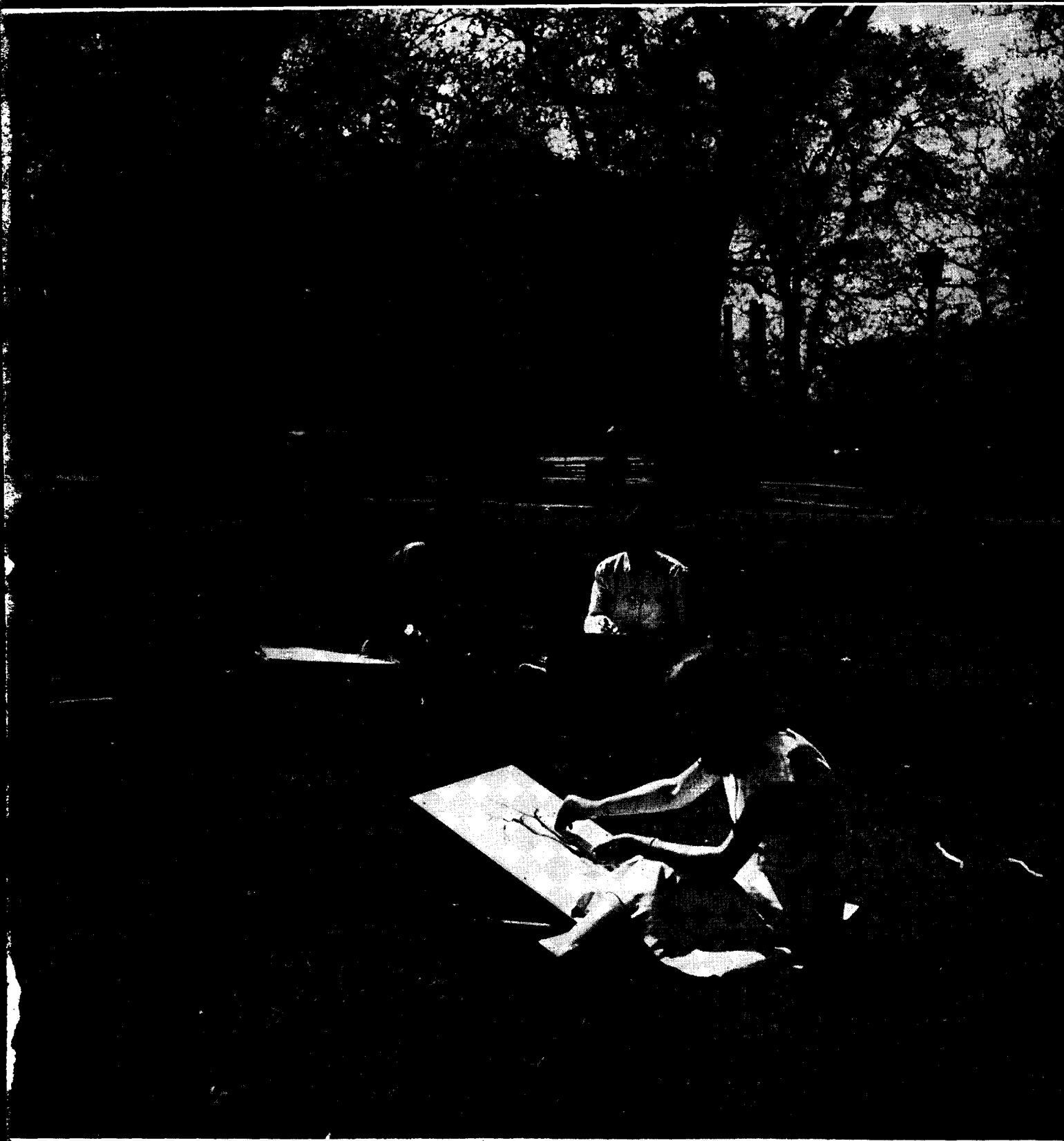
Baseball

- Apr. 22—Iowa Teachers College.
Apr. 25, 26—Iowa.
Apr. 29—St. Thomas.
May 2—Michigan State.
May 3—University of Michigan.
May 6—Augsburg.
May 13—Carleton.
(Delta Field, 3:30 P.M. except Apr. 26, May 3 doubleheaders beginning at 1:00 P.M. Admission at gate only, \$.60.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building, in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME V

May 1952

NUMBER 8

The U Serves YOU—



Scoring tests (300-400 per hour) at an IBM electrical scoring machine is Inola Nordstrom, principal clerk. Only hand-work is recording the score.

Machine - Scoring Examinations

Any University department can have midquarters and finals scored by machine in 24 hours or less at the Reports and Scoring Division of the Student Counseling Bureau in Eddy Hall.

Services included in the cost of two cents per answer sheet—four cents for two sides, 150 items per side—are: 1) scanning to locate mismarked or poorly marked sheets and re-marking them clearly; 2) machine scoring for total score; 3) hand scoring ten per cent of the tests to check the machine; 4) alphabetizing the answer sheets.

For one cent more per page you can have separate scores recorded on parts of the examination and percentile ranks recorded.

An item analysis, which tells you which questions discriminate, i. e., which questions the good student answers correctly and the poor student incorrectly, costs 15 cents per 90 items.

Further statistical work, such as preparing frequency distributions,

figuring the median or mean, and computing percentile ranks or standard scores is billed on the basis of the labor cost—\$1.50 per hour.

To make use of these services you need the prepared answer sheet, purchased from the Bureau, and special graphite pencils, supplied free of charge. Answer sheet forms vary, some including true-false questions and two-place, five-place, and 15-place multiple choice items.

About a week before the test is to be given, call the Bureau (ext. 511 or 6690) and tell them how many tests you will need, the type of statistical work you want, and your department's budget number.

Mr. Ralph Berdie, director of the Bureau, and Mr. Wilbur Layton, assistant director, will be glad to advise anyone planning to use machine scored tests for the first time.

Machine scoring is becoming more popular, according to Mr. Layton. Over 4,500 finals from 12 departments went through the machines last winter quarter.

In this issue . . .

MULTIPHASIC, MMPI, MULT— The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory by any other name is among the world's most widely used personality tests. Page 3 tells about this famous University product and how it grew.

THE HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING on the St. Paul campus has just dedicated its brand new wing. For details on the ceremonies and descriptions of the shiny labs and classrooms designed for maximum efficiency by home ec staff, see page 5.

"I'VE BEEN AT THE UNIVERSITY for just about half its lifetime," says J. C. Poucher, director of service enterprises, who retires this July after 49 years at the U. For Mr. Poucher's reminiscences, see page 7.

OTHER FEATURES: Retiring staff members, page 10; UMD utility man Anderson's advice to flower-growers, page 11; summer school offerings, page 12; the story of the U prof who developed St. Paul's Lake Vadnais forest, page 13.

On the cover . . .

Taken late last spring, this picture of students sketching on the Knoll has already become something of an anachronism, since the new Education building is now rearing its girders in this very spot. We present it as a kind of memento, and because it conveys the calm and languor of late spring.

THE MINNESOTAN

Vol. V

No. 8

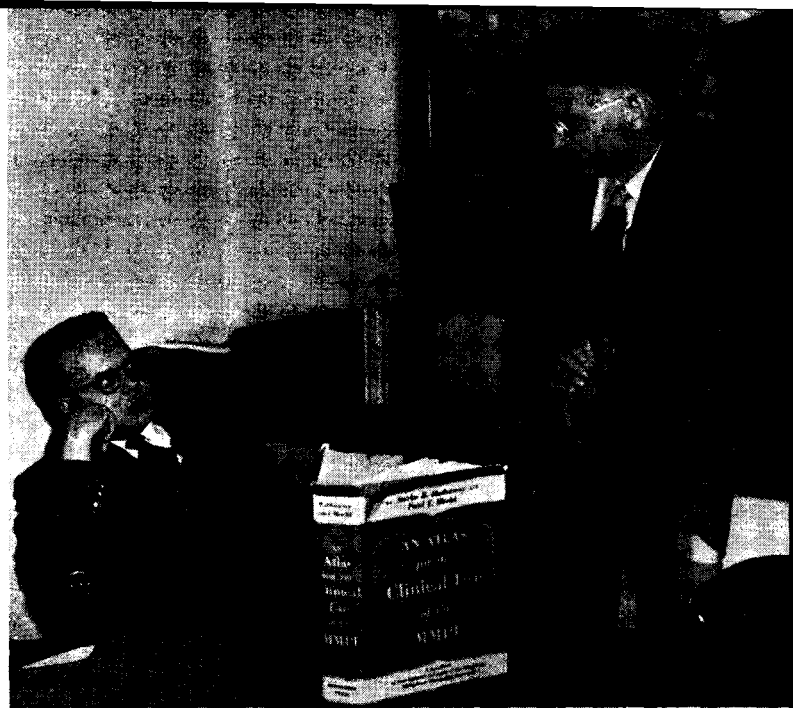
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Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Minneapolis, Minn.

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

The Minnesota MULTIPHASIC

*It is one of the
most-used personality tests
in the world*



Profs. Paul Meehl, Starke Hathaway, & their MMPI Atlas.

Ask any psychologist in the country what he associates with "University of Minnesota," and chances are, he'll answer like a shot: "—the Multiphasic, of course."

Known by a series of nicknames like "MMPI" and occasionally (though some purists shudder at the barbarism) "the Mult," the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory is one of the most used and respected personality tests in the world.

Begun at the University in 1937 as a government-sponsored WPA project, the test was developed largely by the late Dr. J. C. McKinley, former chief of the department of neuropsychiatry, and Dr. Starke R. Hathaway, professor of clinical psychology.

What brought the Multiphasic into being?

"It sprang from a real need," Hathaway says. "The personality tests we had at the time were few and poorly adapted to use in hospitals with adult patients. Most of them had been standardized on college students and were paper-and-pencil type tests which put too much emphasis on education and vocabulary. Finally, some of these tests were highly 'fakable' because of their obviousness.

"Then, too," he adds, "existing tests were directed more at theoretical problems than clinical needs. Most of the better known question-

and-response personality tests measured traits like introversion and extroversion. Clinicians were interested in getting a test that would show to what extent subjects exhibited clinically recognized personality disturbances like schizophrenia, paranoia, and so forth."

A new kind of personality test is born

Test items—over 1,000 of them—came from many sources. Some were derived from other inventories, some were submitted by University staff members and U Hospitals psychiatrists. These statements about behavior of all kinds were re-worded in the simplest everyday language. They contained only words that appeared among frequency-counts of the 5,000 most-used words in English. Then overlapping items were dropped.

What Hathaway and McKinley came out with was a set of 550 statements that ran something like: "I cry easily," "I often hear voices," "I have a great deal of stomach trouble," "I love to go to dances."

The questions were first given to an adult population of presumably normal people.

"We stopped visitors to the University Hospitals—relatives of patients, friends, cab-drivers—anyone,

in fact, who was indiscreet enough to be caught waiting in the hospital lobby," says Hathaway. "We asked them if they'd take the test for science. We only took those who were not at the time under the care of a physician for any kind of illness—physical or mental."

Later the test was given to additional groups of "normals"—some white collar workers, some college students, and some patients in U Hospitals who had physical complaints but no mental disturbances.

At that time the test consisted of hundreds of items that had not been sorted into scales. There were questions on general health, personal habits, and sexual, religious, and political attitudes. It wasn't slanted at any one personality disorder, but included any kind of reaction that might significantly express personality.

"That's why," says Hathaway, "we called it the *Multiphasic*. It shows many dimensions of personality. At first, we didn't even know exactly what we were testing for. But as we gave the tests to mental patients it turned out that certain clusters of questions had very high correlations with specific illnesses as diagnosed by staff psychiatrists."

In this way Hathaway and McKinley and their co-workers gradual-

continued on next page

continued from page 3

ly marked out nine separate scales which have been found valuable in prediction and diagnosis.

What does the MMPI measure?

The Hypochondriasis (Hs) scale measures a subject's excessive, abnormal concern about bodily functions and pains and aches for which no clear physical basis can be found.

The Depression (D) scale measures feelings of uselessness and an inability to assume a normal optimism with regard to the future, according to Hathaway.

The Psychopathic Deviate (Pd) scale measures the degree to which the subject is like other patients who generally disregard accepted social norms—"psychopathic personalities" whose antisocial behavior may take the form of lying, stealing, alcohol or drug addition, or sexual immorality.

Other scales, impossible to describe briefly, are designated Hysteria (Hy), Masculinity-Femininity of Interests (Mf), Paranoia (Pa), Psychasthenia (Pt), Schizophrenia (Sc), and Hypomania (Ma). Practitioners generally refer to these scales by their initials or by numbers. This, says Hathaway, is because they feel the names and descriptions of the scales are misleading. The MMPI doesn't give diagnoses or test for sanity; it gives a series of scores that require expert interpretation for their message to be properly read.

The great profile

How does the Multiphasic work? You take the test either by sorting a set of 550 cards containing the questions into piles for "Yes," "No," and "Can't Answer," or by marking these responses on an answer sheet. The test is scored by someone trained in

the complicated procedure outlined in the test manual.

The scores are then corrected for "faking." Among the 22 scales of the Multiphasic at least three are devoted to finding out how much a person distorts his score—consciously or unconsciously—either by putting himself in an excessively favorable light or by exaggerating symptoms.

Then the scores for each scale are plotted on a chart to give a "profile." Scores that are higher than the normal range are noted. Most people—the normal as well as the mentally ill—deviate from the average on more than one scale, and it is the pattern of these scores that is important, says Hathaway.

"The great majority of those having a deviant profile are not mentally ill, nor do they need psychiatric treatment," he continues. "The Multiphasic is just one tool that must be combined with other tests and interviews. It must be remembered, too, that a subject's scores on the Multiphasic can change from one testing to another—sometimes within a matter of hours!"

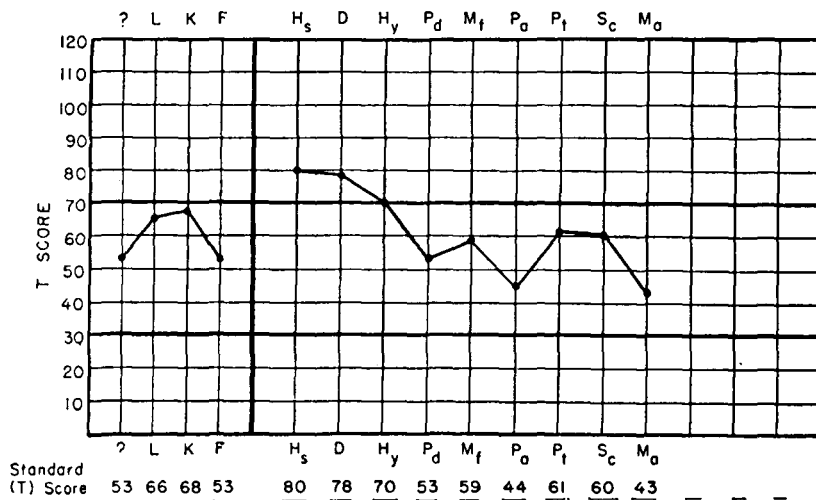
How useful is the Multiphasic?

How useful is the MMPI? "This," says Paul Meehl, co-author with Hathaway of *An Atlas for the Clinical Use of the MMPI*, "depends on where you're sitting. It's primarily valuable for clinical psychiatrists. At U Hospitals psychiatric ward it is used first to arrive at a diagnosis of the illness (along with other tests); then to recommend the best kind of therapy. It shows, for instance, if a patient would be a good subject for group therapy or whether he'd be likely to disrupt a group."

Meehl's statement is supported by Dr. Werner Simon, chief psychiatrist and William Hales, chief psychologist, at the Minneapolis Veteran's Hospital. Every patient in their mental hygiene section takes the test as part of a whole battery on entering, following treatment, and prior to discharge.

Doctors in private practice use the test, too. Dr. Asher White, diagnos-

continued on page 14



This is the Multiphasic profile of a 27-year-old woman with a long history of anxiety symptoms and physical complaints, for which she had had many examinations and minor operations. Two months before admission to the hospital she became increasingly anxious and began to fear she was going to die of various incurable diseases. She grew completely disinterested in social contacts and spent most of her time in bed. Her scores on the Multiphasic deviated from the normal on three scales—Hypochondriasis, Depression, and Hysteria. These scores have been found to be closely related in many patients and are sometimes known as "the neurotic triad." The patient was tentatively classified as neurotic, and the psychiatrists then examined specific responses. Supplementing the Multiphasic with other tests and personal interviews they found definite areas of maladjustment toward which therapy could be directed. Reprinted, by permission, from *Psychodiagnosis* by Saul Rosenzweig with Kate L. Kogan, published by Grune and Stratton, New York.



This new L-shaped wing houses 22 modern laboratories for food, nutrition, related art, home economics education. Much of the planning of the new wing was done under Wylle B. McNeal, former director of School of Home Economics.

New Home Economics Wing Dedicated

SEVERAL thousand alumni, friends, and parents of students in the School of Home Economics, St. Paul campus attended dedication ceremonies and open house for the newly completed east wing of the Home Economics building on May 9.

Principal speaker for the event was Florence Fallgatter, head of the department of home economics education at Iowa State College. President J. L. Morrill delivered the dedicatory address.

During the ceremonies Outstanding Achievement awards were presented to two alumnae prominent in home economics — Miss Fallgatter and Hazel Hatcher, professor of home economics education at Pennsylvania State College.

Housed in the new red brick four-story wing are 22 laboratories for related art, nutrition teaching and research, food teaching and research, and home economics education. Begun in March, 1950, with funds from the 1947 and 1949 legislatures, the addition was completed at a cost of \$700,000.

Careful planning by University home economics staff members is evident throughout the L-shaped building. Every

drawer and every cupboard has been designed to meet specific needs of students, teachers, and researchers.

In time-saving kitchen units, for instance, revolving cupboards utilize corner space and adjustable shelves add efficiency. Other features of the new kitchen units are spice shelves in steps for easy access, sloping shelves for dishes wider than the cupboard itself, vertical and horizontal dividers for ease in storing trays and pie- and cake-pans.

This new wing houses only part of the School of Home Economics. The main home economics building contains

labs and classrooms for textiles and clothing, home economics education, home equipment and home management.

"Thanks to the new wing's improved facilities for teaching and research, the University's School of Home Economics is now better able to train young women to ll the tremendous demand for home economics teachers, hospital and industrial dietitians, and extension workers," says Louise Stedman, director of the School.

Chairman of the building committee is Isabel Noble, professor of home economics.

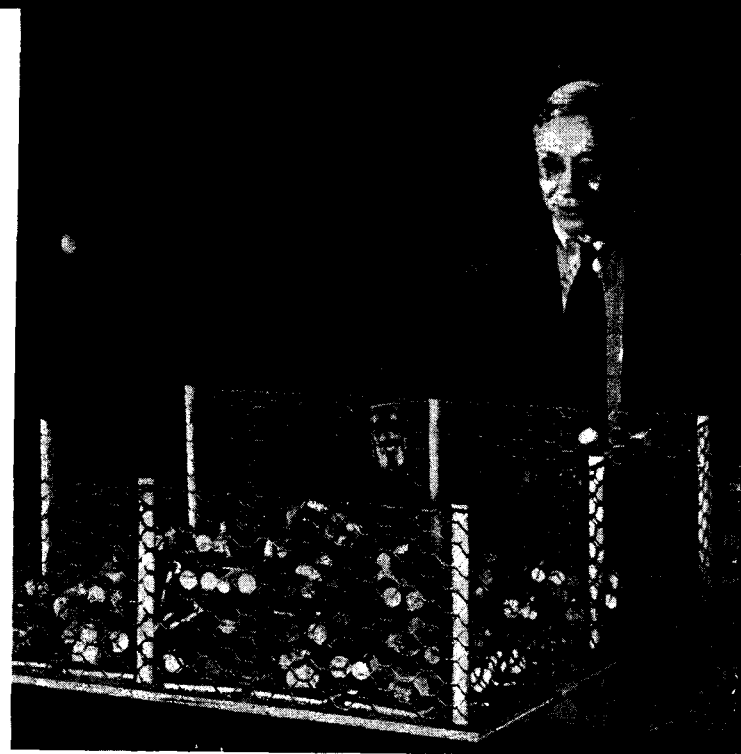


Students at work in the food management lab's six new unit kitchens. The lab also contains four model dining-room units.



(Left) Granddaddy of the TV tube is this Cathod ray tube, says assistant professor Haym Kruglak. In both a stream of electrons is converted into light energy and causes a screen to fluoresce.

A metal Maltese cross placed in the electron path throws a sharp shadow on the screen demonstrating that electrons travel in straight lines.



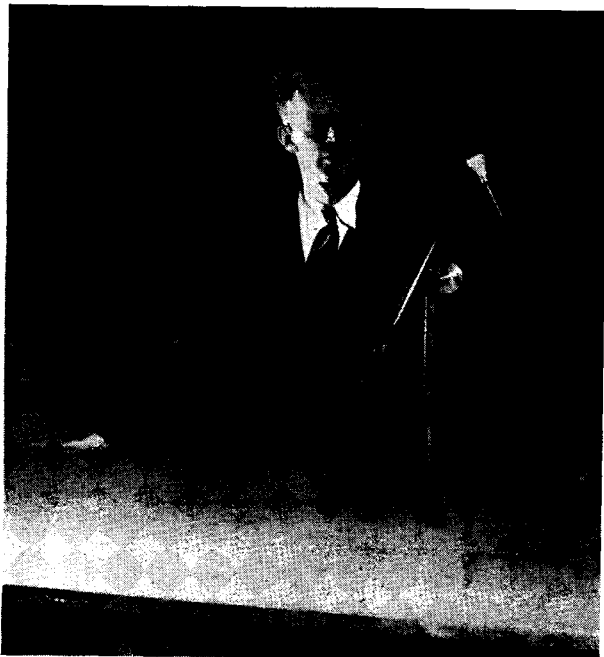
Physics on Display . . .

UNIVERSITY physics professors have found that abstract physical principles can often be explained visually with simple devices. A pipe full of cooking gas, a bunch of mousetraps, an ice-pick — these can be made to illustrate dramatically the often complicated laws that underlie the physical universe. Pictures on this page courtesy the *St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press*.

(Above) Professor Clifford N. Wall shows how a chain reaction works. A large number of mousetraps are placed in a wire box; they are cocked and two corks put on each. To start off the reaction, one cork (i.e., neutron) is dropped into the box, and one mousetrap snaps shut from the impact. This throws two corks into the air; these then hit two more traps, throwing up four corks, etc.

(Left center) Haym Kruglak and F. E. Christensen, instructor, show how standing sound waves are produced in a pipe full of cooking gas. A sound emitted from a loudspeaker (right) is transmitted through a rubber diaphragm to gas in the pipe, which has been drilled with tiny holes at regular intervals. When the gas is lighted it forms a series of flames which show the varying pressure at each point of the wave. The distance from trough to trough is half a wave length.

(Bottom left) The pressure a fluid exerts is smallest where its velocity is greatest, says Bernoulli's principle. John Nafe, assistant professor on leave, demonstrates the principle by directing a jet of air at an ice-pick. Why does the pick remain suspended? Because its handle is shaped in such a way that the air flows faster around its curved top than on the bottom surface. With the greater air velocity on top there is less downward than upward pressure and thus the pick can "float." This principle applied to airplane wing design is what keeps planes up.



Meet the University's "Mr. Fixit,"

Service Enterprises head

J. C. POUCHER

JOSEPH C. POUCHER, director of Service Enterprises, draws on a flashy red cigarette holder and meditates on his 49 years at the University.

"I started back in 1903," he says, "as postmaster. In those days there were only about 1700 P.O. boxes in the basement of Old Main. Before I came everybody'd just help themselves to their own mail—the place was that small!"

"When Old Main burned in 1904, we moved to the rotunda of the old library—now it's called Burton Hall. The Knoll was the heart of the U then, and the postoffice was the center of social life, the place where students met to talk and make dates. I knew all about their love life and called 'em by their first names. In fact, I figured that every year, what with students leaving and graduating, I lost about a thousand friends!"

Asked when he got into "service enterprises" Mr. Poucher grins and says, "Guess I've always been in it—figuratively. In a way, it began back in 1912. Students had been posting notices about jobs in the postoffice and it occurred to me there should be somebody to take care of 'em. So I just hired a part-time student and told him to see what he could do about bringing the jobs and students together. That was how the employment bureau began."

Several years later, after Poucher had begun to get the reputation of a fixer, service enterprises began in earnest when he was given supervision and scheduling of the inter-campus streetcar in 1914. Four years later the cold storage plant on the St. Paul campus was in difficulties and it, too, was added to Mr. Poucher's domain.

"It became kind of a catchall department for things that weren't running right and needed attention," Poucher explains. Known for a long while as Inventory and Services, the department for 21 years handled admissions for intercollegiate athletic contests and at another time had the job of working out an inventory system for the U.

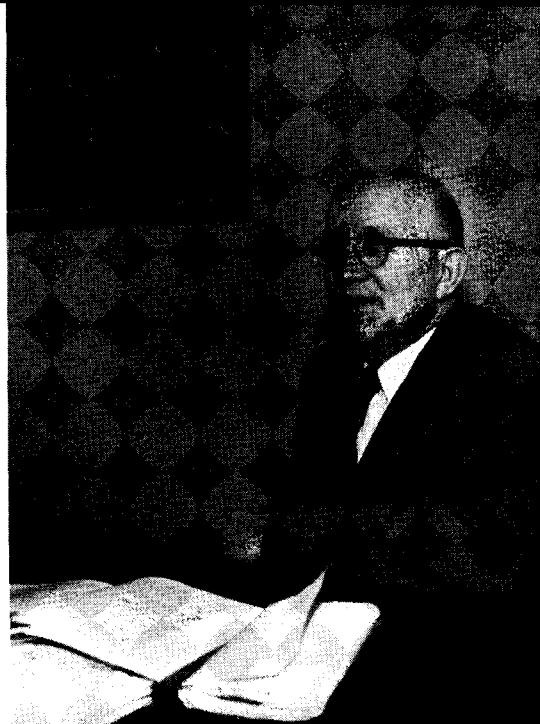
"After World War I," explains Poucher, "the military store-room came under our jurisdiction. We had all this property—microscopes and training equipment. We had to get it classified some way. I worked out a numbering system, which has remained pretty much the same ever since—though Inventory is now a separate department.

"We labeled every piece of equipment with a letter for its department—"A for Administration, B for Business, C for Chemistry, D for Dentistry, and so on—Gosh! I'm doing pretty well," he smiles. "Then we added a number for each item so every department could identify its own stuff and avoid mix-ups."

SERVICE Enterprises is now a huge business organization that includes the Union food service, University garages, dormitories, print shop, audio visual education service. Completely self-supporting, it pays its own way out of its \$3,500,000 yearly income.

Poucher sums up the philosophy of the department this way: "If we can do something for the University and its students cheaper and better than outside, we're neglecting our duty unless we provide these services."

The enthusiasm he has for his job



J. C. Poucher

is explained, he says, by its variety. "No two problems are ever quite the same. Then, too, the University has changed so much since those days of 1903 that it seems like a different place in many ways."

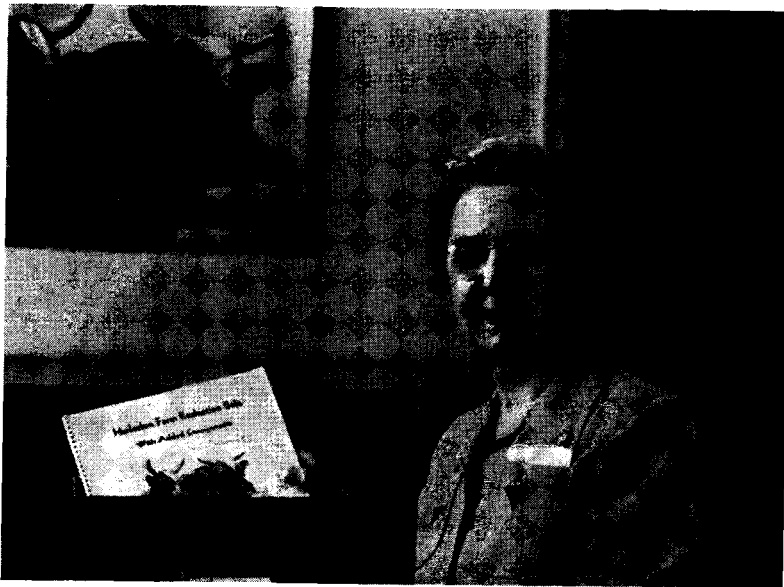
He adds in recollection that the University has been especially fortunate in its choice of regents and presidents. Among his fondest memories are those of Northrop, who was "a man of exceptional force of character," and of Vincent, whose organizational ability and instantaneous grasp of problems was "really astounding."

WHAT will Mr. Poucher do after his retirement in July? He plans to stay in Los Angeles awhile. That's where his second wife, whom he married last November, is now living. Still a tireless hunter and fisherman, Poucher recalls a little wistfully the days when he used to play handball and squash. "I used to play a lot of tennis, too. In fact, E. B. Pierce, the former alumni secretary, and I almost won the state doubles one year."

As he straightens the papers on his desk Mr. Poucher takes time to say, "Of course, I am leaving the department in marvelous hands." Clinton Johnson, who came to Service Enterprises in 1947, takes over in July.



Barbara Flinn, senior clerk-typist at the Continuation Center desk, doubles as receptionist, messenger and salesgirl.



A roving worker, senior clerk-typist Harriet Sauerbrunn keeps up subject matter files in the many offices of ag extension specialists.

U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SH

Walter Uphoff, research associate with the Extension Division and Industrial Relations Center, is in charge of developing a workers education program offering courses to local unions on steward training, parliamentary law, and union leadership.



Herbert K. Hayes, professor and chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics, retiring this year, will deliver the address at Cap and Gown Day convocation on May 22.





Assistant professor of anthropology Robert F. Spencer, shown posing with a model *umiak* (Eskimo whale boat) has received a research grant to study contemporary north Eskimo culture this coming summer.

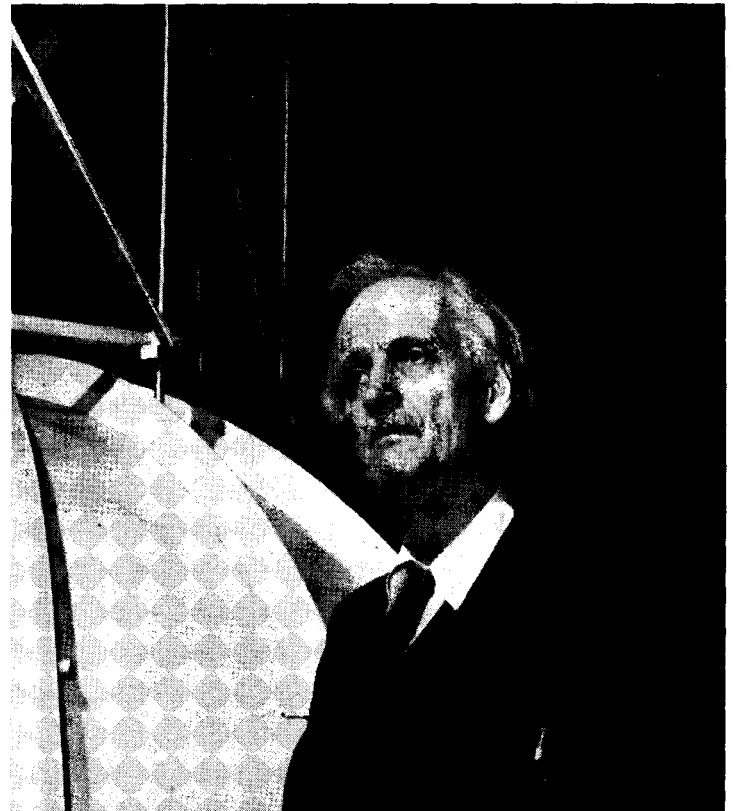
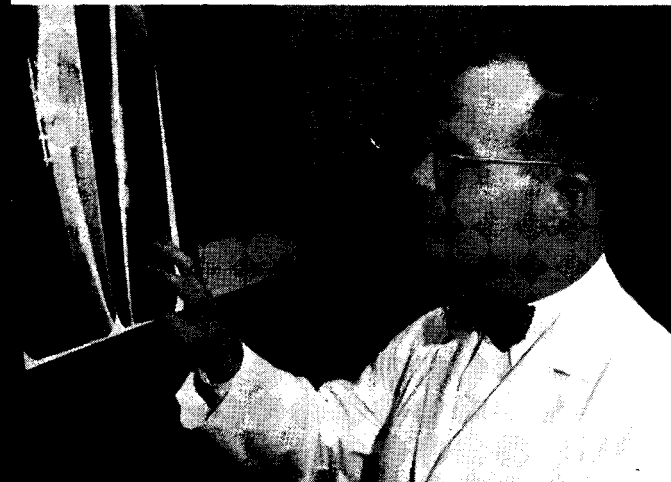


Professor William E. Petersen, Dairy Husbandry, who last winter received the Knight Cross of the Order of Danneborg from the King of Denmark, will accompany a group of American farmers on a two-months tour of Europe, leaving in June.

ULD KNOW

Although professor Jean Piccard, aeronautical engineering, is retiring this June, he and Mrs. Piccard still plan another trip into the stratosphere, perhaps in 1954.

Leonard F. Peltier, orthopedics, has received a five-year grant from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation. Two University Medical School staff members now on Markle Foundation fellowships are Drs. Robert Good, pediatrics, and George Moore, surgery. Some twenty of these grants are given each year.



63 to Retire from U Staff This June

THIS year's group of 63 retiring U staff members who have piled up a total of 1,346 years of employment will be honored at a party June 18 in the main ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union. Those who have served the University ten years or more will be given certificates of merit.

Joseph C. Poucher, director of service enterprises, has chalked up 49 years at the University, which gives him the longest record of anyone retiring this year. "I've been at the University for just about half its history," he says (see story on Mr. Poucher, page 7).

Runner-up in length of service is Litella Colburn who retired in February, 1952, after 43 years at the University. Her career here began in 1909 as secretary in mechanical engineering, followed by a period as receptionist in the President's office under Presidents Burton and Coffman. Then came a 25-year stint as secretary to the dean of women, the late Anne Dudley Blitz. After Dean Blitz's retirement Miss Colburn was transferred to admissions and records, from which department she retired in February.

On the academic staff two men share the record this year. Both Willard L. Boyd, professor and chief of veterinary medicine, and James S. Sanderson, associate professor of mathematics and mechanics, are ending their U careers after 41 years.

Other retiring University staff members in order of length of service are: Harriet Sewall, principal librarian, 40 years; John H. Allison, professor, School of Forestry, 40 years; George M. Stephenson, professor of history, 38 years; Edward H. Sirich, professor of romance languages, 38 years.

Herbert K. Hayes, professor and chief, agronomy and plant genetics, 37 years; Frank MacDougall, professor and chief, School of Chemistry,

37 years; Gertrude Veblen, librarian, engineering library, 37 years.

Roy S. Callaway, purchasing agent, 36 years; Andrew T. Rasmussen, professor of anatomy, 36 years; Orville M. Kiser, assistant professor, Northwest School and Experiment Station, 35 years; Lewis B. Hessler, assistant professor of English, 34 years.

Bruce D. Mudgett, professor, School of Business Administration, 33 years; George P. Conger, professor and chief, philosophy, 32 years; Richard A. Graves, assistant professor, School of Business Administration, 32 years; Amy Armstrong, assistant professor of English, 31 years.

Elizabeth Pehousek, librarian, 30 years; Ralph Dawson, assistant professor of zoology, 29 years; Anna J. Benson, laboratory technologist, 29 years; Georgia Bohmbach, secretary, 29 years; Jean E. H. Fish, head medical illustrator, 27 years; Mary Kulstad, instructor and registrar, North Central School and Station, 26 years; Frank Olson, laborer, 25 years; Charles Stuckey, general mechanic, 25 years.

CHARLES Grablander, locksmith, 24 years; Venning Hollis, manager, photographic laboratory, 24 years; Etalea Johnson, custodial worker, 24 years; Joseph Pearson, herdsman, 24 years; Carl V. Benson, building caretaker, 24 years; W. A. Schebo, utility man, 22 years; Erick Berg, painter, 21 years.

Andrew Shelde, building caretaker, 20 years; Frank Swanson, carpenter, 20 years; Harry S. Bishop, building caretaker, 16 years; Jean F. Piccard, professor, aeronautical engineering, 16 years; Francis O. Peterson, senior watchman, 16 years; William Cahill, utility man, 11 years; Agnes Newman, cook, 10 years; Nick Reinert, assistant gardener, 10 years.

Retiring Civil Service staff members who have been at the University less than ten years are:

Andrew Kollar, 9; Joseph Palmer, 9; Herbert Orton, 9; Anna Saterbo, 9; Ethel Y. Thaxter, 9; Johanna Walnum, 9; Sivert Hagen, 8; Maxim J. Pomerleau, 8; Mathilda Schmidt, 8; Hilma E. Jones, 7.

Ben Loken, 6; Harley N. Long, 6; Frederick F. Wygant, 6; Kristian A. Martinson, 6; Robert Sell, 6; Clara M. Dahl, 4; Sally Engquist, 4; Peter J. Hardle, 4; John H. Klegin, 3; C. B. Christopher, 2; and John E. Nelson, 2.

U Celebrates Parents Day

The University staged its annual Parents Day Thursday May 8. The day's program began with a convocation at 11:30 a. m. in Northrop Memorial Auditorium featuring a concert by the University Chorus and the University Concert band. The two groups, assisted by Roy A. Schuessler, associate professor of music, presented the Prelude, Chorale, Hans Sachs' Monologue, and the finale from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger."

Following the convocation program, parents were guests of their sons and daughters at luncheons in Coffman Memorial Union, dormitories, fraternities and sororities.

Speakers at the general luncheon in the Union ballroom were Malcolm M. Willey, vice president, academic administration; E. G. Williamson, dean of students; James R. Riley, president of the All-University Congress; and Mrs. J. Ray Riley.

During the afternoon parents visited University classes, attended open houses at many campus buildings, and met professors. KUOM devoted a large part of the day's broadcasting schedule to Parents Day events, including President Morrill's message to the parents of all University students. WTCN-TV featured Parents Day through a series of "University Open House" programs throughout the day.



Gardening with eggshells, relaxing with Beethoven . . .



Flowers, Music Brighten Carl Anderson's Work-Day

CARL Anderson's ever-present smile seems to broaden with each passing spring day, as he watches the flowers and shrubs around UMD's Olcott and Tweed Halls—his special province—increase in size and beauty. (See above, Tweed Hall at top.)

A bustling little man, Anderson has been utility man on the Duluth campus since 1941. Winters he gets out early to shovel paths for art and music students and plans horticultural improvements he will carry out the next summer.

Anderson is not in the least selfish about the secrets of his flower growing. "Eggshells," he says abruptly. "Eggshells are what I use—the lime in them helps the flowers grow."

He crushes the eggshells, mixes the fragments with water, and pours the mixture around the plants. Sometimes he just tosses the pieces around the base of the shrub or bush and lets them work gradually into the soil.

"Of course you have to give flowers good care besides," he cautions. "It takes a lot of work."

If Anderson's lawns and flowers are not sufficient proof, there is scientific evidence for the eggshell treat-

ment. The carbonic acid in the soil breaks down the calcium in the eggshells and makes it available to the plant.

Friends keep Anderson supplied with eggshells, some friends turning into such avid collectors that reserve stocks pile up at an alarming rate. "There are times when I just don't know what to do with them all," Anderson confesses.

A BACHELOR, Anderson has a little apartment close to work, on the second floor of the old Olcott carriage house. Working and living with music and art all around him has had its effect on Anderson's leisure time activities, as witness the symphony albums in his living room.

Asked about his musical tastes, Anderson says, "I guess I like all good music. There is so much to hear in it. I like Beethoven's Sixth the best of his symphonies, and I just got a beautiful new album—Faurés *Requiem*, with chorus and organ."

So far, Anderson contends, he has resisted the attraction of Tweed Hall's modern art displays. "I like landscapes," he says, "but the new stuff I've seen—it's beyond me!"

"Work can be fun if you like it," says Duluth utility man Carl Anderson. "Take me—I like to make things grow."



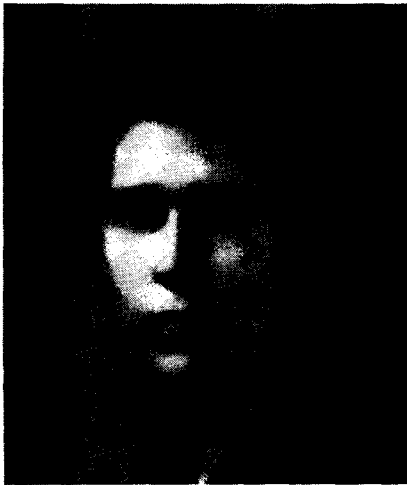
From New Testament Greek to mass communications

Summer Session Offers Varied Courses

THE TWO summer sessions this year will offer unusual opportunities for regular students, students from other colleges, teachers in service, and candidates for graduate degrees according to Thomas A. H. Teeter, dean of the Summer Session.

Registrations for the two sessions, June 16 to July 26 and July 28 to August 30, are expected to total over 11,500.

Special offerings this summer include:



Rosemond Tuve

RENAISSANCE SEMINAR—This is an interdepartmental project to be offered the first session. Aim of the seminar is a close study of the 16th and early 17th centuries, with special emphasis on the relationships between art, literature, and the history of ideas.

Coordinated under Professor Henry Nash Smith, English, the seminar will be conducted by professors Lorenze Eitner, art; Guy des Granges, romance languages; A. C. Krey, history; Paul M. Oberg, music; and Rosemond Tuve, visiting professor of English from Connecticut College for Women. Students may enroll for as many as three of the five areas.

GREEK—New this summer will be an accelerated course in Greek,

emphasizing the Hellenistic or Koine phase of the language, the language of the New Testament. This course is designed for pre-theology students, and will run through both summer sessions.



Ralph W. Hidy

HISTORY OF BUSINESS—The first session the History department will offer two courses in the History of American Business, under the direction of Professor Ralph W. Hidy of New York University. Dr. Hidy is secretary of the Economic History Association and is the author of a forthcoming history of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

LANGUAGE ARTS—The College of Education, cooperating with the Speech department, will offer teachers an intensive language-study program, including courses in reading, children's and adolescent literature, high school dramatics, listening, general and corrective speech, and the teaching of English.

Supplementing these courses, a special Language Arts Institute will be held in the Center for Continuation Study from June 30 through July 3. Featured speakers will be professors Lou LaBrant, New York University, and Helen Sullivan, Boston University.

AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAM—In addition to the regular faculty members who teach courses in American history, social sciences, literature, art, and philosophy, the American Studies Program is bringing Reuel Denney, professor of social science at the University of Chicago, to the campus to give a course in popular culture in the United States.

The English department will offer courses in American literature by three visiting lecturers: Laurence Holland, professor of English at Princeton University; Herbert Krause, novelist and professor of English at Augustana College; and Rush Welter, professor of English at Swarthmore.

SCANDINAVIAN AREA STUDIES—Again this summer the Summer Session is cooperating with the Scandinavian department of the University of Wisconsin to offer a program taught by the combined faculties of both universities. Professor John I. Kolehmainen of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, will teach Scandinavian Foreign Policy and The Immigrant in American History.

MODERN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE—During first summer session residence houses will be open to students of French, Spanish and German. House programs include regular departmental courses in the morning, practical conversation sections in the afternoon, and informal discussions in the evening.

An intensive 20-hour-a-week course will be given in beginning Russian the first session and advanced Russian the second session.

JOURNALISM—Besides its usual summer program, the School of Journalism will offer two courses dealing with recent research in mass communications: Education and the Mass Media, and Advanced Research in Printed Media.



Lake Vadnais Forest

Forest Made to Order

*U prof develops Lake Vadnais Forest
to promote research, preserve resources*

THANKS largely to the efforts of veteran faculty member Professor of Forestry John H. Allison, there is a 300-acre evergreen forest surrounding Lake Vadnais and Sucker Lake, important sources of the St. Paul municipal water supply.

Located four miles north of the city limits, the forest is a scenic mecca for visitors. It also protects the St. Paul water supply and serves as a field laboratory for University students and faculty researchers in forestry, entomology, plant pathology, ornithology, and zoology.

The story of the Lake Vadnais forest goes back to 1914, when the St. Paul water department asked the University to help improve the area around the two lakes. Professor Allison was named adviser to the department.

While half the land in the area proved quite fertile, the other half was of very low-grade sandy soil, Allison found. The sandy lands had been used to grow scrub oak; these trees were of no use except for low-grade fuel, and their leaves caused problems when they drifted into the lakes and tainted the water.

Professor Allison proposed to shift these lands from the growing of scrub oak to pines and spruce which would be usable as pulpwood or sawlogs. Started first on the sandy soil, planting continued on all the land.

Now, after nearly 38 years, the plantation has demonstrated that Norway, White, and Jack pines will grow commercial pulpwood on land that is extremely infertile as well as on better soils, Allison says.

The Scotch pines that were set out at Lake Vadnais in 1918 have grown to a height of 45 feet. These trees, which originated in northern Europe—Sweden, Finland, and the upper Baltic—are apparently right at home in Minnesota weather conditions.

As a result of this careful planting and thinning, considerable fuel wood and pulpwood has come out of the forest during the past few years. According to Allison, it should be possible to harvest small dimension lumber there in four or five years.

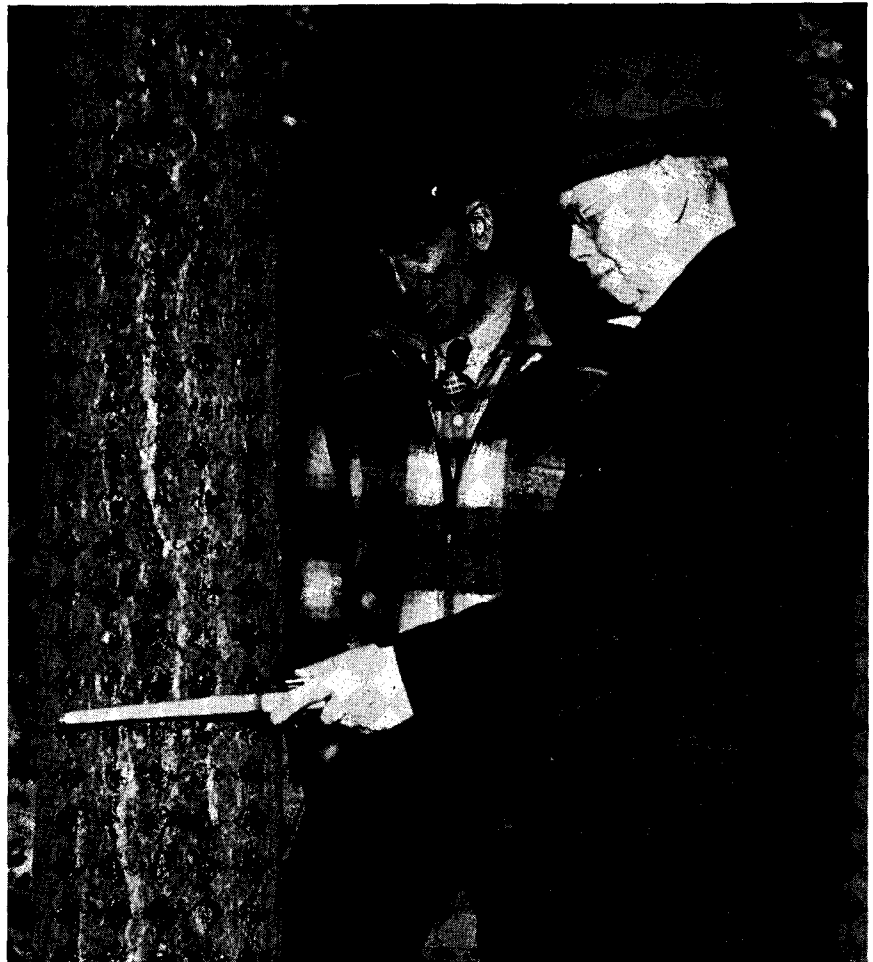
Under Allison's watchful guidance, the forest has come through the

years and today is judged by foresters as one of the finest of its kind anywhere.

What about the man who has watched over the development of the Lake Vadnais forest these 38 years? Professor Allison is slated to retire this June after nearly 40 years service to the University and the state.

Retirement won't mean idleness for Professor Allison's active mind, however. In addition to keeping his desk in Green Hall, School of Forestry headquarters, he will continue his work at Lake Vadnais and his many research activities.

Prof. Allison, r., and Chauncey Barrett, foreman, measure a tree to be cut.



The Multiphasic

continued from page 4

tician in the Nicollet Clinic, a private partnership of specialists, says: "We are using the Multiphasic in cases where patients have symptoms with no apparent physical causes for them. When we talk over the test results with a patient and explain that he need not fear his disease being physical, this is often enough to reduce his tension. Of course, if his neurosis is severe we suggest he see a psychiatrist."

The state's two mental hygiene clinics, eight mental hospitals, school and hospital for epileptics, and state school and colony for mental defectives all use the Multiphasic to evaluate patients and follow-up on treatments. "It's probably the most widely used personality test in the state hospitals," says John S. Pearson, supervisor of the bureau of psychological service, state division of public institutions.

The Ramsey and Hennepin county probation offices and the state's reformatories for men and women also employ the test widely, Pearson says. These institutions have found it very helpful (especially the Pd scale) in showing whether or not an individual is likely to be a good parole risk.

Industry, schools, and the MMPI

Many industrial concerns including Minneapolis Honeywell, Northwest Airlines, and the Dayton Company use the Multiphasic as a guide in hiring. According to Charles Sheldon, personnel director of Minnesota Mining, it is used to screen the 15-20% of Minnesota Mining's employees who work in selling and supervisory jobs. Applicants with very high Multiphasic scores are never flatly rejected, but they are carefully re-interviewed and often advised to seek guidance.

The state's schools make wide use of the MMPI. Mrs. Virginia Hathaway, chief psychologist of the child study department, Minneapolis public schools, says that all boys and girls over 13 who are brought into their clinic for a school problem are given the Multiphasic among other

READY ANSWERS

about the University

What is the average faculty salary?

While living costs have skyrocketed over the last decade, salaries of University of Minnesota faculty members have also risen dramatically, so that as of the next academic year they will average almost twice what they were in 1941.

These figures were compiled by the office of the comptroller for release to Benjamin Fine, education editor of the *New York Times*. They will be used in a forthcoming survey on salary ranges of colleges and universities all over the country.

Rank	Average Salary (est.)			
	1941-42	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Professors	\$5,159	\$7,479	\$8,153	\$8,288
Associate Professors	\$3,461	\$5,612	\$6,069	\$6,204
Assistant Professors	\$2,745	\$4,623	\$4,928	\$5,063
Instructors	\$1,977	\$3,372	\$3,863	\$3,998

personality tests. "It's a great help in counseling," she says, insisting that though she is the wife of MMPI-originator Starke Hathaway, she's nevertheless objective about the test!

At the University itself the test is offered to all entering students. They are invited to discuss the results of this and other tests with members of the student counseling bureau, according to Ralph Berdie, bureau director. Later in their college careers students are given follow-ups to evaluate the effect of their college experiences. Any University student or staff member can take the test. Counselors give it routinely to all who come to them with personality problems, Berdie says.

Other indications of the test's popularity are the translations that have been made into German, French, Spanish (for the Cuban public schools), Norwegian, and Polish. A Dr. Kodama in Japan has even done the mammoth job of translating it into Japanese.

In the 11 years since Hathaway and McKinley published the first article on the Multiphasic, 250 theses and articles on it have appeared,

many in psychological and medical journals. Meehl and Hathaway's *Atlas for the Clinical Use of the MMPI*—a kind of encyclopedia of test profiles—has been published by the University of Minnesota Press.

And the test itself has become a valuable commodity. Although the U Press still holds the copyright, sales and distribution of the test are handled by the Psychological Corporation in New York, which, according to Hathaway, does a yearly Multiphasic business to the tune of \$30,000!

A Parting Word

With the May issue *The Minnesotan* shuts up shop for another year. We'll be back again in the fall, and we'd like to wish all University staff members a fine summer. If you are planning a somewhat unusual summer—traveling or working (we know of one professor who drives light trucks from June to September), won't you let us know? Next fall we hope to run a feature on the unusual ways staff members spend their "off seasons." Write *The Minnesotan*, 213 Adm., or call Ext. 6847—soon, please.

The President's Page

"Letters I'd Like to Share"

THE desk in the president's office is a conveniently large one. There are times, however, when its broad surface is heaped almost to overflowing with the day's mail. In addition to the documents and communications which range from routine to very important business there are always a number of letters which are prompted solely by the desire to tell the president what the writer thinks of him and the institution he serves.

As you might expect, many of these expressions are unfriendly. Such letters, of course, are answered. They provide an opportunity, it seems to me, to say something about the University, its aims and its motivations. Often the writer who is sufficiently concerned with the University to offer a criticism is the kind of person who under other circumstances may become a better-informed and valuable friend.

But the day's mail also brings warm and friendly words from people who have taken time to say that they approve of what we are doing. The University is a vast and complex enterprise. Not all that we do is really understood, or wise and sound in every instance. The University is made up of men and women with all of the virtues and failings of men and women. But it is comforting to know that among the citizens and taxpayers who make our program possible, there are so many who understand what we are trying to do and who believe that our work is worthy, our objectives valid, and that we act with conscience and in good faith.

Since such letters voice appreciation of the combined efforts of the many individuals who comprise our staff, I should like to invite you to "look over my shoulder" at a few excerpts from some of those I have recently received:

"I am proud of the University. None of my family has attended the University but it is there, ready to welcome those who wish to do so. Also my children have studied under your former students who have become teachers in our high schools . . ."

". . . It has been my privilege to be treated by some of the great doctors at the University clinic. Under their care my health was restored, for which I am truly grateful . . ."

". . . Those who cheat and would destroy confidence in so great an institution should have justice meted out to them, regardless of the clamor of the few. Hold firm to your policy of justice and right . . ."

". . . In passing by the University . . . on the streetcar, I . . . breathe a prayer in thanks for so great an institution and in hope that it may continue to serve mankind."

". . . I must express my gratitude to you, to the Board of Regents and the faculty for all the University has meant to my family since my oldest son entered as a freshman in 1922. Without interruption I have had at least one member of my family studying there since that time. All nine of my children are graduates of the University and one is a member of the faculty . . ."

"I have been aroused and concerned by the suit brought by W. L. Sholes with the intention of prohibiting religious activity on the campus. All of my children have been active in the Lutheran Students Association and I believe that it is beneficial to them and to others to be associated with this group . . ."

". . . I hope my children will repay to this State and to others, through earnest and devoted sacrifice, the debt they owe the University and the taxpayers of Minnesota for their education."

". . . My son was born a victim of cerebral palsy . . . Because of the University's size and its tremendous enrollment, he entertained some fears about attending it. His mother and I . . . persuaded him to enroll. He has never ceased thanking us for our advice. The personal help of fellow students and the very strong personal interest taken in him by members of your faculty afforded him happy associations and gave him the necessary training and confidence to do his future life's work."

"With such a fine student body under the able tutelage of a faculty composed of such unselfish instructors, the citizens of this state may be sure that there never shall be any sign of de-emphasis in education in our American way of life . . ."

I have wished that all of you who carry forward our great tasks might share the feeling of rewarding encouragement that letters like this bring to me.

f. L. Merrill

MAY 15 TO JUNE 15, 1952

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

METROPOLITAN OPERA

May 16—Rigoletto, 8:00 p.m. Sold out.
May 17—Carmen, 2:00 p.m.
May 17—Cosi Fan Tutte, 8:15 p.m. Sold out.
May 18—Madama Butterfly, 2:30 p.m.
(Northrop Auditorium. Check for tickets available at the Opera Ticket Office, 106 Northrop.) †

CONVOICATIONS

May 15—Orchesis, Theresa Bell, director. Scott Hall Auditorium.
May 22—Cap and Gown Day. Herbert K. Hayes professor and chief, Agronomy and Plant Genetics, "A Member of the Team."
(Northrop Auditorium, except where noted, 11:30 a.m. Open to the public without charge.)

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE

June 8—The Reverend Gerald B. Phelan, head, Department of Philosophy, University of Notre Dame, speaker.
(Northrop Auditorium, 3:00 p.m. Open to the public.)

COMMENCEMENT

June 14—President James Lewis Morrill, speaker.
(Memorial Stadium, 8:00 p. m. Open to the public.)

SPECIAL CONCERT

May 27—University Symphony Orchestra, Gerard Samuel, conductor. Recital program by graduating seniors in the School of Music.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

May 21—"The Storm Within," French, English subtitles.
May 28—"The Brave Bulls," American.
(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30 and 8:00 p.m. General admission at Lobby Ticket Office, \$.60; high school students, \$.25. Tickets for staff members at \$.50 available in the basement of Wesbrook Hall and the Campus Club.) †

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

June 6, 7—"L'Histoire du Soldat" (Story of the Soldier), by Igor Stravinsky, produced in cooperation with the International Society for Contemporary Music.
(Scott Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Tickets at \$1.20 and \$1.80 on sale at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall, beginning May 28.) †

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATIONS

June—The Effectiveness of the High School Program in Home Economics: A Report of a Five-Year Study of Twenty Minnesota Schools. Clara Brown Army. \$4.75.
June—Illustrative Learning Experiences: University High School in Action. The University High School Staff. Emma M. Birkmaier, editor. \$2.00.
June—A Catalogue of the Chinese Bronzes in the Alfred F. Pillsbury Collection. Bernhard Karlgren. \$25.00.
June—The Life and Works of the Troubadour Raimbaut d'Orange. Walter T. Pattison. \$15.00.
(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered through your local bookstore.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

Through June 13—Marsden Hartley Exhibition. More than 150 oil paintings, watercolors, pastels, drawings, and lithographs from the Hudson Walker collection.
Through June 13—Weaving by Ralph Dawson. The hobby of an assistant professor of zoology at the University has been carried to a high point of technical excellence, as seen in a dozen rugs woven in Indian designs.
May 20-June 20—Delta Phi Delta Show. Paintings and drawings submitted from chapters of Delta Phi Delta, national honorary art society.
(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5 Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

The Canterbury Tales . . . A series of adaptations of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* in modern English. Produced by the BBC. Saturdays at 5:00 p.m.
Invitation to Read . . . Professor Alburey Castell, head of the department of philosophy, University of Oregon, and former professor at the University of Minnesota, reviews literary works which have had an influence on the thought and action of man in society. Mondays at 3:45 p.m. beginning May 26.
Saturday at the Opera . . . Recorded performances of complete operas during the summer months. Saturdays at 2:00 p.m. beginning June 7.
(KUOM, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete summer schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Baseball

May 16—Wisconsin, 3:30 p.m.
May 17—Northwestern, double header. 1:00 p.m.
(Delta Field. Admission at gate only, \$.60.)

Track

May 17—Iowa-Minnesota Dual Track Meet, 1:30 p.m.
June 3—State High School Track Meet, 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.
(Memorial Stadium. Admission at gate only, \$.60.)

Tennis

May 17—Northwestern.
May 19—Wisconsin.
May 24—Iowa.
(University Tennis Court, 10:00 a.m. except May 19, 1:00 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

Golf

May 19—Northwestern.
(University Golf Course, 9:00 a.m. Open to the public without charge.)

Football

May 24—Spring Football Game.
(Memorial Stadium, 2:00 p.m. Reserve seats at \$1.50 on sale at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall. General admission at gate only, \$.60.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building, in Minneapolis.