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# MINNESOTA CHATS

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VOL. 10/12

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1929

NO. 1

## Year at the University Brings Important Events

**Chemical Society Meeting, Completion of Student Hospital, Opening of New Auditorium Listed; Dr. William Watts Folwell Dies**

Completion of the Northrop Memorial Auditorium and of a new three-unit addition to University Hospital to house the Eustis Hospital for orthopedic cases, the Out-patient department and the Students Health Service, are the principal physical changes that have come about on the Minnesota campus since Minnesota's thousands of dads visited the University a year ago.

The year has been, however, an important one in the history of the institution. It has been marked by sad events such as the death of the venerable Williams Watts Folwell, first president of Minnesota, who would have been 97 had he lived until February 14, and by pleasant happenings, for example, the selection of Fred Hovde, chemist and athlete, as recipient of a Rhodes scholarship for two years' study at Brasenose College, Oxford.

During the present year Minnesota has the honor of being the headquarters for the American Historical Society's research into the teaching of social sciences in elementary and secondary schools. This study looks to a reorganization of the teaching program in such fields as history, civics, sociology and economics below the college level. Professor A. C. Krey has charge of the work.

**English Debaters Come**  
The visit of a team of debaters from Oxford, who met a Minnesota team October 28th in a discussion of the tariff, has been a pleasant interlude of the present fall. This fall also the university has strengthened its department of astronomy by appointing Professor C. C. Crump of Ohio Wesleyan to a professorship. He has been director of one of the largest observatories in America.

During the period September 9 to 13 Minnesota was the scene of the year's most important meeting of chemists, the annual fall session of the American Chemical Society. Distinguished scientists from every state in the union attended the meetings, of which the principal events were the presidential address of Dr. Irving W. Langmuir of the General Electric Company, and the presentation of the Joseph Priestley medal, for distinguished service to chemistry, to Francis P. Garvin, head of the Chemical Foundation, Inc. Mr. Garvin was prevented by illness from attending, wherefore the presentation was made by proxy.

**Learn About Minnesota**  
As a result of the meeting chemists in industry and education from all parts of the country had a chance to study Minnesota's agricultural, manufacturing and mineral industries, especially milling, linseed oil crushing, the manufacture of creamery products, the paper and wood pulp industries, iron ore mining and beneficiating, the leather industry, and others. It is its publicity value alone, through the information these visitors gathered, the convention of chemists was of the highest value to the northwest. Dr. S. C. Lind, head of the School of Chemistry, directed the arrangements.

Among many books published during the past year by the University of Minnesota Press, perhaps the most interesting to the Minnesota layman is the study of the western cattleman and his "day," written by Ernest S. Osgood, instructor in the department of history, and entitled "The Day of the Cattleman." Elsewhere in the present issue of *Minnesota Chats* will be found another article dealing with the work of the Press.

## Dean Gives Out Student Grades for Year '28-'29

A compilation by Edward E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs, shows that in the year 1928-'29 the average grades of all students came to 1.177 honor points or between "C" and "B" on a scale in which "C" gives one honor point, "B" two, and "A," three. The average of all fraternity men for the same year was 1.039 and that of sorority women, 1.344. Members of professional fraternities, as distinguished from social made an average of 1.291 honor points, and members of professional sororities the still higher average of 1.561. This was the highest average rating of any group, although women living in co-operative cottages for partial self-support made an average of 1.558 honor points, and students in the co-operative cottage with the best rating made 1.990 honor points. The best rating by a single sorority was 1.981 and the best by any fraternity was 1.371. The best professional-fraternity rating was 1.426 and the best professional sorority rating 1.445.

During the first week of October the American Public Health Association conducted a number of sessions on the campus during its Minneapolis meeting. One of these was the dedication of the new hospital units.

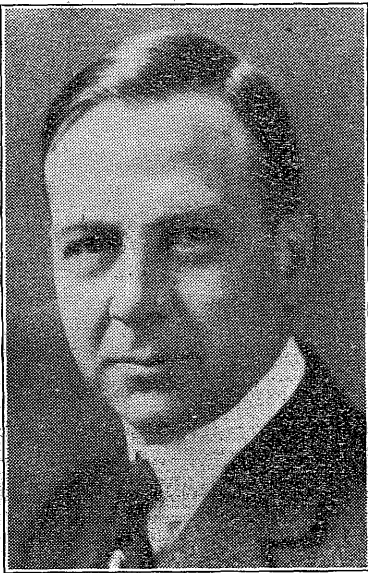
**Statewide Conferences**  
A statewide conference on religion, conducted last fall, another conference on problems of the small town, last June, and at the same time, a short course and round table discussion for the benefit of the smaller merchants of the state were noteworthy projects of the year. Noteworthy speakers on all three topics were engaged wherever they could be found and brought to Minnesota. For each of these sincere ventures by the University of Minnesota to be of service the turnout was considerably less than the offerings merited. The program of the Conference on Problems of the Small Town was especially fine.

In the summer sessions of the past year there were special concentrations of effort in the fields of physiology in the Medical School, physical chemistry in the School of Chemistry, and fine arts in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts. In physiology and chemistry a number of prominent foreign scientists served on the faculty, and in fine arts distinguished American painters and sculptors came for lectures and conferences.

**Auditorium in Use**  
Since the opening of the Northrop Memorial Auditorium four notable gatherings have been held there, the first being the annual Freshman Convocation when President L. D. Coffman greeted the freshman class. Every seat not occupied by a freshman was taken by an upperclassman or faculty member, and the huge hall, filled to capacity, was an impressive sight. Subsequently concerts by the Minneapolis and Boston Symphony Orchestras and the formal dedication ceremonies on alumni night, November 15th, have been colorful and impressive events in the new hall.

Last winter the University went through its biennial task of presenting the needs of higher education to the state legislature. The ten year building program, begun in 1919, had run out, and the university asked for \$300,000 a year for buildings instead of the \$560,

## Dad's Day Figures



PRESIDENT L. D. COFFMAN



DEAN EDWARD E. NICHOLSON

## University Inspects All Students' Rooms

Student rooming houses, whether occupied by men or women, as well as sorority and fraternity houses at Minnesota, are under careful university inspection and supervision. The work is conducted by the Housing Bureau, directed by Mrs. Katherine McBeath.

Strict requirements of sanitation, satisfactory social conditions, and the like must be met before a rooming house owner may take women students as tenants. At the present time about 75 rooming houses for women, averaging five rooms each, are on the approved list. There are also about 400 houses, averaging at least three rooms each, that are inspected and approved as quarters for men. Men and women students may not room in the same house.

Sorority houses are subject to regular inspection, and once a month a meeting is held in the office of Ann Dudley Blitz, dean of women, which is attended by Mrs. McBeath of the housing bureau and by the chaperones of all sorority houses.

In this way the university maintains supervision over the living accommodations of all students except those who reside in their own homes in the twin cities or within commuting distance.

## Rhodes Scholar to Be Named

Selection of a Rhodes scholar to go into residence at Oxford University in October 1930 will be announced on December 7. The secretary of the committee of selection in Minnesota is Henry V. Bruckholz, of Minneapolis, and the University of Minnesota representative is Professor John T. Tate of the department of physics. Last month Fred Hovde, of Valley City, N. D., left for England to begin a two years' Rhodes scholarship.

## Annual Minnesota Dads' Day Gets Underway for 6th Time

Fathers of Students, Coming to See for Themselves, Will Be Privileged Guests in Classrooms

WILL BANQUET IN MINNESOTA UNION TONIGHT

"We Are Anxious to See You; the University Will Be Yours for the Day," President Coffman Says

Today marks the sixth time that fathers of Minnesota students have been invited to the campus for Dad's Day, of which the brief slogan has always been, "See for yourselves."

No matter how much a father who lives in International Falls, or Crookston, Wheaton or St. Charles, may read about the University of Minnesota, he can never adequately picture the place and its activities to himself until he has actually visited the campus. Dad's Day was established as a time when Minnesota's 11,000 fathers are specifically invited to come, to visit classes with son or daughter, to inspect their places of residence, meet their friends, become acquainted with their teachers, and familiarize themselves with the varied activities that go to make up university life.

## Girls Fear Nothing, College Head Says

Daughters of today are more sophisticated than their mothers and they are afraid of nothing, William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, told members of the St. Paul Smith College Club in the Minnesota Club.

"Parents are the most easily scared people in the world," he said. "Girls of today are afraid of nothing. They are not afraid of officials. They don't fear persons or things or the truth. They want to know how you know a thing; they suspect half of the time you don't know and half of the time they are right."

Girls are equipped much better to care for themselves today than they were five years ago, he pointed out.

"They are not exposed to any evils at college they have not already been exposed to," he said. "An earlier age of maturity places the real time of danger at a period before they reach college."

## Accept Northrop Memorial Building

Distinguished Speakers Take Part in Dedication of New Auditorium

Rev. Russell Henry Stafford of the Old South Church, Boston, Ray P. Chase, state auditor, representing the state of Minnesota, John S. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, representing the Greater University Corporation, Fred B. Snyder of the Board of Regents and President L. D. Coffman, were speakers at the dedication of the Cyrus Northrop Memorial Auditorium the night of Nov. 15.

Regent Snyder described the auditorium as having "a rugged simplicity, an honesty of purpose, and a wholesome attractiveness which typify in large measure the traits of character which Cyrus Northrop by his life and teaching sought to impress on the youth of the state."

"We dedicate the building in memory of Cyrus Northrop," he said. "May we not also dedicate it, using his own words uttered nearly half a century ago, to 'clear thinking, logical reasoning, the power to observe and to infer, to discover truth and to enforce it,' and further, in the words of the scriptures, to 'whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, and whatsoever things are of good repute.'"

"The regents accept the building with a deep sense of gratitude and a recognition of obligation," Mr. Snyder said, "and on their part promise to use and keep it, to the best of their ability, for the highest good of the state."

Such is the program for the sixth annual Dad's Day today, during which it is expected that more fathers of students will visit Minnesota than have ever come before.

The purposes of the day have been set forth by President Coffman in his letter of invitation, in which he said:

### The President's Letter

Dad's Day at the University of Minnesota offers an opportunity for better understanding between the fathers and teachers of boys and girls now on the campus.

You are invited to spend one day, Saturday, November 23, at the University, seeing for yourself the life led by your son or your daughter at the University in so far as you can find the time to observe it.

You will be welcome at the regular Saturday morning class sessions.

At 6:00 p. m. in the Minnesota Union, the annual Dad's Day dinner will give a chance for discussion of some of the undertakings which we have in common as custodians of the hopes and aspirations of our young people.

We are anxious to see you. The university will be yours for the day.

Hundreds of fathers will attend the Minnesota-Wisconsin football game in Memorial Stadium this afternoon to watch Bronko Nagurski, Minnesota's candidate for All-American honors, and his doughty mates make a supreme effort to win.

The Dad's Day banquet will be served in the ballroom of the Minnesota Union at 6:00 p. m. Addresses will be made by Myron McMillan of St. Paul on behalf of the fathers, by Miss Harriet G. Pratt on behalf of the students, and by President L. D. Coffman for the university. Edward E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs, will preside.

### Dads' Committee to Meet

Sometime during the day there will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Dad's organization that was formed a year ago. Members of this committee are John F. Grill, Minneapolis; A. A. Horton, Minneapolis; A. A. Horton, Fairmont; Ray S. Huey, Duluth; C. A. Polley, Winona; Myron McMillan, St. Paul, and Harold Harrison, Minneapolis.

### Dean Returns from Chicago

Everett Fraser, dean of the Law School, returned yesterday from Chicago where he represented the University of Minnesota at the inauguration of Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins as president of the University of Chicago. Dr. Hutchins gained nation-wide notice at the time of his election a year ago because he was then only 30 years old. He had then served, however, for three years as dean of the Law School in Yale University. It is customary for all leading educational institutions to be represented at the inauguration or anniversary celebrations of sister colleges or universities.

## R.O.T.C. May Add Naval Unit Here as Drill Alternative

Committee Has Approved Proposed Effort and Stated Necessary Conditions

Minnesota may add a naval unit to its Reserve Officers' Training Corps, to vary and diversify military training and to provide a choice for students who believe they would find the bounding billow more attractive than the weary ankle.

Proposal that a naval unit be established was made to President L. D. Coffman by Lieutenant T. R. Wirth of the Minneapolis Naval Recruiting Station, who referred it to a committee made up of Major John H. Hester, head of the military department, and Dean O. M. Beland of the College of Engineering and Architecture.

"As a result of our consideration of this subject," says their report, "we agree that the advantages attending the establishment of such a unit would justify the university in requesting the Navy Department to establish a unit here. We recommend that the application for the establishment of a unit be submitted in the form substantially as indicated in the regulations for the Naval R. O. T. C."

The University of Minnesota has never had a naval reserve unit, although there is an efficient one in Minneapolis.

Several provisions to avoid confusion between the present military and possible naval units are included in the report. Among them are these:

The military R. O. T. C. course would remain the required course for university students. The naval R. O. T. C. unit would be voluntarily elective, and a definite substitution in the case of each student for his military R. O. T. C. requirements.

Students applying for admission or assignment to the naval R. O. T. C. as a substitute for the military R. O. T. C. would naturally agree to serve their entire two years' basic course with the naval R. O. T. C. if admitted. Also, they would not be dropped out of the naval R. O. T. C. before the completion of their basic course and required to transfer to the military R. O. T. C.

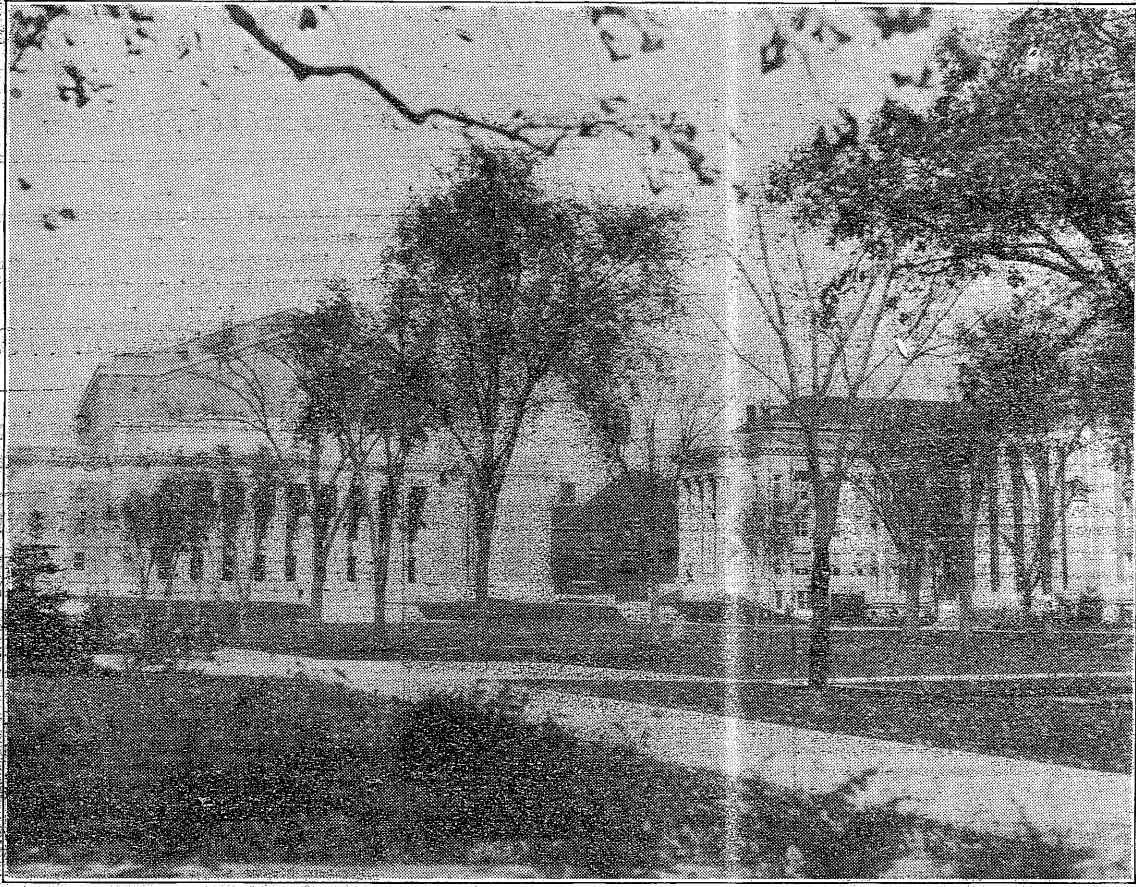
A fair and equitable method of selecting those students who would be admitted to the naval R. O. T. C. from among those who would apply for assignment to this unit would be arranged so as to avoid the segregation of the most capable students in the naval unit to the disadvantage of the military unit.

In case the new unit is established its head will be known as "professor of naval science and tactics," just as the head of the military corps is "professor of military science and tactics." The latter positions have existed in the University of Minnesota faculty from the first.

## Arts College Has New Instructors

Twelve appointments to positions of the rank of assistant professor or above have been made this fall in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, according to an announcement by Dean J. B. Johnston. The teachers, their subjects and the places from which they come are as follows: Clifford C. Crump, professor of astronomy, Ohio Wesleyan; Everard Upjohn, assistant professor of fine arts, Harvard; Ralph H. Brown, assistant professor of Geography, University of Colorado; Frederick L. Pfeiffer, assistant professor of German, New York University; Harold C. Deutsch, professorial lecturer in history, Harvard; William McDonald, assistant professor of history, Cornell; Edwin H. Ford, assistant professor of journalism, University of Oregon; E. V. Condon, professor of theoretical physics, Princeton; Jean Boyer, professorial lecturer in Romance languages, Bordeaux, France; George A. Lundberg, associate professor of sociology, University of Pittsburgh; Jerry A. Wodsdalek, professor of zoology, University of Idaho; Samuel Eddy, assistant professor of zoology, University of Illinois.

## The New Campus Center, showing the Memorial Auditorium



The Administration and Physics buildings are shown at right of the Mall, new center of Minnesota life

## Plan to Honor Alvord, Honors Courses in College of Arts Offer Privileges to Gifted Students

Mississippi Valley Historical Association Raising Fund for Publications

A plan to do honor to the memory of Clarence W. Alvord, one-time professor in the history department at Minnesota and a nationally recognized authority on the history of the West, has been launched by the Mississippi Valley Historical Association under the chairmanship of Dr. Solon J. Buck, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The association proposes to carry out a plan Professor Alvord long cherished, of publishing source material dealing with the early history of discovery, conquest and settlement in the Mississippi Valley.

The commission of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association is now raising a fund of \$10,000 with which to publish these early documents, intending to keep the fund intact by reimbursing it with the proceeds of sales. "The outstanding importance of the work of Clarence W. Alvord on the history of the West and the value of the services he rendered to the M. V. H. A. and through it to the cause of history are generally recognized by scholars," says the bulletin announcing the plan. "What more fitting memorial of the man and his contribution could be devised than the carrying out under the auspices of this association of the plan that he so ardently cherished, the publication of a carefully planned and well edited series of volumes under the designation of Clarence Walworth Alvord Fund Publications?"

### Bankers to Hear Talks

A series of dinners will be conducted this winter under the general auspices of the School of Business Administration for the purpose of bringing together officers and directors of banks in the Twin Cities and throughout Minnesota to hear distinguished speakers discuss some topic of economic importance. At the first of these, recently conducted, Dr. Harold G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution discussed, "The development of Federal Reserve Bank Policy." During his visit to Minneapolis he also spoke on the campus, taking a negative stand on the St. Lawrence deep waterway project. In the near future the university will bring a speaker who will discuss the advantages of this project.

Dean M. E. Haggerty of the College of Education delivered two addresses at the Friday sessions of the sixth annual Educational conference at the University of Kentucky. The subjects of his speeches were "The American Setting" and "Men, Women and Children."

Work Under Tutors Substituted for Regular Class Attendance in Major Field

Undergraduates whose ambitions look beyond "passing marks," "getting by" and "grabbing the sheepskin" may seek the honors reserved by serious students in either of two ways at Minnesota. They may either become candidates for what are called graduation honors or may enter the honors courses, which more and more departments in the Arts College have been setting up in the past few years.

Graduation honors result in the award of special designations with the degree, which are cum laude, magna cum laude and summa cum laude, "with praise," "with great praise," and "with the highest praise," phrases which are written into the diplomas of those who win these honors.

In honors course, on the other hand, the student is given the right to do his studying in a manner different from the rest of the class. In his major subject, which would be the one in which he would enroll in the honors course, he need not attend formal classes, but studies by the method of independent reading under a tutor, with whom the student discusses the subject matter and problems as he goes along.

### May Extend Policy

At present, honors course are offered only in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, where they have been established in seven departments, including History, which added them this fall. The others are English, Psychology, Anthropology, Zoology, Sociology, and the Romance Languages.

The purpose of these courses is to allow the student to display high scholarship and with it evidence of independence in thought and ability not only to acquire information but to make use of it. These students are excused from class attendance only in the field of their major subject, a possible total of six hours per quarter. The other nine or ten hours of average classwork are taken in the usual way under an instructor in classroom and laboratory.

Graduation honors are awarded only after a student has passed an examination by a committee before which he or she appears in person. Students who maintain a "B" average up to the last quarter of the senior year are eligible to appear for the magna cum laude, or the summa cum laude. The cum laude alone is given students who keep up the "B" average whether they appear for examination or not. Those seeking the higher honors must specify whether they wish "magna" or "summa"

and the severity of the examination is graded accordingly.

### A Real Accomplishment

Some instructors at Minnesota have told Dean J. B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts that they consider the passing of one of these examinations a feat superior to passing the examination for the Master of Arts degree.

Many students whose ambitions have led them to enter the honors courses already referred to, also have the ideals and the "B" record that lead them to enter the examinations for graduation honors. Dean Johnston believes that eventually a coordination will be brought about between the two types of honors so that the same students will be working in both.

## Public Traffic on Campus Is Studied

How the University of Minnesota and the City of Minneapolis shall work out the problem of increasing public traffic through the campus and along the East River road is the subject assigned to a special faculty committee recently appointed by President Coffman.

Through the park commissioner, Theodore Wirth, the city has asked permission to route its "grand rounds" driveway through the campus from University avenue to connect with East River road at Washington avenue. Up to now the university has hesitated to approve this plan, inasmuch as most of the campus streets are narrow and there is a heavy student traffic, both of cars and pedestrians. This is one of several problems the new committee will try to solve.

Members of the committee, under W. T. Middlebrook as chairman, are Dean Everett Fraser, Dean M. E. Haggerty, Dean W. R. Appleby, Dr. John E. Anderson, Prof. H. A. Erikson, W. F. Holman, supervising engineer, and P. H. Fester, superintendent of the University Hospital.

### Kuhlmann's Book in Press

"Design of Electrical Apparatus," by Prof. J. H. Kuhlmann of the University of Minnesota is scheduled for publication in December. This book will claim the attention of instructors and students of electrical engineering as a text in electrical design.

The book is the result of several years of practical experience as a designer of electrical apparatus, and of nine years' experience as teacher of the subject. The author presents a practical method of design in a clear and simple form, with complete explanations of the procedure, formulas and limits of design.

## University Offers Fine Arts Course

Upjohn, Harvard Instructor, Is Brought to Minnesota to Begin New Work

The College of Science, Literature and the Arts has finally begun to realize its long cherished plan to offer instruction in the fine arts. Ever since 1912 when President Vincent sought to appoint a professor in the history and interpretation of art and to arrange co-operation with the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, then recently founded, the administration has sought to establish this department. Nothing could be done during the war and after the war the tremendous growth of colleges and the unexpected demand for work in the fine arts made it impossible to secure a staff for the new department.

In 1925 the Board of Regents set aside funds for the new department. Last year Mr. Everard Upjohn, then teaching in Harvard University, was appointed assistant professor. He has begun his work this fall with a general survey course in the History of Art. This will be followed by courses on special periods and intensive study of various aspects of the fine arts in their relation to the development of civilization.

The department has already good equipment of lantern slides, of illustrations of lectures, and of prints and books for reference study. It is expected that a major in the fine arts will be offered as soon as students are ready for it and it is hoped that the college will be enabled to fulfill its duty in this long neglected field which is so important for a college of liberal arts.

## Four Here Receive Honorary Degrees

Four Minnesotans were granted honorary degrees by Columbia University during ceremonies celebrating its 175th anniversary. President L. D. Coffman of the university, who received the Ph.D. degree from Columbia in 1911, was given the honorary degree of LL.D. Professor Norman Wild, a graduate of Columbia in the class of 1889, received the honorary degree of Litt.D. He is professor of philosophy at Minnesota. The other two persons honored are members of the Columbia faculty who graduated from Minnesota. Dr. Charles P. Berkeley, geologist who has been with Roy Chapman Andrews on several Mongolian expeditions, was given the honorary degree Doctor of Science. He received his AB. from Minnesota in 1892 and his Ph.D. in 1897. Alfred Owre, long dean of the College of Dentistry at Minnesota and the first graduate in dentistry of the dental college, also received the Doctor of Science degree. He received his dental degree from Minnesota in 1894, his M.D. from Hamline in 1895 and his B.A. from Minnesota in 1910. Dr. Owre is now dean of the faculty of dentistry at the Columbia Medical Center.

### Study Student Background

The College of Science, Literature and the Arts has received over 7,000 freshmen in the last six years, each of whom has given information about the birthplace, occupation and schooling of his father, as well as his own schooling and his financial status. Dean J. B. Johnston is making an extensive study of the data accumulated in his office from which it will be possible to discover the relationship between the interests, activities and scholastic achievements of our student body and the conditions of the families, the economic and social and cultural surroundings in which the student grew up and the need of self-support which is a factor with many. It is expected that the study will be ready in a few weeks or months.

### Astronomy Professor Named

Appointment of Dr. C. C. Crump to be professor of astronomy at the University of Minnesota has been announced by Dean J. B. Johnston of the Arts College. He takes the place of the late Professor Francis P. Leavenworth. Professor Crump comes to Minnesota from Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was director of the Perkins Observatory, famous for its mammoth telescope.

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VOL. 12

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NO. 2

## Work in Aviation Engineering Gains Fast at Minnesota

More Than 220 Students Enroll in Course Only Two Years Old as New Field Develops

In keeping with the spirit of the age, aeronautical engineering has suddenly become one of the most popular specialized courses offered at the University of Minnesota. In the year the enrollment has jumped from the handful who registered when the course was established in 1928 to a total of 220 students, of whom 112 are freshmen. The figures were given by Dean M. Leland of the College of Engineering and Architecture.

Aeronautical engineering is a regular four year professional course in engineering that has been added to the existing engineering courses in civil, mechanical, electrical, agricultural and architectural engineering. Prior to the establishment of the regular course Minnesota had offered ground work in aviation in conjunction with the naval reserves in Minneapolis, and this is being continued.

**No Flight Training**  
The new course is designed to prepare men to go to work in any part of the field of aviation, including design, construction, testing and operation, except that it provides actual flight training. Those who wish to fly will obtain flight training by periods of service with the United States Navy which maintains Lieutenant Frank Weld part time in the College of Engineering as a liaison officer and supervisor of the naval aspects of the course. Due to the existence of the ground school a number of men are enabled to enter the course in aeronautical engineering as juniors when it was established a year ago, and these are now competing their senior year so that they can graduate in June. About 100 men will receive the degree in aeronautical engineering at that time, the first class of its kind to be graduated by the University of Minnesota.

Dean Leland points out that the aeronautical course is closely related to mechanical engineering. Men who prefer to go into some other branch of mechanical engineering than aviation will be fitted upon graduation to enter several other fields. Most of the graduates, however, are certain to go into aviation design, construction or maintenance, according to Dean Leland, who says that a definite shortage of trained men for this industry exists at present.

Work with all types of aircraft, including dirigibles and other lighter-than-air craft, as well as airplanes, is being covered in the course.

**Well Balanced Faculty**  
Associate Professor John Akerman, chief engineer for a Minneapolis airplane manufacturing concern, is directing the new work this year. Professor Akerman is a Russian who flew as a member of the imperial Russian army early in the World war and later, after the Russian revolution, fought on the side of the allies. Following the war he came to the United States and studied airplane design and construction at the University of Michigan.

Assistant Professor Charles Behnlein, who directs the work in aerodynamics, studied his subject in Germany. C. C. Gage, another graduate engineer from Michigan, is an instructor in the department. Joseph A. Wise, assistant professor of structural engineering, has charge of the work in stress analysis in airplane construction.

Dean Leland believes that the course in aeronautical engineering is growing without detracting from other engineering courses.

## When Dads Registered on Campus



## Faculty, Seen Through the Microscope, Does Not Age

**Dr. Scammon, Anatomist Who Took Up Insurance, Urges Policy, Not Retirement Fund**

In a large outer room adjoining the office of Professor R. E. Scammon of the anatomy department typewriters rattle, adding machines scrunch and various other counting and tabulating devices do their stuff with noisy regularity and insistence. It all seems quite unrelated to the average non-medical person's idea of anatomy, represented by stern skinless figures in an encyclopedia, done in red, with much showing of veins, sinews and meat.

The fact is that much of Dr. Scammon's most worthwhile work consists of collecting and having tabulated thousands and thousands of measurements, looking to exact knowledge on the rate of growth of the child, the development of various parts of the body, and the like.

Insurance, it happens, is another science in which deductions based on thousands of instances form the basis for the conclusions on which people act, and as luck would have it, someone thought of this connection when the matter of faculty insurance came up six years ago. As has been announced, a blanket policy covering faculty and employees has recently been taken out, part of the cost to be paid by the University.

Dr. Scammon accepted his appointment on the insurance committee more or less casually and then something happened to him. He thought of all those beautiful probabilities and averages and means, minima and maxima that he could compile. Without more ado he took a hitch in his belt, put on his headgear and trotted onto the field.

**Expert Asks Time Out**  
A few months ago an insurance expert of long standing went to the office of President L. D. Coffman and offered his services to the University for work on the staff insurance plan.

"Go see Dr. Scammon," the president said.

After a while the man came back.

"You don't need me," he said. "I've talked to Scammon. I think I'll quit the insurance game and take up anatomy."

Professor Scammon believes

(Continued on page 3)

## Heads New Course



F. K. WALTER

One hundred and two students, of whom 43 are full-time, are taking work this year in the division of library instruction under Frank K. Walter, librarian and head of the course. Students who completed the library instruction work a year ago have obtained positions in thirteen different states, according to Mr. Walter, mostly in Minnesota but also in Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin. Students enrolled this year come from the following places: Minnesota 88, Illinois 1, Iowa 4, Nebraska 1, North Dakota 1, South Dakota 2, Wisconsin 5.

## Barnes Will Speak on Campus State Day

Julius H. Barnes, formerly of Duluth, now chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, will be the speaker at the annual State Day convocation. It will take place in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium January 9. State Day was to have been celebrated December 5, but was postponed when Mr. Barnes informed J. C. Lawrence, assistant to the president, that he must be in Washington at that time.

## University Doors Close For Winter Vacation

### Uses of Leisure Test Civilization President Says

**Dr. Coffman Speaks at Inauguration of New Head at University of Louisville**

The test of an industrial age is found in the uses man makes of his emancipation from ancient drudgery and from the heavy burdens he once bore, President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota told representatives of many universities, gathered for the inauguration of President R. A. Kent of the University of Louisville.

"Whether this industrial era in which we are living, and apparently the one which lies just ahead of it, shall be primarily economic, depends upon the state of mind that accompanies it. If the gain-seeking motive dominates, then it is primarily economic; if the public service idea dominates, then it is not.

"It is a fact, I believe," said Dr. Coffman, "that every new economic freedom has released human energy and new spiritual forces, and as a result the people have turned to the schools, colleges and universities for guidance.

"Benefactions totaling hundreds of millions and revenues running into still larger figures are provided annually for the support of the universities. This in itself is an evidence of appreciation and confidence in these institutions. To do their work well they must live in an atmosphere of freedom, undominated and uncontrolled by any particular group or interest. They must be free to seek the truth and to teach it, free to study and interpret the forces of life and to expound them; otherwise they can not be lighthouses or dynamos for those who seek light or desire power.

**Campus Must Be Tranquil**  
"And they must be open to the thousands who clamor at their doors seeking that background of knowledge so essential to understanding life. The rancor of the market place and the cries of the forum must never disturb their tranquility of mind if they are to be able to think on life and interpret its meanings.

"Man's capacity for culture has been raised by the new standards of living and the amazing development of communication, travel and industry. He has more leisure. The best music, drama and literature are now within the reach of everyone. In the field of art, beauty in new forms is constantly being created and displayed on every hand. Never before was there such need for instruction in the humanities as an antidote to industrialism, and never before were so many responding to the call.

**Adult Education Needed**  
"Today the movement for adult education is of as great social and ethical significance as the movement for the education of youth. If leisure be used solely or largely for personal gratification, the cause of civilization will not be advanced by it. The great inheritances of the race are not found in capital, in vast organizations, or in mass production, but in those spiritual possessions which should guide us in ways of tolerance and of co-operation.

"In such ways the world should be changed for man's benefit. Economy, efficiency and organization must be substituted for waste, inefficiency and chaos; plenty, health and education for famine, disease and ignorance. As the benefits of science are scattered, the opportunities for self training are

(Continued on page 3)

**Fall Quarter Graduation Exercises Increase Alumni List**

**FACULTY AT MEETINGS**

**Two Weeks Recess One of Few Times in Year Buildings Are Idle**

The University of Minnesota will close its doors December 21 for the annual mid-winter recess of two weeks between the end of the fall and beginning of the winter quarter. More than 11,000 students will pack their belongings and strike out for a two weeks rest at home.

Approximately 250 of them will return no more, having completed their college course at the mid-winter commencement exercises on Thursday, December 19. Each year a certain number of students who for one reason or another have postponed part of their work, complete it at the end of the fall quarter and are graduated in December. A considerable number of these are medical students, who work through the summer months to gain time.

"This is an age of facts, not opinions. We are advancing on research, not on politics or beliefs. The age of incantation as a means of getting results is over. Education today is of far greater necessity than in any other period of the world's history, and will be increasingly more so each year."

So says W. B. Stout, one of Minnesota's most distinguished alumni, an associate of Henry Ford in the manufacture and use in transportation, of airplanes. Mr. Stout will deliver the fall quarter commencement address in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium. The subject of Mr. Stout's address is to be "This Changing World."

Administrative offices and the business office will remain open during the vacation and many professors will be at their desks as usual, at least for part of the time.

Two score or more members of the faculty will take advantage of part of the holiday to attend meetings of the many learned societies that convene during the Christmas recess. Associations of economists, historians, scientists, teachers of journalism, sociologists and groups representing many other fields of learning are conducting meetings, and Minnesota will be represented at most of the gatherings. Many members of the faculty will read papers or otherwise take active part in these sessions.

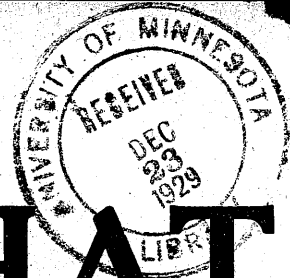
Excepting the month of September the two weeks Christmas holiday is the longest period in the year in which no instruction is given on the University campus. Summer sessions begin as soon as the June commencement is over and continue until September 1. There is only a one week holiday at the end of the winter quarter.

## Germans Spend for Art, Education

Although taxes in Germany amount to 25 percent of the national income they have not been permitted to interfere with state expenditures for education, art, music, science and opera, according to Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of the department of economics, who spent last year in Germany on sabbatical leave.

Technical progress has been very great since the war in Germany, he found, with the result that the country has regained its place as the heart of the European industrial system.

Dr. Hansen went to Germany to study economic readjustments following the war, both there and in other European countries.



# Men Students Lack Interest in Letters

## Rolvaag Charges

### Too Eager for "External and Practical" to Care for Literature, He Asserts

Dr. O. E. Rolvaag, author of "Giants in the Earth," who is professor of Norwegian literature at St. Olaf College, asks in a beautifully written article in the St. Paul Pioneer Press whether the man student of today is not wholly absorbed in learning external and practical things. He expresses the fear that young men are failing to obtain an intimate understanding of humanity because they are failing to study great literature. Dr. Rolvaag says:

"Of all the forces which tend to shape human society today, literature is indisputably one of the mightiest. It acts upon life; life in turn reacts to it. The force itself is imponderable and intangible, and may not be measured by any known measurement, yet it is there. By night and by day it is operating within and without us, ceaselessly, ever molding, forever changing and remaking us. No wonder that there should be such striking resemblance between books and folks!

"For literature is life, life condensed, life intensified, life often gruesomely distorted, but nevertheless life. What else could literature be? As the deep, calm waters of fiord image the mountains standing round about and the sky floating above, so also does literature reflect life.

#### Calls It Deplorable

"To me it seems more than deplorable that the man of today cares so little for literature. The advanced literature courses in our college and universities are mostly pursued by women. The male drifts into social science courses and courses of economics and the exact sciences. The substitute when applied to the extent that it now is, to put it mildly, unwholesome. It makes for an unequal distribution of spiritual vitamins. I admit, of course, the usefulness of all knowledge. It is of importance, for example, to any intelligent man or woman to know the racial composition of American society, to understand the principles governing taxation, economic laws of supply and demand, slum conditions of our big cities, why Hoover was elected president, etc., etc.

But all these things deal with physical facts; they concern the outward man only. It is indeed both interesting and useful to know that there are forty or more racial groups living in the city of New York, but it would be tenfold more important to find out what dwells in the hearts of these groups. That no one can tell us but the poet (I am using the term poet in the sense of any creative writer). If we knew what these people were thinking about—their fears and aspirations, their passions, their ideals, their proclivities for good and evil, that is their soul life, then and then only would we know how they are acting upon the society which is now in its making. . . . There is always a society just in the hot process of being made."

## Faculty Members Go to Land Grant Meet

Dean O. M. Leland of the College of Engineering and Architecture and the School of Chemistry, Dean W. C. Coffey of the Department of Agriculture, Dean E. M. Freeman, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, F. W. Peck, Prof. Andrew Boss and Miss Wylie B. McNeale represented the University at the recent annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant College and Universities in Chicago.

This organization is made up of institutions drawing part or much of their support from federal land grants made during and shortly after the Civil war for the support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. In some states the agricultural and mechanical college is separate from the general university, while in others, such as Minnesota and Illinois, the two have been combined into a single institution.

The association alternates its annual meetings between Washington D. C. and Chicago.

## What Seventh Commencement Program Looked Like

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

JUNE 5TH 1879

### CLASSES

#### COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

- FOR BACHELOR OF ARTS.
1. JOHN FRANKLIN COLLOM, Minneapolis.
  2. ETTA MEDOKA ELLIOT, Minneapolis.
  3. JOHN FINLEY GOODNOW, Minneapolis.
  4. FRANK SMITH MCKEAN, Lakeland.
  5. ROBERT WILLIAM RHAMES, Rochester.
  6. CHELSEA JOSEPH ROCKWOOD, Garden City.
  7. GEORGE BURT THOMPSON, Minneapolis.
  8. WILLIS MASON WEST, St. Cloud.

- FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE:
9. WALTER BARRETT, Wasioja.
  10. FRED CAPIN BOWMAN, Litchfield.
  11. CATHERINE AMELIA BURNES, Minnetonka.
  12. TIMOTHY EDWARD BYRNES, Kingston.
  13. EVELYN MAY CHAMPLIN, Maple Grove.
  14. ADDISON GAGE, JR., Anoka.
  15. ALLEN JAY GREEN, Lake City.
  16. LAURA ALBERTA LINTON, Cook's Valley.
  17. GEORGE HENRY PARTRIDGE, Winona.
  18. ETTA THOMPSON, Minneapolis.

- FOR BACHELOR OF LITERATURE:
19. WILLIAM LINCOLN BASSETT, Minneapolis.
  20. ALVIN HILDRETH, Sumner.
  21. WILLIAM WINCHESTER KEYSOR, Mankato.
  22. MARION HOOKER ROE, Afton.
  23. CAROLINE ROLLIT, Minneapolis.
  24. MARTHA ISABEL WEST, Minneapolis.

#### COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS.

- FOR BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
25. WILLIAM SANBORN DAWLEY, Lake City.
  26. PIERCE POWER FURBER, Cottage Grove.

## V. Stefansson, Famed Explorer, to Be Speaker

Under a unique arrangement, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the noted Arctic explorer and scientist, will speak at the University of Minnesota on five successive Tuesdays during the latter part of January and early February. During the same weeks, he will make appearances at two other middle western universities. On each evening of his stay Mr. Stefansson will deliver popular lectures. The remainder of the time will be spent in conference with faculty members and graduate students who are interested in obtaining information of the kind he can give. His scientific investigations have carried him into many fields, including diet, the botany and meteorology of Arctic regions, and the like.

## Sociologists Will Attend Meetings

Members of the departments of sociology have important places on the program of the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society which will be held in Washington during the Christmas vacation. Professor F. Stuart Chapin, lecturer in sociology, will present a paper on The Meaning of Measurement in Sociology, and Professor Edwin H. Sutherland will present a paper on The Purpose of Elementary Sociology Courses in Relation to Training for Social Work. This paper will be given in the section on The Teaching of Sociology for which the program is being arranged by Professor Malcolm K. Willey, of Minnesota, chairman of the society committee on teaching of sociology. George Vold has a place on the program of the division on social research. His paper will be, "Factors Entering Into the Success or Failure of Minnesota Men on Parole." Professors Carle Zimmerman and Pitirim Sorokin are to lead discussions in other meetings of the society.

President L. D. Coffman recently spent several days at Columbia, Mo., outlining a survey of higher education in that state. When Missouri recently voted a survey of its elementary, secondary and higher institutions, Dr. Coffman was asked to supervise the latter.

Professor Wayne E. Butterbaugh of the School of Business Administration is serving his fourth term as chairman of the education and research committee of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America, whose convention he recently attended at St. Louis. Mr. Butterbaugh is also writing a report for the United States department of commerce.

A TROPHY of the first order, the printed graduation list of the seventh annual commencement at the University of Minnesota, has come into the hands of Dean Edward E. Nicholson, to whom it was sent by the Rev. Robert William Rhames of Kansas City. Rev. Mr. Rhames relates that he attended the 1925 commencement.

Names on the graduation list include those of George H. Partridge, now a member of the Board of Regents, Willis Mason West, for many years a professor of history at Minnesota, Judge Chelsea J. Rockwood of Minneapolis, and the late William Winchester Keysor, a judge in St. Louis, Mo.

Both sides of the program are reproduced above, the list of names, numbering 26, shows also the towns from which the graduates came. Eight became bachelors of arts, ten, bachelors of science, six, bachelors of literature, and two, bachelors of civil engineering from the College of Mechanic Arts.

## Scientist Tells of Mayan Temples Deep in Jungles

Pictures of Central American jungles and lovely Mayan temples, buried for centuries in the forests of Guatemala, together with descriptions of the excavations and discoveries he and fellow workers have accomplished for the Carnegie Institution of Washington were presented at the university last week by Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, who lectured on "Excavations in the Maya Field."

Dr. Morley's lecture was one of a series conducted this year as special afternoon events, arranged by J. C. Lawrence, assistant to the president. Among others who have lectured are Arne Kildal, who discussed "The Literature of Norway;" E. W. Clement, "Paradoxical Japan;" Muriel Draper, "The fine art of civilized companionship;" Oskar Hagen, "Great Spanish Painters," and George Young, "Asiatic nationalism and Jewish zionism."

Pyramids, beautifully carved stelae, sacrificial altars, chronological record and many other remains of an ancient civilization still stand, or lie where they have fallen, under the growth of centuries in the deep jungles of Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. The excavation of these evidences of a vanished civilization are among the most interesting activities of present day archeology.

While on the campus Dr. Morley conferred with Dr. Albert E. Jenks, who is directing the joint archeological expeditions of the University of Minnesota and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

Dr. Morley told of his own discovery of stone markers recording the earliest dates in Maya history ever found, one of them dating back practically to the opening of the era of Christendom in the Old World.

Professors Donald G. Ferguson and Abe Pepinsky of the Department of Music are both in Europe this year on sabbatical leave. Both are pursuing musical studies, Mr. Pepinsky in Berlin and Mr. Ferguson in Vienna.

## Prof. Boss Honored by Livestock Group

Professor Andrew Boss, vice-director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm, was the man selected this year to be honor guest at the annual banquet of the American Society of Animal Production, conducted in Chicago the night of Dec. 1. Many leaders in livestock production have received this honor in years past, but Professor Boss is the first Minnesotan selected. It is traditional to hang the portrait of each year's honor guest in the quarters of the Saddle and Siroin Club, and the distinction is considered one of the greatest in the field of animal husbandry. Among others who have been designated as the principal guest at this banquet have been Dean Eugene Davenport, Illinois; Dean H. L. Russell, Wisconsin; Dean C. F. Curtiss, Iowa; Dean F. B. Mumford, Missouri, and Dean H. W. Mumford, Illinois.

## Calls Cosmic Rays Birth of New Matter

Professor R. A. Millikan, head of the California Institute of Technology, believes that the mysterious cosmic rays that have been found to bombard the earth from outer space, are the birth struggles of matter itself, being created in the form of atoms in the vast spaces between the stars. Eventually, he says, this new matter comes together to form new stars. Although many have said the rays resulted from the disintegration of matter, his observation that they are far more powerful than rays coming from radio active processes leads him to the conclusion that they arise in the formation rather than disintegration of atoms.

### Heads Engineering Studies

B. J. Robertson, associate professor of mechanical engineering, is at the head of the Experimental Engineering Laboratories of the University of Minnesota this year during the absence on leave of Professor Frank B. Rowley, who directed the laboratories for many years. Professor Rowley sought leave to spend the year in a more lucrative industrial position. Professor S. C. Shipley of mechanical engineering is also on leave this year to carry on industrial work.

## Mayo Lecturers Speak on Campus

### Foreign Scientists Took Part in Biological Series; Appeared at Rochester

A series of lectures on physiology and physiological chemistry was presented at the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, allied with the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, between July 18 and October 8. Many of the speakers also appeared at the symposium on these subjects conducted during the summer sessions on the Minnesota campus.

Those who spoke, and their subjects, were:

E. Waldschmidt-Leitz, German Technical School, Prague, "The Structure of Proteins in the Light of Enzymatical Research."

Torsten L. Thunberg, professor of physiology, University of Lund, "Dehydrogenases and their uses in biochemical analyses."

E. Lequeur, professor of physiology, University of Amsterdam, "Sex hormones."

G. V. Anrep, lecturer in physiology, University of Cambridge, "Conditioned reflexes."

M. V. Frey, professor of physiology, University of Wurzburg, "Physiology of the special senses."

Bernhard Fischer, professor of pathology, University of Frankfurt, A. M., "Gas Treatment of malignant tumors."

Kurt Felix, Second Medical Clinic, Munich, "The Oxidation of uric acid in the animal body."

Joseph Barcroft, professor of physiology, University of Cambridge, "Hemoglobin."

Joseph Barcroft, "The spleen and the circulation."

Z. A. Orbeli, professor of physiology, Medical Institute, Leningrad, "Studies on the function of the sympathetic system."

George V. Volborth, professor of physiology, State University of Kharkov, Ukraine, "Conditioned reflexes."

Friedrich Verzar, professor of physiology, University of Debrecen, "The hormonal regulation of the number of red blood corpuscles."

Leon Asher, director of physiological institute, Berne, "New facts on the physiology of the thyroid gland."

Leon Asher, "The action of specific diuretics and the secretion of urine under physiological conditions."

Karl Thomas, director of the physiological institute, Leipzig, "Metabolism of food and tissue protein."

## Health Service Quits Excuse Granting Job

Students at the University of Minnesota are going to have a harder time in getting excuses for class absences hereafter. The Student Health Service slip, indicating a call at the student hospital, may no longer be placed before the instructor as a cure all and forgive all. Instead, the student must go to an officer of his own college and convince him that the ailment or other cause was sufficient reason for absenting himself from class.

The Student Health Service will let college officers know in all cases where a student has been ill enough to warrant absence from classes.

The change is part of the program of increased efficiency in Health Service operation that has come about with the opening of the new hospital wing devoted to student health. It was decided that the medical officers should be required only to pass on medical matters, not on the question of excuses from class.

In the past students have gone to the health service and obtained a slip, which was used as an excuse. Some instructors took up these slips when they were presented; others did not. The result was an indifferent system of excuses for illness and a lack of uniform practice.

Excuses are important, as students may be excluded from classes in cases where they have taken too many "cuts" of absences.

Dr. Grayson N. Kefauver, formerly of the University of Minnesota, has been added to the staff of Teachers College, Columbia University.



# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published twice a month from Oct. 1 to June 15 by the University of Minnesota as an informal report of its activities to the fathers and mothers of its students

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS

## The University Is Always Busy

The State of Minnesota has a large investment in the University. The campus and buildings in Minneapolis and the campus, buildings and fields at University Farm, not to mention outlying stations, represent quite a few million dollars. Some were built at present day prices; others, like Folwell Hall, went up when costs were lower. Folwell Hall, worth easily a million dollars today, cost less than half that much. Similar statements can be made of most of the older buildings.

Despite flippant, critical statements to such an effect, a university is not, in any sense, a factory. At the same time, there is no reason why sound business principles should not be applied to its administration. In any business one of the best of principles dictates that the equipment be kept going, be in use as much of the time as possible.

The old idea of a "school" as an establishment that is used for nine months of the year and for the rest of the time merely has its lawn sprinkled is wholly out of date as far as the University of Minnesota is concerned. Advent of the Christmas holiday of two weeks brings this to mind. It is one of three periods of the year when there is any idleness of "plant" at Minnesota.

Summer sessions begin immediately after the close of the spring quarter in June and run through continuously until September first. Then comes a period of two weeks when activity is at low ebb. But during the last two weeks of September faculty members return to their desks, student registration begins, examinations are conducted, Freshman Week activities are carried out. The campus buzzes with activity. During the coming Christmas holidays only one of the two weeks will really be vacation. During the second week most members of the faculty will be on duty for registration or consultation. No classes will be conducted, but the campus will be a busy place. In the spring vacation of one week there is little let-down except for the absence of students and of classroom activities.

So the period of time during which the University of Minnesota campus is unused narrows down to less than four weeks out of the fifty-two. During even these four weeks the business office duties, many experiments which have to be carried on continuously, research activities and almost all of the institution's agricultural affairs go on without interruption.

Practically speaking, there is almost no less due to idleness of the investment in plant and equipment for the university at any period of the year.

### Telling the "Folks Back Home"

(From "The Minnesota Daily")

An altered and improved "Minnesota Chats" greeted visiting Dads last Saturday when the first issue of that University publication in its changed form appeared. T. E. Steward, head of the University News Service, has edited the periodical as a monthly, hitherto in magazine form. Now it is to appear twice a month as a tabloid newspaper, Mr. Steward continuing as editor.

The main aim of "Minnesota Chats" henceforth will be to acquaint the parents of students with the work being carried on at the University. Its circulation has been broadened, and it is undertaking a needed work in a manner that indicates success.

In spite of the fact that the University is the state's largest, and in many respects its most important, institution, a thorough acquaintance with it and an understanding of its problems is generally lacking among citizens. The "Minnesota Chats" is an important means toward the elimination of that difficulty, and friends of the University unite in wishing it success in its broader sphere.

—K. V. B.

Through its correspondence courses, the University of Minnesota makes it possible for a person, young or old, to take work in college courses no matter how far he may live from the campus. A card to the Extension Division will open this opportunity to you.

## Over the Radio

In a series of addresses by the department of speech, given over the University radio station, WLB, during the present year, the following numbers remain to be presented:

- December 17—Howard Gilkinson—"Judging Debates."
- January 7—Elizabeth Gilliland—Readings.
- January 14—Professor Bryngelson—"The Correction of Speech Disorders in the Public Schools."
- January 21—Professor F. M. Rarig—"What Is a Speech?"
- January 28—Luverne C. Ramsland—"High School Plays."
- February 4—Franklin H. Knowler—"Selecting Speech Materials."
- February 11—Professor F. M. Rarig—"Common Faults in Speaking."
- February 18—Howard Gilkinson—"Organizing Speech Materials."
- February 25—Professor Bryngelson—"Stuttering."
- March 4—Professor Edward Staadt—"Coaching High School Plays."
- March 11—Melba F. Hurd—Readings.
- March 18—Franklin H. Knowler—"Persuasive Methods."
- March 25—Professor F. M. Rarig—"Oral Reading—The Door to Appreciation of Literature."

## Extension Division Carries More Than Hundred Courses

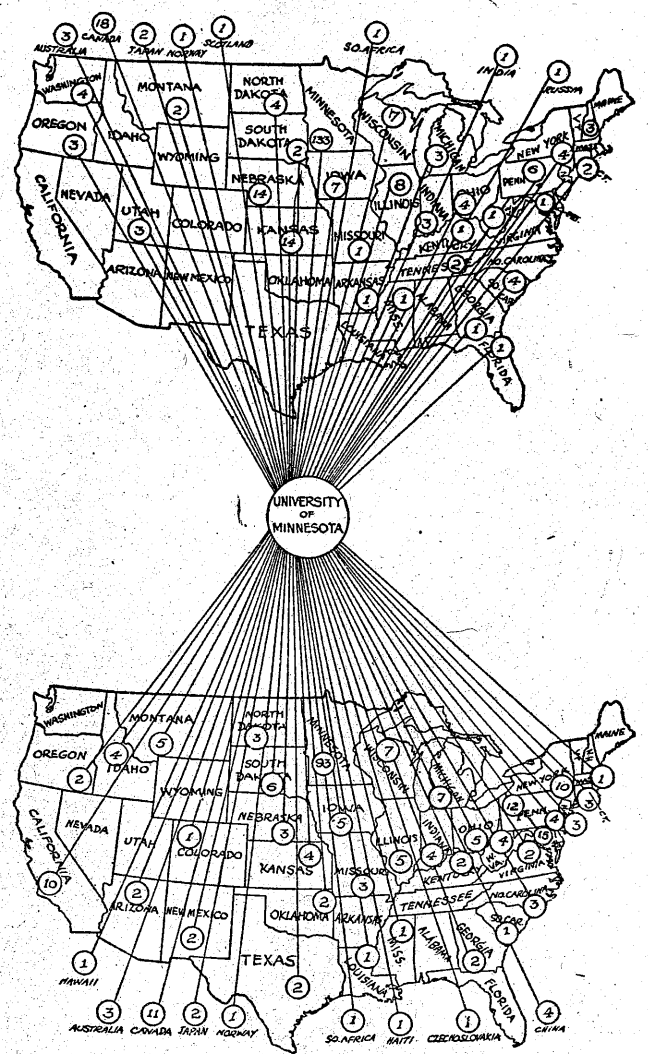
(Continued from page 3)

Kuhlman, Electricity; Donovan E. Kvalnes, Lab. Assistant Organic Chemistry; W. M. Lauer, Organic Chemistry; Emilio LeFort, Spanish; Caroline B. Little, Home Economics; G. F. Lussy, German; T. G. McDowell, English literature; Jesse M. McFayden, Business Correspondence; Esther McGinnis, Child Development and Training; R. W. Macy, Assistant in Animal Biology; Mary Malcolm, Music; E. D. Mallam, Business English; J. V. Martenis, Heating and Ventilating; Amy P. Morse, Interior Decorating; W. R. Myers, Economics; C. W. Nichols, English Literature; E. W. Olmsted, Spanish; J. H. Owens, French; Anna H. Phelan, Short Story Writing; Alwin E. Prottengeier, German; F. M. Rarig, Public Speaking; William Richards, English Composition; Leo Rigler, X-Ray Plate Reading; B. J. Robertson, Gas and Oil Engines; Gertrude D. Ross, Art; C. A. Savage, Greek; Margaret Scallon, Shakespeare; Irving Schaefer, Stockroom Clerk Organic Chemistry; C. F. Shoop, Fuels and Their Combustion; E. H. Strich, French; Dora V. Smith, Children's Literature; Edward Staadt, Play Production; Helen Starr, Swimming; W. H. Stead, Personnel Management; J. W. Stehman, Finance; T. E. Steward, Journalism; A. A. Stomberg, Swedish; Carl E. Swanson, Radio; Niels Thorpe, Swimming; Alice Timberman, Swimming; M. E. Todd, Direct Current Laboratory; Alice F. Tyler, History; R. S. Vaile, Economics; Edward Van Duzee, Assistant General Chemistry; M. J. Van Wagenen, Educational Measurements; C. F. Wagner, Economics; Charlie Walker, Stockroom Clerk General Chemistry; Gina Wangness, German; R. M. Weidenhammer, Business Management; H. B. Wilcox, Mathematics; Norman Wilde, Ethics; E. G. Williamson, Psychology; J. E. Wodsedalek, Zoology; J. S. Young, Political Science.

**President Heads National Group**  
Election of President L. D. Coffman to be president for the coming year of the American Association of State Universities was announced during the annual meeting of that body in Chicago. It is an organization in which the various state supported universities throughout the nation hold membership, and is devoted especially to problems peculiar to such institutions.

The last issue of Minnesota Chats was erroneously numbered Volume 10, Number 1. It should have been Volume 12, Number 1. It is suggested that any who are keeping a file of the publication make the change on the issue of November 23, 1929, to bring it into Volume 12.

## University's Scope in Agriculture



Whitney H. Shepardson, in his book "Agricultural Education in the United States," publishes the map shown above, which indicates in its upper half the places from which graduate students in agriculture have come to the University of Minnesota, and shows below the places to which they have gone after receiving degrees.

The 273 students recorded, representing entries between 1906 and 1926, were drawn from 29 states and eight countries, and have gone out to 39 states and eight countries. Of the total, 133 came originally from Minnesota.

Mr. Shepardson's book is a survey of agricultural education, beginning with the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862, which set aside public lands to be sold to establish funds with which the various states should support institutions for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. In part the act was a Civil War measure intended to insure the inclusion of military training in state institutions.

Passage of subsequent acts giving federal support to these institutions for the establishment of an experiment station (Hatch Act), for agricultural extension work, (Smith-Lever, 1914 and 1919) and for teaching agriculture in the high schools (Smith-Hughes Act) has placed the United States government in agricultural education to as great an extent as are the states themselves.

The outstanding colleges of agriculture are those at which research has set its stamp upon the quality of faculty members and attracted students from many places to the laboratories where the best results are being obtained. Minnesota, fortunately, is one of these, Wisconsin, Cornell, and Illinois being among the others. The chart shows the drawing power of graduate work in agriculture such as is conducted at University Farm.

### Religious Groups Meet

Representatives of eleven campus religious organizations at the University met at dinner recently in the quarters of the Newman Club to discuss questions of interest to all. The organizations and their representatives were the following: Northrop Club, Ceylon North and Dorothy Shogren; Wesley foundation, Esther Burton and Robert Ash; Presbyterian, Ruth Wergedahl and Ira Wilson; Episcopal, Karen Daniels; Unitarian, Lillian Gilliland and Heinrich Rathmann; Menorah society, Stella Gordon and David Goldenberg; Newman club, Alice Freeman and Cecil Monahan; Lutheran, Francis Larson and Albert Falley; Baptist, Grace Carclilton and Grant Lampson; YWCA, Marie Shaver and Hazel Halloran; YMCA, Eugene Nelson and Frank Bourgin.

### On National Committee

Dr. F. W. Schultz of the department of pediatrics recently returned from Washington and Baltimore where he attended meetings of two sub-committees of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. He is a member of the sub-committees on "Growth and Development" and on "Normal nutritional requirements."

Dr. George Edgar Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota from 1911 until 1917, has retired as president of the Rockefeller Foundation, which position he has held since he left Minneapolis. Dr. Vincent retires under the rule of the foundation that its workers must go on pension at 65 years of age. He will be succeeded by Dr. Max Mason, formerly president of the University of Chicago, at present director of the division of natural science of the Rockefeller Foundation.

## Medics Win Most Army Internships

Minnesota medical students have again scored a victory in competition for Army internships.

Colonel Nelson, in charge of the Medical division of the R. O. T. C., has received word from the Surgeon General of the Army that the following five students have been granted internships in Army hospitals: Norman Anderson, Frank Bacon, Verne Carlson, Kenneth Ernst, and Theodore Fritsche. In addition to these five, Carl Horn and Robert Hargreaves were made alternates.

Competition is very keen among medical schools for these appointments. There are about six hundred applicants from the twenty-four medical schools for the fifty places. Colonel Nelson feels complimented that the Minnesota boys have received more appointments than any of the other medical schools in the country, which was also the case last year. That Minnesota students should for many years receive more appointments than contestants from any other medical school, and for the last two years more than ten per cent of all of the appointments, is indeed a compliment to the Minnesota medical students and to Colonel Nelson, who trained them.

The Army internship, while providing an unusually well balanced training for the student, pays him the stipend of a first lieutenant for the Army, which amounts to from \$200 to \$260 a month.

Professor Malcolm M. Witty, professor of sociology, has been appointed a member of the fellowship committee of the Social Science Research Council.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students

VOL. 12

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1929

NO. 3



## Small Boards With Broad Discretion Best for Control

### Study of More Than Fifty American Universities Is Carried Out by College of Education Expert

A study of the administrative and fiscal control of 58 leading state educational institutions the country over, including Cornell, Michigan, the University of Illinois, and many others, leads Dr. Fred Engelhardt, professor of educational administration in the University of Minnesota, to the conclusion that small boards, elected for terms of medium length, serving at large and freed from budgetary control after appropriations have been granted, will best advance the interests of public education.

Institutions in every state except California, Wyoming and Connecticut, were included in the study.

Dr. Engelhardt warns against traditions in administration, however desirable they may be in fixing the loyalty of student bodies. "Controlling boards have the management of dynamic affairs; they should not remain static," he says, pointing out that traditions, especially when they involve personalities, have a tendency to block beneficial changes.

### Needs to Be Small

The ideal board for educational affairs, he finds, should be small enough to work efficiently, be free from outside interference, and have direct responsibility for the determination of policy. Meanwhile, full administrative authority should be delegated to an executive officer. The size of boards should be limited to nine members whenever possible.

"It is the hope of democracy that membership on a governing board of this type may be raised to such a level as to attract the outstanding men and women of the state, and that those honored by appointment may gladly serve without compensation," he says.

Dr. Engelhardt believes that the best procedure in appointing members on educational boards is selection by the governor of the state subject to confirmation by the state senate, saying, "When the governor is required to present appointments to the senate for ratification, acts deserving of public scrutiny are brought into the open."

This procedure is followed in 29 of the 58 institutions covered by the study. In eleven the members are appointed by the governor directly, in six they are chosen by popular vote, in three part of the group are chosen by the governor and part by the alumni. Eight other methods of selection are enumerated.

### Would Appoint at Large

Appointment at large rather than as representatives of any special geographical district or social group seems best, Dr. Engelhardt says. "To demand that certain geographical sections or social or economic interests be represented on the board of trustees does not usually bring about the benefits which such a plan contemplates," he asserts. "Partisan attitudes or narrowed interests usually result in a direct loss to the state as a whole."

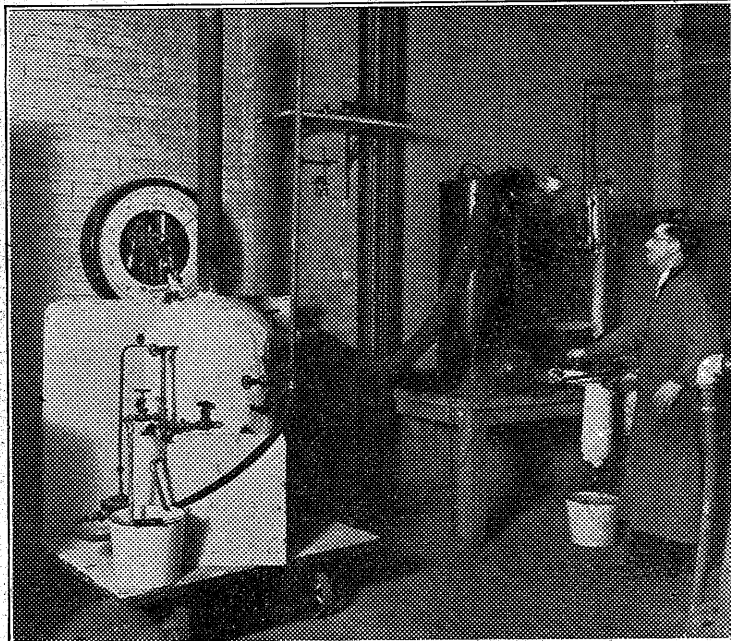
The term of medium length is preferable. Too short a term gives the incumbent little chance to familiarize himself with the true needs of a university. Too long a term lends itself to the crystallizing of practices and traditions and militates against progress.

Dr. Engelhardt warns against specific description of powers in the state constitutions.

### Avoid Strict Definition

"It is always a distinct handicap in the management of an institution if detailed legislative policy or administrative practices can be

## Seeks to Broaden Lignite Use



Irvin Lavine, research worker in chemical engineering, knows how much steam goes in. If more comes out, it is from water extracted from the lignite.

## New Steam-Drying Process May Give Lignite Wide Use

### Research Worker in Chemical Engineering Seeks to Reduce Water Content to 16 Percent

A process of artificial steam-drying for lignite coal on which experiments are progressing rapidly in the chemical engineering laboratories of the University of Minnesota may give greatly increased value and utility to deposits of lignite covering 28,000 square miles in the state of North Dakota.

The main object of the artificial drying is to avoid the slacking into dust that takes place in lignite when it is dried naturally or by dry heat, making it extremely difficult to ship. A secondary object is to reduce its weight, thus saving freight charges in shipment. If successful, the process will increase by hundreds of miles the shipping range for North Dakota lignites.

Irvin Lavine, a graduate of the chemical engineering course in the class of 1924, is conducting the work under the general supervision of Dr. C. A. Mann, head of the department of chemical engineering, and Dr. A. W. Gauger of the University of North Dakota. After holding the Dupont fellowship at Minnesota in 1926-'27, Mr. Lavine went to the University of North Dakota for two years and became interested in the lignite problem there, working with Professor Gauger. This year he returned to Minnesota to complete the work as a thesis subject for his doctor's degree.

In drying lignite by ordinary methods, he explains, it is heated on the outside and crumbles progressively as the water is driven off. This results in a product hard to handle, wasteful, and messy. The poor physical form in which lignite has been obtainable has been a principal drawback to its greater use.

He has rigged an apparatus in which steam, generated in a boiler, is passed over an 80-pound sample of lignite. The direct contact of steam and coal is maintained for an hour and a half at a pressure of 150 pounds, corresponding to a temperature of 186 degrees centigrade. This heats the coal particles through and through. At the end of this period the steam is released and air is blown through, drying not only the surface of the coal but also drawing water from the interior of the lumps, because they have been heated through.

The exact purpose is to reduce the moisture content from 40 percent, its natural amount, to 16 percent. At the latter figure the coal

(Continued on page 3)

## Calls College Men Clean and Honorable

President John M. Thomas of Rutgers university bases most of his optimism regarding the future of America on the sterling qualities of American college students as he has known them during 22 years as a teacher.

"By and large American college men are clean, manly and honorable," he said. "They will tell the truth, almost all of them, even in a tight place. They are neither yellow, nor red, nor even pink. They have much to learn, but they are learning it faster than any generation of any people on record. They prefer hard games to easy ones, difficult jobs to soft snaps. They will attend to the work that needs doing and the problems that need solving fully as well—and I honestly believe a little better—than we of the older generation have attended to ours."

The college student of today has a pretty hard time of it, President Thomas said, for he is asked to continue the preparatory stage of life at an age when his parents were out in the world and when his grandfathers in most cases had families.

"It is hard to be always getting ready to do something by and by," he said. "It takes a good deal of patience and grit to stick at it through the long years of preparation necessary for superior service in this complex world. In youth it is the itch to get away and to get at something practical and real. Parents may well be patient, sympathetic and encouraging. Don't blame the boy for being restless and perhaps unappreciative of his opportunities. College is probably the first thing he has undertaken; challenge him to make a success of it."

## Sees Triumph Over Pest

Triumph of science over yellow spot, a disease which has threatened Hawaii's pineapple crops since 1926, was forecast Saturday by Dr. R. N. Chapman, director of the Entomology Division of the University of Minnesota Farm School. Dr. Chapman returned to St. Paul from Honolulu last week. He has been in the Hawaiian Islands for the past six months aiding in the search for the cause of yellow spot. The Minnesota scientist is convinced that the disease is carried by an insect and he hopes to obtain definite proof for his belief soon and after proof is established, control of the disease will be relatively easy, Dr. Chapman believes.

## Diet of 45 Percent Sugar Leaves White Rats Healthy Medical Researcher Finds

### Recalls Founders of First Student Magazine at Minn.

"I wonder if 'The Ariel' is remembered or has survived from those old days of long ago," says the Rev. Robert W. Rhames of Kansas City (Minnesota 1879) in a letter to Dean E. E. Nicholson. "I remember the enthusiasm with which I undertook to be the first business manager of the venture which, no doubt, has more than fulfilled the dreams of Addison Gage, George Henry Partidge, Willis Mason West and William Winchester Keyser whom I remember as its leading promoters." "The Ariel" lasted until shortly after 1900 and has now become The Minnesota Daily by about the same kind of a line of descent as that which makes Benjamin Franklin the founder of the Saturday Evening Post.

### High Content of Sweets Has No Effect on Teeth of Animals in "U" Experiment

### WORK OF C. M. JACKSON

### Other Investigators Attacking Solution of Long-Sought Poliomyelitis Vaccine

Contrary to the widespread popular belief that a diet high in sugar is injurious, experiments conducted at the University of Minnesota Medical School by Dr. C. M. Jackson, head of the department of anatomy, show that white rats fed on a diet containing 45 percent of pure can sugar flourish and remain in every respect normal.

Furthermore, he found that rats on a diet composed 80 percent of pure sugar were perfectly alright except for one thing, the formation of an abnormal amount of fat in the liver. Their teeth were not affected.

The results are expected to cause widespread scientific interest.

To judge the effects of high sugar diet on the rats, Dr. Jackson and Dr. George O. Burr, who is working with him, took a certain number of the animals and put them on a 45 per cent starch diet, with all other elements properly balanced. This was the control group with which the rats fed on sugar diets were to be compared. A diet containing 45 percent starch is about what the average person eats.

Great care was taken to see that the remainder of the diet of rats placed on 45 percent sugar should contain all other essentials of a proper diet. The rats that were fed 80 percent sugar also had other important elements in their diet.

"The test seems to be clear where rats are concerned," Dr. Jackson said. "If we are to make reservations with regard to its application to human beings one must be that we can feed a white rat exactly what he should have, but we can not force a human being to eat all the things he needs. The rats on a diet 80 percent sugar were fed the remaining constituents of a balanced diet and ate them. It is quite possible that a human being would not."

### Experiment on Fats

In their dietary experiments on rats Dr. Jackson is conducting the structural phases and Dr. Burr the chemical phases. Dr. Burr's experiments have had to do chiefly with an inquiry into the need for feeding fats to white rats. His work indicates that there is something seriously wrong with the theory that the body builds its own fats and that fats need not be given in food.

By comparison with rats on a normal diet, rats placed on a fatless diet soon lagged behind. They not only failed to grow but developed skin disorders and suffered from gangrene at the tip of the tail. Nor was this due to the lack of fat soluble vitamins in the diet, for Dr. Burr added these vitamins without adding the fats. He found that there are some kinds of fats that the body can build up, but that a fatless diet leads to serious disorders.

Dr. Otto Folin, the distinguished biological chemist, said recently that Dr. Burr's work on fats in diet is outstanding.

### Support Many Researches

This is one among many research projects being conducted by the faculty of the Medical School which are financed by the annual appropriation of \$25,000 granted by the legislature for the years 1927 and '28 and renewed in

(Continued from page 3)

## Gain in Students Shown by Report On Agriculture

### Dean Coffey Announces That Both the College and Schools Have Increased Enrollments

An increase in attendance at the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics from 790 to 853 students since last year and corresponding gains at all of the schools of agriculture were recorded in the annual review of activities made public by Dean W. C. Coffey of the department of agriculture. Minnesota 4-H Clubs also have grown, he said. They have attained a membership of 38,000.

Attendance at the Central School of Agriculture at University Farm is 355 this year as compared with 294 last year; at the west central school at Morris, 322 as against 265; at the Northwest School, Crookston, 318 as against 274, and at the North Central School, Grand Rapids, 45 as against 36. The school at Grand Rapids is comparatively new and the work there is just getting well under way, which accounts for the small registration, Dean Coffey said.

The activity in the agricultural extension service of the college of agriculture, forestry, and home economics, under F. W. Peck, director, has also quickened to a marked degree. With county agents in a considerable majority of the counties and with an increasing number of home demonstration agents, work in the projects carried on by the extension division has increased.

The service of the extension division is statewide. It centers in offices at University Farm where are its administrative officers and a large group of specialists whose duty it is to carry instruction in their subject matter fields throughout the state.

### Ebersole Quits Treasury

John F. Ebersole, formerly assistant reserve agent of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank and professional lecturer at the University of Minnesota, will become professor of finance in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in January. For several years he has been chief of the section of financial and economic research in the Treasury Department, Washington.

## Many of Faculty Put on Hoover's Child Committee

White House Conference Body Draws Men from Medicine, Institute, and Board of Health

Few educational institutions are as well represented on President Hoover's White House conference on child health and protection as is the University of Minnesota. Dr. John E. Anderson, head of the institute of Child Welfare, said today on his return from Chicago. He presided there at a meeting of the subsection on "The Infant and the School Child," of which he is a member.

Three faculty members are chairmen of subsections, including Dr. Anderson, the others being Dr. H. A. Whittaker of the state board of health, chairman of the subsection on milk production and control, and Dr. Fred L. Adair, chairman of the subsection on prenatal and maternal care. Dr. Adair is soon to leave Minnesota to join the medical faculty of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Richard E. Scammon, department of anatomy, is a member of the committee on anatomical development; Dr. Max Seham, committee on factors influencing growth and development; Dr. Henry F. Helmholtz and Dr. Edgar J. Huenekens, committee on medical care for children; Dr. A. J. Chesley, state board of health, committee on communicable disease control; F. W. Schlut, committee on nutritional aspects of child health.

With Dr. Anderson on the committee on the infant and the school child are Dr. Josephine Foster of the Institute of Child Welfare and Dr. Huenekens. President F. J. Kelly of the University of Idaho, until two years ago dean of administration in the University of Minnesota, is chairman of the main section on education and training of the child. Under section four, "The handicapped," Sherman Child of Minneapolis and Charles F. Hall, of St. Paul, are members of the subsection on organizations for the handicapped. Mr. Child represents the American Legion national child welfare commission.

## Famous Physicist to Speak on Campus

Dr. R. A. Millikan, probably the most widely known American physicist, winner of the Nobel prize and the Perkins medal, will speak in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium on the University of Minnesota campus on January 9. Engagement of Dr. Millikan was announced last night by J. C. Lawrence, assistant to the president, who gave as the subject of the address, "Science in the New Civilization."

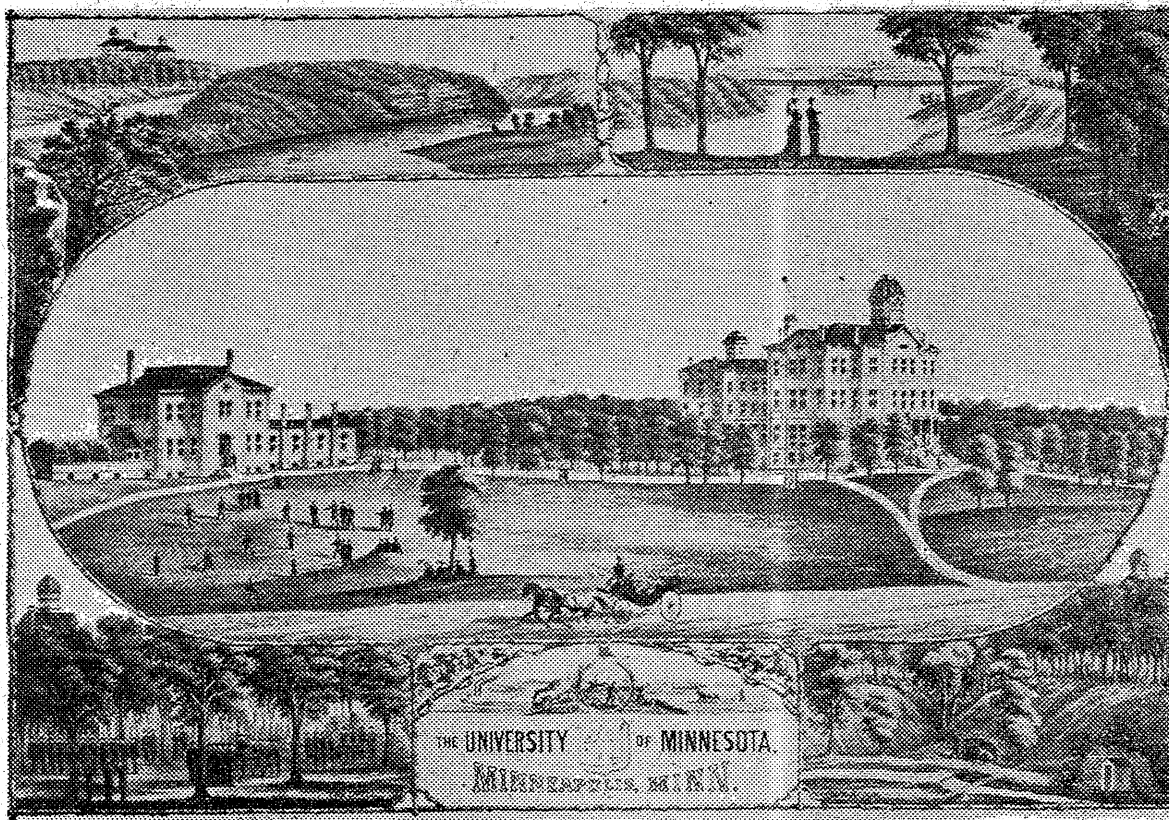
Dr. Millikan is now head of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena. He will be in Des Moines early in January attending meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and will come to Minneapolis from there.

He has been in the public eye recently chiefly as a result of his discoveries having to do with the "cosmic rays" which strike the earth from outer space and which are thought to have an important function in the birth of matter. His campus address will be delivered at 4:30 p. m.

Professor Homer J. Smith, College of Education, represented the University of Minnesota recently at a conference of Manual Arts Teacher Trainers in Peoria, Ill. "The testing movement in industrial education" was the subject of his address. All institutions in the Mississippi Valley that train industrial teachers were represented.

"We still believe here that the four year course is the backbone of the undergraduate college and the main reason for its existence," says Dean James B. Munn of New York University. "A college must train its students not merely to make a living, but to live; and for those who desire to learn the meaning of life, this pursuit of the infinite can best be furthered by the general four-year course."

## When University Campus Was Ten Years Old



This lithograph of the State University was made in the early eighties. It shows the Old Main building at the right, and at the left, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which now houses the School of Business Administration, oldest building on the campus.

## College of Pharmacy Enters Its 39th Year

The College of Pharmacy began its 39th year with an introductory address to the student body by Dean F. J. Wulling, who said that placing the college on a four year basis has not affected enrollment, but has resulted in the registration of students of higher type. Most of the students now attracted to pharmacy view it as a profession, Dean Wulling said.

Miss Laurine Jack, who was graduated last spring, has been added to the instructional staff of the department of pharmacy under Professor Bachman. Miss Jack occupies the rank of instructor and is giving half of her time to the college and the other half to work in the graduate school toward the master's degree in pharmacy.

The following named students have been appointed for the current year as assistants in the departments indicated: Alice Dechter, Edward Brecht, department of pharmaceutical chemistry under Professor C. H. Rogers. Robert Eder in the department of pharmacy under Professor G. Bachman. Karl Doeltz and Ralph Voigt in the department of pharmacology under Professor Earl B. Fischer.

The vacancy created by the resignation of Arthur F. Peterson has been filled by the half-time appointment of Miss Jack, instructor, and the half-time appointment of Robert Eder. Earl B. Fischer, in charge of the department of pharmacognosy, who succeeded Dr. E. L. Newcomb, was promoted in rank, effective July 1, 1929, to an associate professorship.

### Half Tillable Area Mapped

During the last twenty-five years more than half of the tillable land in the United States has been surveyed and mapped by the United States Department of Agriculture. The finished work of the soil survey consists of a soil map showing in colors the location and extent of each type or kind of soil within the area, and a report which describes the soils and discusses briefly their suitability for particular crops. The reports also give a brief review of the economic and agricultural conditions within the area and furnish a foundation of facts upon which to develop a rational permanent agriculture.

### Longevity and Teaching

That college professors, especially those who pass their lives in relatively small and quiet communities, tend to live much longer than the generality of men is shown by a study of 358 completed lives of teachers who have been in receipt of retiring allowances from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The half of the teachers who became professors at an earlier age enjoyed longer professional careers, longer retirement, and longer lives.

## Campus Speaker



W. B. Stout, Minnesota alumnus and prominent executive in Ford airplane activities, spoke at the fall quarter commencement, December 19.

## Cosmopolitan Club Adds 25 Members

Twenty-five students, including representatives of countries in Asia and Europe, and the Philippine Islands, were added to the membership rolls of the University of Minnesota Cosmopolitan Club at a meeting just before Christmas. The club is composed of students of foreign birth and of Americans with a keen interest in foreign students.

From European countries the following have been elected to active membership: Reva Katz from Russia, Elin Holthe and Arthur Aarhus from Norway; Hermine Munz and Arthur Freidank, Germany; Wouter Bosch, Holland; Yaroslav Rasek, Czechoslovakia; Maoling Liu, Tsong-Ling Tsou, and Deane Tsai represent China. From the Philippine Islands are: Francisco Gonzales, Dr. M. Limson, Villalon E. Sobejana, Q. D. Carpio and Maymie Waddell, Florence Becker, Harvey Pinney, Floyd Leidal and La Verta Huff are new active American members.

Initiated as associate membership were: Mrs. Wouter Bosch from Holland, Dr. Alfred E. Koenig, adviser of foreign students at the University, and Frances Andrews, Lida Jury and Kathryn Reinhart.

One of the main features of the program was a group of songs in German, English and Italian, sung by Miss Iza Ameretta Canfield, contralto.

"Tittle-tattle about one's fellow being is interesting and fascinating.—C. Hartley Gratton.

"The infinitely little have a pride infinitely great."—Voltaire.

## Body of D. D. Mayne Buried in Wisconsin

Principal of Central School of Agriculture Died After Lingering Illness

The funeral of Dexter D. Mayne, principal of the Central School of Agriculture, University Farm, from 1903 until his death of December 14, was conducted Friday, December 20, at Platteville, Wis., in his native state.

Mr. Mayne had been in ill health for a year and had spent most of last year in California, endeavoring to recover. He had taken up his duties again this fall but had been unable to continue them, and was on his way back to California when he passed away in a hospital at Gulfport, Miss.

Several thousand young people in Minnesota and people in middle life owe much to the inspiration and guidance they received from Mr. Mayne during their period as students in the "Farm School," as so many affectionately call the Central School of Agriculture.

A statement by Dr. A. V. Storm, director of short courses in the department of agriculture, declares that the success of the Central school and its extraordinary influence on the rural life of Minnesota are due in large measure to the guiding genius of Mr. Mayne.

"Thousands of students entered the school's portals," he said, "during Professor Mayne's administration, unsophisticated, hesitant, unfamiliar with many features of conventional procedure and, after a few months or years, went forth to assume sound, sane and altruistic leadership in their home communities. By what legerdemain these transformations took place can not be fully told in a brief space but many of them if traced to their real beginnings would be found to have originated in the initiative of Dexter D. Mayne."

### Newsprint Consumption

Two years ago, when consumption of newsprint in the United States was near its peak, the total production of newsprint on the North American Continent was about 3,572,000 tons, of which probably a shade over 3,000,000 tons was used by American newspapers, says Editor and Publisher. The total capacity of the industry today is estimated conservatively at 4,500,000 tons, and mills now in the course of construction and expected to come into production during the next two years will bring the total capacity of the industry to 5,000,000 tons. Optimistic newsprint men expect that the United States newspaper industry will be able to absorb 4,000,000 tons by the beginning of 1931, even in the face of the often mentioned prospect that the October financial slump will affect linage. The depression has not yet made an appreciable dent in advertising volume.

## Learned Groups Name C. Searles On Grants Board

Committee of Seven Will Allot \$200,000 to Scholars in Next Three Years to Help Researches

Professor Colbert Searles of the department of Romance Languages has been made a member of the committee of seven on grants and awards through which the American Council of Learned Societies will distribute \$200,000 in grants and fellowships "to advance research in the humanistic studies" during the next three years.

The council will co-operate with libraries and universities in financing scholarly undertakings. The research fellowships to be created will bring the holder \$1,800.

"Although the council expects that the holders of these fellowships will make real contributions to the study of the humanites, its purpose is not so much to produce scholarly works as to aid in the training of scholars," a statement from the council explains.

The committee on grants is headed by Professor Robert K. Root of Princeton. Other members are: George L. Hendrickson, professor of Greek and Latin at Yale; William Leonard Langer, professor of history at Harvard; Julian Morgenstern, professor of Biblical and Semitic languages in the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; James Westfall Thompson, professor of medieval history at the University of Chicago, and Clarence Ward, professor of history and appreciation of art at Oberlin College.

The council is composed of delegates from seventeen learned societies, which, with the dates of their foundation, are:

American Philosophical Society, 1727; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1780; American Antiquarian Society, 1812; American Oriental Society, 1842; American Philological Association, 1869; Archaeological Institute of America, 1879; Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, 1880; Modern Language Association of America, 1883; American Historical Association, 1884; American Economic Association, 1885; American Philosophical Association, 1900; American Political Science Association, 1904; American Sociological Society, 1905; Bibliographical Society of America, 1907; History of Science Society, 1924; Linguistic Society of America, 1924; Medieval Academy of America, 1925.

The council is a member of the International Union of Academies, formed just after the World War, for the promotion of international intercourse in various fields of scholarship.

## Grade Scholars See Biological Films

More than 1,000 students in the grade schools of Minnesota can learn fractions through films furnished by the visual instruction department at the University. Birds and wild flowers, physiology and English literature are a few of the other subjects which the department presents to grade pupils via the eye.

On the top floor of the Administration building, thousands of feet of film are stored for the benefit of grade children. Orders are received every day from instructors in schools of the state.

Dramatization of the life of Columbus, the colony at Jamestown and the birth of the Declaration of Independence are some of the things that are brought into the history classes of the state. Historical films in the series just released by the Yale University Press have been added to the collection.

Geography becomes something more than a written text-book for children who see scenes from Shanghai, Albania, Russia, Sahara, Belgium and Italy.

A picture of the world fifty million years ago is put into a one-act film. Dinosaurs, huge reptiles and tropical undergrowth are among the things represented.

The Minnesota football team will meet both South Dakota State College and the University of South Dakota next fall.



## Jenks Deciding Next Place to Seek Ancient Remains

### Head of University-Institute of Arts Expeditions Brings Back Fine Relics from New Mexico

Dr. Albert E. Jenks, head of department of anthropology at Minnesota, who has been given leave of absence to conduct expeditions looking to discoveries that will throw light on the history of early mankind, expects to decide in the near future which field he will turn to for his next explorations. For two summers past Dr. Jenks and a party of graduate students have carried on researches in the Mimbres Valley in New Mexico.

A party of influential Minneapolis business men are guarantors for forthcoming Jenks expeditions and will finance the projects he outlines with the understanding that they are for the joint benefit of the University of Minnesota and the Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts. Relics of early American civilization in New Mexico uncovered by the expedition have recently been placed on view at the Institute of Arts and others are on display in the lobby of the University Library.

The exhibit includes only about 50 of the 332 bowls, which have been reconstructed since the return of the party last summer, and none of the other relics, but the pieces on view are representative of some of the best finds of the expedition.

There is the oval bowl, the first and only one of that shape discovered in the excavation, and in which a fan-tailed lizard is the central design. The fan-tailed serpent, even at the present, is familiar in the lore of the southwestern Indians.

#### Allegorical Figured

It was explained by Dr. Jenks that many of the figures on the Mimbres bowls are believed to be allegorical, several of the designs in the present collection combining the features of several animals in one. A particularly outstanding figure in the exhibit is a composite with the body of a fish, the head of a mountain goat and the forelegs and claws of a bear. The bear, the goat and certain types of water bugs and reptiles apparently dominated the design theme of the Mimbres race.

The assembled bowls, complete except for a "kill hole" in the bottom, represent weeks of patient work on the part of Dr. Jenks, Lloyd Wilford, his assistant, and others of the party who patched together the broken shards taken from the excavation.

## Steam Drying Gives Lignite Wide Use

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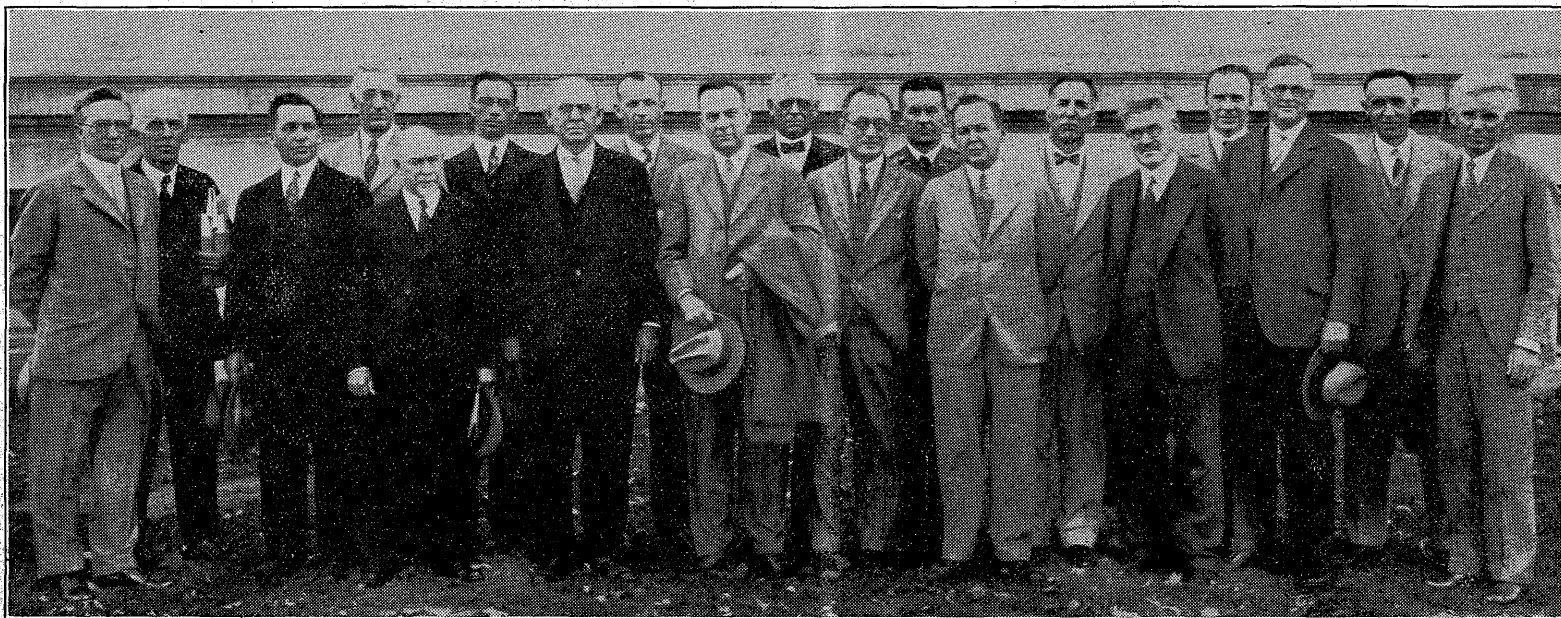
would be in approximate equilibrium with the humidity of the air. If the water content were driven below 16 percent the coal would merely re-absorb moisture from the atmosphere. At present the experiment has succeeded to the extent of reducing the moisture content one-half, or to 20 percent. That figure may be enough, although 16 percent is the actual objective.

Working under Mr. Lavine are three students who are studying spontaneous combustion, carbonization, or formation of coal gas, and continuing the vapor pressure studies that he himself is working on.

If a method is perfected whereby raw Dakota lignite can be made more widely usable it will give added value to an amount of coal estimated at six hundred billion tons, most of which is in North Dakota, although the deposits extend into Montana and across the boundary into Canada. How small the present utilization of this vast natural resource is can be seen from statistics on last year's mining. It was announced that 1,700,000 tons were mined.

Mr. Lavine's process is based in part on a process that has proved successful in Austria. The lignites there differ, however, from those of North Dakota, and the methods must be adapted to the American fuel. An Austrian firm sent him some of the equipment he is using in the experiments.

## Administrative Staff of the University of Minnesota



Left to right: Deans Haggerty, Education; Ford, Graduate School; Stevenson, Business Administration; Lasby, Dentistry; Wulling, Pharmacy; Dr. Diehl, Health Service; Dean Coffey, Department of Agriculture; West, registrar; President Coffman; Dean Appleby, Mines and Metallurgy; Price, Extension Division; Major Lentz (transferred); Middlebrook, comptroller; Pierce, Alumni Association; Deans Lyon, Medical School; Lawrence, assistant to President; Leland, Engineering and Architecture; Freeman, Agriculture; Johnston, Science, Literature and the Arts. Missing, Fraser, Law, Miss Blitz, dean of women, and E. E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs.

## Health Service Developments Outlined by Minnesota Director

### Ten Year History of Their Growth Shows Wide- spread Change in Scores of Institutions

In the course of ten years the Students' Health Service at the University of Minnesota has developed from nothing to one having a staff of eight full-time and 25 part-time physicians, eight dentists on half-time, numerous nurses, technicians, and the like, all working in a modern, well-equipped building.

At the dedication of the three unit addition to the University Hospital, comprising the Eustis Hospital, Outpatient Department, and Students Health Service, Dr. H. S. Diehl, health service director, outlined the growth and development of the fast growing movement in behalf of the health of students that has come about chiefly in the past decade.

"The Students' Health Service of the University of Minnesota is just beginning the second decade of its existence," he said. "In a few colleges and universities organized health work has been carried on for a somewhat longer period of time, but definite progress in this work has been made only during very recent years. In fact, I doubt whether any of those here present can recall effective contacts with Students' Health Departments during their undergraduate college days.

#### Once Disregarded Health

Until recently university faculties apparently felt that colleges and universities had no responsibility for and no particular interest in the health of their students. Intellectual development was accepted as the sole concern of institutions of higher learning. At the same time, however, these very colleges were providing dormitories to house their students and dining halls in which to feed them. From time to time epidemics of communicable diseases would sweep through the dormitories and occasionally typhoid fever would be disseminated by the food served in the dining halls. Whenever such epidemics became alarming, the administrative officers of the college very promptly would close the institution, send the students home for a week or two and thus effectively stop the spread of the epidemic upon the campus. The fact that many of the students carried communicable diseases home to younger and more susceptible brothers, and sisters rarely was considered and the significance of this never appreciated. At the end of a few weeks college was reconvened. The students who were ill or in whose families there was illness remained at home, so the campus was free from contagion and the administrative officers congratulated themselves upon having effectually dealt with a bad situation.

With the illnesses of students who had other than contagious diseases the University, officially at least, was not concerned; this was true even though these stu-

dents were living in University dormitories. Occasionally a student when he became ill would seek the services of a local physician but more frequently he and his roommate provided all the medical and nursing attention which he received. The end result was either that the student recovered or that his roommate became alarmed for fear he was going to die. In the latter case his friends usually put him on a train and sent him home; another effective method of dealing with sickness upon the campus.

#### Recognize Health Problems

It seems that the first college president to officially express interest in matters of students' health was President William A. Stearnes of Amherst College. In 1856 he stated that "The breaking down of the health of the students, especially in the spring of the year, which is exceedingly common, involving the necessity of leaving college in many instances, and crippling the energy and destroying the prospects of not a few who remain, is in my opinion, wholly unnecessary if proper measures could be taken to prevent it." And in 1859, in his report to the trustees of the college, when he mentioned the death of two members of the senior class as probably hastened, if not actually caused by neglect of the laws of health, the whole board of trustees were incited to the immediate erection of a building, the nucleus and beginning of the department. This building is called the Barrett Gymnasium in honor of the late Dr. Benjamin Barrett of Northampton, Massachusetts, the largest donor to it. "In the establishment of this new department it was specified that the professor of 'physical education and hygiene' should be a physician and that he should have a faculty position the equal of that of other members of the teaching staff. This example of Amherst was followed by other colleges and thus physicians came to make their first appearance on college and university faculties.

Many of these physicians in physical education were real pioneers in college health work and an enormous amount of credit is due them for inaugurating the teaching of hygiene and the physical examinations of students. I marvel at the courage of certain of these physicians who practically unaided and with no encouragement undertook, in addition to their usual duties, to examine hundreds of students annually and to teach hygiene to unwilling freshmen when no college credit was given for the work. To carry on under such conditions required a great deal of vision, but in the end it yielded valuable results for in many colleges and universities such work laid the basis for much greater subsequent developments in the field of health.

#### Medical Care Inaugurated

Except in the University of California, which in 1900 began to provide a certain amount of medical care for students, physicians specifically to render medical ser-

vice in our colleges and universities were decidedly the exception until between ten and twenty years ago. In some institutions the first University physician or medical health officer was secured after a disastrous epidemic of some communicable disease. In others this advance was made because the University authorities concluded after careful consideration that a college or university has a moral responsibility for the health and physical welfare of students who spend from one to four years within its doors, and that, when large sums of money are being expended to provide educational opportunities for students, it is good business to keep these students in as favorable condition as possible to benefit by the opportunities offered to them.

#### Progress Is Rapid

These first college physicians usually were provided with an office in the gymnasium and with but little equipment or assistance. The change from that situation, which was general only a few years ago, to a staff of thirty-three physicians, eight on full time and twenty-five on part time, eight dentists on half time, numerous nurses, technicians, etc., working in a modern, well equipped building, such as we are dedicating today, represents no small amount of progress. Ten years ago there were not a dozen organized Students' Health Services in this country. In fact, Dr. Storey, in his admirable report for the President's Committee of Fifty on College Hygiene, published only three years ago, states that "The evidence assembled in this report brings out the fact that the great majority of the institutions of higher education in the United States are not furnishing opportunities for a competent general education in hygiene to the young men and women who pass through them on the way to responsible citizenship. The leaders of public opinion and public action, the men and women who mend the beliefs and customs of the masses, who change institutions, laws, ethics, and philosophies of society are as a general rule inadequately and poorly educated in hygiene—the sciences and the arts of preserving the health of the individual, the home, and the public."

Today one hundred and five colleges and universities are members of the American Student Health Association. This does not mean that all these institutions have well developed health departments but it does indicate that at least this many have an active interest in student health problems and are doing something for the health of their student bodies.

#### Traditions in Colleges

In England, the traditional universities gave a traditional training, upon the completion of which a man was supposed to be able to prepare himself easily for a profession. In America a similar principle is held to a large degree by the private colleges of the Atlantic seaboard, all of which are faced by the problem as to whether they shall sacrifice the integrity of the four-year college course to the growing pressure for pre-professional training.

## Sugar Diet Leaves White Rats Healthy

(Continued from page 1)

1929 for two years. Much research work was conducted prior to 1927, but it has been greatly stimulated by the funds now available for materials, clerical assistance, and other costs of careful investigation.

Another research of more than ordinary interest is that which Dr. Winford P. Larson, head of the department of bacteriology, and Dr. J. C. McKinley are carrying on looking to the discovery of a preventive anti-toxin for anterior poliomyelitis, the dreaded infantile paralysis. Using monkeys as experimental animals Drs. Larson and McKinley have developed a substance which will immunize from 85 to 90 percent of those in which it is injected against subsequent inoculation with poliomyelitis.

#### In Experimental Stage

According to Dr. Jackson, their anti-toxin is still in an experimental stage much as smallpox anti-toxin was when it first came into use. In other words, it has not yet passed their stage in which some of the creatures vaccinated contract the actual disease rather than the immunizing disturbance that is sought. At the same time they are making steady progress, but are in no position to announce a poliomyelitis anti-toxin until they can develop one that can be used with complete safety.

Dr. Fred L. Adair, who has recently resigned from the Medical School faculty to join the teaching staff of the University of Chicago medical school, has been conducting researches to determine why so many infants die just before or shortly after birth. Tremendous strides have been made in reducing infant mortality after the newborn child has once passed the earliest period, but relatively little progress has been made towards reducing deaths immediately following birth according to Dr. Jackson, who is chairman of the Graduate School committee on medical research. Dr. Adair's work has been conducted in co-operation with the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. He has performed 1,400 autopsies on children who died in the neo-natal period. No one predominant cause of death has been found, although many infants succumbed to infections and to injuries sustained during labor.

Dr. Jackson also pointed out that the value of foetal liver as a remedy for pernicious anemia was first brought to the attention of the medical profession by Dr. C. H. Watkins, who is now on the staff of the Mayo Foundation at Rochester. Dr. Watkins conceived the idea that the liver of the foetus, or unborn animal, might be a more potent remedy than the mature liver. Experiments proved him right. Foetal liver is obtained chiefly from the unborn young in slaughtered animals.

Dr. Henry E. Michelson, professor of dermatology, spoke recently before the Sioux Falls District Medical Society, Sioux Falls, S. D. His subject was, "A stereoptican skin and syphilis clinic."

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS

## Foreign Students in the Universities

THERE are said to be no less than 10,000 students from foreign lands in the universities and colleges of the United States. The number of American students has increased tremendously since the war, but in percentage figures even that unprecedented growth has been unable to keep pace with the increase in numbers of those born abroad. Foreigners have become tremendously interested in us. They want to see how we do the things for which we have achieved a reputation. The influx of young people who are preparing themselves for life by studying here contradicts the statements that foreign countries belittle America and hold its culture lightly.

A recent report to President L. D. Coffman shows that there are this year 297 students from abroad enrolled in the University of Minnesota. Large as the figure seems, it can be little above the average if the total in the United States is as great as has been stated. By comparison with the more than 11,000 native born who are Minnesota students, it is insignificant, but it is a tremendous figure by comparison with the number of Minnesota students abroad.

Of the total of foreign students 230 are men and 67 women studying in the university proper, and 34 more hold fellowships in the Mayo Foundation at Rochester. Canada, with 85 representatives, leads the list, followed by Russia with 40, Philippines 26, China 17, Norway 15, Sweden 14, Germany 12, Poland 10, and 29 other countries represented by from one to five individuals.

If Minnesota had on its campus a collection of literature, of art, of industrial products or the products of agriculture from 37 countries, people would come from far and wide to see and to admire. Meanwhile, the student body is brought constantly into contact with these interesting young people from all parts of the globe. Those who cultivate these contacts are gaining something important from their college days that the others will miss.

Members of the University faculty will have an opportunity during the month of January to accept the \$10,000 insurance policy recently granted them by the Board of Regents under an arrangement whereby they will pay \$75 a year and the university between \$50 and \$60 on each policy. After long discussion the board decided that insurance would meet the needs of the faculty better than any other benefit plan that could be swung with the money available. Under the group policy no physical examination will be required and all teachers will benefit equally. The policy has been purchased jointly from Minnesota companies, the Northwestern National of Minneapolis and Minnesota Mutual of St. Paul.

An amiable editor out in western Minnesota got riled up because The Minnesota Daily, the university student newspaper, attacked critics of the University of Minnesota and called them "modern bear baiters." He says: "Everybody must realize that the young man in his early twenties who wrote the editorial knows more now than he will at forty." Well, didn't we all? Persons exactly forty will please vote aye or nay.

J. C. Lawrence, assistant to the president of the university, told athletic enthusiasts at the "M" banquet that football is the only college course in which the teacher demands perfect performance and gets it. Other courses, he said, tend to judge performance by the "median." Mr. Lawrence's statement was both interesting and right. He might have added, however, that anyone who is to excel in football has to do it immediately. People have a lifetime in which to approach perfection in other branches of knowledge and performance.

"An extraordinary new audience is being born in the colleges of the United States. They will come out looking for something else besides talkies. "Kenneth MacGowan. (Try to find something else.)

## SMALL BOARDS WITH BROAD DISCRETION BEST FOR CONTROL

(Continued from page 1)  
changed only after the state constitution has been modified," the report says. "A state constitution should express the general policy of the state in reference to education, and should create its institutions in such a manner as to preclude any interference which might endanger the fulfillment of this policy."

He concludes from his data that the governing body should be free from all external control of internal affairs. As directors of the corporation, the board of regents should be empowered to organize and frame a body of rules and regulations that will provide effective administrative machinery.

In many states, conflict has arisen over the fiscal and general control of educational institutions between the boards of trustees and other arms of the state government. On this point, Dr. Engelhardt makes the following statement:

### Must Avoid Interference

"The conflicts that arise come largely from questions having to do with the control of finances. If there are any differences in the philosophy of management they will find expression on this issue, for the person or group of persons controlling the budget will control the educational program. In case the budget commission fails to concur on the budget requests forty-eight of the boards of regents or trustees studied are empowered to appeal directly to the legislature.

"A tabulation of the replies made indicates that forty-three of the fifty-eight institutions are free from interference from the budget commission after the budget is approved by the legislature.

"The great majority of presidents of the institutions canvassed are agreed that the true purpose and function of a university cannot be discharged if a division in the financial responsibility and authority is fostered. Forty-seven of the presidents responding indicated emphatically that financial control should be centered in the board of regents."

### Statements by Presidents

Appended to the report were a series of statements on fiscal control made by the heads of leading state institutions, as follows:

President Stratton D. Brooks, University of Missouri: "The vesting of financial control in any other agency than the board of curators itself immediately reduces the efficiency of the institution and in the long run is bound to destroy the best work of the university."

President J. C. Futrall, University of Arkansas: "Control of the finances means to a very large extent, at least, control of the university."

President W. H. Jessup, University of Iowa: "Responsibility and power should go together."

Chancellor Alfred Hume, University of Mississippi: "Final authority and power in regard to both educational and financial matters should be in the hands of one party."

President H. Y. Benedict, University of Texas: "A budget commission that does more than advise the legislature about totals for the educational institutions is unwise. Why pay presidents and deans to allocate funds and then pay a budget commissioner to attend to the same details?"

President J. J. Tigert, University of Florida: "Whoever assumes the financial control of the university will essentially determine the educational policies of the institution. Separate financial control would have to be in the hands of an educator to preserve the essence of an institution of learning, and this would involve you with two educational heads with certain friction and inevitable waste of money and lowered educational efficiency."

President W. L. Bryan, Indiana University: "I can think of no good reason why the state should intrust an important interest to one group of men and then tie their hands by subjecting them to another group of men. I believe such an arrangement is bad administration and against the public interest."

K. W. Onthank, executive secretary, University of Oregon: "The authority controlling the funds of an institution inevitably controls or at least limits the functions and activities of that institution."

## Should a Student "Drop Out for a While?"

WHY does a young man or woman want an education? Does he or she want it "all the harder" if it seems difficult to obtain? And one more inquiry. How many students enter college with a pretty definite idea of the goal they wish to reach? How many hold steadfastly to that objective? How many change their ambition?"

There seems to be something unusually authentic in the answers to such questions as these received by the registrar of the University of Minnesota, Rodney M. West, as replies to a questionnaire he has been sending to students whose college careers have been interrupted. He has asked them why they dropped out, what they did while out, what prompted them to return, whether they were as eager to work, and to continue in the same line, after an interruption as before. Another question sought to learn whether they would advise others to drop out for a period of practical experience before completing the college course.

The fact stands out in the replies that nearly all the students who returned after being out felt much more strongly than before the importance of completing a college course. Those who went out into stenographic, clerical, and manual labor were especially outspoken in stating that they never realized before how necessary an education was if one were to avoid employments of those types. Obviously, they wished to avoid them hereafter.

### From Piano to Violin

Many types of mind are revealed in the answers. One student of music, in answering the inquiry whether he had changed his objective, said gravely, "Yes, from piano to violin." Another said, "No change, except that I formed a plan which I have since abandoned."

"Independence," whatever they mean by it, is the ignus fatuus most of these hard-pressed and interrupted college students are pursuing. They are "Everyman." They are questing onwards and upwards, and many times they find the going hard.

Even a cursory reading of the replies shows social ambitions thinly cloaked or quite unclothed. They wish to better their stations in life, to avoid the types of labor and the restrictions under which they have seen their parents struggle. Lots of them, during the interim of absence from the campus, have found out "things I don't want to do," whether or not they have decided the thing they would like most.

### Original Objective Sought

"What was your original purpose in coming to the university?" Mr. West asks. Here are some of the answers: To get an education; to learn a profession that would place me above the laity; to study pharmacy; to be able to earn a living; major in physical education; to become a college teacher with a major in history; to get an education so that I might teach to support my children; to try to learn something; to go to nursing school; to take a professional course that might result in intellectual, financial, and social betterment; to study medicine; to become an engineer; to take up a course in medicine preparatory to missionary work.

The answers are as varied as humanity itself. They also reflect the widely differing types of training a university offers. The emphasis on the word "profession" in this collection of answers, copied off by turning over one questionnaire after another, shows the strong "earning" angle that affects the college student's interests.

Another question asked what they plan to do now, upon finishing college, in the light of what they intended to do when they first entered. A student who first wanted to "get an education" now plans to "study design for stained and leaded glass." One who came for journalism will become a geologist. The one who wished a position "above the laity" has selected dentistry. The one who came for pharmacy now has himself scheduled for a one-word program, "work." "To principle or supervise an institution" is the definite form taken on by the ambition of a student who came so that he might be sure to earn a living. And the chap who came "so that he might be more than a laborer in life" is now determined to enter Harvard once he has completed his law course. It happens that this man was an unusual all-around student and athlete, a leader. "Who knows?" is a girl's vague answer to the inquiry into her present plans. No one knows, but anyone may reasonably assume that she has marriage in the back of her head. And here! One who came to study engineering has not stayed to embrace that art. He is emphatic; he says he plans to "go directly into the poultry and creamery business," and there, no doubt, he will make the feathers fly.

### Touches of Pathos Occur

There is pathos in the answer of the young man who dropped out because of illness, and who says, "I am not in school now. I do not know whether I will ever finish or not."

When funds run low the young man is quite prone to be frank about it. He says his money ran out or that he has suffered from lack of funds. The young women, on the other hand, suffer from a more euphemistic complaint, notably "financial embarrassment," not to mention "cessation of financial support."

Clearly revealed in the questionnaire are those whose ambitions are being realized and who face the future with confidence. They came to "study engineering" and they plan now to "be an engineer;" they came to "study law" and they plan now to "open an office;" they came to "learn medicine." Now they intend to "practice in a small town."

Yet, there is another, somewhat pathetic group, those who are groping for some roadstead in which to cast anchor. The student who came "to receive the prestige and benefit of a college education" describes his future plans with the one word, "unknown." "Engage in some research work" is the indefinite intention of one who entered to study philosophy. One student paid so little attention that when answering the inquiry, "Would you advise a student to obtain at least a year of practical experience before completing his college course?" he replied, "take a course in shorthand." The time at which this would be of most value, said he, would be "when taking notes."

"Work for some firm for a time and then, if only partially successful, try something individually," outlines one chap's ambitions. Another has made the broad change from a plan to study law or business into the field of public school music. Some theorist has been at work on the poor chap who wants an education "to make a lot of money" and has taken up journalism. One man intends, upon finishing a course in pharmacy, to enter the school of mines.

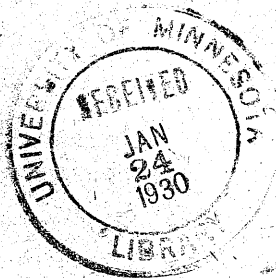
"Will accept whatever is offered and looks good" one member of the aristocracy of brains declares. The one who entered "only as a continuation of the habit of going to school" now says: "I have already finished but have no plans."

### Every Theory Matched

Most amusing about the answers is the fact that there are scores of them to match practically every educational theory ordinarily advanced.

Do students attend college for social reasons? These answers prove it overwhelmingly. Are they sincere, capable, hard-working young people? Well, there can't be any question about that if you read the questionnaires. Are some of the college students floundering, caught merely in a current of habit and the trend of least resistance? That can be proved, though there aren't many instances. Whatever one assumes, will find some support. One student's paper goes so far as to say that during his absence from classes he was employed as a janitor at a sorority house. This experience, he states, "did not alter or strengthen his purpose" in any way. Nor has it "had any effect on the quality of his work."

# MINNESOTA CHATS



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NO. 4

## Business Leader, State Day Speaker Praises Minnesota

### Julius H. Barnes Says Returns to Agriculture Must Be Maintained in Ratio With Industrial Advances

Although, under economic law, an increasing percentage of the nation's workers will be on industrial payrolls, agriculture must have its fair relation to the earnings of industry, University of Minnesota faculty members and students and twin city business men were told on January 9 by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He spoke at the annual State Day convocation in Northrop Memorial Auditorium.

In the longer view, said Mr. Barnes, agriculture must be made prosperous. It must hold vital attraction for resourcefulness and intelligence applied to producing the necessity of food. "In a country of universal education it is unthinkable that food production should be left to the methods of the ignorant," he said. "It is unthinkable that the processes of cheaper production should not stabilize the earnings of the farm. The horsedrawn era of the farm is passing. It is the new era of motor power, combustion engines, the telephone, the radio and motor delivery. The reapplication to the farm of all the advances in invention in other fields is under way."

### Minnesota Points the Way

"Already Minnesota has shown that with good leadership farmers can act co-operatively, with common policies and mutual support, just as in the field of organized industry. In the peculiar complexity and delicacy of these problems there is a challenge for the trained and disciplined mind of leadership, and that leadership has come and will come in the service of agriculture."

Mr. Barnes sketched his boyhood in Minnesota and told of the things he had seen, among them, his task of recording wheat purchases from farmers at 50 cents a bushel.

"I have seen this state, which when ranked first in wheat production, transfer with business enterprise the use of its acres to more profitable production," he said. "The economic transformation of this state is perhaps more marked than that of any other single state in the union. I have seen it vividly presented in the publications of the agricultural department of this university. I have seen this university itself settle fittingly into the educational and social service of its people and quicken with the years. Deprived myself of educational training, I have with many others admired all the more the trained minds with which one comes in contact and have realized the study and observation what potent forces trained and disciplined intellects are in social stability and progress."

### The Development of Minnesota

"An unusually effective textbook of your university presents the fact that Minnesota agriculture is first in butter, first in potatoes, and second and third in various animal and cereal crops. It presents vividly the shift of social prata from the pioneer stage of 1850, when its population was 100 percent rural and every farm was self sufficing, until today, when 80 percent of its population resides in cities and villages. It presents vividly the quarter century change in wheat production when half the state's crop area in wheat shrank steadily to today's one-tenth. It presents vividly the accompanying change by which the utter fat production of this state thirty years ago of approximately one hundred million pounds is today three times that production, and the shifting to animal husbandry by which in these thirty

Continued on page 4, column 3

## Interesting Facts About the University

Students	1928-29	1927-28
Collegiate	16,713	15,851
Non-Collegiate	3,279	3,073
Extension	9,530	8,075

Staff—1929-30	
Administrative Teaching and Research Staff*	1,144
Clerical and Service Staff*	1,281

Colleges	Departments
Science, Literature, and the Arts	29
College of Engineering and Architecture	10
Department of Agriculture	33
Medical School	13
School of Chemistry	1
School of Mines and Metallurgy	3
College of Dentistry	1
Law School	1
College of Pharmacy	1
College of Education	9
Graduate School	9
School of Business Administration	1
Library Instruction	1

Land—June 30, 1929	Acres
Main Campus—Minneapolis	124.00
Farm Campus—St. Paul	603.75
Crookston	550.89
Grand Rapids	454.60
Zumbra Heights	100.89
Morris	376.70
Waseca	246.02
Duluth	252.74
Cloquet	2,902.09

Buildings—June 30, 1929	Major	Minor	Value
Main Campus	42	15	\$12,348,447
Farm Campus	26	52	2,065,190
Crookston	13	25	496,979
Grand Rapids	2	20	185,611
Zumbra Heights	4	8	20,952
Morris	14	15	652,664
Waseca	6	14	34,625
Duluth	1	20	47,369
Cloquet	6	20	31,335
Itasca	2	15	18,000

Equipment—June 30, 1929	Value
Main Campus	\$2,088,609
Farm Campus	555,121
Agricultural Schools and Experiment Stations	195,998

Endowment—June 30, 1929	Value
Securities	\$3,703,967
Student Notes	162,247
Land and Buildings in Trust	1,590,838
Permanent University Fund Investments	4,193,485
<b>Total Endowment</b>	<b>\$9,650,537</b>

## Committee Appointed Will Select Builders of University's Name

### Tablet in Lobby of Auditorium Will Hold List, Concealed by Light Curtain, Pending Showings

A University of Minnesota committee headed by Professor Andrew Boss, vice-director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, is at work on the task of selecting those persons whose names shall be inscribed on a tablet as the "builders of the name" of the university.

The committee recently held its first meeting. Final decision is not expected, however, before the end of the school year, and possibly not until next autumn.

The tablet bearing the names of the "builders of the name" is to be placed in the memorial lobby of the Northrop Auditorium, and elsewhere in the same lobby will be another tablet on which will be the names of the greatest benefactors of the university.

The idea of having these tablets arose at the time that a special scroll and honorary citation for the late William Henry Eustis was presented to him when the cornerstone was laid for the Eustis Hospital. In its entire history the University of Minnesota has granted but one honorary degree, that given to the late Dr. William Watts Folwell several years ago.

### Rarely to Be Seen

The tablet honoring builders of the name is to be unique in that it will be visible only on certain rare occasions. The rest of the time a curtain of light will hang before the face of the tablet in such a way as to be impenetrable by the eye. The tablet carrying the names of the leading benefactors will at all times be visible. The plan to erect both tablets

## Short Course to Begin on Jan. 20

Farmers and Homemakers Week, the annual huge-scale short course which draws thousands of persons to University Farm from the rural districts and smaller communities of Minnesota, will open on Monday, January 20, and continue through the 26th.

This year's programs, covering practically every phase of rural activity and interest, will be of unusual value and variety, according to Dean Walter C. Coffey, head of the university's department of agriculture, and Dr. A. V. Storm, director of short courses.

Symposiums on more than a score of agricultural sciences, demonstrations, lectures by visiting authorities and by faculty members, entertainments and round tables will fill out a program that will keep those in attendance busy throughout the week.

Judged from advance indications of interest, attendance at the 1930 Farmers and Homemakers Week is expected to be well above average.

has been approved by the board of regents. As presented to the board, the tablet to be veiled by light was described in the following words:

"Under ordinary conditions the names carved on the tablet will be covered by a layer of light which will render the names invisible. The tablet itself will be plainly visible. In a shadow layer in front

Continued on page 3

## Finances of University For Year 1928-'29 Shown in Report of Comptroller

### Business Leader

### Somewhat Less Than Half of Income Is Derived From State Appropriations



Hon. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the campus on State Day.

### OTHER SOURCES SHOWN

### Expenses of Teaching and Research, Came to \$4,858,050.60

The University of Minnesota had income of \$10,248,873.02 for the fiscal year that ended July 1, 1929, and expenditures for the same period of \$10,350,625.53, according to a skeletonized annual report made public yesterday by Comptroller William T. Middlebrook.

Of the total receipts \$4,617,694.62 came from the state of Minnesota, \$330,776.33 from the Federal government. \$217,882.17 from the Permanent University and Swamp Land funds, \$1,719,872.27 from the university itself in course of operation, \$1,862,404.81 from self-supporting service enterprises and revolving funds, \$1,155,764.9 from trust funds including securities maturing for reinvestment, \$489,698.90 from the Greater University Corporation for the Cyrus Northrop Memorial Auditorium, and \$344,478.63 from intercollegiate athletics.

### "From Itself"

Five items are listed under the heading "From the university itself" as shown above, the total of \$1,719,872.27 being made up of:

Students' fees	\$1,112,153.99
County payments to hospital for indigent patients	100,000.00
Minn. Gen. Hospital pay patients receipts	86,101.59
Dental infirmary receipts	56,423.72
Miscellaneous income, including sale of agricultural products	365,192.97

### "From the State"

Five items are listed under the heading "From the state," the total being made up of:

Maintenance appropriation by the legislature	\$3,225,000.00
23-100 continuing millage tax	439,650.37
State's share of cost of indigent hospital inmates	100,000.00
Last year of 1919 Comprehensive Building Fund	601,769.25
Appropriations for special projects administered or conducted by the University of Minnesota	251,275.00

The special projects referred to in the last item include agricultural extension, support of county agents, Livestock Sanitary Board, the State Creamery at Albert Lea, research in manganese ores and low grade iron ores, studies of low-lime, sandy and peat soils, corn breeding and testing, and a \$25,000 annual fund to further medical research.

### From U. S. Government

Mr. Middlebrook's statements shows that of the money given to the University of Minnesota by the United States government \$296,876 is used for instruction, research, extension and publicity in the department of agriculture, \$9,500 in engineering, \$14,000 in education and \$9,500 in the college of Science, Literature and the Arts.

The Permanent University Fund and the Swamp Land Fund are well known to the Minnesota public, being funds built up by the sale and lease of lands given to the state for educational purposes by the federal government or the

Continued on page 3

## Quigley in Japan Studying Politics

Dr. Harold Quigley, professor of political science, left at the end of the fall quarter for Japan, where he will spend the winter term, on leave of absence from the university, studying the present political and economic conditions of the Japanese Empire. Professor Quigley probably will not visit China, but will gather information on Chinese affairs from the nearest vantage point, Tokio. He is traveling on a fellowship granted by the Guggenheim Foundation. He will return to meet his classes in the spring quarter.

## Payne Scholarships In English Granted

Award of the De Witt Jennings Payne Memorial Scholarships for excellence in English to three women students at the University of Minnesota has been announced by Professor C. A. Moore, chairman of that department. The scholarships, each worth \$250 for a year, have been granted to Miss Harriet Pratt of St. Paul and to Miss Doris Peterson and Miss Dorothy Gander of Minneapolis. A fund from which the income is used for these awards was left to the university by the late Captain DeWitt Jennings Payne. Any student is eligible to receive them who is registered as a senior or will be a senior in the winter or spring quarter. This arrangement makes it possible, on occasions, to grant the scholarships to students who complete the university course in three years.

### Attend Chemical Institute

Charles A. Mann, chief of the division of chemical engineering, attended the twenty-second annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at Asheville, North Carolina, in December. Papers read at the meeting covered the textiles, particularly rayon, and the manufacture of artificial fibers. Ralph E. Montonna, associate professor of chemical engineering, and Dr. Mann are two of the four Minneapolis members of the Institute. Membership requires at least ten years of technical experience in some responsible position.

## Foreigners Noted In Sociology Field Coming in Spring

Dean Johnston Announces Appointment of Prof. C. Gini of Italy and Prof. Carr Saunders, University of Liverpool

Two men of international reputation in the field of social statistics have been added to the University of Minnesota faculty in sociology as special lecturers for the spring quarter.

Conrado Gini, president of the National Institute of Statistics, Rome, Italy, a world authority on statistics of political and economic importance, will offer a course in "The organic theory of society."

Dr. Gini applied for and received the personal permission of Benito Mussolini, Italian dictator, to leave the Institute of Statistics and come to Minnesota.

Dr. Carr Saunders, professor in the University of Liverpool, will also be at Minnesota during the spring quarter to lecture in the field of social statistics. Statistics of population have made up the more specialized field of his work. He will conduct a seminary course in criminology and offer a course in the study of population in relation to various social problems, including food supply, urbanization, and international relations.

Dr. Carr Saunders' course will be open both to graduate and undergraduate students and he has expressed the hope that a considerable number of the latter will elect to take it.

### Faculty Increased

Dean John B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts also has announced appointment of George A. Lundberg of the University of Pittsburgh as an associate professor of sociology at Minnesota. He assumed his duties at the opening of the winter quarter. Dr. Lundberg took his Ph.D. degree at Minnesota and was at one time an instructor here.

Professor Lundberg is particularly interested in the application of quantitative methods to the study of social problems and in the sociology department will have charge of the statistical courses. In addition to teaching elementary vital statistics he will also have the department course in advanced statistics and the graduate school seminar in Statistical Theory in Relation to Social Theory.

Professor Lundberg is a native of North Dakota, and received his bachelor's degree at the University of North Dakota. His M.A. was obtained in 1922 at Wisconsin. In 1919 he was a student at the London School of Economics, and has also done special graduate work in statistics at Columbia. In addition to his teaching at Pittsburgh.

Closer relations between the practical courses in the department of sociology and the Family Welfare Society of Minneapolis will result from the appointment of Miss Pearl Salsberry, special lecturer in case work, to be director of the Family Welfare society. Many students in the training course for social workers engage in practical work under that organization and Miss Salsberry's appointment makes the relationship between the university and the society that much closer. She offers on the campus the course in elementary case work.

### Sorokin to Leave

Professor Pitirim Sorokin, one-time secretary to Alexander Kerensky, who was driven from Russia with Kerensky by the bolshevik revolution, has resigned from the faculty, effective in June, to become professor of sociology in Harvard University. Professor Sorokin is a sociologist of international reputation whose writings have been translated into more than half a dozen languages, including Japanese and Turkish.

During their stay at Minnesota, Mrs. Sorokin has completed work for the Ph.D. degree in botany and recently has been acting as an instructor in the botany department.

### Thornless Berries

Attempts to develop blackberries and dewberries without thorns are now being made by the United States Department of Agriculture and at various State experiment stations. Recent reports indicate that the efforts are meeting with success.

## Long Associated in Mines Instruction



Professor Peter Christianson (left) and Dean W. R. Appleby (right) have seen much of the University of Minnesota's growth.

## Sorority Rushing Begins on Campus

This year for the first time "rushing" by sororities at the University of Minnesota has been deferred until the winter quarter. The Pan-Hellenic council, governing body of sorority activities, voted last fall to follow the example of the fraternities and leave the fall quarter free of sorority activities. This policy was urged by Anne Dudley Blitz, dean of women, and Edward E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs, so that incoming freshmen might have a chance to orient themselves and get settled in their new niches before being disturbed by the social bustle.

When sorority rushing was declared open, upon the return of students from the mid-winter holiday, authorities announced that many of the women students who had been designated by sororities as persons likely to receive bids were ineligible because of scholastic deficiencies.

Students may not be initiated into either a fraternity or a sorority unless they have maintained a "C" average. These social organizations are hesitant to pledge students who seem likely to fall below grade, because such a practice prevents them from filling their desired quotas of membership.

### Reject Migratory Athletes

Minnesota was among the Western Conference institutions that voted to refuse the privilege of athletic competition to all migratory athletes when a ballot on that subject was taken recently. The resolution, now the law of the Big Ten, provides that a student who has competed at any institution which gives a degree be not eligible to compete in athletics at any intercollegiate conference (Big Ten) university. It will become effective after September, 1930. Transfer of athletes from one college to another will be blocked as far as the Western Conference is concerned.

### Turn Over Publications

Publications once the property of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences, recently dissolved, have been turned over to the Minneapolis Public Library by Dean F. J. Wulling, and by Professor Oscar W. Oestlund of the University of Minnesota. Dean Wulling, acting president of the academy for the past 15 years, is head of the College of Pharmacy at Minnesota.

Twenty-two persons with employee classification at the University of Minnesota will receive a \$2,000 insurance policy without charge because they have remained in employment for 20 years. Several of them have been with the university for thirty years.

## Princeton Hastens Student Dormitories

College Authorities Find Living Quarters Important to Freshman Success

Eighty-five per cent of the undergraduate body at Princeton will be housed in dormitories on the campus when the 1903 Dormitory and Walker Dormitory, now being completed, are opened in February. About 170 undergraduates will have rooms in these two buildings, bringing a total of 1,892 living in campus dormitories.

University officials are particularly anxious to acquire dormitory facilities for all undergraduates. Christian Gauss, dean of the college, says he has encountered a greater proportion of disciplinary cases among undergrad men living in town than among those residing on the campus.

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, in commenting on the matter, said:

"The dormitory situation has a very real bearing on the important problem of the freshman year, to which trustees, faculty and alumni have given a great deal of thought and constructive effort in recent years. It is obvious that a student cannot obtain the fullest benefits from our university life until he takes his place on the campus in our dormitories. It is, therefore, a source of pleasure to note our steadily increasing dormitory facilities and to look to the not too distant future, when we will be able to provide living quarters for practically the entire undergraduate body."

### May Heat With Corn

Forty acres of cornstalks will provide heat, power, cooking and lighting for the average farm home for an entire winter, the chemistry section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is informed. Also that four acres of stalks will provide illumination for said farm for a year. The heat comes not from burning the stalks, but from placing them in a septic tank where they generate methane or marsh gas, which is credited with heating and illuminating qualities approximate to coal gas.

### Study Social Training

Mrs. Anne Fenlason, in charge of the Training Courses for Social and Civic Work, Miss Elizabeth Gardiner, Supervisor of Medical Social Work, and Professor Malcolm M. Willey, acting chairman of the Department of Sociology, attended the meeting of the Association of Schools of Professional Social Work, held in Washington during the Christmas holidays. Problems associated with the training of social workers were discussed.

## Two on School of Mines Faculty Have Worked Together 36 Years

Professor Christianson Was One of Dean W. R. Appleby's First Students When Latter Came to Minnesota in 1891

When W. R. Appleby, now dean of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, first came to the Minnesota campus in 1891 he went to the office of Dean C. W. Hall, head of the College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanic Arts, and there met a young man by the name of Peter Christianson. Christianson, a senior in the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, was a student of mining, but there was no general mining course. As he rose to shake hands with his future chief he laid down a volume of "Callon on Mining," a French work in three volumes, which was then the only textbook in the field, Dean Appleby recalls.

When the first class in the newly organized course in mining and metallurgy was graduated in 1894 Peter Christianson and Harry Cutler were its members. Mr. Christianson, now professor of mining and metallurgy, promptly became an instructor in the course in mining, and during the subsequent 35 years, he and Dean Appleby have been associated in that work. Nowhere else on the Minnesota campus are there two men in the professorial ranks who have worked together so long.

The university of those days was a strange place by modern standards. There were no classes on Monday. Some say this was because so many faculty members had to eke out their income by filling pulpits. Saturday afternoon saw a general exodus of professors, bound to this town and that. Travel schedules were rather slow, and if classes had begun at 8:30 Monday morning as they do now, many a chair would have been vacant when that first bell rang.

Young Professor Appleby went to President Cyrus Northrop and told him that the classes in mining and metallurgy were to be held on Monday as well as the other days in the week. "Prexy" Northrop was dubious.

Professor Appleby explained that classes in assaying, for example, took lots of time. As a matter of fact he got to the assaying room at 7 a. m. on days when assaying by fire was to be done, and didn't get away until half past eleven at night.

"It takes a long time to build your fire and get it up to a thousand degrees or so," Dean Appleby explains. "Then we had to go through the assaying processes, not for one class, but for two. The whole process was repeated twice. We had our lunches brought to us, and stayed in the evening until the fires were low enough so that it was safe to leave them."

Even today the class in assaying is the longest laboratory period in any university subject, lasting from 8 a. m. until about 4:30 in the afternoon.

"At all events," he adds, "the mining and metallurgy classes began to meet on Monday, and gradually the Monday holidays were dropped in other parts of the institution, although it was not wholly done away with until President Vincent's arrival."

Dean Appleby, a young graduate of Columbia University, was working in New York City for Fraser and Chalmers, forerunner of the present day Allis-Chalmers Company, when he received the offer to come to Minnesota. Peter P. Ricketts, then professor of assaying at Columbia and secretary of the alumni organization, recommended him to Dean Hall. Dr. John W. Powell, now pastor of the Lake of the Isles Community Church, Minneapolis, and lecturer on literature for the General Extension Division, was working as secretary to Dean Hall, and it was he who wrote the letter to young Mr. Appleby of Fraser and Chalmers.

Young Mr. Appleby was having a busy time in New York selling mining machinery. It was at the height of the mining discoveries in South Africa, and business was brisk, but he felt receptive towards the teaching opportunity. Accordingly he sat himself down and drew up, on paper, an outline for a course in mining and metallurgy to be begun at Minnesota.

In a few weeks he followed his advance prospectus and met President Northrop. The latter tapped the outline for the course, which he had pulled from a file.

"Young man," said he, "if you know half as much about these subjects as you have written down, you're the one we want for this position."

As a matter of fact Minnesota had had courses in mining and metallurgy in its catalogues since 1888, although they had been only in the catalogues. But the Vermillion range was already operating, the rich Soudan mine at Tower was going full blast, and there were definite advance stirrings of the coming of Mesabe range operations and the opening of those mines which were to make the name of this state almost synonymous with iron mining. Some say, too, that northern Minnesota was restive. There were reports that if the University of Minnesota didn't do more with mining engineering than print the course on paper, Duluth would establish a School of Mines and do something about it. Hence the eagerness to begin, and the business with young Mr. Appleby.

In 1891 the state legislature appropriated \$6,000 to cover the cost of opening the new course and buying apparatus. It also set aside \$4,500 to cover instruction in mining and the salary of a professor of electrical engineering, the late George D. Shepardson. Dean Appleby became professor of mining and metallurgy. Until 1897 the course was included in the College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanic Arts, but the division then took place.

Dean Appleby recalls that a group of Minneapolis men who had been operating as an early type of real estate board or boosting club found itself with a balance of \$5,000 on hand and was persuaded by P. D. McMillan, a prominent business man resident in southeast Minneapolis, to give this for the construction of an ore testing station. This was the old, wooden building which for so many years angled down the hillside toward the river at the point where the Mines Experiment Station stands today.

It pains Dean Appleby to recall the incident of the wooden Indian, but he manages to do it. There was, it seems, a young instructor of peach-bloom complexion and impeccable manner to whom the sturdy male students of that early day became slightly hostile. It all took place on the ground floor of Pillsbury Hall, then the home of mining. One day he entered his classroom to find a wooden Indian leaning over his desk as if about to lecture. Definitely angered, the young man hurried to his dean.

"Come and see what they have done," he urged.

When the pair returned to the classroom, the Indian had disappeared.

The next day he came again, tomahawk in hand; again the instructor sought the dean and again the Indian was nowhere to be found when they got back. That night Dean Appleby recalled that there was a trapdoor in the floor at about the place where the teacher's desk stood. He raised it and peered down. There was the wooden Indian. He ordered it removed.

Another incident of the early days was recalled by Dean Appleby relative to the discontinuance of the Minnesota Natural History Survey, which Professor N. H. Winchell had directed for many years. He realized that much valuable equipment would be unused and asked President Northrop if he might take it for the School of Mines. This permission was given, but when Dean Appleby went for the microscopes, desks, and the like, they had been taken. The departments of botany and zoology moved too rapidly for him. Lucky day. He then had a splendid excuse for asking to be given new equipment, and he got it.

Dean Appleby claims to have ended two other campus traditions besides the Monday holiday, one being the tradition that there should be no secretaries or stenographers, and the other, that a university could function without telephones. He put in the first telephone on the campus and maintained it at his own expense.

"The kind of service I engaged entitled me to a given number of

Continued on page 3



# MINNESOTA CHATS *Business Leader* *Praises Minnesota*

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS

## The University's Finances

THE extent of the financial operations necessary to the conduct of the University of Minnesota is shown in the brief report by the comptroller, W. T. Middlebrook, covering the fiscal year 1928-'29, that appears in today's issue.

One of the most interesting things in Mr. Middlebrook's statement is the number of different sources from which a state university draws its support. This should be of particular interest to those who see the total figure and wonder whether any such sum is raised wholly by state taxation. Most evidently, much of it is not so raised. Half or more comes from elsewhere.

There is, for example, a sum of \$330,776.33 from the federal government, mostly money allotted for agricultural research, extension and teaching. That is a considerable item. Then there is the income from the two permanent funds, known as the permanent university fund and the swamp land fund. These funds have been built from money obtained by the sale of natural resources and the inclusion of the university's share (10 percent) of the returns from certain state receipts such as the occupational tax on the mining of iron ore. The university may also receive the income from these funds, which are held by the state treasurer, and this income amounted, in the year in question, to \$217,882.17. This is by no means the vast sum which a few people think Minnesota receives from natural resources, but it reduces by that much the amount that direct taxation must provide.

Most important of the non-state sources of income are those which the university has built up within itself in course of operation. These yielded \$1,719,872.27 in the year studied. Of this, \$1,112,153.99 came from fees distributed among 25,000 persons who took instruction in various branches. Receipts of the hospital from the counties' share of the cost of treating indigents, money from hospital pay patients, receipts at the dental infirmary, and the sale of agricultural produce, and the like, yielded the rest.

The university carries approximately the same sum on both sides of the ledger for the item "self-supporting enterprises and revolving funds." That is to say, the \$1,862,404.81 involved in these enterprises is chiefly money paid out and taken in again. When a student eats at the cafeteria, he pays forty-three cents for his meal (more or less), and the university has had to spend approximately that sum for food, service, fuel, lights and overhead. As Mr. Middlebrook's report makes clear, these are self-supporting enterprises which turn back each year enough money to keep them going the next. Little "new money" is involved.

Naturally the state of Minnesota has to contribute materially to the support of the university, and from it there was received \$4,617,694.62, almost half of the total, and a sum that would be quite half if the auditorium fund from the Greater University Corporation were omitted. In this bracket the continuing annual millage tax of 23-100 mill provided \$439,650.37; the state's share of hospital costs for indigents yielded \$100,000; the building appropriations came to \$601,769.25 as the state cleaned up the last installment on the 1919 "Ten year program;" \$251,275 was appropriated for the cost of special projects, including county agents, and the legislative maintenance appropriation came to \$3,225,000. To this picture one need only add the athletic receipts of \$344,478.63 to obtain a complete view of Minnesota's income.

On the other side of the ledger it is interesting to observe that before the University of Minnesota had spent a cent on administration, buildings, coal, scholarships or service enterprises, the expenses of instruction and research had taken all, and more, than had come directly from the state for all purposes. Instruction and research cost \$4,858,050.60. Receipts directly from state sources were \$4,617,694.62, including building funds.

(Continued from page 1)  
years hog production has increased ten-fold.

"Behind these statistics of economic change lies the story of the perplexities of modern business and in part the extraordinary change of relation through which agriculture is passing," he said.

**Demands on Farm Reduced**  
Mr. Barnes then sketched the processes whereby demand on the farm for the raw materials of clothing and the food of draft animals has been gravely reduced. Changing styles and the introduction of a new fabric of laboratory origin have, he pointed out, cut down the demand for wool and cotton, and seriously depressed the growers of raw materials and the industries which have manufactured them. The tractor and the oil well have displaced the demand for animal foodstuffs formerly raised on approximately 15,000,000 acres of American farm lands.

"Agriculture thus in its two basic products, for clothing and for food, faced new problems of serious dislocation by natural evolution," he continued. "The perplexity of these problems is illustrated in that these displacements were also fortunately accompanied by companionate changes which cushioned their full injury to agriculture. The industrial progress which wrought these changes also advanced the earning power of industrial populations. There was a gradual rise in table standards of the large city populations. Higher grade and higher priced food products, such as butter, eggs and milk, supplemented and partly replaced the cheaper cereal foods. The acre of farm land in Minnesota which in early days grew fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre and thus the equivalent of the annual wheat consumption of three average people, today provides about 1,600 pounds of milk. This means that the three average people today consume the food product in a new form from two acres instead of one.

**Preserve Industrial Prosperity**  
"Today the problem of farm prosperity in dairy states like Minnesota rests primarily on the preservation of national industrial prosperity with its resultant spending power of city consumption. The quality appeal of table foods such as milk, butter and eggs is greatly aided by quick delivery through a wide radius contributed by inventive industry through the automobile and the motor truck. In these quality table foods, secured against foreign competition by their nearness to market, supplemented by the protective tariff, the question of net farm earnings revolves itself largely into efficiency of delivery and distribution. In this field both co-operative organizations and the improved service of private distributors which co-operative competition itself has stimulated are working to the benefit of the farm. "In all these changes of vast import, no state has shown more resourcefulness and enterprise in meeting new conditions than this state of ours. The evidence of this lies in the statistical indicators of the shift in character of farm production in the average and in total returns, and the evidence here of farm welfare above the average."

Mr. Barnes sketched in outline the happenings of the recent deflation of values in listed securities and discussed the outworn economic theories through which this country has passed. Notably among the latter he mentioned the early theory that labor was a commodity, to be utilized or not according to the market, the theory that there was only so much work to be done, and that by decreasing the worker's efficiency there would be created a greater opportunity for employment, and the more recent theory that there is only so much business in the world, wherefore, if one country increases its trade, it must do so at the expense of some other country. Today, he said, we know that trade grows on trade, and that the more business we conduct, the more opportunities for business do we create.

"So also we need to test other prevalent misconceptions," he went on. "In a day when the cabinet of our president contains eight men who rose through manual labor to their present high position, when the president himself rose from an orphan boy, working

## A Tribute to William Watts Folwell

THE following resolution, prepared by Professor J. P. Pike, was formally adopted by the University of Minnesota Senate at its most recent meeting:

### Williams Watts Folwell, 1833-1929

Dr. Folwell was a native of Seneca County, New York. His boyhood was spent in working on the family farm and in attending school; his youth in teaching school and attending academy. He was graduated from Hobart College in 1857 and received the degree of M.A. from the same institution in 1860. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Racine College in 1870 and by Hobart in 1878.

After graduation he served two years on the faculty of his Alma Mater, teaching mathematics and foreign languages. Becoming interested in Comparative Philology, he matriculated at the University of Berlin in 1861 to prepare himself in this field. He returned to fight for the Union and was commissioned first lieutenant in the Fiftieth New York Regiment of Volunteers. He rose to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, the highest rank possible in this branch of the service at that period. Dr. Folwell spoke rarely and with extreme modesty of his military service to his country, but he felt a justifiable pride in it. It is known that he suffered privation and was on occasion, in his line of duty, exposed to grave personal danger. He served from 1862 to 1865.

At the conclusion of the war he became one of the managers of an extensive business enterprise in Ohio, one of the activities of which embraced co-operative milling. It was during this period that he devoted close study to economics and politics, the subjects which in after years became his chosen field of teaching.

In 1869 he had but just accepted a professorship in mathematics and engineering at Kenyon College, Ohio, when he was called to the University of Minnesota and became its first president. He found here one building, a faculty of eight instructors and fourteen students, the majority of whom were in the preparatory department.

The institution and the state owe him much for his pioneer work and in this he displayed truly marvelous vision. In his inaugural address he argued that the state should provide liberally for the University and should set the million for her unit. He advocated the establishment by the state of free, public High Schools, articulated with the University. By 1890 these had developed so satisfactorily that the institution was able to dispense with its preparatory department. It was he who proposed the plan of establishing Junior Colleges and natural history survey of the state was suggested by him and it was he who drafted the bill, passed in 1872, providing for such a survey. Forseeing the great expansion of the University, as early as 1881 he suggested to the Regents that a new site in the vicinity of Minnetonka be purchased.

On his arrival here he found the agricultural instruction too academic in character to meet the demands of the state. He advised that instruction by lectures and demonstration, without prerequisites, be offered in all agricultural courses. On these lines the farmer's lecture courses and the School of Agriculture were established.

In 1882 President Folwell inaugurated an extension service by causing the establishment in the College of Engineering an artisan's training school and also an evening course in industrial drawing for mechanics.

His prominence as civic leader is testified by the positions he held at various periods: Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition 1876; President of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts 1882-1892; Member of the Board of Park Commissioners and its President 1894-1901; Chairman of the State Board of Charities and Corrections 1895-1901; President of the Minneapolis Improvement League 1902-1905. He was also acting president of the American Economic Association in 1892, President of the Minnesota Historical Society 1924-1927 and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Far-reaching as was his influence in the presidency of the University, it is indubitable that he was happier as scholar, teacher, and writer than as an administrator. He resigned the presidency in 1883 and was elected to the chair of Political Science where he taught until his retirement, in 1907. Lucidity, practicality and a conservatism strangely contrasting with his educational vision, characterized his teaching in this field. He served too, until 1903, as Librarian of the University in which office he took an advisory rather than active part.

From the time of his retirement until his death his main interest centered in the writing of the four volumes of his History of Minnesota. Sound scholarship, fearlessness and unbiassed judgment are outstanding qualities of the work. His personal acquaintance with most of the chief actors in the State's history lends to many an episode the vividness of life. The work is marked by notable distinction of style.

It is but simple truth to say that the period from his retirement until a year before his death was one of the happiest of his long life. In the enjoyment of almost perfect health, honored and esteemed, absorbed in his literary work, he scarcely noted the years which seemed to pass him by unscathed. In 1919 the Regents, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his inauguration, voted Dr. Folwell the title of President Emeritus. The only instance of the granting of the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Minnesota occurred at the Commencement exercises of June, 1925. On this occasion the degree was conferred upon Dr. Folwell. The citation pronounced by the President of the University may stand as a concise but adequate expression of the feeling of the Institution and of the community at large. "Dr. Folwell, we respect you for what you are; we honor you for what you have accomplished; we love you for the ideals you have maintained."

For little short of three score years the Campus of our University has seen that trim, alert figure pass briskly by. We shall see him no more but Folwell Hall stands a noble monument to his memory and in its entrance hall, on a tablet of bronze placed as a tribute of appreciation by the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, we read;

"Dr. Folwell organized the University upon lines broad and far-reaching. He guided it through the pioneer period when the struggle was for bare existence. His work has left his ineffaceable impress upon the institution which he served so well for thirty-eight years. His record shows him to have been indeed, a 'Faithful Servant of the Public'."

With the departure of that courteous gentleman, versatile scholar and genial friend, there passes away as well a living memory of sixty years of our Institution's history.

J. B. Pike, Chairman

his own way through school and college, acquiring his own independence without aid or influence, we hear it said that the door of opportunity for our youth is partly closed. Mised by some of the headlines of our press which feature naturally the larger units of American industry, we hear that the field of business opportunity for our youth is narrower in this generation. This does not stand examination.

"American industry is constantly fed by the great crop of small and virile enterprises which spring incessantly from the ambition and enterprise of our youth. There was never in the world a time when youth with originality of ideas or with superior enterprise and energy could reach so vast and sure a market with so little fear of sinister conspired obstruction. Three hundred and ninety-four Columbia University students received 516 loans amounting to \$78,050 from the University Loan Fund in the last academic year. Good conduct is the basis of good character.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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NO. 5

## Extension Group Opens Semester With 200 Subjects

### Classes in Nearly Every Important Field of Learning Included in Evening Curriculum

Three new types of certificates signifying the completion of stated courses by men and women who do not wish to go on to a degree have been announced by the General Extension division of the University of Minnesota incidental to the opening of its second semester, for which registration will begin on January 27.

Forty-five credits in night courses will be required for each certificate in the new group named "social science," "language-literature," or "liberal education," according to Thomas A. H. Teeter, acting director.

History, political science, economics, sociology and geography are the basic studies for the social science certificate; for the liberal education certificate the basic courses will be philosophy, psychology, history, political science, sociology, economics and English, and for the language-literature certificate, English and American literature, French, German and Spanish will make up the requirements.

More than two hundred subjects are being offered in Minneapolis and St. Paul night courses of the second semester for which registration is now under way. Students may register on the campus or at the downtown offices, Security Building, Minneapolis, and Pioneer Building, St. Paul.

### New Courses Included

Among subjects not previously offered will be kinesiology, or the study of human muscle action, given for persons in physical education, petroleum and petroleum products, introductory geology, mental hygiene, sources and methods of nature study, tennis classes, and various new subjects in history, psychology, art, English and other fields.

Journalism will be represented by courses in the writing of special articles for newspapers and magazines, offered in both cities.

University extension classes are divided under four heads corresponding to four colleges on the campus, Science, Literature and the Arts, Business, Education and Engineering.

The most popular courses year in and year out are English literature, public speaking, economics, mathematics, accounting and psychology according to Mr. Teeter, although there has been a growing interest in sociology, languages, aviation, journalism, geography and history.

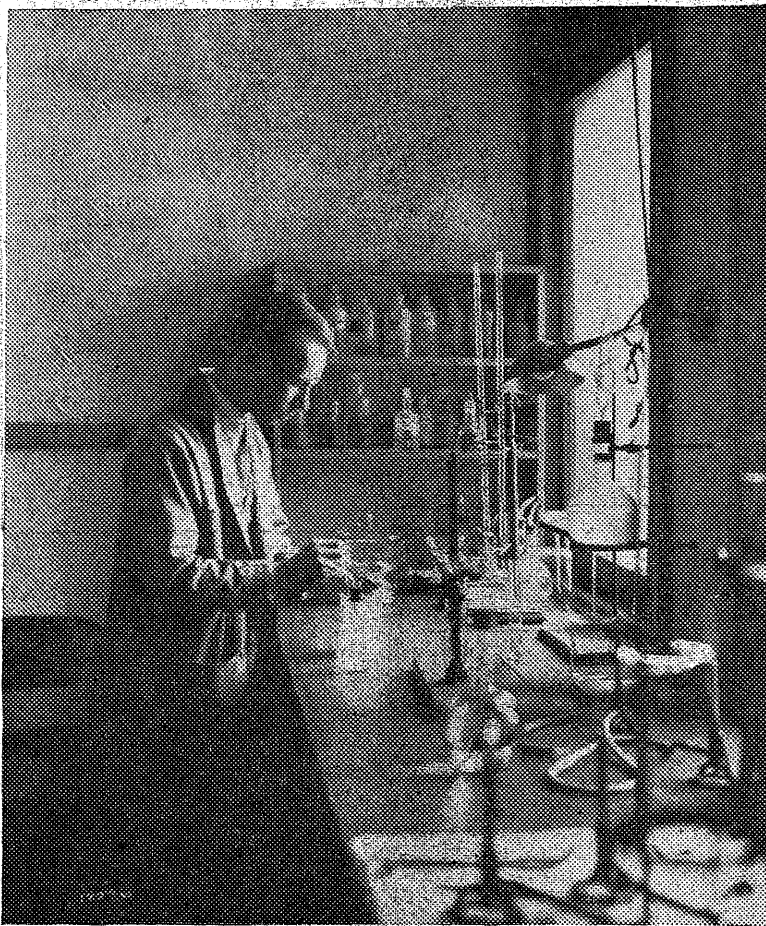
Most of the university extension classes begin at 7:30 p. m. and run for two hours although other classes have been arranged for the convenience of students at 4:14, 6 p. m., 8 and 8:20 p. m.

### Fall Enrollment Large

During the semester just closed, which ran from October to February, the division enrolled in all of its courses 6,859 class members, representing 5,489 individuals, some of whom were enrolled in more than one course. This number was approximately 600 more than were enrolled during the first semester a year ago, and about the same enrollment is expected for the semester now beginning, although there is ordinarily a slightly smaller number for the second year than for the first.

A novelty of the coming semester will be a course in factory administration to be offered by J. R. Redpath, superintendent of the bag department of General Mills, Inc. Prerequisite to this course will be either the extension division's course in Foremanship or insurance from a superior that the student enrolling is equipped to carry the work. It will be offered Friday nights at 7 o'clock, beginning on page 3

## Determining Composition of Rocks



Dr. Reuben B. Ellestad is conducting a test in the University's new rock analysis laboratory.

## University's Rock Laboratory To Be of Nationwide Service

### England, Holland Sending Speakers For April Talks

Engagement of Hubert Phillips, economic adviser of the British liberal party, and A. C. Josephus Jitta, editor of "Die Groene Amsterdammer," of Amsterdam, Holland, to lecture at the University of Minnesota during April has been announced by J. C. Lawrence, assistant to President L. D. Coffman. Mr. Lawrence arranged engagements with the two men when he was in Europe last summer pursuing his study of the British rubber restriction act.

Mr. Phillips, who is professor of economics in the University of Bristol and author of "The Economic Future of Great Britain," has been commissioned by the English government to make a study of the American telephone system, and that will be his principal task during his sojourn in the United States. He will come to the University of Minnesota for a week, however, some time between April 15 and May 15. His subjects will be the political and economic life of the British Empire.

Professor Phillips is a close friend of Professor Herbert Heaton of the department of history in the University of Minnesota, who is British by birth.

Besides holding the editorship of "Die Groene Amsterdammer," Mr. Jitta, who will lecture during the week of April 7, is secretary of the Supreme Board of Labor of the Netherlands, chairman of the civil council of the Hague and chairman of the National Board of Industrial Medication of the Netherlands. "The Position of Holland in the World" will be his general topic.

He will describe some of the remarkable qualities and astonishing historical events which have made the small Kingdom of the Netherlands one of the world's great economic powers, at one time the equal of England on the seas.

### New Division in the Department of Geology Made Possible Rockefeller Foundation Gift

A laboratory for rock analysis recently established in the department of geology quarters in Pillsbury hall will have nationwide scope and will serve scientific workers throughout North America, including Canada, by conducting accurate analyses of rocks for scientific purposes.

The laboratory has been financed and will be supported for a period of years by the Rockefeller Foundation, which was informed of the need for facilities of this sort by the National Research Council.

Dr. Frank F. Grout, professor of geology, is chiefly responsible for bringing the rock analysis laboratory to Minnesota. The need for such a laboratory was constantly brought up for discussion at general meetings of geologists, he explains, with the result that he finally called it to the attention of the National Research Council.

There are many geological laboratories in the country, but few have men who are thoroughly trained in rock analysis or who do enough work of that kind to maintain high skill. The laboratory at Minnesota has been established as a national institution and is expected to serve scientists in either this country or Canada. Although it has been open but a few days it has already received rock samples from Hunter College, the University of Chicago, and from the Canadian Geological Survey.

Dr. Reuben B. Ellestad, a Minnesota graduate who received the Ph. D. degree at Minnesota last year, has been placed in charge of the new laboratory. Dr. Ellestad returned to Minnesota from a teaching position in Tufts College to take up the work.

When there is enough work in the laboratory to warrant it a fellowship will be established, the holder of which will have an op-

Continued on page 3

## University Will Do Honor To Memory of Dr. Folwell In Official Ceremonial

### Name Ralph Casey Journalism Head

Dr. Ralph D. Casey, associate professor of Journalism at the University of Oregon, was elected head of the department of journalism, and professor of journalism, at the University of Minnesota by the Board of Regents at their meeting on January 23.

Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, who has been away on leave of absence for two years past, was re-established as head of the department of sociology. Dr. Chapin, during his leave of absence, has been establishing the Journal of Social Science Abstracts, working under a grant by one of the educational foundations.

Professor Casey comes from the Pacific Northwest, and is a graduate of the University of Washington. He engaged in newspaper work in Seattle and New York, and has taught journalism at the Universities of Washington, Montana and Oregon. He will begin his duties at Minnesota on October 1.

### Illinois Dean, an Alumnus of Minnesota in 1889, Will Be Chief Speaker

### GUEST LIST PUBLISHED

### University Invites All Graduates Dating From Period of Folwell's Presidency

Formal memorial exercises honoring the late Dr. William Watts Folwell, president-emeritus, will be conducted by the University of Minnesota at 11 a. m. Thursday, February 20, in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and provost of the University of Illinois, will deliver the memorial address. Governor Theodore Christianson will respond on behalf of the state of Minnesota, and President L. D. Coffman for the university.

The ceremonial will be carried on under the joint auspices of the University of Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society, State Department of Education, State Teachers' College board, State Board of Control, State Board of Health, Minnesota Education Association, Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, Minneapolis Park board, and other agencies with which at one time or another Dr. Folwell served.

### Many Agencies Asked

Inasmuch as Dr. Folwell was a Minnesotan in the broadest sense, and one whose many activities during an unusually long life brought him into touch with practically every agency of the state, invitations will go out to practically the entire personnel of Minnesota state officials, to former governors, members of the state senate and house of representatives, the United States senators from Minnesota, officers past and present of the Minnesota Alumni Association, delegates from the Minneapolis library and park boards, to the mayors of about 100 communities, school officials of the Twin Cities and Duluth, and to alumni.

Special invitations will be sent to university alumni who graduated between 1869, when the University of Minnesota opened, and 1884, the year of Dr. Folwell's retirement as president of the university.

### Babcock to Speak

Dean Kendrick C. Babcock, who will deliver the principal address, is a graduate of the University of Minnesota in the class of 1889 and was an instructor in history and Old English at Minnesota from 1890 to 1894. Among his writings have been, "The Rise of American Nationality" and, "The Scandinavian Element in the United States." He has been at Illinois since 1913.

The memorial program to be printed for the occasion will contain reprints of the resolutions concerning Dr. Folwell passed by the university senate, Minnesota Historical Society, State Board of Education, State Teachers' College Board, State Board of Control, Minnesota Education Association, Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts and the Minneapolis Park Board.

The exercises will be declared an all-university convocation which the student body will be expected to attend.

All alumni who graduated between 1873 and 1884, the period of the Folwell administration, have been listed by the alumni office and invited to attend. Following are the names of living alumni dating from that period:

1873, none.

1874, none.

1875, Julius E. Miner, Minneapolis and Helen M. Ely (Mrs. Henry M. Williamson), Portland, Ore. 1876, Dr. William E. Leonard.

Continued on page 4, column 3

### Sigma Xi Lectures Tell Science's Gains

"Recent Advances in the Physical Sciences" will be the subject of a series of lectures that will be presented during the next two months under the aegis of Sigma Xi, the honorary scientific fraternity.

In the field of scientific scholarship Sigma Xi holds somewhat the same ranking that Pi Beta Kappa does among the academic colleges. One of the requirements for membership is the completion of a satisfactory piece of independent research in science.

Dr. John T. Tate of the department of physics delivered the first of the Sigma Xi lectures on January 16. The other three will be on chemistry, February 6, by Dr. S. C. Lind, director of the School of Chemistry; on astronomy, February 27, by Dr. C. C. Crump, of the department of astronomy, and on geology, April 3, by Dr. W. H. Emmons, head of the department of geology. The lectures will be given in the auditorium of the New Physics building.

### Herschel V. Jones Gift Is Received For Buying Books

Material strengthening of the University of Minnesota library's collection of books on journalism is foreseen by Frank K. Walter, librarian, as a result of the gift of \$25,000 from the estate of the late Herschel V. Jones, publisher of The Minneapolis Journal, which has just been turned over to the Board of Regents. Mr. Jones specified that income from the fund be used to purchase books for the department of journalism, especially books which might otherwise be unobtainable. Mr. Jones' interest in books gave him international fame during his lifetime. The sale of the Jones collection of rare and antique books, conducted about eight years ago, brought the biggest dollar return from the sale of a private collection up to that time. The fact that books on journalism are being produced in increasing numbers makes the gift especially valuable. Histories of famous newspapers, and biographies of individuals seem to predominate.

## Norway Follows American Writings

**Dr. Blegen's Investigations Abroad Reveal Keen Interest in Some of Our Moderns**

A keen interest in modern American literature is being manifested in Norway, according to Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, associate professor of history at the University of Minnesota, and assistant superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, who spent last year in research there as a fellow of the Guggenheim Foundation.

He found "Strange Interlude" one of the most popular plays produced in Oslo, Norway's capital, last winter, and that Ernest Hemingway and Thornton Wilder were widely read. Books by Rolvaag, the Minnesota author, have been best sellers for years in Norway.

While in Norway, Dr. Blegen traveled to many parts of the country to examine old newspaper files and other data in libraries in line with his purpose of studying relationships of Norway and the United States as influenced by immigration to this country.

"Perhaps the most interesting part of my work was the collecting of hundreds of old 'American letters'—letters sent by immigrants to people in Norway from the '30s to the '70s," Dr. Blegen said. "The letters illustrate the spread of settlement from New York to the west, ultimately including Texas and California. They are like a comprehensive common people's diary. One gets the pioneer's story Rolvaag's 'Giants in the Earth,' but it is told by the pioneer himself.

"There has been an interchange of millions of letters. People in Norway have followed closely the changing conditions in the middle west. And those conditions have been faithfully reflected in the rise and fall of emigrant tide.

"It is interesting to note that though the Civil war did not appear to affect the volume of emigration, the Sioux war in Minnesota had a sharp and immediate effect.

"Immigrant letters have carried to Europe a detailed report from the United States and have played an unobtrusive role promoting international understanding. They have offset by their faithful pictures of everyday life the newspaper reports emphasizing the spectacular."

## Dr. Josephine Tilden to Lecture at Missouri

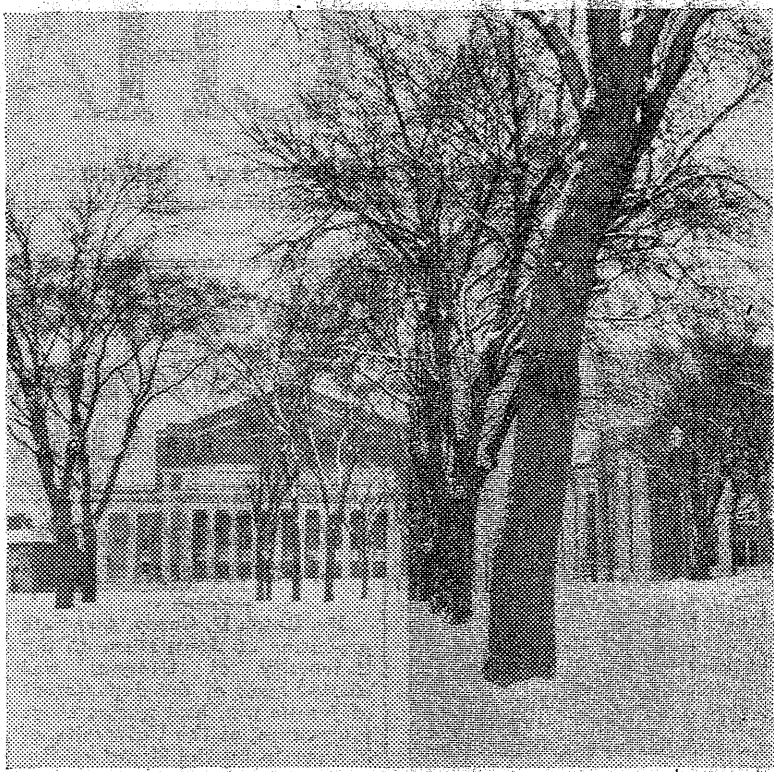
Professor Josephine E. Tilden of the Department of Botany spoke before the University of Missouri Chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi, Columbia, Missouri, on February 4. She presented an illustrated lecture on "Algae in Their Human Relations," discussing such subjects as seaweeds as food for animals and the part which they play in the nutrition of marine animals, seaweeds as food for land animals, and seaweeds as food for man. Her talk dealt also with problems of the scientific appreciation of the algae and of the influence of the algae on social customs, particularly among the Japanese and the Polynesian peoples.

The work of Professor Tilden on the algae as the ultimate source of the food of many of the aquatic organisms, including fishes, has attracted wide attention among students of fisheries problems, and her selection to deliver the Sigma Xi address at the University of Missouri has been in part determined by this interest in her work.

### Will Address Physicians

The fourteenth annual clinical session of the American College of Physicians will be conducted in Minneapolis February 10 to 14, with some of the meetings held in the University of Minnesota Hospital, on the main campus. Approximately one-fourth of those who will present papers are full or part-time members of the medical school faculty. Addresses of welcome will be delivered at the opening session by President L. D. Coffman of the university, Dean E. P. Lyon of the medical school, and by Drs. Edward L. Tuohy of Duluth, S. H. Boyer of Duluth and E. L. Gardner of Minneapolis, officials of state or local medical societies.

## The Snowbound University Campus



Only a Sunday morning following a heavy snowfall would ever find the Minnesota campus as peaceful and tenantless as this.

## Cuyuna Range Manganese Deposits Said to Have Vast Possibilities

**More Than Four-Fifths of All the Ore of Their Type in America Found in Minnesota Field**

Between four-fifths and five-sixths of all the manganese bearing iron ores of low grade in the United States are to be found in the state of Minnesota, principally on the Cuyuna Range. Minnesota deposits amount to between 26,000,000 and 35,000,000 tons, according to a computation by T. L. Joseph of the United States Bureau of Mines.

This is the principal American supply of a mineral that is essential to the modern processes of steel manufacture. Prices of manganese rose fabulously during the World war when foreign supplies were cut off. The American steel industry is served today by shipments from Russia, obtained under concessions from the Russian government, but conditions in the future may again interrupt foreign shipments and make American deposits of great value.

Studies of the low-grade manganese ore of the Cuyuna range make up approximately half of the research program of the Mines Experiment Station in the School of Mines and Metallurgy at the University. Special appropriations have been made by the state legislature at each of several recent sessions to support these studies and also the researches in treating low grade iron ore as a source of pig iron.

Manganese plays an important part in the manufacture of steel. Its functions are three-fold, first, de-oxidation of steel, accomplished by the combination of ferro-manganese to each ton of steel; second, the recarburization of steel, or control of its carbon content, and third, the introduction of certain quantities of manganese into the steel to improve its quality.

Three grades of manganese alloys are used in the manufacture of steel and of all the manganese consumed 95 per cent is used in metallurgical operations of this sort. Most important of the three is ferro-manganese which contains about 80 per cent of manganese, 12 per cent of iron, and some carbon, silicon and phosphorus. Spiegeleisen, next in importance, is made up of 20 per cent manganese, 74 per cent iron, five per cent carbon and some silicon and phosphorus. Manganiferous pig iron, the other type, is pig iron that contains from four to ten per cent of manganese.

A paper by Mr. Joseph and others, read before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, points out that the original Bessemer process of steel manufacture was unsatisfactory in some respects until in 1856 Robert Mushet of England obtained his first patent on the application of manganese to cast steel.

"Mushet's discovery is one of the most important events in history," Mr. Joseph wrote, "and yet

it is seldom mentioned. "It is doubtful whether the steel processes would have developed as they have, had Mushet failed to point out early the use of manganese as a deoxidizer. During the 70 years that have elapsed since the invention of the Bessemer process, no metal has been used so extensively as a de-oxidizer as has manganese. It is indispensable in the present art of steel making."

The United States has some deposits of higher grade manganese ores than those in Minnesota, but their total is only enough to last an estimated period of two years.

"Due to the fact that our supply of low grade material is more adequate and also that 75 per cent of this type occurs in Minnesota and has the advantage of lake shipment to steel centers," this writer says, "it is an outstanding metallurgical problem to produce ferromanganese from Minnesota manganiferous iron ore. With these objects in view, the Bureau of Mines in co-operation with the Minnesota School of Mines Experiment Station has undertaken its program of experimentation."

## Courses Are Devised For Special Needs

Because so large a number of students in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts drop out before the end of the second year, a series of special courses has been devised with a view to giving them something that will be of lifelong value, whether they remain or not. These courses are also open to, and have value for, students who continue. At present, in the Arts College, survey courses in zoology, geography, geology and Modern World history provide an overview of these fields for students in the first two years. Likewise, the School of Business Administration conducts a survey lecture course in economics. Dean J. B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts is now planning to have similar courses offered beginning students in political science and sociology.

### Press Presents Radio Series

A series of radio programs to be given Wednesday evenings at 8:30 p.m. by the University of Minnesota Press will present talks by Minnesota authors and the reading of excerpts from notable books published by the University Press. In the numbers already given Professor Theodore Blegen has discussed "America in the Forties," which the Press published for the Norwegian-American Historical association, and Mrs. Margaret S. Harding, editor of the Press, read from the travel letters of Ole Munch Raeder, of which "America in the Forties" is chiefly comprised. Ernest S. Osgood, author of "The Day of the Cattleman" will speak on February 5, after which other talks will be scheduled on Wednesday.

## Admissions on Ability Basis Work in 50 Percent of Cases

### Arts Dean Praises Study Room System

The watched student seldom boils, mentally speaking. So, at least believes Dean J. B. Johnston of the Arts College. In contrast with complaints that many undergraduates in the big, supervised reading rooms of the library spend much of their time making dates, comparing experiences, wriggling, and whirring the pages of their books, he has found that those who use the unsupervised vacant rooms set apart at certain periods as study rooms, work hard and resent interference. In Folwell Hall a number of rooms are study rooms at certain periods of the day when they are not in use for recitations. Members of the Arts College faculty find that students go there to work. The big reading room in "Old Libe" which was once the main reading room when the library was there, is another scene of determined wrestling with assignments. Students glare at anyone who makes the least noise, Dean Johnston says.

### Veteran Newspaper Passes Anniversary

**Owatonna Journal-Chronicle Has Begun Its Seventieth Year of Publication**

One of the veteran weekly newspapers of Minnesota is the Owatonna Journal-Chronicle, which announced in its issue of January 3 that it was beginning its seventieth year in the service of Owatonna and the Steele County community.

"It is Steele county's oldest newspaper," said the announcement, "and we believe that we can truthfully say that the Journal-Chronicle or the separate papers, which have since been welded to form it, have strived during these 69 years past to make the city and county better places to live in. That has been the effort in the past and we look forward to its continuance in the future. The present management and editorial staff see the possibilities of an even longer period stretching out ahead in which we can grow and prosper with a community that is perhaps the best that the sun shines on. At least, it is our aim to continue in the field and always to bear in mind the fact that a newspaper is a public servant, a servant whose duty it is to do its share, and that should be a large share and more than merely a passive part, in the development of its community and service to its public.

Reviewing the history of this journal, we feel that we could point to many instances—both in the recent past and in times now more distant—to render an honest service to the public. The Journal-Chronicle has never been a paper that was "afraid of the cars"—God forbid that it ever shall be. When a newspaper becomes too timid to comment frankly and sometimes vehemently on matters which concern the public business and the public welfare, it ceases to be the public servant that it should be. When it conceals or deletes from its news columns facts which are of public interest and which bear on public business, then it fails in its duty and opens the way for an influx of grafters and leeches on the bodies of government and society. When it fails to give whole-hearted support to law and order, then it fails in fulfilling the purpose for which it was founded, the betterment of humanity and human society. If the Journal-Chronicle fails in any of these things, it will not be because of lack of a firm policy in keeping therewith but rather because of human frailties which prevent perfection.

Professor Francis A. Bland, a member of the faculty of the University of Sidney, New South Wales, delivered two lectures at the University of Minnesota last week, speaking on "White Australia," January 29, and on "The Administration of Government Expenditures and Their Efficiency" on January 30.

### Dean Shumway Finds Varying Performance Among Students Who Enter on Basis of Tests

Approximately one-half of the eighteen students without high school diplomas who took advantage of the University of Minnesota's offer to admit them under certain conditions if they could pass a satisfactory college ability test, are doing high grade work, according to R. R. Shumway, assistant dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Nearly two years ago the administrative committee of the senate voted to admit persons who had not finished high school, provided they were at least 19 years of age and could pass a college ability test with a high rating. It was also provided that such students must maintain a "C" average for at least a year if they were to be allowed to continue in the university thereafter. Present records indicate that nine such students have succeeded and will stay as regulars.

**Take Freshman Tests**  
Applicants for admission on the college ability tests take the same tests that are offered to all prospective freshmen and which are given each spring at various points about the state. The figures given refer to those who entered in the fall of 1928 and who have now completed a year of college work. More entered last fall.

A "C" average gives the student one honor point for one credit. Students who do "B" work get two honor points per credit, and those who get an "A" receive three honor points per credit. Records show that one of the students admitted on examination got 33 honor points for 16 credits in the spring quarter, another 35 honor points for 15 credits and one received a straight "A" average, 45 honor points for 15 credits. And on the other hand, some of those with ambition to take the ability test got scores of almost nothing and were refused admission. On the scale of 100, the lowest score in the entrance test was 5 and the highest 99. The latter mark was made by two students. One made 98, two 97, and two others were in the nineties. A Chinese student who scored 84 in the college ability tests has maintained an average between "B" and "A."

**Specials Are Over 24**  
Applicants who are 24 years old or more are admitted to the university only as adult specials in case they have not completed entrance requirements. There are at all times some of these attending classes.

To date only the College of Science, Literature and the Arts has admitted students on the college ability test.

For the past several years this college has given tests to all prospective freshmen to get a line on their probable performance as college students. Basing his decisions on the results of these tests, on high school records and the recommendations of high school principals, Dean John B. Johnston has catalogued the students and has given parents advance information as to their likelihood of college success. Parents of students in the lower one-fourth have been told that their children stood a poor chance of "making the grade" as university freshmen.

Dean Johnston now reports that approximately one-third of those who entered despite the fact that they fell into the lowest one-quarter in college ability have failed during the fall quarter. He did not announce the exact number. This group has been known as the "blue card" students, although, of course, their identity was a secret from all but those in the dean's office and themselves.

**Needed Broader Application**  
"I knew a man who owned a dog of which he was extremely fond. Every night he reprimanded his wife and servants if the dog had not been exercised during the day. This man himself suffered from a list of diseases as long and complicated as the menu of a soda fountain, yet he failed to perceive that by observing the curriculum he laid down for the dog, he might brighten and prolong his own life. He prescribed exercise and a moderate diet for the dog, but was satisfied with aspirin and salts for himself."





# MINNESOTA CHATS

Extension Chief

Resignations, Athletic and Other

January 20th, 1930.

Published twice a month from Oct. 1 to June 15 by the University of Minnesota as an informal report of its activities to the fathers and mothers of its students

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS

## AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

MINNESOTA has just cause to be proud of the men who have attracted attention throughout the dairy world by discovering a cure for milk fever, one of the most dangerous diseases from which milch cows suffer. And yet, with all credit to them, one need not be startled. The contributions of science to agriculture have been so vast, and have been piled one upon another so rapidly, that we no longer catch our breath and gasp when a new discovery is announced. Men who at will can produce barley with a sharp beard or no beard at all, corn short of stalk or long, wheat that will not winter kill or go down under the attacks of rust, who can eliminate the mould problem from our creameries or tell us how to raise abundant crops on soil that is almost pure peat, are sheer magicians. That's all there is to it. But they attain their results by starting with plenty of knowledge, facing a given problem clearly, and experimenting intelligently until they find the solution. When Drs. W. E. Peterson and W. L. Boyd of University Farm and Dr. E. A. Hewitt of Ames followed this method they found that an injection of calcium chloride into a cow's blood veins would cure milk fever, and cure it in six minutes. That may not be magic, but at least this is true: having that we shall not need magic.

MINNESOTA CHATS extends its heartiest congratulations to John E. Casey on his election as president of the Minnesota Editorial Association and to Grove Wills on his election to the executive committee as a vice president. The editor of The Jordan Independent has given as much service to the rural press of Minnesota as has any living man. He richly deserves the presidency. Mr. Wills, editor of The Eveleth Clarion, is one of the younger men who have been coming to the top in Minnesota editorial affairs. His services will also be substantial and will always be genially performed.

The most interesting thing about discipline is that we submit to it so constantly and so willingly, throughout our entire lives, when it is not specifically identified as discipline, and bristle and complain of it when it becomes overt and unmistakable. Discipline's commonest pseudonym is "necessity," but it has others, such as "convention," "honor" and "pride." There is no "course" in the subject, nor any degree, but it is quite likely that more of the learning process than we realize has to do with becoming disciplined, which is to say, self-governed, to avoid the necessity of receiving discipline, or government by mandate. Youth dislikes discipline, as has been shown in the recent suspensions for smoking in the University library. Youth, however, faces only the minor disciplinary powers. When it leaves the campus for the mysterious "outside world" it may be surprised at the big sticks it finds, swinging wild-like and careless.

Heard on the campus: "I'm a funny guy; last week I wrote a quiz right handed and only got a "C." This week I wrote it left handed and they gave me an "A."

## Seeks to Improve British Dentistry

### Head of Institute Founded by Eastman Visits Campus; Watches Work

Only about half of the 14,000 dentists in England are fully qualified in the sense that American dentists are after attending dental schools, and the dental hygienist, or trained assistant is unknown in that country according to Dr. L. E. Claremont of London, a visitor yesterday at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Claremont has been appointed director of the Eastman Dental Clinic in London, for which the wealthy American manufacturer, George Eastman, has given \$1,000,000. A like sum has been

given for a dental clinic in Rome. Prior to 1921 there was almost no state supervision of English dentistry, Dr. Claremont said. By an act of parliament in that year all persons then practicing, including coal miners, veterinarians and some who were practically illiterate, were qualified, but future admission to the profession was made dependent on a degree from a dental school.

Dr. Claremont is visiting several dental colleges. He said that the Minnesota and Northwestern schools are best known in England among American institutions in dentistry. He will especially examine Minnesota's course for dental hygienists, which is said to rank first.

We must teach people to think rightly if they are to speak rightly and live rightly.



Professor T. A. H. Teeter has charge of the General Extension Division during the year's absence of Dr. R. R. Price, director.

## University Will Honor Memory Of Dr. Folwell

(Continued from page 1)

Hadley, Mass.; John A. Sweat, Dutton, Mont.; William H. Locke, Geneva, Ill., and from Minneapolis, Martha A. Butler (Mrs. Martha B. Childs), John C. Hutchinson and Charles E. Thayer.

1877, Rev. Charles W. Savidge, Omaha, and from Minneapolis, Matilda J. Campbell (Mrs. Matilda C. Wilkin), Fred Eustis, Stephen Mahoney and Albert M. Welles.

1878, Charles S. Bushnell, Seattle; Nettie Getchell, Los Angeles; Mary A. Maes (Mrs. B. O. Bolton), Los Angeles; Myron D. Taylor, St. Paul, and from Minneapolis, Fred L. Couillard, Mary W. Robinson (Mrs. William W. Wolford).

1879, William L. Bassett, Los Angeles; Frederick C. Bowman, Duluth; Catherine A. Burns, Hopkins; Timothy E. Byrnes, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Etta M. Elliot (Mrs. Edward P. Adams), Hillside, Mass.; Alvin Hildreth, Seattle, Wash.; Rev. Robert W. Rhames, Kansas City; George B. Thompson, Medford, Mass.; and from Minneapolis, Evelyn M. Camplin (Mrs. Evelyn M. Barrett), George H. Partridge, Chelsea J. Rockwood and Willis M. West.

1880, Cora Inez Brown (Mrs. Herbert W. Brownson), Jamestown, N. D.; James Francis Bryant, Brookings, S. D.; Horace Burnham Greeley, Mapleton; Minnie Eurora Reynolds (Mrs. George B. Ellis), Los Angeles, Cal.; Alva Lucius Roe, Hastings; Gilman Walter Smith, Washington, D. C.; Lillian Sanborn Todd (Mrs. George H. Remele), Palo Alto; Joseph Elisha Horton, Spokane, Wash.; Elizabeth Augusta House, Old Orchard, Me.; and from Minneapolis, Albert William Rankin, Harvey Page Smith, Judge Andrew Holt, Bessie Sumner Lawrence (Mrs. George McGregor).

1881, George B. Aiton, Grand Rapids; Sen. Horace H. Bonniwell, Hutchinson; Prof. Fred L. Bardwell, Northfield; Diana Burns (Mrs. S. C. Campbell), Hopkins; Agnes Margaret Campbell, Duluth; Herbert O. Chowen, Great Falls, Mont.; Lettie M. Crafts (Mrs. Frank Marin), San Francisco; Emily L. Hough (Mrs. William H. Savidge), Boise, Idaho; William L. King, Madras, India; Emma E. Maes, Los Angeles; Dr. Quentin J. Rowley, Los Angeles; and from Minneapolis, Fred B. Snyder, Lilla R. Williams (Mrs. Lilla R. Phillips), Samuel A. Locke, James Jennison, George S. Grimes, Emma E. Grimes.

1882, George J. Backus, Stuart, Fla.; Alice E. Demmon, Myrtle Creek, Ore.; Carrie W. Holt (Mrs. Robert W. Jamieson), Sioux City; Richard A. Johnson, Dickinson, N. D.; Frances A. Knox, Citronette, Ala.; Frank N. Leavens, Sylvan, Wash.; Dr. William B. Linton, Rochester, Minn.; Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb, Berkeley, Cal.; Alexander H. Nunn, Corpus Christi, Texas; Jesse C. Wilson, Palmdale, Cal.; and from Minneapolis, Marie L. Henry (Mrs. Marie L. Healy), Emily D. McMillan and Hamline R. Prosser.

1883, John H. Barr, Ithaca, N. Y.; Robert Bell, Crystal Bay; Samuel D. Catherwood, Austin; Dr. William H. Fay, Boston; Louise E. Hollister, Davenport, Ia.; Harriet E. Jefferson (Mrs. Louis H. Pink-

To the Editor of Minnesota Chats, Dear Sir:

It has been estimated that at least one hundred columns, or more than 100,000 words, of news and editorial comment have been printed in the daily newspapers of Minneapolis and St. Paul on the subject of Dr. Clarence W. Spears' resignation as Minnesota football coach to become head coach at the University of Oregon.

Most of us are inclined to agree, I believe, that healthy physical activities are desirable, and that there is a place also for intercollegiate athletics. In the period of life when they are students in a university young people naturally seek a certain amount of mass expression, and the rivalries of the football field have their place. So it is not surprising that a considerable amount of interest should be manifested in the departure of a coach whose picturesque personality has made him widely known.

On the other hand, one can not but be struck by the contrast, measured objectively by inches of printed matter in the news columns, between the interest shown in a football coach and that manifested by the press in the appointment or departure of members of the university group whose attainments are in the field of scholarship.

Only the mildest passing interest seems to be created by the departure of an L. V. Koos, recognized as the leading national authority on secondary education, an N. S. B. Gras, whose work in the history of agriculture commanded nationwide attention, or a Pitarim Sorokin, who was big enough in Russia to be secretary to Kerensky, and whose books on sociology are translated into most of the languages of the world, including even Japanese.

Each year some of the distinguished faculty members of the University of Minnesota resign and leave for other fields, men whose studies, researches and writings have won them fame in every educational institution in the United States. Usually one would be hard pressed to keep in touch with such losses to the community if the daily press were his only source of information.

I can not help wondering if there is not a rather serious lack of the sense of proportion revealed in the difference of attention given to these departures and to the departure of a football coach. I understand, of course, that it is the news interest built into a coaching position by constant reference that makes the coach's activities, and his departure, news. And I realize that the newspaper will say, "That's what the public wants to read about; we have to give it to them." And yet, may not the public have a little better taste, a little more catholic interest than is ordinarily attributed to it? It is obvious that the important matters at a university lie in the field of scholarship, and that the athletic activities are incidental. Would it not be a promising experiment, therefore, for some newspaper to begin to give a little more attention to the truly important events at the university and less to still further exaggerating in the public mind the importance of athletics? And would it not be easier and less embarrassing to the university authorities to select a capable new coach if the press were not filled each day with new columns of speculations by the sports writers as to the candidates being considered?

Sincerely yours,

—Alumnus.

## Outlines Government Plans in Education

### President Coffman a Member of Secretary Wilbur's Conference to Determine Policy

President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota is a Minnesota member of the committee representing every state which met recently at Washington to define a policy governing relations between the federal government and education.

This matter is said to have been hanging fire for no less than 142 years. It was discussed but not agreed upon by the constitutional convention of that year and no clear pronouncement on this important relationship has yet been agreed to.

When the committee met in Washington recently for its first session Secretary Wilbur said an attempt was to be made to provide the government with "the proper chart to guide our educational course." He expressed hope that essentials of education would not be confused with political mechanisms.

A basic outline for the study formulated by the advisory committee showed five educational functions for the federal government were agreed on unanimously, as follows:

"Gather, compile, interpret and disseminate adequate statistics of national scope at all levels of education.

"Conduct research on basic educational problems of national significance.

"Maintain an adequate library of education works and make it accessible to the public.

"Maintain a legislative digest and information service to which state legislatures could look for information concerning the laws of other states and of foreign countries concerning education.

"Furnish experts on request to co-operate in state or community surveys in education."

### Bothne In Norway

Gisle Bothne, former head of the Scandinavian language department at the University of Minnesota, is visiting in Norway. He celebrated Christmas at his birthplace, Fredrikshald, for the first time in more than 50 years. On November 22, Mr. Bothne sailed from Montreal for Liverpool, and then went on to Oslo, where he joined Mrs. Bothne in Oslo for the holidays. A trip through the fjord country is contemplated before his return to Minneapolis next April.

## Mathematicians Here Honored by Societies

Professor W. L. Hart of the University of Minnesota was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Mathematical Association of America at the annual meeting held in Des Moines in vacation. Professor W. H. Bussey is also a member of the board, as editor-in-chief of the American Mathematical Monthly, which is published by the association. Professor Bussey was toastmaster at the joint dinner of the association and other national mathematical organizations in connection with the Des Moines meetings. Professor Dunham Jackson also attended the meetings and was a retiring member of the board of trustees.

### Will Address Co-operative

James C. Lawrence, assistant to President Coffman, has accepted an invitation to deliver the main address at the annual meeting and banquet of the Central Co-operative Livestock Marketing association in St. Paul, February 13. The meeting will be attended by representatives of about 700 stockholder associations which comprise the central co-operative. Each of the stockholder associations represents some 150 livestock producers. The dinner will be in the Ryan hotel.

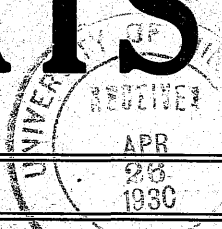
# MINNESOTA CHATS

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NO. 6



## Crisler Becomes Chief of Athletics; Wieman Accepts

### Football Coaching Situation Finally Settled; Luehring Resigns as Director; Bergman Will Stay

News of the acceptance by Herbert O. Crisler of the position of head football coach at the University of Minnesota was followed a day later by the announcement that F. W. Luehring had resigned as director of athletics and that Crisler would succeed him. Mr. Luehring will become research professor of physical education. During his regime Minnesota has built up a physical plant in physical education second to none and has greatly expanded its athletic activities. Baseball has been established and hockey introduced as an intercollegiate sport. Mr. Luehring will turn his attention to the educational aspects of the physical department.

Mr. Crisler reached Minneapolis Wednesday, Feb. 20, and is spending several days familiarizing himself with conditions at Minnesota.

Elton E. Wieman, former line coach and headcoach at the University of Michigan, has also accepted a part time appointment as an assistant football coach. Wieman will coach the line. Arthur Bergman, assistant coach under Dr. Spears, remains at Minnesota and will coach the backfield.

Crisler visited Minnesota last week and met representatives of the administration, faculty, athletic department, alumni, press and public. He will return to his duties at the University of Chicago until after the National Interscholastic Basketball tournament has been conducted. "Tad" Wieman will come to Minnesota in April to start spring practice, pending the return of Headcoach Crisler.

A resume of the careers of Crisler and Wieman will be found on page 4 of this issue of Minnesota Chats.

### Urged to Accept

Many messages went to Crisler from off-campus organizations, from students, fraternities, and organizations in the university personnel. All urged him to become the Minnesota coach.

The first of these was sent by the administrative committee of the university senate, composed of the deans. Signed by Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School, this message read as follows:

"The undersigned, speaking for the administrative committee of the university senate, including the deans of the several colleges of the university, assures you in their name of a hearty welcome as a colleague and of their sustaining interest in the kind of leadership you will strive to give Minnesota."

Out of 87 faculty members who took lunch at the Campus Club on February 10, 85 signed the following urgent message to Mr. Crisler: "As members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota we have just learned with pleasure of your appointment as head coach here. As representatives of the Campus Club, corresponding to your Quadrangle Club at Chicago, we urge you to accept this appointment. We promise you a hearty welcome. We pledge you our support."

### Notified by Regents

The message informing Mr. Crisler and Mr. Wieman of their appointments was written by Fred B. Snyder, head of the Board of Regents. Sent immediately after the board had voted, this message said:

"By unanimous vote of the regents today you were appointed head coach at the University of Minnesota. The board sends most cordial greetings and pledges united, constant and heartening support. We shall look forward with pleasure to meeting you and will then express to you in person our

(Continued on page 3)

## Becomes Journalism Chairman



Professor Ralph D. Casey  
(See story on page 2)

## First Lower Molar, Tooth No. 6, Bothers Gopher Freshmen Most

### Emmons Examines Mine Properties

#### Does Special Investigating for Calumet & Hecla, and Tennessee Copper

Professor William H. Emmons, head of the department of geology and director of the Minnesota Geological Survey, has recently had two brief leaves of absence during which he investigated mining properties for two of the principal copper companies in the United States. He spent ten days going over the properties of the Calumet and Hecla Copper company in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and later spent a week at Copper Hill, Tennessee, making an investigation for the Tennessee Copper and Chemical company.

Dr. Emmons was especially pleased with the opportunity to see the mines of the Calumet and Hecla company, once the largest in the world, from which scientists were barred for many years. It was his first trip underground there. At Copper Hill, on the other hand, he is himself discoverer of some of the veins and leads that are now being worked.

Dr. Emmons spent last summer in the Tennessee mining country, which lies near the point where Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia come together.

### Regent in New Post

Mrs. Bess M. Wilson, a member of the Board of Regents, recently resigned from The Minneapolis Journal to become director of public relations for the Minneapolis Board of Education. Mrs. Wilson formerly edited the Redwood Gazette at Redwood Falls. Her stories on public school activities, printed in The Journal, have attracted much attention during recent years.

### Records of Health Service Dental Exams Studied by Dr. P. J. Breckhus

Examination of 3,471 entering students at the University of Minnesota last fall showed that 95 percent of them had had trouble with the lower first molar, number 6 on a tooth chart, while in only two percent of all cases had the lower cuspid, tooth number three, been affected.

Results of the examination of teeth of all entering students have just been announced by Dr. P. J. Breckhus, widely known as a research scholar in the study of loss of human teeth. The actual examinations were made by the Students' Health Service, which now conducts a yearly physical examination of all students, beginning and advanced.

Why there should be a 98 percent difference in immunity and susceptibility between two teeth set so near together in the human jaw is one of the most interesting subjects on which dental research is at work, according to Dr. Breckhus. He has announced the fact but is not yet ready to state the explanation, although he has theories on which to work.

Dr. Breckhus found that among entering students the boys have lost more teeth but that their remaining teeth are better than the girls'. More boys, however, than girls have perfect dental mouths. The figures for last fall's entering class were, for boys 2.55 percent, and for girls, only .81 percent. These figures were lower than the records of perfect mouths in the fall of 1928, when 1.8 percent of girls were so recorded, and of boys, 4.7 percent.

The best teeth in the human jaw, wear and tear, age and condition considered, are the six lower front teeth, scientifically known as the anteriors. At the age of

Continued on page three

## Educational Development And History in Minnesota To Be Told by Speakers

### \*Schoolmen's Week to Celebrate 25th Anniversary of College of Education

#### HAGGERTY TELLS PLANS

#### Alumni, Now Numbering Over 4,000, Will Be Urged to Take Part in Exercises

Varied ceremonies celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the College of Education will comprise the program of Schoolmen's Week, the annual short course and symposium on education that will be conducted on the University of Minnesota campus April 14 to 18.

The session of Wednesday afternoon, April 16, to be entitled "Educational Pioneering in Minnesota," will be an old-timers meeting, with addresses in which the educational problems, accomplishments and personalities of the early days will occupy the limelight. A number of living veterans of education will be invited to attend. The three veterans who will speak at this meeting have been announced. They are President Livingstone C. Lord of the Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, at one time superintendent of schools in southern Minnesota and later president of the Moorhead Normal School, Fletcher Harper Swift, professor of education in the University of California, and Leo B. Aiton of Grand Rapids, Minn. Dr. Swift left Minnesota about five years ago after twenty years of service to the College of Education.

The program will also include a list of all important educational events in the history of Minnesota, starting with the act of 1849 that established a public school system in Minnesota.

Invitations to the anniversary exercises have been sent to the entire list of graduates from the College of Education, who now number more than 4,000.

"The main purpose of the addresses and exercises of the anniversary will be to set forth educational trends that are of interest to the general public," said Dean Melvin E. Haggerty in describing his plans. "The messages are to be directed to the general public this time rather than to teachers in particular. In this respect Schoolmen's Week will depart from its usual nature."

The event to which the anniversary is dated back is the passage of the legislative act authorizing creation of a College of Education. It was enacted in April, 1905. The college actually was opened in September, 1906. The first dean of education was Professor George F. James, who held the position until 1915. At that time Dr. L. D. Coffman, now president of the university, came to Minnesota as dean of the College of Education and Dean M. E. Haggerty came as professor of educational psychology. Dr. Haggerty became dean of the college July 1, 1920, when Dr. Coffman became president.

Twenty-eight university departments and the State Department of Education will co-operate with the college in its anniversary. The State Department of Education has always helped support the short course given in conjunction with Schoolmen's Week.

A tentative list of speakers has been announced by Dean Haggerty as follows: W. C. Bagley, professor in Teachers College, Columbia University; Stuart Chase, author of "Men and Machines," of the Labor Bureau, New York; Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota; William J. Cooper, United States commissioner of education; Dr. Paul Dangler, director of the Austro-American Institute of Vienna; Dr. C. H. Judd, professor and director in the School of Education, Uni-

(Continued on page 2)

## Deans Approve Athletic Plan Of President

Unanimous support by the deans and executive heads of the university for President Coffman's athletic policies has been announced in a communication to him from the executive committee of the university senate. They sent him the following resolution:

"Dear President Coffman: "The Administrative Committee share your interest in the development of an educational policy that recognizes the importance of physical education and a healthy student interest in competitive sports at the University of Minnesota. We are gratified at the approval you and the Board of Regents have given to the appointment of the two men recommended by the Senate Committee as leaders in one important field of intercollegiate athletics.

"Of even greater significance in our judgment is your action in providing for an outside committee composed of men of national reputation, to make a study of the whole program of physical education, intramural sports, and intercollegiate athletics at the University. By this statesmanlike action you have placed the University of Minnesota in the forefront of a movement for a better understanding by educators and the public of the complex problems in this field.

"If intercollegiate athletics, in which we are all profoundly interested, is to be saved as a sport for American college youth, its friends will need the guidance that can come only from a broadened understanding of its problems.

Sincerely yours: Guy Stanton Ford, chairman; J. B. Johnston, M. E. Haggerty, Ora M. Leland, Walter C. Coffey, Edw. M. Freeman, Everett Fraser, E. P. Lyon, Wm. F. Lasby, William Appleby, F. J. Wulling, T. A. H. Teeter, R. A. Stevenson, Anne D. Blitz, Edw. E. Nicholson, H. S. Diehl, James C. Lawrence, R. M. West, Wm. T. Middlebrook.

There is definite evidence that the vessels of the kidneys of man after death are vital and capable of responding to stimuli for several hours.

## Changes Position



Fred W. Luehring

## Small Changes in Freshman Week Plans for Autumn

**Committee Rules Attendance at Some Exercises Will Be Compulsory**

Freshman Week, beginning September 24, will be a part of the regular college year for entering students next fall, and absence from the special freshman exercises and lectures will be charged against the records of students. This action has been taken by the Freshman Week committee and announced by Dean J. B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts. Last fall attendance was compulsory, but there was no penalty, with the result that there were more absences than normal.

Other major aspects of Freshman Week will be continued as they have in the past two years, the committee decided. Despite recommendations that the period be shortened if possible, no means of so doing could be worked out.

Freshman Week was instituted four years ago as a means of getting the routine of admission procedure out of the way before classes begin, and also to introduce newcomers to the campus in the most effective way.

During the week entering students take physical examinations, college ability tests, attend an opening assembly addressed by some important university official, hear lectures on "How to Study," "What Is a University" and "The University Library." Later in the week special lectures are given on the various professions for the information of those who are considering pre-professional courses. A series of conducted tours of the campus is carried out, visiting important buildings, laboratories, and the like.

Entering students are supposed to have taken their college ability tests before reaching the campus, inasmuch as the Association of Minnesota Colleges now conducts these examinations at a number of central points throughout the state during May. Those who have not had them, however, are given an opportunity to take them on Saturday, preceding Freshman Week, or on Monday and Tuesday. Physical examinations begin on Monday, while the other phases of the week, including the lectures and tours, start on Wednesday and continue through the last three and a half days of the week.

Professor O. C. Burkhard serves as the director of Freshman Week activities under the committee. There also is a student chairman, with a large group of co-operating students.

More important than any other step is the actual registration of the students and their selection of freshman courses. Each student receives a card which he is to go by during the week, with given times for his various examinations, his registration, and his attendance at lectures or participation in tours.

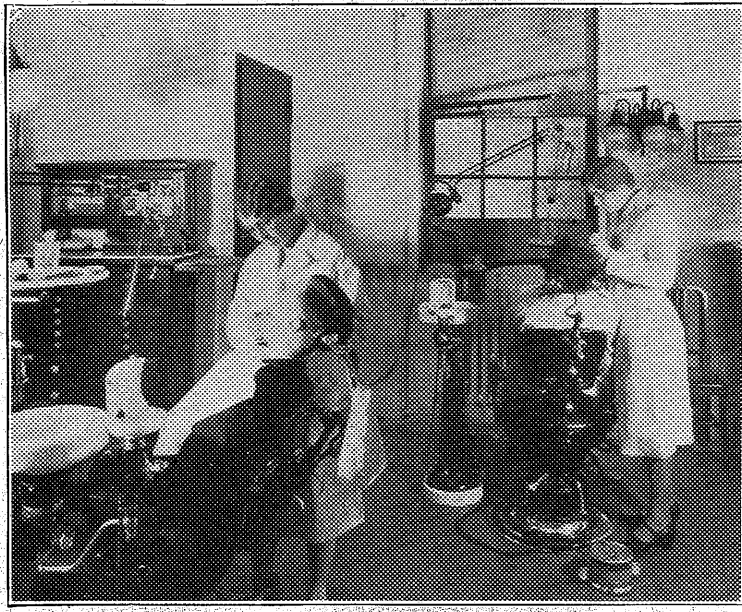
The report of Professor Burkhard to Dean Johnston as chairman of the committee shows that out of approximately 3,000 entering students who took part in freshman week last fall, 550 had one or more absences and 315 had one absence only. There were 59 absent from five or six exercises, 82 missed the physical examination, 185 missed the opening assembly, 190 were absent from the library lecture and 324 from the lecture on "How to Study."

On the other hand, those who attended said in replying to a questionnaire that the "How to Study" lecture, which so many missed, was the best of all.

The report shows also that Freshman Week routine has not yet been developed to its best. Students complained that more students than could be accommodated were admitted to rooms where college ability tests were going on, that it was hard to hear in the Field House. They also complained that some students, after waiting an hour in line to pay fees, reached the window just as it was closed to let employees go to lunch, and that a good many of the Big Sisters never showed up. They also suggested that the information be made more effective in the information booths.

Few of us are free from selfish expectations.

## Freshmen Have Teeth Examined



## Wide Experience Behind New Head Of Journalism

**Prof. Casey Has Worked in East and West; Taught Three Places**

Professor Ralph D. Casey, newly appointed chairman of the department of journalism at Minnesota, has had a broad newspaper experience, not only as a worker on newspapers but as a student of journalism and a teacher. He obtained his A.B. degree from Washington in 1913, his M. A. in 1924 and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1929.

During undergraduate days at the University of Washington he was campus correspondent for the Post-Intelligencer, and after graduation he went to Seattle to work for that paper from 1913 to 1916, rising to the position of assistant city editor.

In 1916 he went to the University of Montana as a teacher of journalism, finding time to act as an associate editor of The Pacific Review. He also served for one summer on the editorial staff of The American Boy. Mr. Casey served in 1920-'21 as an assignment reporter on the New York Herald-Tribune and then returned to the Post-Intelligencer as a rewrite man and remained with that paper until he went to the University of Oregon in 1922. Meanwhile, in 1919, he had taught for one year at the University of Washington. He also served for a time as a publicity worker for the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Professor Casey held a fellowship in political science at the University of Wisconsin in 1928-'29 and obtained the Ph.D. degree in that subject, with a minor in journalism. With Glenn C. Quiett he is the author of a book entitled, "Principles of Publicity."

He is a member of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, American Political Science association, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Delta Chi, Alpha Delta Sigma, advertising fraternity, Sigma Upsilon, literary fraternity, and Beta Theta Pi, social fraternity. He is married.

Professor Casey served part of his time on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer under the managing editorship of Thomas J. Dillon, now managing editor of The Minneapolis Tribune.

### Gets Book With Long Name

A rare folio, 304 years old, and the first to be printed in the United States, is a recent addition to the University library. The folio, containing 900 pages, was printed in Boston by the B. Green and S. Kneeland company in 1726. The authors, Samuel Willard, pastor of the South church, Boston, and vice president of Harvard College, wrote the book which consists of 250 sermons. The name of the folio is "A Completed Bodie of Divinitie in Two Hundred and Fifty Expository Lectures on the Assembly's Shorter Catechism," and as an explanatory title it continues, "wherein the doctrines of the Christian religion are unfolded, etc., and the contrary errors and vices refuted and exposed."

We no longer regard smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria and numerous other diseases as evidence of a vengeful God.



Dr. P. J. Breckhus  
(See page 1 story)

## Office of Education Begun at Washington

The United States Bureau of Education has been discontinued as a name and the department has been reorganized as the Office of Education. Reasons for the change are given in the annual report of Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, who says:

The plan of reorganization of the Office of Education has been completed and is in process of execution. Its principle is the establishment of the Office of Education as a research organization rather than an administrative agency. It will transfer to other agencies its present administrative activities so far as possible and concentrate on fact-finding and research in the many fields of education. Known in the past as a bureau, its present disassociation from administrative burdens will be marked by a change of name. Hereafter it will be known as the Office of Education.

Local government in education is, in the secretary's opinion, the keystone of proper training for citizenship by universal public education. There is a distinct menace in the centralization in the national government of any large educational scheme. Abnormal power to standardize and crystallize education which would accompany that financial power would be more damaging to local aspiration and local self-respect and to state government and state self-respect than any assistance that might come from the funds.

A department of education similar to the other departments of the government is not required. An adequate position for education within a department and with sufficient financial support for its research, survey and other work is all that is needed. That is the aim of the newly reorganized Office of Education and that will be its position in this department.

The Forty-third consecutive Gopher, first year book to be published by a senior class at Minnesota, may contain at least 576 pages, according to early estimates of the editors. Julian Aurelius is managing editor while Mildred Shulind is editorial manager, and William Painter, senior Engineer, is technical manager.

## One Association Will Meet on Campus, A Second Considers "U" Invitation

**Faculty Editors Help On Many Publications**

**Science, History, Municipal Affairs, Mathematics and Home Building Shown on Partial List**

Official journals of at least three important scientific associations of national scope are now edited by members of the University of Minnesota faculty. The Physical Review, organ of the American Physical Society, is edited by Professor John T. Tate; the American Mathematical Monthly, organ of the Mathematical Association of America, is edited by Professor William H. Bussey, and the Transactions of the American Mathematical Association are edited by Professor Dunham Jackson.

The Minnesota Law Review, official journal of the State Bar Association, is another publication edited on the campus. Ralph H. Dwan has been made its editor since the retirement a year ago of Professor Henry J. Fletcher. Professor James Paige is business manager. Associate editors are Professors Wilbur H. Cherry and Henry L. McClintock, and Arthur C. Pulling, law librarian.

Professor Morris B. Lambie, executive secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, edits "Minnesota Municipalities," official publication of the league, a journal devoted to problems of city and village administration and management.

In addition to these publications actually produced at Minnesota, a great many faculty members are contributing editors to various learned or serious publications. Professor Harold W. Quigley is a contributing editor of Current History, for which he writes on the Far East.

Professor Robert T. Jones of the School of Architecture, is editor of The Small Home, official publication of the Small House Service Bureau. It has recently enlarged its format and come out as a more attractive periodical than ever.

"Minnesota History," journal of the Minnesota Historical Society, is edited by Professors Solon J. Buck, who divides his time between the society and the university, and Professor Theodore Blegen.

## Education School Marks Anniversary

(Continued from page 1)

University of Chicago; Dr. L. V. Koos, University of Chicago, Chancellor E. H. Lindley, University of Kansas, President L. C. Lord, Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Hon. J. M. McConnell, Minnesota commissioner of education; A. B. Meredith, commissioner of education in Connecticut; Dean M. G. Neale, College of Education, Columbia, Mo.; Professors George D. Strayer of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Dr. Fletcher Harper Swift of the University of California.

The theme of the Wednesday morning session, April 16, will be "Education and the New World," that of Thursday morning, April 17, "The University School of Education," and Friday's, "Public School Administration."

A letter sent to the 4,000 alumni of the college says in part:

"Speakers of national prominence will come to Minnesota for the week to assist in evaluating the educational program of the last quarter-century and to point the direction of progress in years to come. Tuesday evening, April 15, at the New Nicollet hotel the alumni, students and faculty of the college, together with their friends, will gather for what we confidently expect to be the greatest reception and dinner ever held at the University of Minnesota. In reception rooms designated for each of the twenty-eight departments in the college, students and faculty will welcome alumni of their respective groups.

University seniors have voted that they would rather have their pictures for the yearbook taken in street clothes than in cap and gown. "That's the way our friends usually see us and it's the way we should like to have them remember us," was the most common expression of opinion.

**American Association for the Advancement of Science Scheduled to Bring 25,000 in 1935**

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, made up of more than a score of important scientific organizations, will conduct its 1935 meeting on the campus of the University of Minnesota.

When the association met recently in Des Moines, Professor R. N. Chapman of the department of zoology presented Minnesota's invitation to meet here next year or as soon as possible thereafter. Inasmuch as the association had just been meeting in the northern part of the middle west, it voted to defer a visit to Minnesota until 1935.

The joint mid-winter meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism is also expected to meet in Minnesota soon.

### Journalists Invited

During its recent meetings in Baton Rouge, La., an invitation to come to Minnesota was extended by Bruce R. McCoy, acting chairman of the Minnesota Department of Journalism. Boston was selected for next year, but there was an understanding that Minnesota's invitation would be warmly regarded if it were renewed a year later.

Assistant Professor Edwin H. Ford of the Minnesota department also attended the meetings at Baton Rouge.

The Minnesota department of journalism became a member of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism in 1928, admission being the equivalent of receiving a first-class rating.

This organization has been active in co-ordinating and standardizing journalism teaching methods and in promoting research in the journalism field. This year, at the request of national organizations of newspaper publishers, it will make a classification of all schools and departments of journalism in the country. Professor Frank L. Mott, director of the school of journalism, University of Iowa, is president.

Other members of the association include the state universities of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, Columbia University, Northwestern University, Kansas State Agricultural College, Ohio State University, Syracuse University, Leland Stanford University.

### McCoy Gives Address

"Modern Trends in Community Journalism" was the subject of a paper read before the journalism teachers meeting by Mr. McCoy. Upon his return he said that great interest in the Minnesota country weeklies, the work Minnesota is doing in this field, and the activities of the Minnesota State Editorial Association was manifested at the convention. The Minnesota Editorial Association is now the largest and strongest in the United States and is considered a model by state associations elsewhere.

### Serves Quarter Century

Frederick J. Wulling, dean of the College of Pharmacy, has been chairman of the Scientific and Practical section of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association for a quarter of a century. He presided at the deliberation of this section during the recent annual meetings of the association in Minneapolis.

The National Extension Association, composed of executives in university extension work, will meet on the Minnesota campus in 1931. Minnesota recently received a suggestion that the association would like to come to Minneapolis. The invitation was therefore extended by the administrative committee of the senate on recommendation of President L. D. Coffman. The exact time and details of the meeting have not been arranged. Dr. R. R. Price, division director at Minnesota, will have returned from his sabbatical leave by that time. At present he is in Switzerland.

**Faculty Comes In On Insurance,  
More Than 92 Percent Accepting**

**Twin City Companies Say University Policy Is Biggest They Have Written**

Given a month in which to accept or refuse the faculty insurance policy recently authorized by the Board of Regents, members of the University of Minnesota faculty assented to the plan to the number of 521 out of 572, or 92 percent, and of 458 persons rated as employees, 394 or 86 per cent accepted. Twelve faculty members on leave were not reached. Only thirty-nine refused.

As a result the gross policy will now be written in the sum of approximately \$5,750,000, as a joint venture of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company of Minneapolis and the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance company of St. Paul.

All full-time members of the regular faculty were ruled eligible, except that instructors are not eligible until they have been at Minnesota for two years, nor assistant professors until they have completed one year of service. People in these two groups, upon completing the period necessary for eligibility, will be required to take out the insurance, as will all new members coming to the faculty.

The annual cost of the policy will be about \$40,000 to the University of Minnesota, while individuals will contribute something like \$50,000. Faculty members pay \$75 a year for their share of the cost of the \$10,000 policy they receive, the university paying between \$50 and \$60 per person. Employees who have been at the university three to seven years will receive a policy of \$1,000 at a cost of \$5 a year, and those who have been on the campus from seven to twenty years will receive \$2,000 at a cost of \$10. Twenty-two employees who have been with the university for 20 years or more will receive \$2,000 policies without cost to themselves.

Success of the plan completes an effort that has been under way for approximately six years since it was first broached. Upon its first approval by the Board of Regents it was turned down by the commission of administration and finance.

Payments of premiums will be made by small deductions from each paycheck. The deductions will be slightly larger per check from the paychecks of the "B" appointees, who are paid 18 times a year, than they will be from the checks of the "A" appointees, who work the year around and draw twenty-four paychecks, one every two weeks.

The policy is of the term insurance type, offering protection but no savings nor cash value. It is greatly superior to ordinary term insurance, however, in that it carries a disability provision and will pay \$10 a month per thousand in case of total disability.

Persons leaving the institution will be automatically removed from the insurance list, but may convert their policies without physical examination. Part time employees of the university are not eligible.

President L. D. Coffman has let it be understood that he hopes to be able to increase the insurance benefits in some manner in the future.

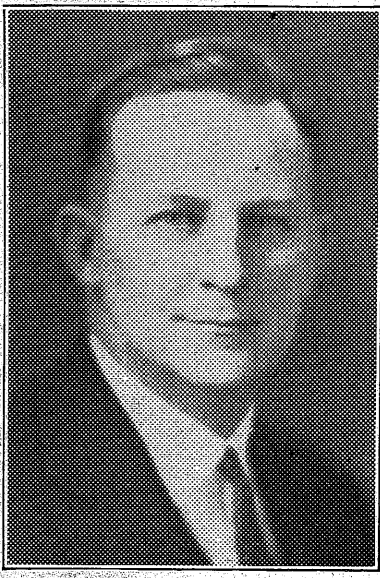
Success of the plan fulfills one of his keenest hopes, inasmuch as he has frequently experienced trouble in obtaining needed faculty members because nearly 200 institutions that are in the market for teachers have either insurance, pension, or retirement benefit arrangements that are attractive to faculty members. The Minnesota insurance, while a big improvement over the past arrangement under which there were no benefits of any kind, still falls short of the attractive retirement provisions which many institutions have been able to afford.

Principal credit for the successful working out of the plan is given on the campus to Professor Richard E. Scammon of the department of anatomy. W. T. Middlebrook, comptroller, also put in much time on the insurance.

**Not Mammoth, Buffalo**

Professor Clinton R. Stauffer of the department of Geology, was notified one day last week that the remains of some large animal had been found in an excavation near Albert Lea.

**Hudelson Resigns To Become a Dean**



Dr. Earl Hudelson

**Professor in College of Education Will Head Like Unit at West Virginia**

Dr. Earl Hudelson, professor of education in the University of Minnesota since 1923, will leave at the end of the year to become dean of the college of education and member of the graduate school council in the University of West Virginia.

During his service at Minnesota, and before, Professor Hudelson has become widely known for his writings on education subjects. At Minnesota he has edited much of the material produced by the committee on educational research, especially the studies dealing with the size of classes and their effect on instructional effectiveness.

Dr. Hudelson is a graduate of Indiana University, from which he obtained the B.A. and M.A. degrees, and from Columbia University, which gave him the Ph.D. degree. Before coming to Minnesota he had taught at West Virginia, Chicago, Michigan, and in Teachers College. Most of his researches have been in the field of English composition and the measurement of teaching composition.

He will be in charge of the education group in the West Virginia graduate school, together with his duties as dean of the college of education.

**Athletic Director Named by Regents**

(Continued from page 1) great satisfaction in welcoming you to the staff of the university, and in this we voice the sentiment of every department of the institution.

Mr. Crisler will spend full time at Minnesota as head coach, Mr. Bergman will be assistant coach during the football season, as he is now, and will continue to coach baseball in the spring. Mr. Wieman has gone into the insurance business in Grand Rapids, Mich., but will spend the period of the football season each year at Minnesota, coaching the line.

At the time of the acceptances by Crisler and Wieman, President L. D. Coffman issued the statement which follows:

**President's Statement**

Both Herbert O. Crisler and Elton E. Wieman have today accepted their appointments as head football coach and assistant football coach, respectively, at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Crisler is expected to come to Minnesota some time next week.

With the acceptance of Crisler and Wieman, and the presence on the staff of Arthur Bergman, Minnesota has as dependable and capable a coaching staff in football as is to be found anywhere. I am confident of this.

No comment on the outcome of the coaching situation would be complete without a statement of my sincere appreciation for the efforts of the press, public, alumni and university staff who sent out expressions of good will and support to Mr. Crisler and Mr. Wieman. The coming of these men will help the university materially in carrying forward its constructive program for the development of physical education and athletics.

**Track Athletes From All Big Ten To Compete Here**

**Annual Western Conference Track and Field Meet Will Be in Armory**

The University of Minnesota department of physical education and athletics will be host in the Field House March 7 and 8 to the annual Western Conference Indoor Track and Field Meet.

More than 150 picked athletes from the big ten universities comprising the Western Conference will battle it out on track and field to see which institution may be rated best in the oldest of human sports.

Unlike sports of more modern development, like football, baseball and basketball, track sports date back to the days of ancient Greece. Contests between runners, weight throwers and jumpers are as old as boxing and wrestling, probably as old as the human race itself.

Because of the picturesque history of track and field events and clean and spectacular nature of such competition Headcoach Sherman Finger is especially eager to arouse public interest in the coming meet, which is the first conference track meet to be held at Minnesota since the World War.

It now seems likely that Iowa will enter a team, making these games the first in which Iowa athletes compete following the recent action of the conference faculty committee reinstating Iowa as a member of the group.

Indoor track meets are made up of events somewhat altered from those of the outdoor meets, which have greater scope. The shot-put will be the only weight event, the dash will be over a 60 yard stretch, rather than 100 yards, and the high hurdles will be run at 70 yards.

Other events, however, will be the same as they are outdoors, these being the high jump and broad jump, the pole vault, the quarter-mile, half-mile, mile, and two-mile runs, and the mile relay race.

Last year the indoor conference meet was held at Iowa City, and Iowa won by a considerable margin, Illinois finishing second. According to Coach Finger, Iowa is somewhat stronger than she was a year ago, and Illinois a trifle weaker. He rates Michigan, Iowa and Illinois the strongest contenders, with Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois given an outside chance to finish first.

A series of brilliant battles for victory in the various events is foreseen, with the most spectacular contest coming up between Simpson, Ohio State's world champion, in the 100 yard dash and Tolan, the negro runner from Michigan who engaged in several sensational races with Simpson last spring. Tolan won from Simpson in the outdoor intercollegiate meet last spring, while Simpson ran away from the Michigan star in the National Intercollegiate meet.

Simpson is the only runner in the world ever to have been officially timed in 9 2-5 seconds, which record still stands. John Haas of Minnesota will be the principal Gopher competitor in this race.

In the mile run Martin of Purdue and Letts of Chicago, a pair of notably fast men will be matched against men from all the other universities, including Bruce Strain of Minnesota. Arthur Wiesegeger of Minnesota will run in the quarter mile against Martin of Purdue, Letts of Chicago and Moulton of Iowa, the fastest 440 yard men in the circuit.

George Otterness, who last year upheld Minnesota's reputation against the greatest pole-vaulters in the west, has finished competition, but his principal competitors, Warne of Northwestern and Canby of Iowa, are still in the game, the other great vaulters of the conference being McDermott and Harper of Illinois.

Behr of Wisconsin and Weaver of Chicago will battle it out for first honors in the shot-put, both having records in the neighborhood of 49 feet. Gordon of Iowa is reputed the best high-jumper in the conference with a record of six feet three inches. Morris Segal of Minnesota does six feet and a little better.

**Association Urges Alumni Training By Universities**

**Adult Education Will Be One of the Next Big Steps, Report Declares**

The idea that colleges and universities should in some way carry educational opportunity to their graduates as well as to their undergraduate students is being fostered by the American Association for Adult Education and the Carnegie Corporation.

Wilfred B. Shaw of the University of Michigan has recently completed a study of the need for adult education among alumni, and as a result of it he declares that in all but a few colleges and universities, presidents and faculty are disposed to favor such an extension of instruction.

**Must Continue Learning**  
"The idea that education, formal as well as informal, can be continued practically throughout active life has crystallized in a movement known as adult education," says Mr. Shaw. "In its beginnings, particularly in England, it was an educational effort for the underprivileged; but in America it received a new twist through recognition of the fact that the workingman's leisure time is continually on the increase and some sort of worthwhile occupation is necessary to occupy at least a part of that time."

The same conception is beginning to be true also for college men, and women, too, for this movement concerns women as much as men. In fact the alumnae are more concerned, if their response to the idea up to the present time is a true indication of their interest. As to college graduates generally, regardless of sex, one of the leaders in the movement suggested recently that if they are not interested in a continuing educational program, there is not much in the whole idea of adult education.

**A Test of Interest**  
Just now the idea is rather new, and for the most part the experiments are hardly under way that are to demonstrate conclusively whether the alumni really are interested in some other aspect of their relationship to Alma Mater than the support of a winning football team and a seat on the fifty-yard line. But certain alumni leaders and progressive college presidents are ready to back any measures designed to find out the degree and kind of this interest.

The present movement to extend adult educational effort to the alumni grew from a meeting at Vassar College about a year ago. Minnesota was represented by J. C. Lawrence, assistant to the president. Others in attendance were Presidents Jessup of Iowa, Chase of North Carolina, Little, then of Michigan, Neilson of Smith College, F. P. Keppel of the Carnegie Corporation, Morse Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education, and several alumni secretaries.

**Statistics on Illiteracy**  
"The late Franklin K. Lane, secretary in President Wilson's cabinet, placed the economic loss to the nation caused by the existence of approximately 5,000,000 illiterates in the nation at \$826,000,000 annually," writes F. D. Boynton in "School and Society." "The provost general of the army reported that one-third of the young men presenting themselves for enlistment during the World War were physically unfit because of defects, 90 percent of which would have been remedial in youth; the economic loss to the nation in man power from this one source is far in excess of the figures given by Secretary Lane for illiteracy. So we have come to learn that health education is a national asset."

**Minnesota Climate**

From the first of May to the first of November there is no place in the world that equals southern Minnesota. January and February are two beautiful months, with sunshine almost every day, and clear cold dry weather. March and April and the late autumn are the logical vacation months to be spent away from the North. Perhaps no better place can be found for a winter vacation than the Florida coast.—Dr. William J. Mayo in "Proceedings" of the Mayo Clinic Staff.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published twice a month from Oct. 1 to June 15 by the University of Minnesota as an informal report of its activities to the fathers and mothers of its students

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS

## Football Coach

**P**RACTICALLY everyone agrees that the best man was selected as Minnesota's new headcoach in football. Probably he is one of the best men in the country. It is practically certain that he was the best man available. That is quite a story to be able to tell.

## Minnesota Daily

Minnesota Chats is not an argumentative organ, but is inclined to speak up in reply to statements that have gone out saying that an effort has been made to take The Minnesota Daily out of the hands of the students and make that newspaper a mouthpiece for the administration and faculty of the University of Minnesota. No such attempt has been made.

The original complaint against The Daily was that it had ceased not only to be representative of general university opinion but had come under the domination of a relatively small group of the student body and was practically their personal organ.

What was sought of The Daily was that it recognize the obvious relationship existing between a newspaper and the community in which it is published. It was asked to become as much a University of Minnesota paper as The Minnesota Mascot is a Minnesota paper, or the Redwood Falls Gazette a Redwood Falls paper, no more, but no less. Quite clearly, this was both rational and fair. The most intelligent students on the campus saw soon enough that this was a perfectly reasonable request.

It was unfortunate that the young man who was refused the position of managing editor stepped into the limelight just in time to become publicly involved, for there were no criticisms of this young man except that he was backed by the minority faction whose policies had been unsuccessful and often indefensible. His subsequent public statements made it quite clear that he understood the need for a clean, impartial, and representative medium of general student opinion. His election as chairman of the committee that will carry on The Daily for the remainder of the year shows that the faculty members involved want The Daily to remain a student newspaper. The Board in Control of Student Publications now realizes that it has very broad powers of supervision over the all-university publications. Inasmuch as this board is made up of seven students and three members of the faculty and administration, student control seems to be in no way endangered.

Overheard on the campus: (Bandsman returning from southern trip) I only kissed one girl on the whole trip. Second student: Where was that? Bandsman: Biloxi. Second student: What hotel did you play at there? B'mn.: El Dorado. Sec. Stude.: El Dorado is right.

It is reported that a member of the university faculty bid a grand slam at contract bridge, was doubled, and made it although the ace and queen of trumps were out against him. After he had lost a trick to the ace, one of his opponents revoked by trumping in with the queen when he could have followed suit. This gave declarer two penalty tricks and the grand slam he had bid. And still they accuse university faculties of being too conservative.

**Farm Paper Widely Read**  
An item on what to do for cattle if they chew bones, published in a recent issue of a farm paper of wide circulation, brought Dr. C. H. Eckles, chief of the dairy division at University Farm, 110 letters from 29 different states within two weeks. "It seems to me," said Dr. Eckles, "that this shows in a striking manner the interest the public takes in the work of the experiment stations, and it also suggests the efficiency of agricultural papers as a means of reaching the public."

**Longevity, Teaching, and Research**  
That college professors, especially those who pass their lives in relatively small and quiet communities, tend to live much longer than the generality of men is shown by a study of 358 completed lives of teachers who have been in receipt of retiring allowances from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The half of the teachers who became professors at an earlier age enjoyed longer professional careers, longer retirement, and longer lives.

## Become Coaches



Herbert O. Crisler



Elton E. Wieman

In Egyptian hieroglyphic writing one is designated by a single stroke, ten by an inverted "U," 100 by a curved rope, 1,000 by a lotus flower, 10,000 by an upright bent finger, 100,000 by a tadpole, and 1,000,000 by a god with uplifted hands. Therefore 1,234,567 would be shown by a god, then two tadpoles, followed by three bent fingers, followed by four lotus flowers, followed by five ropes, followed by six "U's, and then seven single strokes. Anyone having that much money to deposit probably also had enough time to stand around while they carved that on his passbook.

## Radio to Present Sidelights on 'U'

Beginning with an address by President L. D. Coffman, March 5, on the subject, "A bigger job—how to do it better," the University of Minnesota will present a series of eight radio talks on educational programs during four successive weeks. They will be under the auspices of the University of Minnesota Press. Two talks will be made each Wednesday evening, the first coming at 7:30 p. m. Station WLB, operated by the university, will broadcast.

President Coffman's opening address will discuss the job of administering a large university, which becomes more of a job each year. He will be introduced by Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the Graduate School, who will talk on "How we advertise Minnesota."

The complete schedule of addresses is as follows:

March 5—Dean Guy Stanton Ford—"How we advertise Minnesota." President Lotus D. Coffman—"A bigger job—How to do it better."

March 12—Dean John B. Johnston—"Should I go to college?" Prof. Donald G. Peterson—"Helping the student find himself."

March 19—Dean Melvin E. Haggerty—"The university studies itself." Prof. Earl Hudson—"Are classes at the university too large?"

March 26—Dr. Harold S. Diehl—"Keeping college students well." Dr. Ellet M. de Berry—"Mental health of college students."

## Facts About New Gopher Coaches

### Herbert O. Crisler

Herbert Orrin Crisler, known on the Midway as "Fritz" since his undergraduate days, has had a highly successful career both as an athlete and as a coach. As an undergraduate at Chicago he was a member of the football, baseball, and basketball teams for three seasons, winning nine letters. He was also a very successful student, failing to make Phi Beta Kappa by a narrow margin.

Crisler went to college from Mendota, Illinois, without any previous athletic experience. In his freshman year he weighed only 143; as a sophomore he had picked up ten pounds, and in his senior year he weighed 178. Crisler played with intensity and spirit in every game, and the determination with which he made every play despite his lack of weight resulted in frequent injuries. Against Michigan in his junior year, with all the Maroon quarterbacks injured, Crisler played most of the game at that position, despite the fact that the cartilage on one side had been ripped from his ribs. His normal position was at end.

Crisler has gone down in Chicago history as one of its greatest athletes, ranking with such men as Herschberger, Eckersall, Steffen, and Norgren. The game he played against Princeton in the famous battle of 1921 is one of the legends of Maroon athletic history.

In basketball, Crisler played at back guard. He was one of the stars of the conference, and a big factor in winning the championship of 1920. He was captain of the team in 1921. Crisler was a pitcher and outfielder on the baseball team.

After graduation in 1922, he entered the insurance business, but within a few months was persuaded by Coach A. A. Stagg to return as his assistant. He has been Stagg's right hand man ever since. He has been heavily relied on by the Maroon athletic director in planning tactics and in coaching the team, and his work as scout has been notable. Not only thoroughly familiar with every type of football he is also a keen strategist. Crisler has played a large part in the development of players. He is a successful teacher. A hard driver and strict disciplinarian, he is popular with the men because of their respect for his ability and fairness.

For many reasons it had been generally accepted on the Midway that Crisler would become the successor to Stagg at Chicago when the latter retired. He had refused attractive offers from some of the biggest colleges in the country before he decided to come to Minnesota. His personality, judgment and tact, as well as his technical ability, make him a fine leader of youth. He has a dignity and poise that command respect from the faculty and administration.

Crisler in 1923 married Dorothy Adams, a graduate of the University of Chicago in the class of 1922.

### Elton E. Wieman

Elton E. Wieman, whose nickname is "Tad," grew up in California and attended high school in Los Angeles, going from there to the University of Michigan although three of his older brothers had been all-around athletic stars in Occidental College on the West Coast.

After starring as a tackle and fullback for three years at Michigan, besides winning Phi Beta Kappa scholastic honors, Wieman was named to the coaching staff here in 1921, receiving the head line coach berth in 1925. Meeting with unprecedented success, Wieman was finally induced to succeed Athletic Director Fielding H. Yost, after the latter expressed a desire to retire, and accordingly became head coach in 1927.

Wieman retired after two years as head football coach, and was appointed director of the four-year curricula in physical education last fall after Harry Kipke had succeeded him as head coach.

## Society to Keep Folwell Papers

Before his death, Dr. William W. Folwell turned over to the Minnesota Historical society for permanent preservation a large number of papers and records that he had saved during his lifetime, and this collection has been supplemented since his death by gifts from his family.

Recent additions to the Folwell Papers include letters received by Dr. Folwell on a great variety of subjects; notebooks and diaries from the late fifties up to the last period of his life; Civil War papers; material collected for his "History of Minnesota," including ten notebooks filled with records of interviews; and manuscripts of numerous addresses and articles. Supplementing the manuscript materials are clippings and scrapbooks; several hundred pamphlets, books, and official documents; some five hundred numbers of magazines, and numerous photographs and other personal objects. Among the latter are a knapsack and saddle used by Dr. Folwell in the Civil War.

Dr. Folwell believed emphatically that the people of Minnesota should give their hearty support to the work of the Minnesota Historical society in building up a great collection of records throwing light upon the past.

### Students Buy Gophers

Students signing subscriptions to the University senior year-book, The Gopher, were to be rewarded with a kiss from pretty girls. The idea was new and, no doubt, a winner, but the dean issued orders to call off the girls and go ahead in a more businesslike manner.—(Stillwater Gazette.)

### Named Rhodes Scholar

Leland Watson, a Minnesota graduate in the class of 1929, has been selected to enter Oxford University next fall as a Rhodes scholar. He will study political science, economics and philosophy. Fred Hovde, who entered Oxford this fall, is studying chemistry as a Rhodes student.

## Rise of Endowed Foundations Noted

The unprecedented development of philanthropic foundations in the United States in the last forty years has been due in the main to two causes, says the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation.

The first is the extraordinary development of a new continent unmatched in resources and the number of great fortunes in private hands that have resulted therefrom. Manifestly such foundations could not have arisen in a poor country. They are possible only in surroundings where personal initiative, energy, and sound judgment provide the opportunities for the accumulation of great wealth.

The second reason lies in the character of American democracy. Throughout American life, whatever may be its defects, runs a serious sense of responsibility for the use of wealth, and a conscious obligation to use some portion of a fortune for the public interest.

Perhaps in no other country has the accumulation of wealth been considered so generally as conferring, not only an opportunity for enjoyment, but an obligation to society. However, they may work out in the future, the foundations of the last generation have been created by Americans who sincerely sought to devote the means they had accumulated to the cause of human advancement.

### American Football 60 Years Old

American intercollegiate football's sixtieth birthday was celebrated two weeks ago in New Jersey.

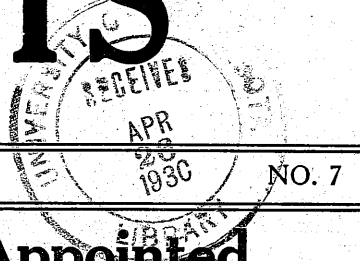
On Nov. 6, 1869, Rutgers and Princeton met on what is now College Field, New Brunswick, in the first collegiate football game ever played, Rutgers winning, 6 to 4. Each goal counted one point and it had been agreed to call the game as soon as one side had tallied six times. Twenty-five men represented each college, and only kicking and batting with the hands were allowed, running and throwing the ball being a later development.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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## Education Never So Good as Now Dean Ford Says

### Head of Minnesota's Graduate School Makes First of Series of Talks on University Over Campus Radio

"I don't believe the people of Minnesota know how good a university they have here," Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the Graduate School told the radio audience of WLB last week in the first of a series of radio addresses on the university and its problems which are being delivered Wednesday nights under auspices of the University of Minnesota Press.

"I sometimes wonder if the student body fully realizes the opportunities they have at their command if they really want to educate themselves. Certainly no faculty in the world can educate them in spite of themselves.

"Perhaps there are some things about the University of Minnesota that I can say with better grace than any other member of its staff.

"I have been a member of the faculty long enough to be thoroughly identified with the institution—long enough to have some of the first students I taught wondering that a chap with such gray hair is still young enough to lecture. As dean of the Graduate School I am supposed to know about other institutions, I am supposed to be the sort of person who thinks that nothing about Minnesota is so good it could not be better. Visits to the campuses of other universities in the United States and abroad have helped to keep me in looking at Minnesota with an appraising eye.

"All this justifies me in saying what even the President isn't privileged to say and that is that in things more important than mere numbers of the student body, Minnesota deserves to rank high among the educational centers of the Western World.

"I have found few faculties that are more keenly conscious of their high responsibilities, whose scholarship and teaching power taken in the aggregate is more satisfactory. Certain whole departments and many individual men would take rank with those at any institution.

### Teaching Ranks Raided

"One of the best proofs of this is that somehow this does get known among the discriminating presidents of certain Eastern institutions and they annually save themselves trouble in hunting men by just calling for a Minnesota catalog and proceed to outbid a state that ought never to let a good man leave its University because of better salary or facilities.

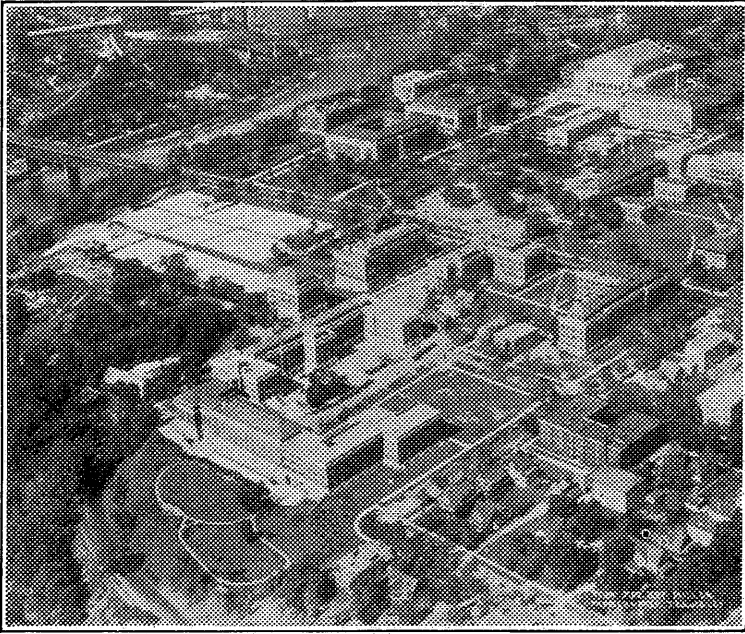
"What I have said about the excellence of the faculty goes for the student body. Taken by and large, no university could ask for a sounder, cleaner lot of young people than the present student body. They are better prepared for their work than they were in the past and studentship is on a higher level.

"More is expected of them and the great body of them gives it. Not all of them measure up to their opportunities. They never did in any great student body. There never were any good old times where everybody who got into college deserved to be there or stay there.

"If anybody thinks there ever was such a golden age, it's a sure sign he is getting old and his memory is failing. He belongs with those who remember colder winters, deeper snows, sweeter apples and better spellers.

"Perhaps I did not need to do this little air-wide advertising of the University of Minnesota to those people of the state who are listening. But after you have just had two young scholars from a foreign land say to you that they had come to Minnesota because the University is world famous in their two fields you feel as though some-

## A Birdseye View of the Campus



This airplane view shows the University of Minnesota as it looks with the Northrop Auditorium and hospital additions finished.

## Building Plans Told by Holman

### Main Campus to Get New Boiler; Physical Education Buildings to Go Up at Outlying Schools

Physical education buildings at the Northwest and West Central Schools of Agriculture, situated at Crookston and Morris respectively, and a new 750 horsepower boiler in the University heating plant on the main campus representative of the matured building plans of the University of Minnesota for the present year.

The possibility remains that a start may be made on the new building for the College of Dentistry, provided an arrangement can be made for obtaining part of the money in advance of tax collections. As yet, however, even the site for the dentistry building remains undetermined.

The construction work at the two schools of agriculture is imperative, both having grown rapidly in attendance during the past few years.

Installation of the big new boiler in the main heating plant will effect an economy according to W. E. Holman, supervising engineer, who explains that it can be used during the entire year and will require less fuel when it is used only for hot water and minor steam requirements in the summertime than do the boilers now in use. Steam is needed throughout the year for the laundry in University Hospital, the steam tables in the Minnesota Union cafeteria, and to provide hot water to shower baths, wash rooms, and the like.

Addition of the new boiler will bring the rated boiler capacity of university heating plants to 4,950 horsepower, with an ability to develop more than twice that pressure at highest operating conditions.

From the central heating plant at the northwest corner of the campus steam is conducted to all buildings on the Main Campus through a system of tunnels, some of them 100 feet deep, totaling in linear feet more than three and a half miles, according to Dr. Holman.

Heating the university buildings costs approximately \$225,000 a year. Last year the fuel bill on the Main Campus was \$174,000 and at University Farm it was \$51,000.

The new buildings at Crookston and Morris will cost \$75,000 each and the addition to the heating plant something like \$45,000, making the total expenditure approximately \$200,000.

## Minnesota Is Third Largest University

### Annual Survey of Raymond Walters Shows Comparative Sizes of Institutions

Minnesota is fourth in size among all American universities in the number of strictly college students, and third in size in persons attending if all branches be counted. Columbia is largest, California second, and Minnesota third in total gross enrollment, the figures being, on November 1, 1929, 33,367, 25,274 and 21,027 respectively. If college students only be counted California is first with 17,242, Columbia second with 14,952, Illinois third with 12,413 and Minnesota fourth with 10,657.

The difference between Illinois and Minnesota is accounted for by the great number enrolled in the Illinois School of Commerce, which has 1,990 students, compared with 355 in Minnesota's School of Business Administration. Ohio State, which has 10,557 college students and is of approximately the same size as Minnesota, also has a large number in commerce, the figure given being 1,982.

All the statistics are taken from a report by Dean Raymond Walters of Swarthmore College, which he prepares each year for publication in "School and Society."

The figures are exclusive of extension division students, of whom Dean Walters credits Minnesota with 7,796 in the year ending last Nov. 1.

Comparison by five year periods shows that Minnesota's grand total, again excluding extension students, was 8,236 on Nov. 1, 1919, and 13,313 on Nov. 1, 1924, compared with 21,027 on November 1, 1929.

Five institutions have more men in their colleges of liberal arts than the 2,664 Minnesota enrolls. These are California with 4,138, Harvard, 3,202, Michigan, 2,996, Stanford, 3,035 and Wisconsin, 2,996. Among the coeducational universities, three have more women than Minnesota, which has 1,986 in the arts college. These are California, 5,620, Illinois, 2,114, and Wisconsin, 2,504.

### Six Women Study Law

Six women students at the University of Minnesota are prepared to brave the terrors of the state bar examination in order to qualify as lawyers. Miss Harriet Goldberg, the only woman in the senior class of law students, will be graduated this year with high honors, and will begin to practice in Minnesota next fall if she passes the bar. Two women are mid-law students. They are Elizabeth Bonhan and Caroline Storm.

## Committee Is Appointed To Suggest New Phases For General Curriculum

### Schoolmen to Hear Student Choruses

A high point of the Schoolmen's Week exercises, beginning April 16, which are also to mark the 25th anniversary of the College of Education, will be a choral festival by massed high school singers, numbering in all approximately 600 singers and representing high schools in every part of the state.

Dean M. E. Haggerty of the College of Education, who has charge of the general plans for Schoolmen's Week, has announced that Archie Jones, director of the training course in public school music, has received an overwhelming response to his invitation sent to high school supervisors asking that they send singers.

The singers will be given definite pieces on which they must be prepared. After a rehearsal or two, they will appear as a massed chorus, under the direction of Mr. Jones.

According to Dean Haggerty the present great and increasing interest in music is one of the notable phenomena of American life and education.

### "Back to University Idea," Is Keynote of Plan Broached by President Coffman

### DEANS TACKLE PROBLEM

### Greater Opportunities for Cultural Training in Special Fields Contemplated

With an eye to the future, President L. D. Coffman has appointed a committee to study the possibility of rather drastic changes in the organization of the University of Minnesota with the ultimate idea of lowering the college walls that now divide one field of instruction from another, so that work may be organized on the basis of broad cultural objectives.

It is not his idea that such a change can be accomplished either today or tomorrow, but he feels that there is a need for changing the trend in the organization of curricula and believes that the subject is worthy of serious study.

The fact that professional schools are calling for broader training and seeking to introduce into their own organizations instructors who can offer work in important cultural fields not strictly required by the profession is an indication, he believes, that some of the narrow compartments into which advanced education has been divided are becoming a trifle close.

"With the growth of differentiation into many colleges, the college spirit has grown at the expense of the university idea," he said in a recent discussion of the plan. "The next step, seemingly, will be a partial abandonment of college walls and a regrouping of the materials of instruction in related fields with certain large objectives in mind. Chief of these objectives, perhaps, will be that of providing a broadened basis of citizenship, and a more rounded culture, along with the intensive training provided in a specialty."

### Cites Earlier Steps

President Coffman points out that this is not the first step that has been taken to reorganize university education. The adoption of the junior and senior college idea, placing a definite barrier at the end of the first two years which only the abler hurdle, was a major fundamental change. Another change that has taken place to a considerable extent is that from the original four year idea of college to a system that carries training on to a certain point rather than through a certain number of years. This point may be reached either in fewer or more than the traditional four years.

Basic to the plan is the idea, now widely held in professional schools, that knowledge of Greek art and literature would do a professional man no harm whatever, and that doctors or lawyers who are familiar with Shaw and Thomas Mann are better for it. Educational leaders would omit members of none of the professions from the category of those whom broader contact with cultural and humanitarian subjects would benefit.

To make a start on this huge task President Coffman has named a committee composed of Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the Graduate School, Dean J. B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, Dean Everett Fraser of the Law School, Dean W. C. Coffey of the Department of Agriculture, Dean M. E. Haggerty of the College of Education, Dean E. P. Lyon of the Medical School and J. C. Lawrence, assistant to the president.

### President's Letter

President Coffman's letter describing his plan said:

"At a recent meeting of the Ad-

## Professors to Help Plan Science Temple

Three professors from the University of Minnesota are staff members on committees planning the Temple of Science to be erected at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair.

The men are: Clarence M. Jackson, professor of anatomy; J. A. Anderson of the department of psychology and J. Arthur Harris, head of the botany department.

More than 400 scientists from all over the nation are assisting in making plans for the temple. They have been divided into 32 groups, each one representing one of the various sciences.

The fair is being given to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Chicago, founded in 1833.

### Middlebrook on Survey

William T. Middlebrook, comptroller of the university, returned recently from Fayetteville, Ark., where he conducted a survey of the business operation of the state educational institutions of Arkansas. Mr. Middlebrook surveyed the University of Arkansas, including the extension division and medical school, which are separate units, the state teachers college, and four agricultural and mechanical colleges, of which three are operated for whites and one for negroes. He was engaged to conduct the study by Dr. A. J. Klein, chief of the division of higher education of the United States Bureau of Education.

### Offer Embalming Course

Through the General Extension Division, the university will conduct its fourth annual Institute of Funeral Directors March 24 to 29. The Medical School, School of Chemistry and other divisions of the university will co-operate. Plans have been announced by T. A. H. Teeter, acting director of extension work. Only those holding embalmer's licenses will be entitled to attend. Among faculty members and outside experts who will lecture are Dr. C. A. Erdman, Dr. William A. O'Brien, Dr. Oscar E. Harder, Dr. Henry Schmitz, Dr. N. C. Pervier, S. Chatwood Burton, Einar O. Juel, Prof. H. J. Ostlund, Dr. Wendell White, Prof. S. H. Perry and C. F. Callaway, who will return as the special lecturer on practical embalming procedure.





## Recent Advances in Chemistry Outlined in Sigma Xi Lecture

Dr. S. C. Lind, Head of School of Chemistry, Delivers Second in Series of Talks on Progress of Science

By Dr. Samuel C. Lind

In reviewing the progress of Chemistry during the remarkable development of the physical sciences in the 20th century, one is continually reminded that no science is self-contained. Especially between chemistry and physics the boundaries in the region of atomic and molecular structures are so intermingled that it is well-nigh impossible to credit contributions wholly to one or the other. It is somewhat easier to attempt to classify the contributor than his contributions.

If we date the beginning of the new era from the discovery of X-rays by Roentgen in 1895, we begin with a subject which on the theoretical side has remained largely in the hands of the physicists but which by the work of Bragg and Debye has been directed into channels of primary importance to the chemist and mineralogist—in the determination of crystal structure, first in the inorganic and later in the organic and colloidal fields.

The discovery of the electron as the carrier of negative electricity in gases by Thompson, its identification as the atom of negative electricity, and the determination of its charge by Millikan were all of primary importance to the chemist and later furnished him for the first time with a tangible valence link needed to bind atoms together to form stable compounds.

In 1896 the search for the spontaneous emission of Roentgen rays in nature, led the mineralogist Becquerel to the discovery of radioactivity. In 1897 the two Curies, physicist and chemist, working jointly, discovered and isolated radium polonium and other radioactive elements. In 1902 Rutherford and Soddy, again a physicist and chemist in collaboration, found the key to the entire phenomena of radioactivity through their brilliantly sustained hypothesis of atomic disintegration. In 1923 the young physicist Moseley by means of X-rays discovered the principle of atomic numbers. In the same year Rutherford by means of the radioactive alpha particles discovered the minuteness of the nucleus of the atom, the center of the microcosmic solar system of the atom. This was embodied in the atomic theory of Bohr in 1913, which began the heroic era of spectroscopy in the interpretation of spectra in terms of energy charges brought about by transitions of electrons from one orbit to another. This paved the way for the electron theory of valence simultaneously by the German physicist Kassel and the American chemist Lewis and celebrated a little later by Langmuir. This all tightened the relation of the static atom to the chemist's atomic chart or periodic system of the elements dating from two chemists, Mendeleeff and Luther Meyer of the mid-nineteenth century.

The framework of the Periodic system was tremendously strengthened by fitting in the dynamic or radioactive atoms through the Displacement Law of three chemists, Soddy, Fajans and Russell. This solved the difficulty of placing the 35 or 40 new radioactive elements into the twelve places available for them in the Periodic system by placing more than one of them into the same places, as expressed in Soddy's term isotope to define the elements having different atomic species for the same atomic number. The chemical and partial physical inseparability of such elements had been previously discovered by the American chemist Boltwood and confirmed by Soddy. Later the English physicists J. J. Thomson and Astor found that many of the ordinary satic elements are also composed of several isotopic species. Chemists, Harkins in the U. S. and Bronsted and Hervesy in Denmark, have accomplished most in the separation of the isotopes of mercury and of chlorine by employing distillation and diffusion methods, thus confirming the results of the electrical method of detection.

While the foundations of spectroscopy and spectrum analysis were laid in the middle of the 19th century by the German chemist, Robert Bunsen, its use by chemists and astronomers was confined to the qualitative detection of certain of the elementary substance under electrical or intense thermal excitation until the era of the Bohr atom. Then the senseless horde of lines and series suddenly assumed highly important significance. They disclosed the story of the orbital structure of the various atoms. Lines long misunderstood or wrongly attributed to hypothetical elements, such as copernium or nebulium, became

clearly designated as but lines of ordinary elements under unusual thermal stimulation.

More recently the structure of bands has been found to be characteristic of molecules, and from then the structure of the vibrating and rotating systems causing them has been attacked. On account of the accuracy and delicacy of the absorption band methods, they have been used to disclose rare isotopes of ordinary elements like oxygen and nitrogen. The energies of dissociation of some diatomic molecules can be measured with more accuracy than was possible to attain previously. The subject of band-spectra opens up an entirely new field to the chemist.

Catalysis, a subject more than 100 years old, has attracted the enhanced attention of the chemist in the 20th century both practically and theoretically. The theory is not yet in a state of completion, though notable progress has been made in the study of localization of surface activity in the action of catalytic poisons and promoters and of other factors. We are still far, however, from being able to predict, except by empirical analogy, what catalyst should be effective in accelerating a given reaction. Chemical activation by catalytic influence is, however, the most economical method of producing certain classes of reactions and has attained a tremendous industrial application which is still rapidly expanding. For example: the synthesis of ammonia from hydrogen and atmospheric nitrogen using a fused iron catalyst; the synthesis of methyl (wood) alcohol from hydrogen and carbon monoxide, using a zinc oxide-copper catalyst, and the hydrogenation of fats and oils, using a nickel catalyst, and of petroleum in the cracking process to give higher yields of gasoline, using a minute amount of iron oxide catalyst. In oxidizing processes the oxidation of ammonia to nitric acid and of sulphur dioxide to sulphuric acid by means of platinum may be cited.

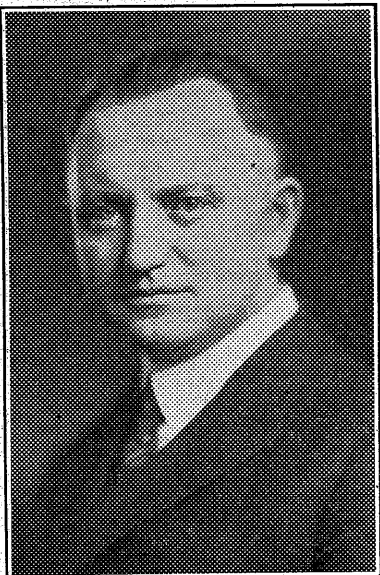
In the field of chemical kinetics, two outstanding problems remain to ascertain the reaction mechanism and the intermediate short-lived products of chemical action. The difficulty in the 19th century kinetics consisted of knowing too few possible states to explain observations. Now the situation is reversed. The new chemistry and physics have presented so many possible states of intermediate activation, such as ions, electronically excited states, free atoms, free radicals, vibrational and rotational states that the chemist is embarrassed with such a plethora of possibilities that decision between them must be sought in the new band spectral methods, which unfortunately, like most spectroscopic methods, are usually not sufficiently quantitative for the purposes.

Chemical kinetics under the influence of radiative agencies has been investigated with a vigor which was redoubled by the application of quantum relations to photochemical processes by Einstein in 1912. Study of the kinetics of chemical reactions under alpha rays and in electrical discharge are being pursued in the School of Chemistry, while some of the best researches in the chemical effects produced by X-ray have been made recently in the U. S., notably by Stenstrom at Minnesota and by Fricke and Morse in Cleveland.

(To be continued)

The first Friday in each month has been fixed by the Board of Regents as a regular meeting day for the future, the new plan replacing the old system.

## Dr. F. W. Schlutz to Go to Chicago



DR. F. W. SCHLUTZ

### Head of Department of Pediatrics Resigns After 20 Years Service to U

Dr. Frederic W. Schlutz, professor and chief of the department of pediatrics in the University of Minnesota Medical School since 1924, has resigned to become professor of pediatrics and head of the department in the newly organized medical school of the University of Chicago.

His departure ends a connection of 20 years with the university, Dr. Schlutz having taught pediatrics and bio-chemistry in the university from 1910 to 1913, and having served as part-time assistant professor of pediatrics from 1913 until 1920. His appointment in 1924 was his first on a full-time basis, however.

Dr. Schlutz has won an international reputation in his field and has been much sought after as a speaker, both in the United States and abroad. He has made several journeys to health conferences in Latin America.

He was born in Watertown, Wis., and attended Wartburg College, Clinton, Iowa, and the Medical School of the University of Maryland. At various times he has studied in Berlin, Kiel, Strassburg, Paris, London and Harvard. Dr. Schlutz is a member of the American Medical Association, American Pediatrics association, American Biochemical society and Sigma Xi, honor society in science. He also belongs to the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the National Academy of Medicine of the Republic of Argentina, and is an honorary member of the Pediatrics Societies of Uruguay and of Buenos Aires.

At the University of Chicago Dr. Schlutz will direct the pediatric departments of the Bobs Roberts Memorial Hospitals, which are part of the Billings Hospital group in the university, and also the pediatric unit of the Provident Colored Hospital. He will leave April 1.

Dr. Fred L. Adair, for many years head of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Minnesota, left January 1 to take up similar duties in the Medical School of the University of Chicago.

### Special Committee Studies Physical Ed.

The committee of four invited by President L. D. Coffman to make a thoroughgoing survey of physical education and athletics at the University of Minnesota and to lay out a program to be followed for the next ten years came to Minneapolis and got down to work on March 4, 5 and 6.

John Griffith, conference commissioner of athletics, C. W. Savage, veteran athletic director at Oberlin College, and President H. M. Gage of Coe College, president of the North Central Association of Colleges, were on the ground. Grantland Rice, New York sports authority, has been in correspondence with university administrators and has obtained a pretty thorough idea of the Minnesota situation in reply to a long series of questions he prepared. Press of work prevented Mr. Rice from attending the first conference, but he will come to the campus at a later date.

## Agricultural Biochemistry Here Near the Peak in Graduate Field

All But Seven of Those Who Have Received Degrees Are Still in Chosen Work

## Committee Will Study Curriculum

(Continued from page 1)

Forty-two years bring many changes.

When the Agricultural Experiment Station in Minnesota was established in 1888, the plan included "a chemist to have charge of the work in the Department of Chemistry, such as the analyses of soils, water, feed, fertilizers, forage plants, milk, butter, cheese, and the meteorological observations and reports," and it was further suggested that, "at an early day, and perhaps immediately, he will need an assistant, and later a second one."

At the present time, including industrial fellows, there are twenty-eight persons on the staff of the Division of Agricultural Biochemistry, six of whom have the Ph. D. degree.

Since the organization of graduate work in the Graduate School at the University of Minnesota, eighty-eight persons have been granted advanced degrees with major work in the Division of Agricultural Biochemistry, beginning with one person in 1914 and ending with fourteen persons in 1929. Of these eighty-eight degrees, forty-six have been the degree of Master of Science and forty-two the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The eighty-eight degrees have been granted to seventy-four individuals, fourteen persons having received both the Master of Science and Doctor's degrees. An analysis of the record of these seventy-four individuals shows that they received their Bachelor's degrees from institutions located in nineteen different states of the Union and in two foreign countries. The holders of these degrees are distributed at present through twenty-four states and three foreign countries.

### Graduates Stick

Graduate instruction is by far the most expensive type of higher education. It is accordingly of interest to ascertain the present occupations of the above persons who have received advanced degrees. All but seven are at the present time in the chemical profession. Of these seven, five are women who have married and accordingly may be classified as home makers. The two men who have taken further work in the field of medicine and are practicing physicians. Of these who are still in the field of chemistry, forty-two or 56.7 per cent are associated with educational or research institutions in this country or abroad and twenty-two or 30 per cent hold research or administrative positions in the chemical industry. Three are deceased.

It is exceedingly gratifying to note the large proportion who are remaining in educational work, since, while graduate instruction may be justifiable as a means of building up chemical industry, it nucleus of men who remain in educational institutions and thus provide for the training of the future generation. Ten of the forty-two hold the higher ranks of either professor or associate professor in institutions of higher learning, five being heads of their respective departments.

### Influence Is Widespread

President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, recently attempted to classify universities on the basis of their national importance, differentiating between those universities which were national in scope (the larger endowed universities) and the state universities which he assumed were local in their influence. It is of interest to note that of the forty-two men who have obtained Ph. D. degrees in agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota, only eight remain within the state boundaries of Minnesota. Of the forty-six who have received the degree of master of science, only nine have remained within the boundaries of Minnesota. Accordingly, in this instance at least, the widespread influence of a university may be seen.

In compliance with a request from the National Extension associated, comprised of the extension divisions of universities, the University of Minnesota has extended that body an invitation to conduct its annual meeting at Minnesota in 1931.

ministrative Committee of the Senate a vote was taken for the purpose of creating a committee to study the educational program of the University with a view to simplifying it, removing administrative difficulties, and effecting a consolidation of offerings which will insure a more liberalized and coherent educational procedure than is possible with the emphasis now placed upon the various specialties.

"It is clear to practically everyone that the need for drastic action in this respect was never greater than it is now. Knowledge has been so split into departments and courses, and specialties have been so emphasized, both inside and outside of college circles, that it is practically impossible for a student to have an overview of any field or even to have reinforcing views from fields allied to his major interest. Colleges are still expanding, departments differentiating, and professors offering new courses. Academic men are interested in preserving control over their academic principalities and department heads believe that recognition depends upon expansion.

"I firmly believe that this situation is one of the explanations for public discontent with higher education. Whether any college or university really possesses the courage to modify its administrative lines, to create new academic relationships, to co-ordinate allied departments, is an open question.

"There is abundant evidence that fundamental changes are being contemplated in the liberal arts field and that the professional schools are finding it necessary and advisable to supplement their offerings with a view to giving their graduates broader training. Not only is that true, but new types of co-operative arrangements are being announced almost daily between professional schools and the other departments of the universities in which they are located. Law schools, for example, are providing law training for men entering business, engineering, and the like; and medical schools are adding to their staff, biologists, chemists, physicists, and botanists. These are simply illustrations of the general trend, indicating that forces are at work looking to the training of new types of specialists and the broader training of all types of specialists."

## Bee and Honey Industry Grows

The bee and honey industry in Minnesota is rapidly assuming a much more important place in the agricultural program of the state than it has ever before occupied, according to M. C. Tanqueray, professor of bee culture. Production is increasing, marketing conditions are becoming stabilized, and honey is coming into general use as a food product of high quality, available all the year round in every grocery store. Two new men have been added to the staff of the Section of Bee culture of the University this year, Mr. H. G. Ahrens from the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Erdman Braun, from Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Canada. Both will be working for advanced degrees. The University of Minnesota has purchased the Agricultural library of Rev. Francis Jager, containing several hundred volumes. This collection is particularly rich in old and rare German volumes, and its acquisition will make the University Agriculture library one of the finest in the country.

### Kolthoff on Committee

Dr. Isaac M. Kolthoff, head of the division of analytical chemistry, has been placed on the fellowship committee of the J. T. Baker Chemical company which awards a \$1,000 scholarship in analytical chemistry each year. Students chosen as recipients are always selected from midwestern universities. The fellowship is open to all graduate students in chemistry or chemical engineering. Dr. Kolthoff has hopes of obtaining the Baker fellowship for a Minnesota student next year or the year after, he says.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published twice a month from Oct. 1 to June 15 by the University of Minnesota as an informal report of its activities to the fathers and mothers of its students

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS

A UNIVERSITY campus is always interesting. To this rule the Minnesota campus is: anything but an exception. Recently there were conducted the very notable exercises commemorating the life and work of Dr. William Watts Folwell, a member of the University community from 1869 to 1929. Speakers were Dean Kendrick C. Babcock of the University of Illinois, Governor Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, and President Lotus D. Coffman. Also during February Vilhjalmur Steffansson, the distinguished scientist of the Arctic, delivered a series of eight or nine lectures based on his special knowledge. On March 20 President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago will deliver the winter quarter commencement address. The week of April 14 to 18 will find the College of Education celebrating its 25th anniversary with exercises that will include a symposium of talks on the educational development of Minnesota during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. May will bring such events as the State High School Music Contest, Cap and Gown Day, when senior honors are announced and the prospective graduates first burgeon forth in academic costume. And a week or two later the annual pageant of the June commencement will move picturesquely and significantly across the green lawn under the oaks of the storied knoll. Alert young people in a University face constant opportunity for thrills, whether of the intellect or the emotions.

## Dean Ford Tells About University

(Continued from page 1)

body in the state ought to hear that besides yourself.

### Graduate School Grows

"If figures talk the most eloquent are not the total enrollment but the growth of the Graduate School, in fifteen years from 175 to over 2,000. These are the kind of students who come where there is a faculty worth seeking out.

"Of course we are advertised after all in the only satisfactory way that a university can be advertised, by its student body and by the far flung ranks of its alumni in every part of the world in places of usefulness and responsibility.

"We are advertised by the scholarship and scientific achievements of a faculty that draws advanced students from Australia, South Africa, Canada and many lands in Europe where great scholars direct their students to Minnesota as one place in America where they should do part of their work.

"We are advertised by the newest agency that the University has set up for the promotion and publication of scholarship and its products, by the agency which has sponsored this series of talks. I mean the University Press.

"The Press has not reached its third birthday yet it is one of the two leading presses in a state university. If it had done no other service to the public than to publish two books which are the best in their field it would be justified. When you are struggling with problems of children in the home remember that the Press has published Faegre and Anderson's "Child Care and Training." When you and the children can get outdoors this spring teach yourself and them to know the trees and shrubs of Minnesota with the aid of the volume by Professors Rosendahl and Butters.

"Today these books and others from the University Press are carrying the name of Minnesota and the results of its scholarly activities to lands and places where no alumnus has gone and from which no student has come. The daily mail to the Press from all parts of the world is an increasing evidence that the great task for which any true University exists, the advancement of knowledge and its diffusion, is being worthily done at Minnesota and recognized

wherever the books of the Press are known.

"I dare say with President Coffman listening that perhaps when the record of his administration is made up, the most significant thing may well be the establishment of a University Press at Minnesota.

"I fear that I have kept you waiting too long to hear President Coffman himself. His is the first of a series of talks on things you ought to know about your University and about the problems it tries to solve and the things it tries to do to make your sons and daughters into intelligent, thoughtful and well-equipped young men and women.

"To be President of a great modern state University is a heavy and almost impossible task for one man to carry. Every student, every member of the faculty, every alumnus, every legislator, every citizen has a proper interest in the state university and ideas as to how it should be run.

"He who keeps one constituency happy all the time is called a statesman. If he had five constituencies to keep satisfied he would not be a statesman, he would be a state university president.

"I have known all five of the presidents of the University of Minnesota and have worked with three of them. All of them have served the state well and given the University adequate leadership in the several stages of its development.

"The high traditions of service in that office are maintained by the present President in a situation which yearly grows more complex and exacting. It is his educational statesmanship that has made possible the many interesting things you will hear about in the succeeding Wednesday evening talks in this series. The University and the state is fortunate in having his intelligent and courageous leadership—President Coffman."

### Fesler Speaks on Nursing

Paul H. Fesler, superintendent of the University Hospital, recently discussed "The dietitian in the hospital field" at a meeting of the medical work conference of the Chicago Dietetic Council. In attendance were hospital dietitians from all of the midwestern states. He also spoke on "The economies of nursing service and nursing education" before the Council on Nursing Education, meeting in Chicago. Before the same group he discussed "Special facilities required in hospitals affiliated with medical schools."

## Dean K. C. Babcock



Dean Babcock of Illinois, a Minnesota graduate, was the principal speaker at the Folwell Memorial Exercises.

## Law School Dean Proposes Changes

(Continued from page 2)

its Law School since 1896, and other law schools have required college work for many years.

The universities are now advancing requirements still higher. California, Stanford, Harvard, Northwestern, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh now require a degree for admission to their law schools. At least thirteen others including the state universities of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, require three years, and the list is rapidly growing.

In our report for 1927-28, we said: "Our school should shortly make some change in its requirements. We now acquire two years of college work and three years of law study. The movement everywhere has been in the direction of more college work. No 'day' law school requires more than three years of law study. Five years of study after high school could not be better apportioned, but there is considerable doubt that additional time should be given wholly to work in liberal arts. Our present law curriculum is as extensive as the time permits, but it is restricted to training for practice. No courses are offered in any of our law schools with the primary purpose of studying legal institutions in a critical and comparative way. Although our law school graduates will be the judges and legislators of the future, no courses are provided to train them specially for these functions. It is important to determine whether some of the additional time should not be given to such courses. Our faculty has this matter under consideration and will present a report upon it within the next year."

Since the above report was written, our faculty has very fully considered the question raised in it. We have studied the requirements of law schools not only in the United States, but in England and in the civil law countries. Our decision is that we should not follow the prevailing practice of increasing requirements for admission to the Law School, but should require one year additional work after admission.

It is our present purpose to continue to admit students with two years of college work, and to require of them four years of law school work. At present the University offers a combined course of six years, three years in liberal arts, and three in law. It is our intention that this combined course should be continued for the present at least, so that students may elect the one course or the other. In due course, seven years of work will doubtless be required, but whether that will be apportioned to four years of college work and three of law, three years of college work and four of law, or two years of college work and five of law, should be decided in the light of our proposed experiment.

We wish to try out with a body of students the experiment of a four year law course. It is our intention to give in that course little, if any, more of the type of work now being taken by the students in the three year course. We wish to devote the additional time to subjects which are not strictly vocational, but which are cultural for lawyers and important from the public point of view.

## A Bigger Job - How to Do It

(Radio Talk over WLB by President L. D. Coffman)

I HAVE been asked to speak on "A Bigger Job—How to Do It." I do not understand that this subject has reference primarily to the work of the University of Minnesota. It does have reference, as I understand it, to the part which universities should play in the social economy of the times.

It is clear that the task of administering a university has increased enormously in difficulty in a single generation. The task is bigger and perhaps more difficult because the universities of this country are larger and more complex than they were a few years ago. The University of Minnesota, for example, has ten thousand more students now than it had when Dr. Northrop retired. To provide the money, faculty, equipment and other material facilities necessary for the education of the thousands of young minds who come annually crowding into the classrooms and laboratories of the University, is a task vastly greater than it ever was in all the history of American education. Indeed it seems almost impossible at times.

There are those who despair of the fact that so many students are going to college and that some of our higher institutions of learning have become so large. It seems to me that we should not ask ourselves the question: Is it providing competent instruction for its students and giving proper attention to the personal welfare of the student body? An institution with two hundred students that has incompetent teachers, is too large. An institution with twenty thousand students that has a competent staff genuinely interested in the personal welfare of the students, is not too large. In other words, the important question is: How well is a college or university doing its work?

### Must Remain True to Purpose

In addition to size and growth there is another factor which complicates and intensifies the problem of administering a university. It is the problem of keeping the university true to its fundamental purposes. Thousands of minority pressures and demands were brought to bear every year upon the universities of America to respond to the wishes and ambitions of special groups. Many of these groups, in fact most of them, are actuated by sincere and laudable motives, and the work which they would like to have done may be work of distinct value. To respond to them, however, will, in many instances, mean that the university will be diverted from its necessary work in training students on the campus in the various arts and sciences or for the intelligent practice of the various professions. Universities are, must and should be sensitive to public opinion and to the spirit of the times. But this sensitiveness to special pressures and the demands made upon universities have made the job of administering them bigger and far more difficult than it used to be.

It is a fact, I believe, that the growth of our universities and their sensitiveness to multiplied pressures arising out of public needs, real or assumed, have the same origin or background. They result from the growing complexity of society. Life today is different from what it was a few short years ago. Then its problems were comparatively simple and easy of solution. Few attended college. The president knew most of the students and all of the faculty in those days. There was no specialization of function in the various professions. We had family doctors, community pastors, general practitioners of the law. It was easy for men to establish themselves in business. Opportunity and individual initiative were the chief characteristics of the times; they were the strength and hope of the republic.

### Social Organization Changes

Now see how things have changed. Today we have mass production of the commodities of life, standardization of processes, mergers of capital, and great consolidations of effort and enterprise. The local creamery is a part of a chain; the local bank is a member of a group; the local elevator belongs to a system; the family physician has become a specialist and group medicine has been introduced; the lawyer is a member of a firm; the independent editor of earlier days may have joined the syndicate; and even the pastor has become a specialist.

Meantime the registration in our schools, both lower and higher, has grown apace. It is due in part to the fact that many recognize that training and education greatly enhance their opportunities in this new world and in part to the fact that the agencies of life whether they be industrial, commercial, social or professional, are more and more demanding increased training and education on the part of their employees and workers.

But this does not fully explain or describe the bigger job with which we are faced. The world in which we are living is changing with such speed that it is being remade every few years. The tools of five or ten years ago are out of date today; the techniques of the physician of yesterday are obsolete tomorrow; the methods of business of ten years ago are futile today. Human thought never moved forward more swiftly and the world was never transformed with more kaleidoscopic rapidity than now.

### Education Must Keep Pace

If humanity skips a single generation, indeed if it skips a single decade, in its intellectual effort and leadership, civilization will languish and perish. This imposes a vastly heavier obligation upon the institutions of higher learning to advance in scholarship and research than they have ever experienced in the past. And in addition it makes it all the more imperative that their product shall be made increasingly adaptable and adjustable if their graduates are to deal effectively and intelligently with the problems of the new day.

Then again the hours of day labor are being shortened and the number of days one works per week is being reduced. Man has more leisure than ever before. Shall he use this extra human time in sensual or sensuous practices? Shall he fritter and idle it away? Or shall he find some nobler and better use of it? Literally hundreds of thousands of adults of today are using this margin of time to carry processes of self-education into the maturer years of life. Many of them, in fact most of them, have found it necessary to do this to keep the road to promotion open to them. The shifts in the world round about them come with such speed that they must perforce continue their education if they are to continue in employment. On the other hand, many of them are finding in their extra leisure an opportunity for that kind of unselfish disinterested self-improvement so necessary for the development of tolerance of opinion and cosmopolitan minds.

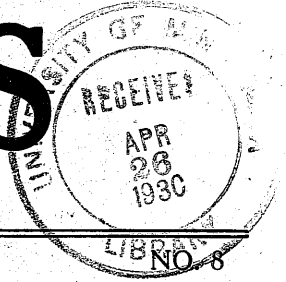
But you may ask: What does all this have to do with a bigger job and how to do it? The answer is: It has everything to do with it. Our colleges are crowded with students because society demands that they teach a thousand things that college training was not required for a generation ago. The division of labor in life has its counterpart in specialization of function in the university. Moreover the increased number of problems society is called upon to solve and the speed with which they change, forces a perpetual inventory of college offerings if the colleges are to serve their students as amply and as well as they should. In addition it is clear that with the introduction of machinery and mass production, constant and continuing education beyond commencement day is necessary if the economic foundations of the social order are not to totter, if moral standards and moral integrity are to be preserved and lifted to still higher levels.

### The University Job

The bigger job, therefore, is not confined to the material things which are necessary for the welfare of our universities; it is that of providing for still more competent instruction, of securing and retaining men on the staff who through research are adding to the sum total of human knowledge, of so organizing the programs of instruction as to increase the effectiveness and adaptability of the university's product, and of recognizing that the education of the future will reach into every section of the commonwealth and minister to every class of society.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students



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FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1930

## Municipal Bureau May Add Police School to Projects

### Co-operative Activities With County, State and City Officials Cover Wide Range

A Northwest Police School may be added to the long list of conferences and educational ventures in which the Municipal Reference Bureau and the League of Minnesota Municipalities, with offices on the University of Minnesota campus, cooperate with the officers of cities and villages of the state. A series of informal conferences between members of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, officers of the League of Minnesota Municipalities and others is now going forward looking to the creation of the school, according to Professor Morris B. Lambie, secretary of the League.

Typical ventures in which cooperative activities between the league and the officers of various governmental units have been established and are going forward are the Northwest Fire School, held annually in September, the annual convention of the League, scheduled this year for Duluth in June and gatherings in March for meter inspectors, superintendents of public utilities and milk and dairy inspectors, all of which have been held.

Professor Lambie also has announced two additional projects, both of which have been definitely arranged. The first is the Minnesota Tax Conference, to be conducted in Minneapolis April. The Municipal Reference Bureau has cooperated each year in arranging this program.

A wholly new project, scheduled as a feature of the university summer sessions will be a four day conference on problems of governmental relationships and areas of administration. It will be conducted July 15 to 18. Those in attendance will consider the relationships of different government units in administering matters of health and welfare, law enforcement and safety, taxation and finance, and public utilities.

Overlapping authority in the fields enumerated is believed by many to handicap efficient administration. All four problems will be argued, pro and con, during the summer session conference.

"The occasion will permit invited specialists, representing federal, local and state governments to consider the interplay of relationships in these particular fields of public administration," Mr. Lambie said. "While most of the guest speakers will come from other states, emphasis will be placed upon the application of these problems to the state of Minnesota."

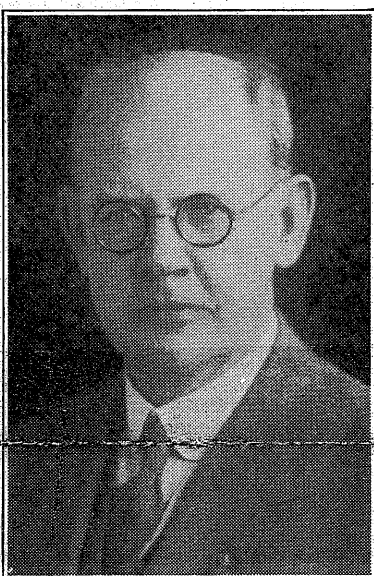
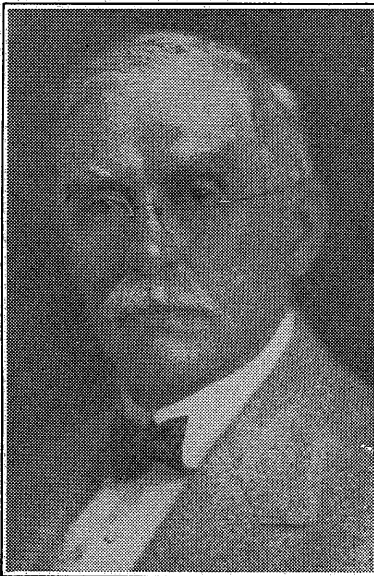
Open meetings and forums, supplemented by round table discussions will be the mechanical means of getting at these problems. The preliminary work is being supervised by the department of political science, headed by Professor William Anderson, and the Municipal Reference Bureau.

The feature of the fourteenth annual tax conference, April 9 and 10, is to be an address on "Re-assessment in the city of Chicago" by George O. Fairweather, business manager of the University of Chicago and chairman of the Joint Commission on Land Valuation. It was the work of this commission which uncovered most of the conditions in Chicago that have created nationwide scandal.

M. E. Chamberlin, city engineer of Montevideo, Minn., is president of the conference this year. Senator A. L. Thwing of Grand Rapids will speak on "Financing Public Education" and J. E. Therien, chairman of the committee on municipal affairs in the Minnesota House of Representatives will discuss the subject, "A legislator looks at appropriations for school aid."

The advantages of the county as  
Continued on page three

## Prominent on Schoolmen's Programs



Above, left, Dean M. E. Haggerty; right, L. C. Lord, president of the Eastern Illinois State Teachers College; center, left, William John Cooper, United States commissioner of education, right, Dr. Fletcher Harper Swift of the University of California; below, Dean M. G. Neale of the School of Education, University of Missouri

## Cooper Will Study Mississippi's Bed

### University Botanist Plans to Use Airplane to Explore Old Course of Stream

Using an airplane as a means of transportation and for observation purposes, William S. Cooper, professor of botany, will make several flights over Minnesota during April to extend his study of ancient sand dunes and their vegetation. These trips are made possible because of a grant from the Elizabeth Thompson science fund received by Professor Cooper last week.

In his previous work Professor Cooper has made a thorough survey of the regions by motor car. He has made analyses of about 300 soil samples and has observed and photographed portions of the district from the air.

Post-glacial history of the Mississippi valley from the Twin Cities to Brainerd has revealed that about 20,000 years ago, while the glacial ice was melting away, great rivers flowed from it and deposited enormous quantities of sand, giving rise to extensive sandy plains.

As the surface of the plains dried out, wind blew the material into dunes, some of which reached a height of 80 to 100 feet. Low plants, and later forests, growing on the dunes stopped the movement so that the dunes have been preserved ever since in their original forms.

Arctic plants were the first to  
Continued on page two



## Minnesota President Is Given Degree

The honorary degree, "Doctor of Science in Education," was conferred upon President L. D. Coffman of the University by George Washington University, where he spoke at the mid-winter commencement exercises recently. The presentation was made by President Cloyd H. Marvin. The degree from George Washington University was the second honorary degree Dr. Coffman has received this year. Last fall Columbia University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. doctor of laws at the time of the anniversary exercises commemorating the founding of Kings College, which developed into Columbia. Dr. Coffman is an alumnus of Columbia University, where he took his graduate work in education.

## Externals Can't Reveal Intelligence of Person Psychologist Declares

### Will Describe Dance Signals Of Honey Bees

Professor Karl v. Frisch, director of the Zoological Institute in the University of Munich and a zoologist of international reputation will tell how he has measured the color vision of honey bees, their ability to tell time, and the way in which they spread news by executing significant dances when he visits the University of Minnesota on April 11.

Plans for the visit of Dr. v. Frisch were announced last week by the department of zoology. His address will be delivered at 4:30 p. m. in the Music auditorium.

Professor v. Frisch's talk will tell of his experiments and those of his students on the sensory physiology of honey bees. For years he has studied the life and habits of the bee with particular reference to its behavior. How bees taste, thus recognizing the various nectars they find in flowers, their powers of smell and their remarkable ability to tell time independently of sunlight will be among the things he will discuss.

According to Professor Dwight E. Minnich, Dr. v. Frisch has found that bees fed in a dark room will return to the feeding apparatus at exactly feeding time. Just how they know the time has never yet been fully explained.

By putting dots of paint on bees and watching them in an observation box the Munich scientist has been able to follow the activities of individuals. He has learned that bees which discover a delightful nectar return to their mates and execute a certain dance; those that find a desirable pollen come back and communicate by another kind of dance.

Dr. v. Frisch has also made researches on fish and the lower vertebrates.

During his sabbatical year in 1928-'29 Dr. Minnich was a privileged guest in the laboratory of the Zoological Institute in Munich and conducted researches there, where he had an opportunity to compare results data and discuss problems with Dr. v. Frisch. Although he was not a student under Frisch the latter made him welcome to laboratory facilities in the institute. Dr. v. Frisch will be a house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Minnich during his stay here, April 10 to 13.

### Discuss Municipal Utility Operations

A conference of superintendents of municipally owned public utility plants was held in the Minnesota Union Friday, March 28, under the direction of the Municipal Reference Bureau and League of Minnesota Municipalities. Development of the Diesel engine and its use as a producer of power for small municipal electric lighting plants was a principal subject of discussion. The conferees also discussed their legal rights to the sale of surplus power. Some municipal plants, looking to the growth of the communities, have developed current in excess of local needs and are marketing the surplus until the community grows to the point where it can absorb the output. Several nice points have arisen from this situation. One such municipal plant sells power to a community across the state boundary in Iowa. Another sells its surplus to a large utility company, which resells it at retail. Others buy power at wholesale from large utility concerns and retail it in their own communities.

### Paterson Says Size and Shape Correlate Poorly With Mental Capacity

#### ADENOIDS NO INDEX

### Examination of Blond and Brunette Traits Shows Each May Act Like Other

Neither your size nor your shape, the fact that your legs are long in proportion to your trunk, nor even the fact that your tonsils are in bad condition and are accompanied by adenoids has more than a very slight bearing on the degree of your intelligence. Neither are you likely to be of one temperament if you are a blond and of another if a brunette.

This was the gist of the annual Sigma Xi address delivered at the University of North Dakota last night by Dr. Donald G. Paterson, professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota, who discussed "Mental development in relation to physical development and types."

Dr. Paterson summed up a long array of popular notions and scientific theories based on an assumed connection between appearance or form and mentality. At only two points could he sanction a relationship of any importance. Researches have shown some connection between organic defects and temperament. That is to say, if you lack an ear you may develop an inferiority complex. The other undoubted fact is that certain diseases attack the central nervous system and damage the mentality. But that is really another question, he pointed out.

"Our survey has demonstrated that prevalent notions regarding an intimate relation between bodily traits and mental development have been greatly exaggerated," said Dr. Paterson. "Structural characteristics such as height and weight seem to be correlated with intelligence to only a slight extent. Even precise X-ray measurements of skeletal development fail to show marked dependence of mental growth upon physical development. Indeed, the evidence reveals that physical growth itself is far from uniform. Hope of finding positive relationships of greater magnitude by employing complicated indices of body build seems to vanish when carefully controlled investigations are pushed to completion."

Dr. Paterson reviewed the various theories based on claims that physical characteristics have a bearing on mentality and mowed them down, one after another, although admitting that a slight correlation had been shown for some of them.

"High brows," in the literal sense of persons with high foreheads, are no more likely to be intelligent than are persons with low foreheads. People who "look like foxes," or like sheep, who have bulldog jaws or the malignant glare of a hyena, do not reveal their true natures by those physical qualities. The theory of the physiognomists, of whom the chief was Lavater, has been entirely overthrown by exact statistical measurements, he declared.

When Dr. Paterson and Katherine E. Ludgate sought to verify the assertions of Blackford that blonds had certain "blond traits" and brunettes certain other "brunette traits," they found that a blond was as likely to reveal "brunette" traits as was a person of darker coloring, and that a brunette, judged by traits alone, might just as well be a blond. Their test was made by asking 187 persons to estimate the traits of one blond and one brunette each, checking on the traits given by Blackford.

Continued on page three





# MINNESOTA CHATS

## Will Tell of Bees

## SHALL I Go to College?

Radio Talk over WLB, by Dean John B. Johnston

Published twice a month from Oct. 1 to June 15 by the University of Minnesota as an informal report of its activities to the fathers and mothers of its students

VOLUME 12 MARCH 29, 1930 Number 8

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS

### Radio and the University

**T**HE University of Minnesota, like every state university, must be understood by that statewide public upon whose support it depends for its maintenance. But a preliminary to support of a project must always be the thorough understanding of it. The university tries every legitimate means to let the public know what it is doing, what its true purposes are, and how it is trying to improve the policies and procedures of higher education. These efforts to create understanding are not propaganda, inasmuch as that word has come to signify some ulterior motive, whereas the purposes of the university are exactly what it is trying to make plain as day; unmistakable.

This year the university is trying the efficacy of the radio as a means of reaching the people of Minnesota in addition to such mediums of expression as Minnesota Chats, the reports of its officials and the public addresses of its faculty members and administrators. During February and March a series of talks on important phases of the university was given by President Coffman, members of the administrative committee of the senate, who are the deans, and by faculty men who had intimate knowledge of certain projects of special interest to the public.

During the spring quarter, beginning April 1, a series of radio talks directed at the young people now high school seniors who are thinking of entering the University of Minnesota next fall will be delivered. They will hear what the purposes of a university are, what it has to offer those with various special bents, what kind of persons they must be to profit by a university training, and what steps they should take to get themselves properly started on a university career. This radio program is a novelty among university endeavors. Its success will be watched with wide interest, both on the campus and off.



Dr. K. v. Frisch

### Thorpe To Visit Denmark

Niels Thorpe, Minnesota's swimming coach, whose teams have always been near the top during his nine years at Minnesota, has been granted a six months leave of absence which he will spend in Denmark, visiting his mother, whom he has not seen since he came to America. Members of the swimming squad were hosts at a banquet for Mr. Thorpe the night of March 21. About 40 were present, mostly students and members of the department of physical education and athletics. They gave the guest of honor a travelling bag.

quet; Alice M. Olson, Madelia; Thelma F. Passo, Hibbing; Jenny M. Raistakka, New York Mills; Carl Rolla, Duluth; Frank J. Taylor, Manitowoc, Wis.; Alice J. Wilson, Duluth; Grace Margaret Lealtad and Joseph Francis of St. Paul. From Minneapolis — Barbara O. Anderson, Mary R. Blodgett, Cecilia Helen Brady, Ruth S. Brown, Vera M. Bendinger, Hilda E. Duschee, Selma Erickson, Royal P. Guetzloe, Orpha I. Hoganson, Cecelia A. Keyes, Marcella E. McGee, Millicent Newton, Frank L. Richardson, Viola E. Rounseville, Paul Schelske, Dorothy May Sommers, Sadie Estelle Watts.

### The School of Business Administration

**Bachelors of Business Administration:** Earl J. Carter, Charles City, Ia.; Dwight S. Chappell, Fargo; William C. Gimmedstad, Belview; Leon J. Kalher, Elk River; Harold D. Lucas, Bismarck, N. D.; Harlan D. Persons, Lake Nebagamon, Wis.; Neil Robb, Wildrose, N. D.; Leonard W. Vollmer, Lambert; Edmund D. Widsen, Crookston; from St. Paul, Paul Grotke Sandell, Matilda Louise Wallblom and Harry Frederic Koch; from Minneapolis, Alden L. Paulson and Theo. S. Rees.

### The Law School

**Bachelor of Laws:** Alfred Damon Lindley, Minneapolis.

### The Graduate School

**Masters of Arts:** Samuel Aiken (educational administration); Thelma Agnes Dreis (psychology); Grace Genevieve Harbert (history); May Ellen Fink (English); Lester Otto Johnson (educational administration); Russell Johnston (educational administration); Lawrence Elliott Kindt (agricultural economics); Walter Albin Lunden (sociology); Sister Marianne Pomerlau (Romance languages); Cairns King Smith (history).

**Masters of Science:** James McCulloch Brown (animal husbandry); Samuel Todd Coulter (dairy husbandry); Royal Glendenning Gray (nervous and mental diseases); Peter Hansen (agricultural economics); George A. Mail (entomology).

**Doctors of Philosophy:** John Olaf Olson Anders (major, history; minor sociology); Walker Bleakney (major physics, minor mathematics); Robert Craig Ernst (major, chemical engineering, minor, physical chemistry); Floyd Clifford Ostensen (major physics, minor, mathematics); Karl Spangler Quisenberry (major, plant genetics, minor, plant pathology); Louis Odilon Regeimbal (major plant physiology, minor, plant genetics); Walter John Roth (major, farm management, minor, economics); Leslie William Tasche (major, surgery, minor, anatomy); Harold Lincoln Thompson (major surgery, minor, pathology).

### Graduates Given Diplomas March 20

Continued on page three  
Helwig, Lucille Irene Munger.

#### The Medical School

**Graduates in Nursing:** Karen Margaret Bostrup, Gudolph, N. D.; Inez T. Burlingame, Arlington, S. D.; Janel Spencer Fulton, Jackson; Rosemary Gagan, Devils Lake, N. D.; Clarice C. Jerlow, Albert Lea; Evelyn M. Jivery, Hibbing; Helen M. Moor, Portal, N. D.; Alpha F. Nelson, Hallock; Alice Mae Olson, Madelia; Margaret V. Oman, Napoleon, N. D.; Leona A. Reichert, Long Prairie; Madeline C. Rue, Bismarck, N. D.; Ethel Pauline Shrode, Riceville, Ia.; Bertha Jessie Stickney, Faulkton, S. D.; Helen Elizabeth Walsh, Ely; Alice J. Wilson, Duluth; Evelyn M. Zacharias, Glenwood City; Olga H. Michaelson, Hibbing.

From St. Paul: Lucille Morgan, Binnie Elsie White.

From Minneapolis: Kay Crayndal Braverman, Elizabeth Deuhs, Alice Evelyn Hall, Eleanor Petra Hottran, Anne Poore, Alice Lorenz Rorrison, Viola E. Rounseville, Julo Alice Slattendale.

**Bachelors of Science:** Raymond Gregor Johnson, Cloquet; Frederick, Richard Kinning, Fairmont; Paul A. Swedenburg, Cannon Falls.

From St. Paul: Clyde Berthold Abbott, William Donald Graham, Sam Stein.

From Minneapolis: Enoch Berisford Brick, Grant Reynolds Christenson, Randall Eugene Cooper, Robert Arthur Cooper, Ellis Harold Harris, John Amberg Haugen, Rudolph Emil Swenson.

**Bachelors of Medicine:** Fred Robert Farthing, B.S., Ozark, Mo.; John Charles Feuling, B.S., Caldwell, Ia.; David Joseph Halpern, B.S., Glen Ullin, N. D.; John Joseph Marren, B.S., Duluth; Victor Allen Mulligan, B.S., Anoka; Clifford A. Olson, B.A., B.S., Stockholm, Wis.; Ralph Ludvig Parsons, B.A., B.S., Wayzata; Raymond Allen Schwiegler, B.A., Lawrence, Kan.; Paul A. Swedenburg, B.A., B.S., Cannon Falls; Edward Lawrence Tuohy, B.S., Duluth; How-

ard Alfred Lewis Vogel, B.S., New Ulm; Rudolph J. Wilkowske, B.S., Morristown.

From St. Paul: Clyde Berthold Abbott, B.S., David M. Daley, B.S., Waldemar Gustave Johanson, B.A., B.S., Marcus Kellogg Mookerjee, B.S.

From Minneapolis: Enoch Berisford Brick, B.S., Randall Eugene Cooper, B.S., Robert Arthur Cooper, B.S., Louise Grace Frary, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Arthur Bernhoff Johnson, B.S., Milo M. Loucks, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Norman Leonard Mistachkin, B.S., Leopold Gordon Samuelson, B.A., B.S.

**Doctors of Medicine:** Philip Noyes Bray, B.A., B.S., M.B., Biwabik; Edwin Carleton Hanson, B.A., M.B., Beltrami; Malvin I. Hauge, B.S., M.B., Clarkfield; Philip G. E. Hooper, B.S., M.B., Grand Rapids; Sam Leonard, B.S., M.B., Duluth; L. Kenneth Onsgerd, B.A., B.S., M.B., Houston; E. Gerhard Oppen, B.A., M.B., Lake Crystal; Elsie Margaret Rioridan, B.S., M.B., Cuyuna; Vernon John Telford, B.S., M.B., Pipestone; Maurice Leo Whalen, B.S., M.B., Coleraine; Erhart Edmund Zemke, B.S., M.B., Fairmont.

From St. Paul: Emil Joakim Fogelberg, B.A., B.S., M.B., Wallace Gleason, B.S., M.B., G. Arvid Hedberg, B.S., M.B., Saul Hershkowitz, B.S., M.B., Elmer A. Smisek, B.S., M.B., Herman Julius Wolff, B.S., M.B.

From Minneapolis: Harlan Alfred Alexander, B.S., M.B., John Victor Carlson, B.A., B.S., Morris J. Chernack, B.S., M.B., Warren Fetterly, B.S., M.B., Arthur Bishop Hunt, B.A., B.S., M.B., Ida Levine, B.S., M.B., Milo M. Loucks, B.S., M.S., M.B., Ph.D.; Hilbert Mark, B.S., M.B., Rudolph Fritjof Nielson, B.S., M.B., Ralph Raymond Sullivan, B.S., M.B.

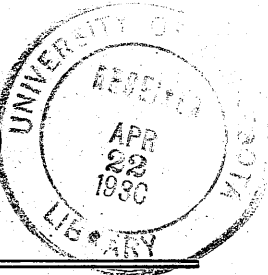
### The College of Education

**Bachelors of Science with distinction:** Eldred M. DeBolt, Long Prairie, and Hilda C. Swenson, Columbus, N. D.

**Bachelors of Science:** Edith W. Ahlberg, Red Wing; Meta H. Bouman, Hamburg; Janet S. Fulton, Jackson; Carl C. Hedrickson, Karlstad; Beatrice C. Johnson, Clo-

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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NO. 9

## Minnesota Bench And Bar Invited to 'U' Conference

Administration of the Law Will Be Principal Topic of Discussion at Duluth Meeting July 8

A precedent will be broken July 8 when the conference on judicial administration one of the special projects of the University of Minnesota summer sessions, is conducted in Duluth instead of on the university campus. Professor Wilbur H. Cherry of the Law School has announced that the change is being made so that the entire body of Minnesota lawyers and judges may be reached when they gather in Duluth for the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Bar Association. The conference will be held the day before formal meetings of the association start on July 9.

The state district judges meet annually at the place of the bar association's meeting, so that they, too, will be present during the conference on judicial administration.

In addition to discussions of judicial administration, the organization of the courts, procedure in trial and appellate courts, the scope of the rules of court and of legislation and the duties of the trial judge, there will be a discussion of the judicial council, a mechanism that has been established in a number of states with fine success in increasing the efficiency of judicial administration.

Principal speakers at the sessions will be Professor Edson R. Sunderland of the University of Michigan Law School, Professor Walter F. Dodd of the Yale Law School, and Judge John B. Sanborn of St. Paul, United States district judge.

Professor Sunderland is an authority on court procedure who has recently spent some time in England studying procedure. He is now president of the Association of American Law Schools and a member of the commission established in Michigan to work out uniform court procedure for the entire state.

Michigan has established the judicial council, with Professor Sunderland as one of its members. Comprised of judges and lawyers, it surveys the whole system of administration of the law and makes recommendations to those empowered to alter administration, namely the legislature and the judges.

Professor Dodd of Yale was formerly a practising lawyer in Chicago and later a member of the law faculty in the University of Chicago. He was chief adviser to Governor Loudon when the latter reorganized the state government of Illinois. Professor Dodd also worked out the judicial articles in the new Illinois constitution. At present he is making a study of the judicial system in Connecticut on behalf of the judicial council of that state and is acting as adviser to the judicial councils of some other commonwealths.

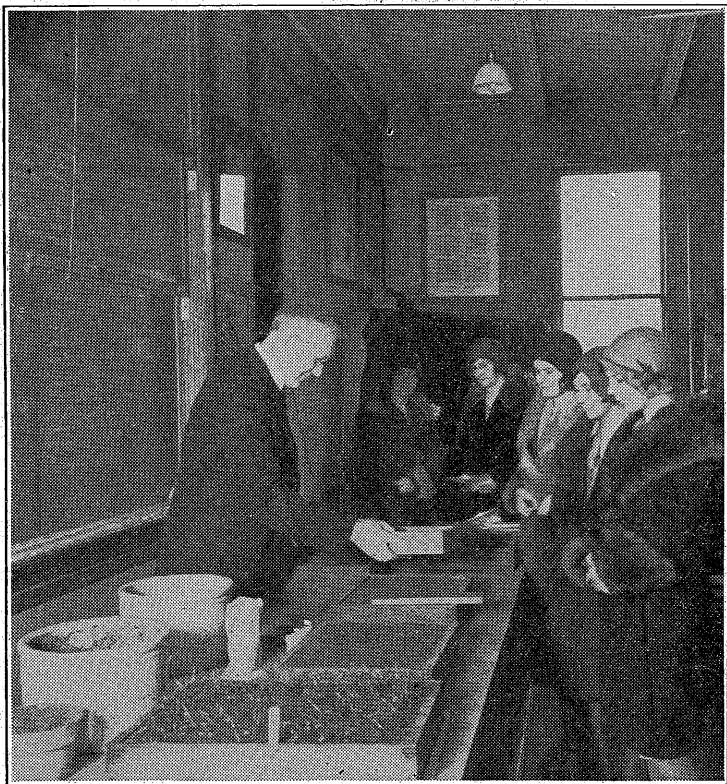
Judge John B. Sanborn of St. Paul, who when appointed was one of the youngest men ever to sit on the federal bench, will address the meeting of judges and lawyers July 8 on the subject, "Duties of the trial judge." Messrs. Dodd and Sunderland also will speak on various phases of the administration of law on July 8 and on July 9 Professor Sunderland will speak before the State Bar Association at its morning meeting.

Invitations are being sent to all judges and lawyers in Minnesota to attend the university's conference.

### Educators Dine

More than 1,800 people completely filled the biggest hall in a downtown Minneapolis hotel the night of April 15 to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary banquet of students, alumni and faculty of the College of Education. A special edition of the Minnesota Mentor commemorating the event, was distributed.

## Flower Planting Season



Professor R. S. Mackintosh demonstrated means of getting a garden under way, at a short course.

## Earth May Be Huge Cannon Ball Emmons Tells Scientific Fraternity

Geology Department Head Describes Oil Well Mysteries and Methods of Ore Deposition

There is strong evidence in science that the interior of the earth may be a practically solid mass of iron and nickel except for a space in the center of the earth, about 1,000 miles across, which is probably molten iron and nickel.

This is the view of geologists, presented before Sigma Xi, the honorary scientific society, by Dr. W. H. Emmons, head of the department of geology, in a recent lecture at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Emmons explained that we know a good deal about the outermost ten miles of the earth's crust, which is mostly silicious material. Although man has never gone down anything like ten miles, he has seen folds in the earth's surface that reveal what it is like to a depth of ten miles.

The silica compounds in the first ten miles weigh, on an average, about 2.65 times as much as water, he said, but the earth as a whole weighs, by the computation of astronomers, something like 5.5 times as much as water. By making corrected computations, they have reached the conclusion that the central mass is .11 times as heavy as water.

This is one thing that leads them to conclude that it may be a mass of iron and nickel.

Another thing is that seismographic messages recording earthquakes pass through the inside of the earth much more rapidly than they do around its circumference, indicating that it is solid. Furthermore, there has been no known recording of a seismographic message directly through the center of the earth. This supports the theory that the mass at the very center is probably liquid.

The earth is slowly cooling from the center, but is so constantly receiving increments of heat from the sun that its temperature is approximately stationary. Beginning at the surface, the earth gets hotter by about one degree centigrade for every 100 feet that it is penetrated, the same as one degree fahrenheit for every 60 feet. But, he explained, science has not yet determined how far inward this process continues, nor does it know the heat at the center of the earth, although volcanoes, belching mol-

ten rock, give some idea of its intensity.

The oil fields of the central United States are really pools of oil perched on the very peaks of a long range of mountains now embedded beneath the surface of the level plains, he declared. The site of Kansas City at the time when these mountains rose into the air, was about as high as Denver is today. The sunken mountain range runs from the Oklahoma region to just outside of Omaha. Although oil has not been found on all of the peaks, all oil discoveries in that area have been on peaks, he said. It has seeped out of ancient deposits of the sea and has accumulated on top of salt water pockets that have also seeped out of ancient rocks once formed on the bed of the ocean by a process of sedimentation.

### Wilford to Join Jenks

Lloyd Wilford, assistant to Dr. Albert E. Jenks, and one of the members of party that spent last summer in the Mimbres valley, New Mexico, searching for artifacts of the Mimbres valley tribe of Indians, left last week for Europe, where he will join Dr. Jenks on an expedition into Algiers.

The excavators will center their work for the coming year in the heart of Algiers. A search for the remains of early man will supercede the attention given the ancient history of the Indian tribe.

## Prize Will Be Given Pharmacy Senior

The senior in the College of Pharmacy at the University of Minnesota who is voted by his classmates to be the man most likely to succeed in his chosen profession will receive a cash prize of \$27. Dean F. J. Wulling has announced that a member of the university administration who spoke before the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association received a \$27 check for expenses and stipend and promptly turned it back with the request that it be used as a prize on the basis stated. The seniors will also be asked to state why they think the men they vote for are headed for success.

## Summer Session Programs Including 4 Conferences Will Attract Thousands

Rare Chemicals Made on Campus Widely Sought

Chemical compounds so rare that they are being sought by industry and by chemical research laboratories both in this country and Europe have been made at the University by Professor Lee I. Smith.

Although Dr. Smith has made only from 200 to 500 grams of these rare materials, he believes this may be more than exists in all the rest of the world.

His compounds are rare hydrocarbons of the benzene series, which he needed to work in complicated benzene chemistry, which is the basis of the dye, drug and explosive industries. It is a phase of "coal tar" chemistry.

Research laboratories in Vienne, at Harvard and at Stanford have obtained some of the compounds from Dr. Smith and the biggest American company manufacturing photographic supplies kept after him until he sold a supply to them for laboratory use, he said.

The compounds are not discoveries, nor are they especially hard to make, but the process is so long and tedious that only persons needing to experiment with them would go to the work of producing them. The difference between them depends on the arrangement of the carbon and hydrogen atoms in the "series." Eight different combinations of atoms are possible and Dr. Smith has made seven of these. He has not yet been able to produce the eighth, but is confident he will be able to.

His starting material is xylene, third member of the benzene, toluene, xylene group. He builds up his substances by methylation. Recently he sent 50 grams of each of seven substances as a loan to Stanford laboratory, which wishes to measure their atomic weights. He estimates that his experimental products are worth about \$3,000. It has taken him ten years to develop the technique that enables him to make them. In recent years he has written a number of papers describing his experiments with xylene compounds.

## Engineers Select Their Five Greatest

James Watt, Leonardo da Vinci, Thomas A. Edison, James B. Eads and Ferdinand de Lesseps have been selected by a committee of deans of engineering colleges as the greatest names in engineering history.

Watt's invention of the steam engine harnessed steam and ushered in the machine era of civilization. Da Vinci, famous as a painter and sculptor in the Florence of the Renaissance, was also a distinguished military and civil engineer, one of the chief buildings for which he drew plans being the Castle of San Angelo in Rome, pictures of which, standing beside the river, are known to every school child.

James B. Eads built the famous Eads bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis and de Lesseps conceived the idea for, promoted, and built the Suez Canal. His later life was embittered by the failure of the celebrated "French attempt" to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

Edison, who belongs to our own times, is a by-word on the lips of practically everyone. Among his achievements have been the incandescent light, the stock ticker, the phonograph and scores of other notable inventions involving electricity or sound reproduction principles.

Periods Will Run from June 17 to July 26, and July 28 Until August 30

FACULTIES ANNOUNCED

Symposium on Governmental Relationships Under Direction of Prof. Lambie

Continuing the policy begun last year the University of Minnesota will conduct a series of four special projects during the sessions of the coming summer, one in fine arts, a conference on governmental relationships, a ten-days concentrated study of the kidney, attended by distinguished scientists from Europe and America, and a conference on problems of legal administration. The last mentioned probably will be conducted in Duluth in connection with the annual meeting of the Minnesota Bar association.

Minnesota's summer sessions, offering work in practically all colleges, will run from June 17 to July 26 and from July 28 to August 30. They will be directed by a committee headed by J. C. Lawrence, assistant to the president, with Harlow C. Richardson as associate director and Dean Edward M. Freeman as vice-director.

Six visiting professors will teach in the Law School during the summer, together with three members of the Minnesota law faculty, Henry L. McClintock, Frank W. Hanft and Maynard E. Pirsig. The visitors will be Ernest G. Lorenzen, professor of law at Yale, James A. McLaughlin, professor of law at Harvard, Frank L. Mechem from the University of Washington, Harold Shepherd, Stanford University, Wesley A. Sturges, Yale Law school, and M. T. Van Hecke, University of North Carolina.

Areas of governmental administration will be given foremost consideration in the symposium on governmental relationships according to Professor Morris B. Lambie of the department of political science, who is making the arrangements. Whether health, law enforcement, taxation and the like are properly supervised by the smaller or the larger unit will be the principal question. Law enforcement and safety, public health, taxation and finance and the regulation and schedule determinations of public utility companies will be the principal headings under which discussions are to be conducted. This conference will run from July 15 to 18, inclusive. Experts from many parts of the country will be brought to Minnesota and placed on the witness stand for quizzing to make their special knowledge applicable to problems existing in the state of Minnesota. Participation will be by invitation, but all interested persons may attend as listeners.

Continuing the special sequences in fine arts that were begun a year ago, the summer session administration has engaged Edward McCartan, New York sculptor, Ernest De Wald of Princeton, lecturer on art subjects, and John Norton of Chicago, painter, as special lecturers and to give demonstrations during the sessions. Many members of the Minnesota departments offering art subjects, including fine art, architecture, and art education, will take part. Professor S. C. Burton, Miss Ruth Raymond and Elmer E. Young will be among those who will offer courses.

Professor Wilbur H. Cherry is making preparations for the conference on legal administration, which will center particularly on judicial administration with reference to trial and appellate procedure and will also go into the sub-

Continued on page three

## Study of Kidney to Draw Leaders of Science Here

Summer Session Announces Ten Day Symposium on Useful But Troublesome Organ

The kidney, bugaboo of insurance agents, seat of Bright's disease, and cause of the high blood pressure so prevalent in modern life, is to be placed under the microscope of an international scientific symposium at the University of Minnesota this summer, beginning July 7 and continuing through July 18.

Details of the symposium, which will bring distinguished physicians and scientists to Minnesota from Germany, Denmark, John Hopkins University, the University of Chicago, Western Reserve University and other seats of learning to supplement the efforts of Minnesota faculty members, were announced today by Dr. Hilding Berglund, head of the department of medicine, who will have charge.

Concentration on the problems of a single organ over so many days constitute a new method in scientific discussion, according to University scientists.

"No attempt will be made to give a presentation of the complete accumulated knowledge of the kidney in health and disease," said the announcement, "but we will try to bring up for discussion those chapters of the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the kidney where our knowledge has recently been extended in an important way, together with other chapters where progress has been difficult to achieve, but where investigative efforts are intense."

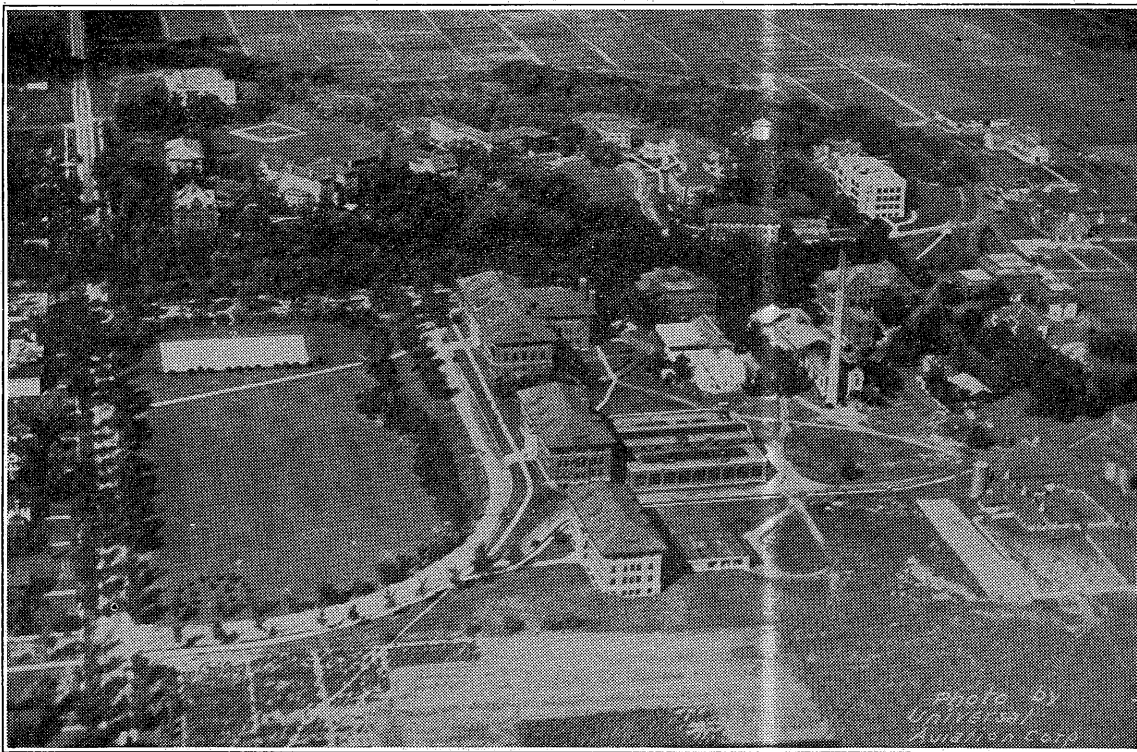
Chief among the visiting authorities will be Dr. F. Volhard, chief of the medical clinic in the University Medical School, Frankfurt on the Main, the world's foremost authority on Bright's disease. From Denmark will come Dr. Poul B. Rehberg, distinguished investigator in the Zoophysiological Laboratory of Dr. August Krogh, Nobel prize winner, at the University of Copenhagen, Dr. Warfield T. Longcope of Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, Md., will be another principal guest. Among other visitors will be such authorities as Dr. A. N. Richards, of the University of Pennsylvania, a leading physiologist in the theory of kidney functions; Dr. Joseph T. Wearn of Western Reserve University; Dr. A. J. Carlson of the University of Chicago; Dr. G. Carl Huber, of the University of Michigan; Dr. E. K. Marshall of Johns Hopkins Medical School, and Dr. H. L. White of Washington University, St. Louis. Dr. Volhard's book, "Bright's Disease," published in 1914, marks the beginning of the intensive modern study of kidney function, in health and disease. It was the work, Dr. Berglund said, which inspired him to begin a study of the kidney which he has continued during the ensuing 15 years.

Outstanding problems confronting those who are studying the treatment of kidney diseases include the understanding and successful treatment of edema, which is the condition of systemic waterlogging that comes with Bright's disease; the use of drugs to restore a flow of urine during that disease, and the study of changes in the eye, leading to diminution of sight and blindness that accompanies certain types of kidney disease. In the last mentioned field special contributions will be made by two Minnesota physicians who have done outstanding work, Dr. H. P. Wagener of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, and Dr. Frank Burch of St. Paul.

Many members of the Minnesota faculty will take part in the symposium, among them Drs. C. M. Jackson and R. E. Scammon of the department of anatomy, E. T. Bell of physiology, Dr. Berglund, head of the department of medicine, Drs. A. D. Hirschfelder and R. N. Bieter of the department of pharmacology, Dr. George E. Fahr, Dr. L. G. Rowntree of the Mayo Clinic, Dr. Harold Diehl of the Health Service and Professor R. A. Gortner of the department of biochemistry.

A distinctive feature of the symposium will be a series of round table conferences at which the material presented by the lecturers will be brought up for general discussion and restatement.

## Where Spring Makes Classrooms of the Fields



University Farm, near St. Anthony Park, is the center of the University of Minnesota's far-flung agricultural activities.

## Colleges Test Future Students

Association of Minnesota Colleges Co-operates in Examining Entrants

Thousands of high school seniors throughout the state of Minnesota have been taking during recent weeks the psychological tests and tests of proficiency in English which are offered by the Association of Minnesota Colleges as part of the colleges' effort to determine the preparation of high school graduates for entrance into college.

Thirteen Minnesota colleges have joined with the University of Minnesota in conducting the tests in 92 Minnesota communities in addition to Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. High school seniors are expected to go to the community most easily accessible to them.

Three distinct factors are now obtained for a high school senior before he enters the University of Minnesota or a Minnesota college. Together with the results of the tests given by the association, the high school principal is asked to send with the student's application for registration a personal statement regarding his probable fitness for college, and a numerical statement of his standing in his graduating class. That is, the principal is asked to tell whether the student is first, seventeenth or fiftieth in his class, and also to tell the number of students in the class.

Last spring 10,103 Minnesota high school seniors took the test and more than one-fourth of that number later enrolled in the University of Minnesota.

Colleges which are co-operating in the venture are Augsburg, Carleton, St. Benedict, St. Catherine, Saint Theresa, St. Thomas, Concordia, Gustavus Adolphus, Hamline, St. John's, St. Mary's, St. Olaf, and the University of Minnesota.

Tests were given in the Twin Cities during the last few days of February and in other districts during the first week of March, with a few coming in the second week.

Hubert Phillips, economic adviser of the British liberal party, spoke on the university campus April 10, his subject being "Britain at the cross-roads." Mr. Phillips has been commissioned by the British government to make a study of the American telephone system, which is a world model for excellence. Rabbi Solomon G. Freehof, of Chicago, will be a convocation speaker on May 8, the third in a series of speakers who are discussing religious subjects on the campus this year.

Dr. Homer J. Smith, associate professor of industrial education, went to Burlington, Iowa, April 3d, to take part in the program of the Iowa State Teachers association, southwestern division, which met there. He discussed methods of instruction before the manual arts and vocational education groups.

## Pharmacists Form Fraternity Here

The National Honorary Pharmaceutical Fraternity Rho Chi installed its twelfth chapter at the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota on February 6, 1930, and elected as charter members the eight pharmacy students who have a "B" rating or better. They are: Melville Bauman, Raymond Callander, Nathan Chesler, Benjamin Gilquist, Laurine Jack, Olev Opjorden, Walter Schoewe, Rose Weirnerman.

Rho Chi is the outgrowth of the Aristolochite Society which was established on May 4, 1908, by a group of eleven seniors at the University of Michigan. This society was accepted in December, 1912, as one of the campus honor societies at Michigan. In 1915 eligibility to membership was restricted to third and fourth year students. Prof. C. H. Rogers of the University of Minnesota College was a member of the original Aristolochite Honor Society while he was an upperclassman at the University of Michigan. The Society held monthly meetings at which technical papers were read and discussed.

Active interest of alumni members led to the desire to establish other chapters and make the society national. The society granted a Charter to the Corvallis, Oregon College of Pharmacy in 1919 and the Beta chapter was thus established. The question of a more desirable name arose and on June 3, 1922, the parent Aristolochite Society was granted a charter by the state of Michigan as the Alpha Chapter of Rho Chi. The Greek letters of Rho Chi were chosen as emblematic of the most common order of pharmacy, the prescription sign, that of the physicians' direction to the pharmacists to compound.

Fourteen chapters have so far been established. The Minnesota chapter was installed by Mr. Ralph W. Clark, president of the chapter at the University of Wisconsin. Immediately upon installation the members of the new local chapter formed an organization. Miss Laurine Jack, a graduate student, was elected president and Raymond Callander of the senior class was made secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Chloe Owings, director of the Social Hygiene Bureau of the university, spoke recently at the dedicatory service for the Hallie Q. Brown community center in St. Paul, an event which was part of the program for the national Negro Health Week. Miss Owings also addressed a joint meeting of teachers, student-teachers and parents of the Nursery School and Kindergarten of St. Catherine's College.

A ping-pong tournament with the championship of the University at stake and a \$10 ping pong set as the main award will be put on in the Minnesota Union next week under the auspices of the union board of governors, members of the board announced at their weekly luncheon yesterday. The tournament will begin Monday.

## Huge Endowments Are Faculty Lures

New York Times Statistics Show Millions Competing for Best Teachers

That the problem of the college or university head who desires to retain the ablest members of his teaching staff against the bidding of other universities is a very real one is shown by figures published in The New York Times. In the East, it points out, there are 49 large institutions of higher learning having a total endowment of \$553,000,000, about 180,000 students and 15,000 teachers. These are within 325 miles of New York City.

Outside this largely industrial region, in the rest of the United States, are thirty-nine colleges and universities with \$2,000,000 in endowments or more whose total endowments approximate \$222,000,000, or an average of \$6,000,000; 138,000 students, an average of 3,538, and 10,450 teachers, an average of 265.

A significant factor in the development of the college system in the United States is the tremendous increase in endowments—an increase fostered by the exemption of bequests from the income tax. Thousands of persons have given liberally to educational institutions as a result.

Harvard still leads the list, with an endowment of \$83,000; Columbia is second with \$70,000,000, and Yale is third with \$58,000,000. Chicago has \$43,000,000, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$30,000,000; Leland Stanford, \$29,000,000, and Johns Hopkins, \$25,000,000. The leaders in the South are Duke with \$20,000,000, the University of Virginia and Rice Institute with \$10,000,000 each, and Vanderbilt with \$9,000,000.

## Chipmunks Have Variety

There are 65 species of chipmunks in North America, including Mexico, according to a revised edition of "The American Chipmunks," published by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. The animals are found also in northern and northeastern Asia. The three principal groups are the Siberian, the eastern American and the western American chipmunks. Strangely, the Siberian chipmunk resembles that of eastern America more than it does the western American chipmunk. In the Lake Superior region the eastern and western American chipmunks overlap.

## Honor Red Wing Man

Tegnel C. Grondahl, of Red Wing, Minn., nephew of Jens K. Grondahl, well known Minnesota publisher, has become managing editor of Ski-U-Mah, the student humor magazine on the university campus. He has appointed Orman Dulac to be editor in chief. Harold Kelly, senior in the School of Business Administration, remains as business manager.

## College Ability Tests Given for Night Students

Extension Division Will Compare Ratings With Those Enrolled in Day Classes

To provide information on which to compare the college ability of older persons enrolled in night classes with that of undergraduate day students at the University of Minnesota the joint college ability and Minnesota reading test was given to more than 4,000 Extension Division students during the week of March 24. The tests were given under the direction of Edmund G. Williamson, assistant in psychology, who had the help of the instructor of all classes.

Professor T. A. H. Teeter, acting head of the extension division, believes the test results may reveal facts important in the widespread study of adult education possibilities that is now being pushed in many parts of the country.

Professor Thorndike of Columbia University, in a series of studies, has indicated that there is a slight increase in the learning capacity of adult students as their age increases. This means that according to Thorndike's findings a person of 45 years may not learn as easily as a person of 20 years.

On the other hand comparison of sample adult groups who have taken evening class work at the University of Minnesota over a period of years, with Thorndike's findings regarding learning capacity of adults who have not done University work for some time, indicates that these who are active in study show no age handicap even up to the age of 60, while as already stated, those who are mentally inactive, suffered a decrease in learning ability. These sample findings also indicate that continued study tends to overcome "resistance" to learning due to decrease of the mental faculties.

The University is devoting a whole week to the study of its adult students with the hope that the findings will be of much greater value to adult education than the mere tabulation of statistical results. In so far as it is possible to show that the adult capacity to learn is maintained at a high level through continued intellectual activity, the prospect is good for the extension of the adult education facilities of the University of Minnesota.

The evening students of the University are to be congratulated on this opportunity to lead the way in this survey which holds so much promise for the future of adult education.

## Research Fellowship Given to Dr. Mickel

Dr. Clarence E. Mickel, assistant professor of entomology, in the department of zoology, has been awarded a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Scholarship, which will take him to Europe late this summer for a year's study of a genus of parasitic wasps that is distributed throughout the world.

The award is in recognition of distinguished research in relation to the mutillid wasps, and to give Dr. Mickel an opportunity to pursue studies of benefit to science in the great museums of London, Paris and Berlin.

Dr. Mickel during the last three years has been associated with the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture in arranging extensive collections of the many species of these wasps in the United States National Museum in Washington.

Dr. Mickel began the study of wasps during his college days at the University of Nebraska, from which he graduated in 1917.

Since coming to the University of Minnesota, where he received his master's degree in 1923 and his doctor's degree in 1925.

Two presidents of middle western universities have recently visited Minnesota and have attended meetings of President L. D. Coffman's committee of seven that is studying reorganization of the broad lines of university organization and curriculum. The committee took advantage of the presence in Minneapolis of President Walter S. Jessup of Iowa and President Glenn Frank of Wisconsin to have them tell what is being done.





# MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS

IT REQUIRES only a simple geographical observation to see that Minnesota is about as far away from a coast line as any comparable part of the thoroughly civilized world. Apart from the bonds maintained between people who have settled here from abroad and their homelands, there are relatively few of the natural and inevitable international contacts here that come as a matter of course to communities on the main routes of overseas travel. During its present term, however, the University of Minnesota is being especially favored with visitors equipped to relate at first hand some of the important things that are happening in other lands. As visiting professors in the department of sociology are Alexander M. Carr-Saunders of the University of Liverpool and Corrado Gini, professor of statistics in the University of Rome. They are among the outstanding students of population problems in the world. As special lecturers for less than a term, Hubert Phillips, economic adviser of the British liberal party, has been speaking on the campus for the past ten days, and Dr. A. C. Josephus Jitta, editor of a newspaper in Amsterdam, has lectured on the economics, politics and social organization of Holland, wealthiest of the small countries of the world. At a luncheon given recently by the department of zoology there were present Dr. Miller, a New Zealander, Dr. von Frisch, of Munich, Germany, Dr. Sylvestre, an Italian, and Dr. Rasek, a scientist from Czecho-Slovakia. In fact, the New Zealander related that he had been planning to visit Dr. Sylvestre when he reached Italy, and was delighted, as well as greatly surprised, to find him working at Minnesota. Undergraduates and graduate students who want to learn about the intimate problems of other nations are enjoying steadily increasing chances in American educational institutions, a condition which proves, also, the foreigners' increasing interest in us, which draws them to our shores.

## Graduate Student Wins Study Abroad Overseas Visitors Lecture on Campus

Lewis Morton of Minneapolis, a graduate student, has been awarded one of the American Field Service Fellowships by the Institute of International Education. The fellowship carries a cash prize of \$1,400 to be used for a year's study in Europe. Mr. Morton will spend his year at the Sorbonne in Paris, where he will study English literature. During his five years at the University of Minnesota, Mr. Morton has made an outstanding scholastic record. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the end of his junior year and received his B. A. degree, *summa cum laude*, in 1929. The past year he has devoted to research in the department of psychology and will be a candidate for an M. A. degree this June. In his undergraduate work, Mr. Morton majored in English literature, the field to which he will return in his studies abroad.

He will sail for France soon after the spring quarter closes.

The committee that will make arrangements for the 1930 Mothers' Day at Minnesota, set for May 10, recently held its first meeting in the office of Dean Edward E. Nicholson. Members of the committee are Dean Nicholson, Dean Anne Dudley Blitz, Dean E. M. Freeman, Dean Otis C. McCreery, T. E. Steward, Minton Anderson, E. B. Pierce, Elizabeth McMillan, Lester Ashbaugh, Harry Atwood, Carl Holmberg, Helen R. Street, R. Dale Saunders and Margaret Tallmadge.

Stanley D. Kane, a senior majoring in Romance languages, has been awarded a teaching fellowship in that department for the coming year, carrying a stipend of \$600 and requiring that he teach Spanish while carrying on his graduate work. Mr. Kane is editorial chairman of The Minnesota Daily and a member of The Daily's managing committee. He won the fellowship in the basis of ability and high scholastic standing.

Two special lecturers from overseas have been speaking before university audiences during the past two weeks and two visiting professors from abroad are conducting courses in the department of sociology this quarter.

Dr. A. C. Josephus Jitta, editor of "Die Groene Amsterdammer," has been lecturing in Holland, the Dutch East Indies, Holland's commercial and trade policies, colonial policy, labor laws and the like. Hubert Phillips, economic adviser of the British liberal party, in America to study our telephone system, also has delivered a series of six lectures on British industry, government and policy during the past ten days.

Both men spoke at the meeting of the Foreign Policy association on April 16.

Dr. Alexander M. Carr-Saunders of the University of Bristol, and Dr. Corrado Gini, director of the official Italian institute of statistics in Rome, are offering courses during the spring quarter bearing especially on the world's population problems. They will remain in Minneapolis until the first of June.

E. P. Lyon, dean of the Medical School, was representative of the national Alpha Tau Omega fraternity at the funeral of Carl Ben Eielson at Hatton, N. D., two weeks ago. Dean Lyon, a former national president of A. T. O., was appointed to go by Thomas Arkle Clark, dean of men in the University of Illinois, present president.

Anne Dudley Blitz, dean of women, and Professor Donald G. Patterson of the department of psychology are members of the committee that will bring Harry Dexter Kittson of Columbia University to Minneapolis April 21, to discuss vocational guidance under the auspices of the Women's Vocational Bureau. Mr. Kittson, a recognized authority, will speak at the Minneapolis Y. W. C. A.

## University Views Small Town Facts

Continued from page three

tractive stores draw more trade to the town than one attractive store. Complete lines of all types of goods are important—groceries, hardware, clothing, dry goods, drugs, building materials, automobiles, parts, farm equipment, seeds, good banks, repair shops, and professional men are needed to attract customers. Such stores, in charge of competent salesmen who give good service, which display their goods attractively, and which provide plenty of parking space, will draw customers.

I want to suggest a program for the dealers in the smaller towns. It is that some agreement be worked out as to what lines each dealer will handle. In some towns one finds several stocks of shoes with no store having a full stock. One finds several stores carrying clothing and no store with a complete assortment. One finds several grocery stores but no store has a full stock. There may be several stores carrying paint, aluminum ware, electrical merchandise, and so on without any store having a complete enough assortment to satisfy the buyers. Several different stores probably have almost identical goods in stock. Yet no stocks are complete. An agreement by which the dealers would keep off of each other's toes and carry full stocks in their respective lines would go far toward making their towns more attractive to customers and in building up trading centers. Such stocks will draw trade and enable the dealers to benefit from automobiles and surfaced roads.

## Searles Directs Manuscript Board

Committee of Language Association Will Make Rare Documents Available

Professor Colbert Searles of the department of Romance Languages has been appointed to the chairmanship of a committee of the Modern Language Association of America which has been set to work to reproduce manuscripts and rare printed books now available only in libraries of Europe so that they may be used by scholars throughout the world.

Eighty-four colleges, universities and public libraries are subscribers to the fund by which the work is carried on. Rotographs, or photostat copies of the tremendously rare foreign books, of great importance to scholars, are being made and deposited in the Library of Congress. Contributing institutions will have first claim on the material collected, but reproductions not in use by scholars from these institutions will be loaned elsewhere.

Professor Searles is now editing a series of important manuscripts to be rotographed. It is of great importance that the exact phrasing and expression be reproduced.

The project is described by the Modern Language Association in a leaflet which says: "By making accessible through rotograph reproductions the manuscripts and rare books stored in English and continental libraries, the associations aims first, to promote and facilitate the researches of American scholars in the field which it cultivates. Beyond this immediate and more tangible purpose it has in view the formation of a great reference collection of these reproductions which in future years will put American professors of modern languages and literature in a position to engage in productive scholarship upon something like an even footing with their colleagues across the seas. Each reproduction of a manuscript or of a rare printed book which is made and deposited in this collection is an acquisition of original source material added to the library facilities of all."

Serving on the committee with Professor Searles are G. O. Curme, G. L. Kittredge, Charles Moore, and Karl Young.

Comprising seven large habitat groups and an aquarium, besides many smaller exhibits, some movable so that they can be loaned to schools, the Minnesota Museum of Natural History in the Zoology building, has been built up by its director, Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, until it is recognized as one of the best in any American university.

## The University Studies Itself

Radio Talk Over WLB by Dean E. M. Freeman

When you were a student in college or school, you may think that the students did all of the studying. I assure you that they did not. Professors also study, and so does the University as a whole. I have known a university professor, whose reputation in his subject is international, to spend more hours in preparing himself for an elementary class lesson than most of the students in that class spent in the preparation of that same lesson—and I assure you he is an excellent teacher and no easy taskmaster. The progressive professor is a student for life. He must constantly add to his knowledge the latest facts discovered elsewhere. And not only that. He adds new facts to his subject by his own original investigation. An investigator, by the way, is merely a student in the realm of the unknown.

Your university is the highest branch of our public schools. It is a large and complex institution, teaching more than 10,000 resident students and upward of 5,000 more in correspondence and night classes. It reaches scores of additional thousands through various extension activities and through lectures and other public service activities of the faculty. It is also engaged in research, in medicine, law, agriculture, engineering, arts, science and literature.

Such a large public institution merits and receives serious study and investigation by many citizens and agencies in the state. The legislature must study the institution to which it appropriates large sums of public money. Parents of students naturally wish to know how efficiently the university teaches and educates.

Groups of alumni and other citizens with special interests are concerned with the university's activities which affect them. All of these inquiries have their proper place. But the most important and most promising studies of the university should be those which the university makes of itself, since such studies are made with an intimate knowledge of the methods, ideals, and objectives of higher education. Such studies deal with the most fundamental and effective features of university service to its students and to the state. They are made by men who are trained in the technique of studying. They are made in an atmosphere of liberality and with a desire for nothing but the truth.

### Doesn't Claim Perfection

Your university labors under no delusion that because it is the highest branch of public school it is perfect in achievement and operation. It constantly seeks to improve itself by making its teaching more effective, by promoting the best research, and by making every dollar expended do its best for the people of the state. It is in this spirit that the university studies itself.

For some years the university has had an all-university committee on education research, whose membership has drawn from the several colleges and whose chairman has been the Dean of the College of Education. This committee has no administrative function but is concerned solely with educational principles and results. It challenges established procedure. It asks for experimental proof of educational claims. It promotes wherever possible sound investigation in any educational problem of college or university. Its arena is the whole field of higher education. It proceeds on the principle that those actually engaged in university teaching are best fitted to investigate the problems which arise acutely in their field. As a result we have for instance, educational studies carried on by professors in medicine, engineering, arts and agriculture.

The field or college is, in a sense, only incidental—provided the research is directed at educational principles. The results may be applied to all fields and colleges. They may or may not be immediately applicable to university administration. As a matter of fact, these studies have already profoundly affected the teaching methods in some fields; they have modified the entire content matter of large and important curricula; they have clarified problems and served as guides in the administration of the university; they have given valuable information to those engaged in the actual business of university teaching.

### The Approach to a Problem

I believe you will get a clearer

picture of the way in which the university studies itself if you understand how a specific problem is attacked and with what results. Take for instance, the question of large versus small classes. Do students in small classes really get better instruction and do they learn more than in large classes? Almost everybody thinks that this is so. Professors for years have said, "Of course it's so!" Students for generations have been just as sure that the small class is best.

A subcommittee of the educational research committee set out a few years ago to submit the question to actual experiment. They used the best available and the latest methods of testing and comparing achievement of students in both kinds of classes. They carefully conducted the experiment in accord with strict scientific principles of experimental technique. In brief, this means that the experiment was so conducted that all factors and influences in the large classes were made as nearly equal to those of the small classes as it was humanly possible to do—except in the one feature of the final achievement of the students in these classes. Now the results of this experiment were certainly surprising—especially, but not only, to the professors themselves. They were in favor of the larger classes.

There's the question of marks. Every student is interested in marks. He may pretend that he isn't, but if he gets a low mark his interest may become not merely evident but decidedly vocal. To grade achievement the professor must use some kind of mark. We all talk about marks but usually do no more about them than we do about the weather. A subcommittee was appointed to do something if possible. A university-wide study of marks and marking systems revealed to many faculty members and groups the exact conditions existing. While nothing revolutionary came of it at least the possible and latest improvements in methods of testing and marking were brought to the attention of every professor. At least he found out if he was comparatively an easy or hard marker. Of more importance is the fact that a good basis is laid for further study and progress.

### Professional Adjustment

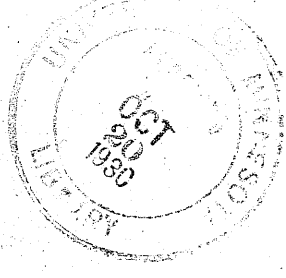
Another problem which, in my opinion, is of outstanding significance, is the adjustment of students to their choice of profession and college. Several such studies have been made. One practical result has been the improvement of counseling agencies. Students who desire to do so may learn about the various professions and may be guided in studying their own fitness for a certain profession. Only a beginning has been made because vocational guidance is not merely a university problem. Where and on what basis does a student make his choice of profession? Perhaps in the high school or before. Perhaps Dad or Aunt or some school chum does the deciding for him. The choice is really a serious one. It will affect his whole future. Has he adequate knowledge of the profession or of himself?

The University has for two summers maintained an experimental self-appraisal school where students who intend to enter the University in the fall may study themselves and the professions in which they are interested. We are making at least some progress toward vocational guidance.

Here's another question—much in the public eye—and one of real importance. How does participation in athletics and in other so-called extra-curricular activities affect the student's scholarship? Several studies indicate that those who participate in such activities are not as a class different from those who do not. The impression many people hold, that all athletes are poor students, is not true. What values these activities may or may not have in themselves is, of course, entirely another matter which merits further study.

Now we come to an entirely different type of study—but just as important. One college made a careful survey of the use its graduates made of the information contained in the college courses. It was able because of this study to reduce the amount of required material in the curriculum of that college by about one-third. This investigation was a large undertaking and involved a painstaking and careful study.

# MINNESOTA CHATS



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## Majors in Music Prefer Training For School Work

**Carlyle Scott, Director, Says Department Has Had Offers for Every Graduate**

Of 300 students majoring in the department of music, 248 are taking their major work in the course in public school music education, making this course larger at Minnesota than it is in any other university.

Carlyle M. Scott, head of the department, said recently that every person who has graduated from the course in public school music education has been placed in an actual teaching position, which probably stands as another record to the credit of this unusual course.

Credit for the statement that Minnesota's enrollment in the course training for supervision of music teaching in the public schools is larger than that at other colleges goes to Dr. C. H. Judd, professor of education in the University of Chicago, who visited on the campus during Schoolmen's week.

Mr. Scott directs the course, with the assistance of Archie Jones in choral work, Abe Pepinsky in instrumental teaching, and others.

"Of the 41 who graduated from this course last June, every one was placed in a position," Mr. Scott said. "Actually, we have more applications than we can fill. I have an offer on my desk now that would be extremely attractive to the right person."

### Young Men Sought

He finds a special demand for young men, especially those endowed with the quality generally known as "personality."

"In teaching music you have to stand up before your school and 'put it over,'" Mr. Scott explained. "You can't go about it by telling them to sing and leaving them to work it out for themselves. The supervisor has to inspire his class to its performance."

During the present year a considerable number of professional musicians, fearful of the displacement of persons in their calling by mechanical instruments for producing music have turned to the department of music and enrolled in the course leading to instruction in public schools.

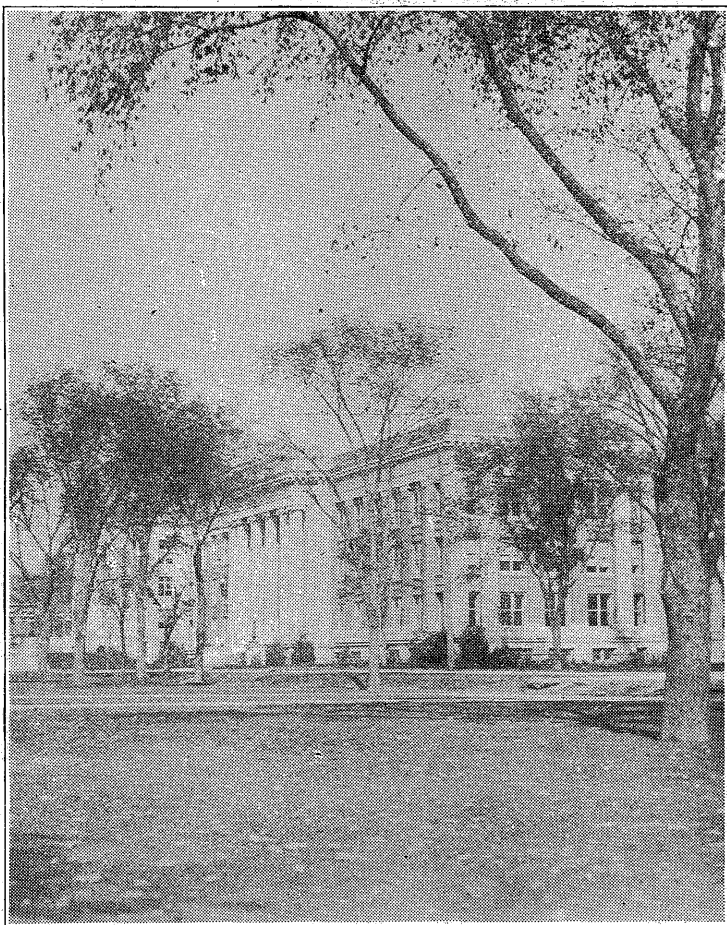
An important advantage of graduation from the university's course in music education is the fact that students are then qualified to teach other things than music if they accept a position in a community that can not afford a full time supervisor of music, he pointed out. Certificates permitting one to teach music can be obtained at the completion of two years work either in the university or in a conservatory, but it is only the university graduate who is permitted by the state department of education to devote part-time to teaching other subjects.

"I am sure the reason for the rapid trend to public school music in education is explained by the financial benefits to those who complete the course," Mr. Scott said.

To strengthen this work he is planning to propose to university authorities a plan whereby students will spend two or three months of the senior year in actual work in the schools of communities near to Minneapolis. The students would go to such a city as Anoka or Stillwater and actually give her time to the public schools without pay, serving as a practice teacher in music supervision. Some institutions have established a procedure of this kind and found it to work splendidly.

Columbia University has established a minimum salary of \$12,000 for full professors and Chicago is paying for certain positions on the faculty, \$12,000, \$15,000, and in a few instances more.

## Minnesota's New Physics Building



Regents are now considering completion of the rear of the new Physics building of which the front was finished two years ago.

## Salary Study Shows Minnesota Lowest Among Seven Universities

**Consideration of 4 Positions, Making 28 Instances, Reveals "U" Last in 24**

A compilation of salaries paid to professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors in seven large and comparable state universities shows Minnesota paying less to the average member of its staff than any of the other six and, in some categories, lowest of them all.

The study was made by the comptroller's office from data supplied by the various institutions.

The average salary paid a full professor at Minnesota in 1929-30 was materially below those of four of the other institutions, and somewhat below the other two. Minnesota, paying an average professorial salary for people in the highest instructional rank, professor, paid \$5,243; Illinois \$5,732; Michigan \$5,853; Iowa \$5,330; Wisconsin \$5,343; California \$5,471 and Ohio \$5,263.

The next to the top rank, associate professor, shows Minnesota paying less than any of the other six except Iowa, which paid approximately the same as Minnesota. Salaries at Michigan and Ohio were approximately \$500 a year higher and at Illinois \$300 a year more. Minnesota paid an average of \$3,791; Illinois \$4,108; Michigan, \$4,262; Iowa, \$3,788; Wisconsin, \$3,985; California, \$3,800, and Ohio \$4,271.

Assistant professors were paid more than \$3,000 a year at all of the institutions except Minnesota, which paid \$2,938. Others ranged from \$200 to \$500 a year more, as shown by the following tabulation: Minnesota \$2,938; Illinois \$3,324; Michigan \$3,254; Iowa \$3,224; Wisconsin \$3,120; California \$3,107 and Ohio \$3,474.

Instructors at Minnesota, persons in the lowest rank of regular instruction receive approximately the same at Minnesota as at Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa, about \$100 a year less than at Illinois and materially less than at California and Ohio, the figures being for Minnesota, \$2,098; Illinois, \$2,181; Michigan \$2,018; Iowa \$2,085; Wisconsin \$2,090; California \$2,398 and Ohio State \$2,291.

Counting four positions and sev-

en institutions, or 28 instances in all, the other six institutions pay more in 24 instances and Minnesota more in only four instances. These instances are that Iowa pays the average associate professor three dollars a year less than does Minnesota (\$3,791 and \$3,788), and Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin pay the average instructor less than Minnesota does, Michigan \$80 a year less, Iowa \$13 a year less and Wisconsin \$8 a year less.

Advances in professorial salaries have again been a subject of wide discussion during the past year.

## Prexy to Stay; Praises Minnesota; Rejects Second Attractive Offer



President L. D. Coffman

**Says University Is Near Top Rank, Efficient, and Rendering Fine Service to State.**

After the Board of Regents had made public at its April 26th meeting a statement that President L. D. Coffman had received an attractive offer to become a member of the faculty in another uni-

## Plans for Mother's Day Changed to Provide Use Of Northrop Auditorium

**Music, Parade, Alumni Visits Set for May 16**

The State High School Music Contest, Engineers Day, and a dinner for alumni and faculty members of the College of Engineering and Architecture and School of Chemistry are all scheduled for May 16 at the University of Minnesota.

The three events probably will bring upwards of 2,000 visitors to the campus, for there are more than 800 engineering alumni in the Twin City area and more than 1,000 high school students from many parts of the state will come in for the music contest.

Otto S. Zelner, director of the State High School Music contest, said today that instead of there being a conflict between the Engineers' Day parade and the events of the contest, arrangements are being made to have the visiting bands ride on floats in the parade and to use choruses of high school students to entertain the alumni during the faculty-alumni dinner.

The meeting of alumni and faculty is the first of its kind in recent years among graduates in engineering, architecture, and chemistry, and Dean O. M. Leland has announced that he hopes to make such a gathering an annual affair.

As a committee to prepare for the meeting he has appointed Professor W. T. Ryan, chairman, representing the electrical engineering department; Professor Alvin S. Cutler, representing civil engineering; Professor B. G. Robertson, mechanical engineering; Professor Charles A. Mann, chemical engineering, and D. C. Heath, representing architecture. R. W. Fenton will represent the student technical commission.

Dinner will be served in the Minnesota Union at 6:15 p. m. and later in the evening those who wish may attend the Engineer's Day dance. The High School Music contest management has arranged to serve its dinner in the main cafeteria of the Union.

**Entertainment Program Will Supplant Addresses at Annual Dinner**

**MAY 10 SET AS THE DATE**

**President Coffman Will Make Only Talk of Day, After Play and Teas**

A brand new program that will make full use of the new Memorial Auditorium has been worked out for the Mother's Day exercises that will be conducted at the University of Minnesota on May 10.

All of the activities of the afternoon will be in the auditorium, beginning with a student play at 2 p. m., to which of course, no admission will be charged.

By the time the play is over, about 4 p. m., preparations will have been made for serving tea in a number of attractive corners of the auditorium building. This arrangement will centralize the entertainment of the afternoon under a single roof and will keep the mothers together instead of scattering them to various parts of the campus.

The only address of the day will be made at 5 p. m., also in the main room of the auditorium, when President Coffman will give the mothers his yearly report on the university.

**No Speeches at Dinner**

The former plan of having the president and some others speak at the Mother's Day dinner has been abandoned on the theory that entertainment features make a better accompaniment than speaking. The address has therefore been scheduled for 5 p. m., which will add to the convenience of those who attend inasmuch as they can gather in the main hall after tea without leaving one building to go to another.

The final innovation will be that dinner will be served in the University Armory rather than in the Minnesota Union. The dinner attendance was so greatly enlarged last year when mothers were asked to bring their sons or daughters with them that the Union ballroom was found inadequate, an experience that was repeated last fall on Dad's Day.

During the dinner a program of entertainment will take the place of speaking. Following the usual procedure, the morning of Mother's Day will be a visiting period. The guests of the university will be admitted to any classes they may care to visit, and those who prefer will visit the rooming houses or sororities where their daughters live or visit places of special interest on the campus.

Edward E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs, and Anne Dudley Blitz, dean of women, have headed the committee of faculty and students who are directing Mother's Day.

## Dr. E. H. Sutherland Resigns "U" Post

The resignation of Dr. Edwin H. Sutherland, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, will be accepted April 25 to allow him to take a similar position at the University of Chicago. Dr. Sutherland is one of the nation's leading criminologists and the author of "Criminology." Dr. Sutherland came to Minnesota five years ago from the University of Illinois, and after submitting his resignation to the local institution went to New York, where he has been studying criminology for the National Council of Sociology. In addition to his work for the social research council, Dr. Sutherland has participated in several investigations for the President Hoover law enforcement commission.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Hawaii Engages Dr. R. N. Chapman To Head Station

### Minnesota Entomologist Will Direct Campaign Against Pineapple Field Diseases.

Dr. Royal N. Chapman, who recently resigned his position as head of the division of economic entomology and professor of zoology at Minnesota to become head of the experiment station at the University of Hawaii, expects to leave for Honolulu soon after the end of the college year as he is able to get his affairs in order.

The resignation of Dr. Chapman has been cited by university officials and business men as an example of the need for greater salary resources at Minnesota to enable the institution to hold men and to meet high offers from other institutions. The Hawaiian station to which he will go will pay him \$20,000 a year and ask him to devote most of his time to research on the "yellow spot" and "edge of the field wilt" that have been endangering large tracts of pineapple plantations in the islands. The work is principally supported by the Hawaiian Pineapple Growers association.

Dr. Chapman first went to Hawaii last fall at the request of the pineapple growers to examine the plant diseases which were threatening serious losses. He spent approximately three months in the islands and made progress with his studies which led to the offer to become director of the station. For more than two weeks he kept the offer under consideration before finally deciding to accept.

Before he heard of the offer from Hawaii Rr. Chapman received a cablegram from Mrs. Chapman, just then starting back from Honolulu to the United States, which said, "Congratulations, do whatever you think best." Although he was able to form a pretty good guess, he did not know definitely of the offer of the position until it came by telegram 24 hours later.

A period of more than 20 years has been covered by his connection with the department of zoology at Minnesota. In 1909 he served as a minor appointee, and later ascended all of the departmental steps until he became head of the division at University Farm. He succeeded Dr. William A. Riley in that position when Dr. Riley became head of the department of zoology at the retirement of Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb.

Dr. Chapman is a member of many scientific societies both in this country and abroad and of Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Gamma Alpha and Alpha Zeta fraternities, the first three being scientific.

## Nurses Learn to Prepare Just the Right Things



Laboratory work in the diet kitchen of the newly completed wing of University Hospital is an important item in training.

## Munich Artist Will Speak Here

### Hans Hofmann to Take Part in Western Arts Association Sessions

Hans Hofmann of Munich, Germany, considered by many to be the strongest and most original influence in art education today, will speak at the University of Minnesota May 8 before a joint audience of members of the Western Arts association and students of the Art Education department at Minnesota. The Western Arts association will conduct its annual convention in Minneapolis May 6 to 9.

Herr Hoffman is to teach in the University of California summer school, and was engaged by Miss Ruth Raymond, head of the art education department at Minnesota to stop in Minneapolis. Art organizations throughout the Twin Cities will be invited to attend the meeting, which will be conducted in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium at 3:30 p. m.

Three Twin City artists who are former pupils of Herr Hofmann are Miss Ella Witter, head of the art department in Central High School, Edmund Kinzinger, head of the Minneapolis Art League, and Cameron Booth of the St. Paul School of Arts.

Members of the University faculty are taking a prominent part in arranging the convention of the Western Arts association. Professor Robert S. Hilpert heads the exhibition committee, Professor Raymond the membership committee, and others assisting are Dean M. E. Haggerty, Miss Ella Rose of the department of home economics, Professor S. C. Burton and Miss Helene Nordby.

On Tuesday, May 6, there will be a reunion for alumni of the department of art education. As president of the alumni of the Art Institute of Chicago, Miss Raymond will preside May 8 at a luncheon of Art Institute alumni.

## Dr. Harder Joins Those Leaving

### Professor of Metallurgy Has Been in Mines School Since 1919.

Dr. Oscar E. Harder, professor of metallurgy in the School of Mines and Metallurgy, will leave Minnesota at the end of this year to become associated as assistant director with the Bartelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, which institute is devoted to problems of the mining and metallurgical industries. He will receive a salary considerable higher than Minnesota is able to pay.

Dr. Harder is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma and took his doctor's degree at the University of Illinois in 1915. He has been a member of the faculty at Minnesota since 1919, when he came as associate professor. His promotion to a professorship came in 1923.

Studies of the structure of metals conducted by Dr. Harder have won him a wide reputation. Metallurgy, in which he specializes, is comparable to the "dissection" of metals for examination. Metals are photographed under the microscope and the structure of the interior studied. By application of heat and other methods the interior structure can be changed until the metal reaches the form in which it best serves the purposes for which it is to be used.

During recent years Dr. Harder has held a number of important positions in national scientific bodies, including especially the American Society for Steel Treating, of which he has been a director.

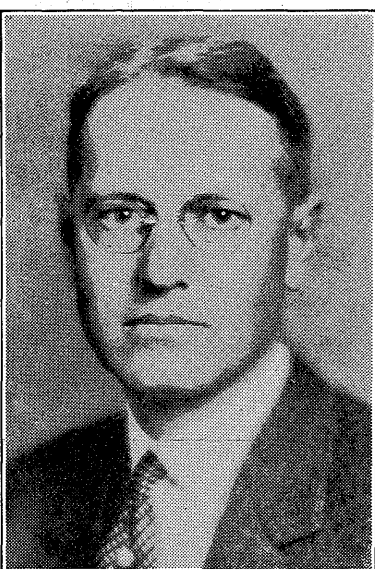
### Dr. Bachman Honored

Professor Gustav Bachman was recently honored by his selection by the American Pharmaceutical Association to membership in the National Formulary Revision committee. The committee is made up of fifteen pharmaceutical educators whose duty it is to revise the fifth edition of the National Formulary. Professor Bachman was re-elected secretary of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association at the annual convention of the organization.

## Scientist Will Study South Seas Botany

Martin L. Grant, assistant in the department of botany, left on April 9 for San Francisco, whence he sailed April 19 for Tahiti, Society Islands, to undertake a year's work on the botany of that island. For the past there years, Mr. Grant has been an assistant in the department of botany of the University of Minnesota. Arrangements have been made between the department of botany and the Bernice Pauai Bishop museum of Honolulu whereby Mr. Grant is to devote a year to the botanical exploration of this important Pacific Island. This work is supplementary to earlier work by John W. Moore of the department of botany of this university on the flora of Raiatea of the same group. The knowledge of plant species occurring in Tahiti is much more extensive than that concerning the Island of Raiatea. In consequence, Mr. Moore's efforts were devoted primarily to determining the species occurring in that little explored island. A number of the plants brought back by Mr. Moore are new to science. Mr. Grant will devote a much larger amount of his time to a critical study of the distribution of the flora of this tropical island. On his return to the university, the results of his explorations will be worked up for publication.

## Leaves "U" to Study Insects of Hawaii



Dr. R. N. Chapman

## Harris, Botany Chief at "U" Dies

### Department Head and Distinguished Researcher Came to Minnesota in 1924

Search was begun by the university administration for a new head of the department of botany following the death on April 25 of Dr. J. Arthur Harris, a botanist and researcher of international reputation who had directed the Minnesota department since 1924. Dr. Harris succumbed following two operations, the first for appendicitis.

Dr. Harris was an alumnus of the university of Kansas and at one time had been director of the famed Missouri Botanical Gardens, but had spent most of his life before coming to Minnesota at the Cold Spring Harbor Station for Experimental Evolution, operated on Long Island by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Having as a specialty the study of plants suitable for growth in arid regions and plants that do grow in such regions or might be adapted to them, Dr. Harris spent his summers in the deserts of Utah and Arizona, working at a research station of the United States department of agriculture in the southwest where the experiments were chiefly on cotton. He had feared that the Arizona experiments might be ended this year inasmuch as the boll weevil has made serious inroads into the acres of that region and the government may decree that all cotton be eliminated.

Dr. Harris leaves a wife and four sons. The family home is at 1415 Chelmsford street, St. Paul.

The University of Wisconsin celebrated "Minnesota Day" on May 3, when baseball and track teams from Minnesota competed with the Badgers at Madison.

## Crisler Believes Rowing Can Wait For Time Being

### Athletic Head Wants Sport Eventually; Would First Finish Projects Under Way

H. O. Crisler, new director of athletics at the University of Minnesota recently made his first official statement on the much mooted subject of introducing rowing as a recognized sport at the university, in which he said he believes "crew" is a great sport and one Minnesota should have eventually, but that there are several matters started at the university that should be finished before the department of athletics branches into new fields.

"I believe in finishing one thing before I start another," Crisler said.

The three things he mentioned as important and unfinished, all of which he put ahead of the development of rowing, were the golf course, the contemplated new swimming pool, and an administration building for the university's activities in physical education.

"We have a great start on a golf course, but as a matter of fact it is only about half finished," he said. "I want to see it through to perfection."

"The present Minnesota swimming pool is small, cramped, badly out of date, and in a location that greatly diminishes its usefulness. Only a handful of people can see an athletic event there, and one can be comfortable while watching the swimming team. This is one of our most important projects and one we must complete. In a state like Minnesota that turns out the best high school swimmers in the country, a new pool will merely meet general demand and necessity."

Mr. Crisler repeated the oft-made statement that the administrative offices and headquarters of the athletic department are inadequate.

"We try to do our business in a place where classes are going on over our heads, gymnastic activities are conducted the other side of the door and the military department and ourselves are jostling elbows at every step while we try to carry on two activities at the same time. The situation is a very difficult one."

The Minnesota director is favorable to rowing, however, and believes it will come in due time. He pointed out that Minnesota will have a natural racing rival in Wisconsin, will have a chance to meet the University of Washington when the Seattle crew travels east to take part in the Poughkeepsie regatta.

"But we probably shall not establish rowing as an intra-mural sport until it is in the major sport category," he said. "I believe that you get your best intra-mural results in sports which are already represented by a strong intercollegiate team."

## President Coffman Decides to Remain

(Continued from page 1)

"May I take advantage of this occasion to say that with regard to standards of scholarship, educational principles and ideals, interest in research and desire to serve the state, the University was never more profoundly concerned than it is now. The University of Minnesota is one of the truly great universities of the world. She has grown and developed until scholars now come to her from every part of the world. I count myself fortunate in having been permitted to play a part in bringing this distinction to the University. That the University will continue to grow and expand in influence and that the idealism of the people of the state will cluster about her more and more in years to come, I verily believe. My affection for her and my faith in her future are unwavering; already she has a thousand things about her that deserve the highest praise and but few to criticize."

### Paterson Attends Meeting

Donald G. Paterson, professor of psychology, recently attended in New York a meeting of students of individual differences called by the National Research Council to discuss problems in that field, which is basic to personnel studies and most of the work of the applied psychologists. About 30 from different educational and research institutions attended.

## O'Brien Continues Radio Health Talks

The program of medical radio talks made under the auspices of the Minnesota State Medical Association over WCCO has been announced. The speaker is Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology and preventive medicine in the University of Minnesota Medical School. His subjects will be: May 7, "Your Hospital"; May 14, "Blue Ribbon Children"; May 21, "Cirrhosis of the Liver"; May 28, "Cause of Headache."

## Dean Kidnapped In New York Hotel

Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the graduate school at Minnesota, was kidnapped in New York City during a recent visit there, but escaped without injury. While going up in the elevator in the hotel where he was stopping a slender man in evening dress took hold of his arm and drew him out of the elevator at the wrong floor. The man was William Hodson, Minnesota alumnus, formerly in social work here, who is now connected with the Children's Bureau in New York. He told Dean Ford that he was on his way to a meeting of Minnesota alumni and had just found the speaker he was looking for, which meant the dean himself. Dean Ford submitted to the kidnapping and spoke to the alumni of Minnesota in New York.

## Regents Approve New Law Plan, Consider Dormitory Construction

### Widespread Fee Raises, Cited in Docket, Postponed for Consideration at a Future Meeting

Meeting April 25 and 26 for the first time in more than eight weeks, the Board of Regents approved a plan for a six years law course, took steps to advance the men's dormitory project, established laboratory fees in several courses, and set under way other matters that will have a broad bearing on the future of the university.

Plans presented by Dean Walter C. Coffey of the department of agriculture, one looking to the establishment of a statewide cow-testing system and the other contemplating an experiment in breeding dual-purpose cows, milk producers as well as beef cattle, were approved. The latter experiment will be conducted at the experiment station near Waseca. The Agricultural Extension division, directed by F. W. Peck, will conduct the testing project.

Three department headships were rearranged, one permanently. Professor C. C. Crump, who came to Minnesota last fall as a professor of astronomy, was made head of the department. Roy C. Jones was appointed head of the School of Agriculture during the absence abroad of Professor F. M. Mann. He was also given a leave of absence for next year, after Professor Mann's return, to make a study of instruction in agriculture in this country and Canada. Dr. Dwight E. Minnich was named acting head of the department of zoology for next year, Dr. William A. Riley having been given sabbatical leave for that period.

#### Will Rush Dormitories

It was the sense of the board that the dormitory project should be pushed ahead, with a view to erecting one unit in the near future, followed by three other units forming a quadrangle in which 1,000 men students could be housed. Dean Everett Fraser of the Law School was asked for an opinion as to the university's right to go ahead with this construction. It was pointed out that the dormitories can be financed from receipts, including those from athletics.

The change in the Law School curriculum provides that a student must attend for six years to receive the L.L.B. degree, three years in the academic college and three in law. Or he may attend for five years and receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law. This does not prepare for the bar, but is intended as law training for the man aiming at business, politics, or administrative work.

General fee raises in all colleges except those where fees were raised a year ago were on the docket for consideration at the meeting, but were postponed until the next meeting, at which time the regents will consider the biennial requests they must make of the 1931 legislature. Prior to completion of the biennial estimates the board will hear a number of deans, who will present statements of their needs for the coming two-year period.

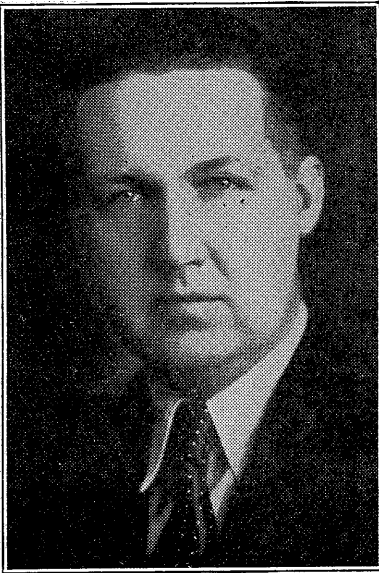
#### Will Explore Andes

An expedition into the northern ranges of the Andes Mountains which Syracuse University is financing will carry small gas bombs as a means of capturing birds and animals for examination so that they will be uninjured and may be turned free if that is desirable. It will study the Chibcha Indians, a tribe that has always proved extremely hostile. The last expedition of white men into the area in question lost several members when Indians fired a volley of poisoned arrows.

#### Who Are Minnesota Poets?

A request for information with regard to poets on the Minnesota faculty and among recent Minnesota alumni has been made by President Coffman and J. M. Thomas, assistant dean of the senior college. Editing of a volume on "Minnesota Poets—1930" has been assigned to Mrs. Alpha Lienhard, 4513 Bryant Ave. So., by the International Poetry Magazine, which will publish this year an inclusive anthology of American poetry. It is the desire of the editors that Minnesota poets be represented.

## Olson Added to Journalism Staff



Kenneth E. Olson

Kenneth E. Olson of the University of Wisconsin has been appointed professor of journalism at Minnesota to fill a newly created position in the journalism faculty. He will have complete charge of the typographical phases of the work. At the same time the Board of Regents has voted to expend approximately \$4,500 to purchase equipment for a type laboratory, including type in many faces, a proof press, makeup tables, cabinet equipment, chases and the like.

Professor Olson was graduated from Wisconsin in 1920, and has since received a master's degree from that institution. He has taught at Wisconsin for four years. Meanwhile he has also worked on many papers, including the Duluth News-Tribune, Milwaukee Sentinel, Milwaukee Journal, Ashland Press, and later, the Capital Times of Madison, of which he was managing editor. He also has formed and conducted an advertising agency serving some 40 Wisconsin banks and has served as advertising manager and new business director of a Madison bank.

A book on newspaper typography and mechanics by Professor Olson is just off the presses of D. Appleton & Co. Professor Olson is a member of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, Alpha Kappa Lambda and Sigma Delta Chi. He will begin his duties at Minnesota in the autumn.

## Summer Sessions To Begin June 17

If attendance standards of recent years are maintained, between 5,000 and 6,000 persons will attend the two summer sessions of the University of Minnesota which will be conducted this year from June 17 to July 26 and from July 28 to August 30.

Special projects in the study of governmental relationships, fine arts, medicine and law will help make the sessions notable.

Statewide projects is expected to be aroused by the conference on governmental relationships, which will take up present situations in the administration of such laws as those relating to public health, police activity, taxation and the like. The principal question will be whether the areas of administration are properly divided, for example, whether an imaginary township or county line should stop an officer's authority to pursue and arrest a murderer or to examine and clean up a source of disease infection.

Six men from different parts of the United States will come to Minnesota as visiting professors of law during the summer, two from Yale, one from Harvard, one each from Stanford and the University of Washington, and one from the University of North Carolina.

Faculty members from several state teachers colleges, and officers of various public school systems and state departments will co-operate in some of the ventures of the summer sessions.

The special project in fine arts, begun a year ago, will be continued, with lecturers from New York and Chicago and a wide variety of courses offered in the arts and in related cultural subjects, including Greek, English literature, public speaking, architecture and the like.

## Italy Wants to Increase Populace By 10,000,000, Statistician Asserts

### Dr. C. Gini, Lecturing at Minnesota, Heads Official Bureau Under Facist Government

The widespread belief that Italy is an overpopulated country is erroneous to such an extent that it could well enjoy an increase of 10,000,000 in its census without lowering the present standard of living. Furthermore, the Italian government under Mussolini, according to a policy described by Dr. Corrado Gini, who is lecturing this quarter in the sociology department at the University of Minnesota, has embarked on a program of bonuses, special privileges, special taxes and tax exemptions all favoring large and growing families and discriminating against the unmarried and sterile.

Combined with its campaign for greater population by natural increase, Italy is making emigration more difficult and has begun a reclamation project of draining marshes and irrigating dry areas which will provide the acres on which the increased manpower may be employed.

Basic of the program is the desire of avoiding in Italy the decreasing population trends that are manifested in nearly all north, west and central Europe. The reclamation policy and the promoting of agriculture have also the aim of making the country more and more independent of all foreign sources for its food supplies.

West, North, and Central Europe, as a matter of fact, are approaching the point where populations will be approximately stationary, and with the exceptions of Holland and Denmark, may be said to be already in a condition of virtual decline. Italy is not yet in such a condition, but as Dr. Gini pointed out, the Italian birthrate has declined steadily from a maximum of 39.3 per 1,000 in 1876 to 25.1 per 1,000 with the result that the present natural increase is only 9.1 per thousand per year.

Dr. Gini is president of the Central Institute of Statistics in Rome as well as professor of statistics and sociology in the University of Rome. It is the duty of his institute to bring the statistical data of Italy up to the last word in modernity in accordance with the theory of Mussolini that one is not capable of ruling until he can see at least 50 years into the future. For this distant view it is Mussolini's policy to depend upon statistical charts.

#### Solve City-ward Trend

A problem that is present in the United States, that of the rush of migration from the country to the city, is met in Italy by laws which provide that the rural dweller who goes to the city must show that he has work in sight or an immediate prospect of work.

A side result of the policy of encouraging and even paying for large families is also the recognition by one or both parents of a number of illegitimate children. The question of preference between the married and the unmarried woman worker, often settled in this country on the side of the unmarried employee has come to the attention of the Italian government, which has ruled that in the employ of the state the preference shall be given, first to the mother as against the non-mother, among those who are married, and to the married woman against the spinster.

Dr. Gini said Italian policy is in complete accord with the immigration restriction laws of the United States, which are being enforced at a time when Italy is desirous of conserving rather than scattering its population. Mussolini also takes steps to prevent temporary migrations from becoming permanent.

Italy has even carried its policy to the point of paying the railroad fare from France to Italy of women of Italian nationality who are about to become mothers, so that the children may be of Italian nationality because born on Italian soil. If born on French soil, even of Italian mothers, their nationality is French.

#### Tax Italian Bachelors

Aids to increasing the size of families range all the way from a national tax on bachelors between the ages of 25 to 65 years to certain local bonuses that range down to free streetcar fares or reduced

(Continued on Page 4)

## French Extend Honors to Jenks; Work Progresses

A member of the University of Minnesota staff served as official representative from the American Association for the Advancement of Science to the French Association for the Advancement of Science at its meetings in Algiers ending April 19.

Professor Albert E. Jenks, who is in northern Africa investigating prehistoric shell heaps, was asked to be American representative at the meetings and accepted.

In recent letters to J. C. Lawrence Dr. Jenks told of finding four skeletons of early men in the pits where he is digging. One of them will be recoverable entire. Another is that of a 12-year-old child with front teeth of the "shovel type." This is known to anthropologists as the "mongoloid" type of tooth. He believes the remains may prove of great value to science if they are found to indicate a migration from Asia into Algeria in prehistoric days.

Dr. Jenks' expedition has been backed by a group of Minneapolis business men. It represents the Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts and the University of Minnesota, jointly.

## Cattle Compete For India's Food Dr. Eckles Says

The 90,000,000 unproductive cattle that are kept alive in India because it would be contrary to the Hindu religion to kill them are an important factor in the periodical famines that visit that overpopulated land, according to Dr. C. H. Eckles, chief of the dairy division at the University of Minnesota.

The addition to that number of useless cattle even to the herds of a country as rich in resources as the United States would cause a severe drain on our food resources and would surely change economic conditions in some respects, he said.

Dr. Eckles told a group of faculty members of the domestication and history of cattle.

Two main strains are recognized by science, he said, that descended from *bos longifrons*, an Asiatic animal probably not yet extinct, from *bos longifrons*, an Asiatic pean creature which is supposed to have survived in the wild state up to about the fifteenth century in the forests of Poland. Most modern cattle are the result of the mixing of these two strains, the relatively light cattle with broad skulls coming from the Asiatic type, and the larger, heavier creatures with narrow skulls tracing their heredity chiefly to *bos primigenus*.

He called the British Isles the world's great center of interest in the breeding and improvement of cattle. Next to England and Scotland are the low countries of northwestern Europe from which the Holstein and Friesian strains have come. He said that even Caesar referred to the excellence of the cattle in the low countries.

Modern cattle breeding to fix or improve the strain dates from the efforts of English and Scotch breeders who began their work in the middle of the eighteenth century. Dr. Eckles said that modern pedigree books would make it possible to trace the ancestry of a blooded bull back to 50,000 progenitors.

#### Camp Short Course Given

Beginning April 22 and continuing through May 8, a short course in camp leadership training has been given by the General Extension Division with a view to increasing the proficiency of supervisors in Minnesota's swiftly growing number of outdoor summer camp for boys and girls. The camp industry has boomed in recent years, and new ones are being established annually. Swimming, camp cookery, nature study, principles of outdoor living, canoeing and the care of camp equipment are among the subjects taught.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS

**T**HE proposal of the Board of Regents and President L. D. Coffman to build a system of dormitories on the University of Minnesota campus is one that should commend itself to every Minnesotan sincerely interested in the University. It should commend itself especially to those fathers and mothers from outside the Twin Cities who have or expect to have sons in the University and it should be viewed by young men soon to come to Minnesota as a fine gift which is to be made to them between now and the time they enter. The Regents have turned the subject over to the dean of the Law School for an opinion as to the legal way to proceed. When they have received this, it is to be expected that they will take final action.

The proposal is to build at first one, and then a quadrangle of four dormitories for men, housing in all about 1,000 students. Here they will find not only clean, attractive surroundings, arranged so as to make study easy and health almost certain, but they will find themselves living in the true college atmosphere that a dormitory system, with its genial community life and spontaneous friendships, engenders.

It is the present plan of the University to build the dormitories from funds available rather than by borrowing as was done in the case of the Field House. The exact financial arrangement will be made known when it has been approved. Certain it is, however, that they will be built without recourse to money collected by taxation, for other funds, including athletic receipts, are expected to be available.

## Foresters Plan Big Meeting Here Planters Get Points on Horticulture

Among speakers on the program of the annual meeting of the American Forestry Association in Minneapolis April 29 to May 1 will be Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture; Dr. Glen Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin; S. T. Dana, dean of the school of forestry of the University of Michigan, and William Mauthe, chairman of the Wisconsin conservation commission.

According to Professor Henry Schmitz, of the University of Minnesota, Gifford Pinchot, former governor of Pennsylvania, who has been invited to speak, has not definitely accepted. Professor Schmitz is chairman of the Hoo Hoo club committee that is arranging the convention.

The last day of the meeting will be devoted to inspection of industrial plants at Cloquet, Minn., where the greatest number of diversified wood using industries on the continent is concentrated. Manufacturers of woodenware, clothespins, matches, paper, toothpicks, boxes, balsam wool and insulating materials will be inspected by the party which will also be taken through the university's forest experiment station near Cloquet.

## Gets Leave to Study Defects of Speech

Bryng Bryngelson, assistant professor of speech, will be on leave of absence next year to study at the University of Iowa. He will work with Dr. Lee Travis, director of speech pathology at Iowa, doing research for the correction of stuttering. In Mr. Bryngelson's absence, Dr. Lou Kennedy of the University of Wisconsin will have charge of the speech clinic at Minnesota.

"Modern tendencies in theory and practice of teaching" was the topic of a recent address delivered at St. Thomas college by Professor Earl R. Douglass of the College of Education. Dr. Douglass also has delivered in recent weeks a series of addresses before the state high school conference in Grand Forks.

How to start flower and vegetable seeds, how to know a few safe mushrooms, what flowers to plant in shady places, how to landscape the home grounds, and a score of kindred subjects were presented to a large audience during the annual short course in horticulture offered at University Farm March 20, 21 and 22. The Minnesota State Florists cooperated with the course by conducting their regular March meeting in the Horticulture building the night of March 20.

W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture and members of several of the faculties in agriculture took part as speakers and demonstrators. Outside speakers were Professor F. A. Aust, landscape gardening specialist of the University of Wisconsin, H. J. Baldwin, Northfield, Minn., gardener, Mrs. E. W. Gould, amateur gardener of Minneapolis, and C. N. Reudlinger, president of the Minnesota State Florists association.

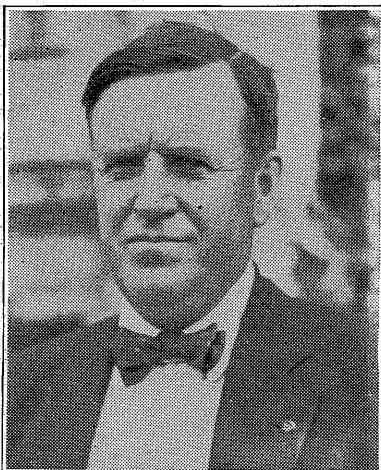
S. C. Burton, professor of art, presented a demonstration of "Artistic composition with shadow boxes."

### Dr. Immer Leaves "U"

Dr. Forrest R. Immer, instructor in plant genetics, has been appointed associate geneticist of the United States department of agriculture. Dr. Immer, although born in Spencer, Iowa, was reared on a farm near Jeffers, in Cottonwood County, Minnesota. He entered the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1920 pursuing work in agriculture. Following graduation, Mr. Immer pursued graduate study in Plant Genetics and received his Ph. D. degree in 1927. Dr. Immer left the employ of the University March 1 when he took over sugar beet investigational work at Wesaca, Crookston and University farm. He will cooperate with the Division of Agronomy and Plant Genetics. His headquarters will be University Farm.

The first Minnesota census was taken in 1850 and there were 6,077 of us then. In 1850 we were right down at the bottom of the list. Even Utah had us beat. But now we have climbed up to 17th place.

## Directs Contest of Young Musicians



Professor O. S. Zelner

## Italy Seeks Growth Statistician Says

(Continued from page three)

gas and electric light charges to families that are large. Some communities have set up annual bonuses payable to the best of the rapidly increasing families. In one city this amounts to five yearly prizes of 100,000 lire, the money being held in trust for the children, while the parents are permitted to spend the interest to help support the family.

Birth bonuses are most common on the children born after the sixth, or in some communities after the eighth or tenth. These ordinarily continue until a child is fifteen years old.

Italy's reclamation projects are going forward in many regions as in the marshes of the Venetian and Emilian coasts, in Appulia and Basilicata, in the Roman campagna, in Sardinia, Calabria and Sicily. In some regions, especially in Sardinia and Calabria, great irrigation projects are completed, or underway, involving the construction of huge water basins.

Dr. Gini is thoroughly familiar with the United States, having visited this country on various occasions. Last year he was present at the conferences on migration and population, in Chicago under the Harris Foundation. He also was a member of the Italian debt settlement commission to the United States. On this trip he lectured at the University of Toronto before coming to Minnesota.

## U. S. Taking Part in League Activities

The United States participated in the work of fifty League of Nations committees, commissions and conferences during 1929, according to statistics just made available by the Secretariat. The names of fifty-four Americans are included in the list delegates, committee members and technical experts. Several of these participated in the work of more than one conference or committee. Either officially or unofficially, the United States cooperated in practically all departments of League activity, except the political, the Secretariat records show.

Cooperation in connection with fifteen of the conferences or committees was officially that of the United States government. Participation in the work of the other thirty-five was unofficial. In some instances, the government was represented by an "observer," while in others Americans acting as representatives of organizations or as individuals were delegates to League conferences or members of League committees.

### Succeeds F. R. Immer

Iver J. Johnson, a 1928 graduate from the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been made instructor in plant genetics at the college, to succeed Dr. F. R. Immer, who will leave about the first of October for a year in Europe, on a fellowship awarded him by the National Research Council. Mr. Johnson has already taken up the teaching work of Dr. Immer, but the latter will continue through the coming crop season at the University farm, completing some work undertaken for the United States department of agriculture.

## St. Pat's Day on Minnesota Campus

Written by Lavina Payne

**S**T. PAT was an Irishman; there is no doubt about it. St. Pat was also a great engineer. There is no doubt about that either, for he invented the first worm drive. St. Pat is also reputed to have a lucky individual; but engineers at the University of Minnesota are beginning to wonder if their patron saint is really going to live up to his reputation on May 16th. During the last two years they have lost faith in his being able to transfer any of his luck to their annual celebration.

Rain has been the predominant feature of the last two Engineer's Day programs. These rains have not been gentle May showers. They have been drenching, pounding, rains that have tried the courage of the most hearty engineer in his bedraggled green array. It has soaked the emerald of the throne, streaked Her Majesty's robes, and has ruined St. Pat's prize possession, his tall green silk hat, in succession for two years. Nothing daunted, the Loyal Sons of the Order are going to give St. Pat another chance to test his luck again this year. Already Francis (Moon) Mullens has been elected to play the role of St. Pat in knightening the loyal engineers, and every one is waiting anxiously until the last part of April when he will choose the queen of the day.

Students have not always filled the role of St. Pat. Professor J. B. Priestor played the role of the first St. Pat way back in 1913. Professor Priestor had come to the University of Minnesota from Iowa in the same year. Having been a knight of the Guard of St. Patrick at that institution, he immediately suggested that a blarney stone and the appropriate ceremonies be installed at the University of Minnesota. He took his suggestion to the Shovel Society, the senior organization of civil engineers. The society acted upon the plan at once. Five committees were appointed, the general committee, the green tea and dance committee, the parade committee, the dance committee, and the publicity committee. Three seniors were sent to find a blarney stone as nearly like the original as possible. The three worthy seniors found great difficulty in getting a stone that had the desirable qualities; for a while it looked as if they might even have to go to Ireland and make a brave attempt to stealing the original stone. Finally, L. R. Mitchell, the general chairman conceived the idea of searching the river bottom to see if a stone could be found which resembled the original. The much sought for stone was finally dragged from the bottom of the Mississippi River on the day of the parade, and loaded on an Irish buggy. Here a hole was drilled into the very heart of the stone and a leaden ring containing a triangle, the symbol of the engineers was put in. The stone was then taken to the parade where Professor Priestor, because of his having established the order, acted as Saint Patrick.

### Faculty Saint Retires

Professor Priestor, or one of the other professors acting by proxy played the role of St. Patrick until 1921, when the creator of the role became suddenly very ill on the evening before the parade. Everything was in a hubub the morning of the parade. With Professor Priestor ill and no one to play the part of St. Pat, the senior engineers held a mass meeting and elected one of their band to perform the knightening ceremony. The next year the patron saint was elected from among the ranks of the engineers, and this time the worthy saint chose a queen to share the emerald throne with him to help him with the knightening ceremonies. The election of St. Pat and the choosing of his queen is now one of the well established customs at the University of Minnesota.

Engineer's Day as well as the election of St. Pat. deserved to become one of the traditions on the campus. Certainly the engineers have had to fight hard enough to preserve their precious stone and the glory of their day. During the years that the engineers have had control of the stone, there has been a continuous battle to keep it. The miners especially have done their best to steal the famous rock, which is said to endow the users with eloquent and persuasive powers of speech. Their efforts to get the stone have been so determined that the engineers have had to hide it in order to keep it safe.

In 1915 when five engineers were bringing the stone out of hiding, they were surrounded by an angry mob of miners. A bloody battle followed with five engineers guarding their stone until help arrived. The medical students also had their fling at trying to steal the stone the next year, but they met with a terrible fate when they were completely surrounded by the engineers during the parade. The second battle took place in front of the Post Office and when the engineers were through with the medics, the stone was still intact. The last attempt to get the stone was in 1928 when the foresters tried to take it from the tea room where it had been placed on display. Another battle ensued with the engineers as always coming off victorious.

Many of the customs introduced on the first engineers day still exist. The parade in the morning is one of the big events of the day. The floats depict the most important events and activities of the campus during the year. The parade is led by Saint Patrick and his queen. Directly after their buggy, comes the stone sealed in a chest to which only Saint Patrick has the key. The knightening ceremony follows the parade. This year more than 250 green clad engineers will kneel to kiss the blarney stone and receive the traditional knightening. The green tea-dansant, the brawl and open house, are a customary part of the day's events.

### Novelties Introduced

Engineer's day has not been without its innovations. Each year has brought something different to add to the attraction of St. Pat's day. The first improvement came in 1920 when the engineers decided to garb their patron saint in royal raiment. A quotation from the March 17, 1920 daily states, "During the ceremony, St. Pat will wear a costume of purest emerald green consisting of a cocked hat with flowing plumes, a loose smock and cape, and black hip boots. He will be armed with the sword with which the candidate will be knighted." Recently a briar pipe has been added to the list of accessories.

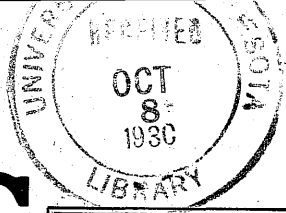
A green shamrock pin was introduced by the engineers in 1921. It was the knightly pin of their order. The daily from 1921 describes the pin. "A new pin has been received on the campus lately. It is so attractive that it is making many green with envy. It is the emblem of the Knights of the Order of Engineers and may be worn only by them. It is made in the form of a green shamrock edged with gold and with a little gold slide rule set across it."

The engineers book store, not to be left out of things, conducted an open house on Engineers Day in 1922. The grand march at the engineer's brawl was led that year by two of the city's notables, Mayor Geo. E. Leach and William Elsberg, the city engineer, a graduate of the University. The engineers also furnished their own entertainment for the intermission of the brawl. The Arabs, the engineering dramatic society, put on a one act skit.

St. Patrick's birthday did not conform with the kind of weather needed for the ceremony, so in 1923 some of the seniors did a little research work and quite conveniently discovered that Saint Patrick's birthday was really on the thirteenth of April.

An engineer's Ski-U-Mah was only one of the innovations which the following year brought to light. This issue of the Minnesota humor magazine was edited and published entirely under the supervision of the engineering students. The queen of the day received a silver loving cup that year. (Also the open house and tea was given through the help of the wives of several of the professors.) St. Patrick's birthday was changed again this year, this time to the first week in May.

The engineer's edition of the Ski-U-Mah must not have proven so very successful for the next year in 1926 souvenir editions of the Minnesota Technologist, the engineer's magazine, were given away, along with green mimeographed programs of the affair. Another outstanding event of the St. Pat's day in 1926 was the dedicating of the flag-pole which the senior engineers had given to the university.



# MINNESOTA CHATS

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## Electrical Wind Sways Cypresses in Botany Study

### Dr. Cooper's Investigation Seeks to Determine How Unusual Conditions Affect Growth

Left! right! With all the precision of a well trained ballet 36 Monterey cypress trees rhythmically sway from morning till night in the Botany greenhouse, although there's not enough wind in the glass shelter to ruffle a dead leaf.

The swaying of the trees is caused by an electric motor which operates a sliding frame attached to the trunks while the bases of the trees are stationary. Prof. William S. Cooper of the Botany department built the contrivance to "double" for the Pacific ocean breezes which sweep the Californian coast, native haunt of the Monterey cypress.

"Many people believe that a tree exposed to a wind from one direction will compensate for the strain by adding cells in a plane in the direction of the strain," Professor Cooper explained. "They have accounted for the elliptical shape of trees growing in exposed places in this manner."

After two and one half years experimenting with the cypress I find that the trunks have become elliptical in a plane perpendicular to the strain," Professor Cooper said. "The trees have added 100 cells to the sides not opposed to the strain and only 10 cells to the other side."

The production of common belief can be explained mechanically, as the result of the hampering of cell activity by the strain imposed, which is much greater on the sides in a plane with the swaying, according to Professor Cooper. Whether or not the supposition is correct he hopes to discover as the experiment progresses.

"The cypress is admirably fitted for the needs of the experiment," Professor Cooper declared. "It grows rapidly and, in its native environment, is exposed to just such tests as I am making. Along the California coast the Monterey cypress grows gnarled and picturesque while supposedly butting itself against the wind," he said.

"Gravity seems to affect the tree, making it gradually assume an elliptical shape," Professor Cooper continued. "I have several trees growing horizontally in the greenhouse on which all the new growth rings are formed below the original trunk."

An exhibit prepared by Professor Cooper contains several cross sections of Monterey cypress showing the effect of wind strain upon the shape of the trunk and the placement of the growth rings. A section from a particularly twisted old tree, known as "the ostrich" because of its resemblance to that bird, is six feet long and only eight inches wide. The exhibit is on the third floor of the Botany building.

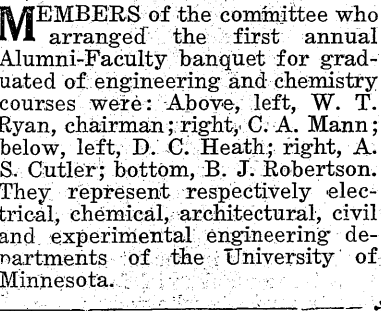
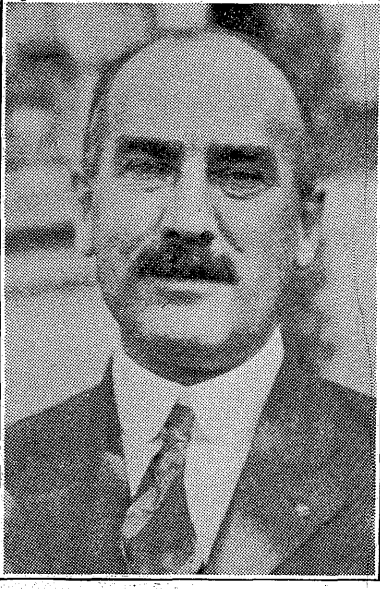
"I don't know how much longer I will keep the experiment running," Professor Cooper said. "It's been operating every day for more than two years now so if it keeps on much longer the greenhouse won't hold it."

The trees are "pot bound" purposely to keep them from growing too fast, but they are getting pretty big now.

### Dr. Riley's Volume Appears

Dr. William A. Riley, head of the department of zoology in the University of Minnesota, aided by R. O. Christenson, a graduate student, is the author of a new McGraw-Hill textbook, "Guide to the Study of Animal Parasites," which is the most recent addition of that publisher's series in the zoological sciences. The book has been prepared to meet recent revolutionary changes in attitude toward the subject of parasites.

## Engineer Engineers' Banquet



## Regents Approve Building Sites

### Hope Soon to Reach Agreement as to Where and How Dormitories May be Built

Carrying out the behest of the 1929 Legislature, the University of Minnesota has selected a site for its new building for the College of Dentistry and will make final plans in the near future for proceeding with its erection. Work will not be begun this year, however, as the current building appropriation is going into buildings at the outlying agricultural schools and stations.

The dentistry building will become a unit in the greater hospital plan, standing in a position in the quadrangle corresponding to the Student Health Service unit. Location of the dentistry in the general group of buildings devoted to medical science is strictly in accordance with modern thought on the subject, which recognizes the close relationship of dentistry and medicine.

The Board of Regents also agreed tentatively on the site for a Nurses Home in which the 600 young women who are taking the nursing course at Minnesota will be housed. It is doubly important to provide living quarters for the nurses, first because they must live



near their work, and second, because an overwhelming majority of the girls in this course come from outside the twin cities and have no homes of their own closely available.

As is true of the dentistry building, the Nurses Home was specified by the 1929 Legislature as one of the first buildings to be put up in the new ten-year building program.

The regents will act soon on the proposal to build dormitories for freshman men. This subject has been discussed at both of the recent meetings, but without final action. Dormitories, it has been pointed out, are of principal service to students from outside the twin cities, who will thus receive the most modern accommodations.

President Coffman and the Board of Regents are eager to reach an arrangement whereby the dormitories can be erected.

## College of Engineering, Teaching in Many Fields, Performs Broad Service

### Fifteen Make Average of A

The names of 15 students in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts who have made straight "A" averages from the time they entered the University of Minnesota were announced on Cap and Gown Day by Dean John B. Johnston of the College. They were as follows: Freshmen and sophomores, William Costello, George H. Frogen and Besse Katz; juniors and seniors, Florence Litchfield, Alicia Drage, Roberta Grahame, Catherine Hyde and Ragna Danielson; unclassified students, Benjamin Moskowitz, Ethel Akesen, Marion Addison, Maud Briggs, Norma Ernst, Adelaide Gillette and Suzanne Parker.

## Science Academy Honors Dr. Lind; First from State

Appointment of Dr. Samuel C. Lind to the National Academy of Sciences, said to be the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an American scientific investigator, places Minnesota in the membership column of that body for the first time.

Statistics show that two years ago there were only three members of the National Academy of Sciences in the entire territory west of the Mississippi river, excluding California. One of these was at the University of Iowa, one at Denver, Col., and one at Flagstaff, Arizona. For the past four years Dr. Lind has been director of the School of Chemistry in the University of Minnesota. Prior to that he had made a distinguished record in chemical investigation for the United States government.

Dr. Lind's specialty has been the study of the effects of electrical discharges on hydrocarbon gases. With the assistance of Drs. George Glockler and Dr. George Schultz, he has developed important new results in this field, including the artificial formation of gasoline by methods not hitherto employed. Like most scientific discoveries that eventually reach great commercial importance, this one is still in the laboratory phase, which is to say, that it would not now be industrially practicable, but is the groundwork for improving and developing the method for ultimate use.

## Prexy and Aide to Address Ten Commencements

President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota will deliver seven commencement addresses at high schools and colleges during the last week of May and the first week of June, while James C. Lawrence, assistant to the president, will speak at ten different schools in the same period. President Coffman's engagements are: University of Denver, June 4; baccalaureate address, North Dakota Agricultural College, June 15; high school commencement address at Arlington, Minn., May 26; Wadena, May 28; Springfield, May 29, and Washburn high school, Minneapolis, June 12.

Mr. Lawrence will speak as follows: Austin, May 28; Proctor, May 29; Lehigh, May 30; Gilbert, June 3; Ashwauk, June 4; Aurora, June 5; Aberdeen, S. D., June 6; and on the 11th, 12th and 13th, John A. Johnson high school, Washington high school and Central high school, all in St. Paul.

### Six Books by Members of the Department Faculties Have Appeared

## AIR TRAINING BEGUN

### Training for Six Phases of Engineering Offered in College

Third in size among the undergraduate colleges of the University of Minnesota, the College of Engineering and Architecture, enrolling more than 1400 students, offers thorough courses in five engineering fields, civil, electrical, mechanical, aeronautical and architectural, which are supplemented by courses in chemical engineering, offered in the School of Chemistry; and in agricultural engineering, taught in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Within the past week announcement has been made of the rounding out of the aeronautical engineering course by the addition of actual flight training available to seniors who are completing the ground course and mechanical phases of the science of which the course is otherwise composed.

Operated in conjunction with the college by members of its staff are the Engineering Experiment Laboratories, with the State Highway Testing and Experimental Laboratory in association, the University broadcasting station, WLB, of which the technical work is done by members of the department of electrical engineering, and the training course for R. O. T. C. Signal Corps members, given by members of the electrical faculty and officers of the United States Army.

Unusual productivity of the engineering faculties in the writing of books during the past year is indicated by a list made public last night by Dean O. M. Leland, who announced five standard engineering and mathematical works recently published by Minnesota faculty members. These are:

- "Descriptive Geometry" (McGraw-Hill Book Co.), by Professors William H. Kirchner and Henry E. C. Eggers.
  - "A Treatise on Statically Treated Indeterminate Stresses" (John Wiley and Sons), by Professors John I. Parcel and C. A. Maney.
  - "Engineering Mechanics" (Ginn & Company), by Professors William E. Brooke and Hugh B. Wilcox.
  - "The Calculus" (McGraw-Hill Book Co.), by Professors Hans Dalaker and Henry E. Hartig.
  - "Design of Electrical Apparatus" (John Wiley & Sons), by Professor John H. Kuhlmann.
  - "Mechanical Engineering Laboratory Practice" (McGraw-Hill Book Co.), by Professor Charles F. Shoop and Professor George L. Tuve of Texas Technological College.
- Many Experiments Under Way
- Indicating the breadth of interest and activity in engineering fields by members of the engineering faculties, Dean Leland also announced a list of experiments now being conducted in the Engineering Experiment Laboratory as follows:
- Effects of pozzolanic materials on the shrinkage and compressive strength of Portland cement mortars, conducted by Professors C. A. Hughes and A. S. Levens.
  - Properties of clay concrete, Professor Hughes.
  - Tests of riveted column connection, Professor Hughes.
  - Strength of welded joints in structural fields, Professor Hughes.
  - The deformation of flat plates on elastic foundations, Professor G. C. Priester.
  - The stability of columns, Professor Hughes.
- (Continued on Page Three)

## Burned-Over Land Biggest Problem

### Rehabilitation of Areas Denuded of Original Forests Must Come, Says Zon

The biggest problem of the lake region—Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan—lies in the economic rehabilitation of millions of acres of cut over and burned over land, Dr. Raphael Zon said recently in an address before the American Forestry Association.

Dr. Zon, who is director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, with headquarters at University Farm, said that the three states possess about 20,000,000 acres of this character, which, he asserted, generally have little chance of being utilized for agricultural purposes.

Tracing the history of causes which have brought about the problem of these lands, Dr. Zon said that only the automobile has opened up these wildernesses to people and is awakening them to the need of a solution.

"The original forest of the Lake States region covered some eighty-five to ninety million acres of nearly three-fourths of the entire land area," Dr. Zon said. "In the north, it was a forest of pines, spruce, balsam, fir, hemlock, white cedar and tamarack. The tree that gave character and distinction to the whole northern forest was the white pine. The southern part of the region was a forest of oaks—red and white—walnut, hickories and ashes. The remains of this hardwood forests are still preserved as woodlots, dotting the farms of southern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota."

#### Came in 18th Century

"Before the Revolutionary War this was the territory inhabited by the Chippewa, the Menominee and the Huron Indians. The early American settlers came after the Revolutionary war. They came to settle on the land—the timber itself had no immediate value.

"Since 1850, however, with the rapid settlement of the north, central and prairie states, soon after the Civil war, there arose a need for lumber and the forests of the Lake States region were the chief source of supply," Dr. Zon went on. In less than 80 years the lumber industry has swept away practically all of the regional eighty-five million acres of forest. In its wake it left a sad heritage of millions upon millions of acres of desolated land, but the same time it helped to raise the region from an obscure commonwealth of lowly rank to high position among the leading states of the union.

"The biggest problem of the region is that of economic rehabilitation of the millions of acres of cut-over and burned land. There are, in all, some twenty million acres in Michigan, six million acres in Minnesota, and four million acres in Wisconsin.

"Serious as the problem of the cut-over and tax-delinquent land is, new economic forces are at work," Dr. Zon asserted. "First, it is generally admitted that it is futile to hope to absorb these lands into agriculture. Second, jack pine and popple, the pioneer trees which came after the fires, are finding increasingly widening usefulness particularly for pulp and paper. Third, the automobile opened up this vast wilderness and revealed to millions of tourists and nature lovers the beauties of lakes and streams and its northern landscape. The revenues from the recreational industries alone exceed the revenues from the lumber industries at its peak.

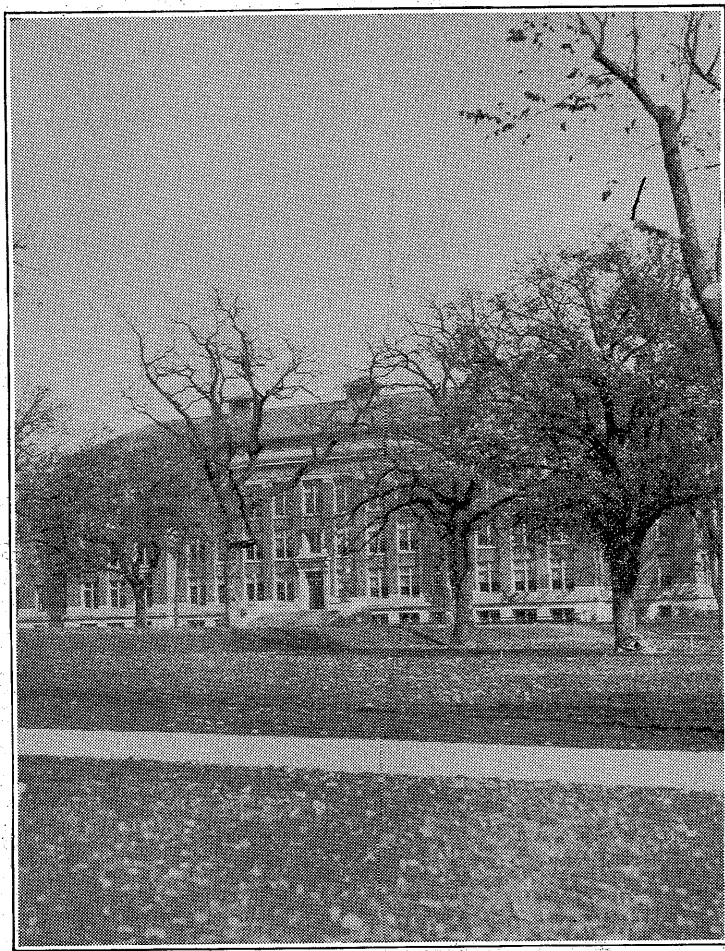
#### See Need of Protection

"As a result of these new economic forces there is a great awakening toward forest fire protection, forest planting, acquisition of forest lands for County, State and National Forests, medication of the present system of taxation. It brought a solution for tax delinquency, maintenance of the wood-using industries, new appreciation of the forests as a and recreational opportunities."

#### Teeter Attends Conference

T. A. H. Teeter, acting director of the General Extension Division, attended the fifteenth Annual Conference of the National University Extension Association in New York City on May 7, 8, and 9. Representatives from the forty-two universities form the membership of the association.

## Center of Engineering Instruction



The Main Engineering building forms the central structure in the University of Minnesota Engineering quadrangle

## Engineers Enjoy Library of Own

SUNNY alcoves, formed by open shelves of books, are probably one of the chief reasons why the library of the College of Engineering and Architecture is always crowded with students.

The library is located in the north wing of the main engineering building. There are few larger libraries devoted particularly to the use of technical students. Not only the student public, but engineers of the city and state use its books. It is open from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m. daily.

Tables down the middle of the main floor and in the well lighted alcoves accommodate a larger number of students than is usual in a technical library. Above the main floor a balcony encircles the room. Here the walls also are covered with open bookshelves. The balcony railing was made to be used as a desk, and is designated "the shelf" by students.

"Let's go up to the shelf," is a remark heard many times a day in the engineering library. There are no windows on the balcony, but it is well lighted by a skylight which extends the length of the room. On the shelves here are kept publications of learned societies, some of the best and most useful information to be had. They contain technical articles by the members of these societies, including the work of the foremost men in all engineering lines.

On the main floor are kept the latest periodicals on all subjects of engineering, and the newest books on applied sciences. In the basement below are bound technical magazines. A working collection of books is kept in the architectural reading rooms on the third floor, for use in connection with instruction in design, making a total collection of 25,000 volumes of books in the library. The seating capacity of the three rooms is 235.

Current periodicals, not including government publications, number 275, and represent many countries, besides United States. The library receives publications from Canada, Mexico, Argentina, England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Japan, and China.

One of the most interesting parts of the library is the basement section. It is arranged similarly to the main floor with alcoves formed by bookcases, each alcove having two windows in it. But a glance around the room reveals a difference. Neither the tables or the desks match each other. They are all things which have been accumulated from different buildings on the campus.

Old, slanting tables, lend a peculiar charm to the basement room. Home made bookshelves give it an atmosphere quite different from an ordinary library. Even an old drafting table is being used to hold maps.

"The basement room just grew," Gertrude Veblen, librarian, said. "It really wasn't very definitely planned. It was just necessary to have it as the number of books increased."

One of the long study tables in the basement room is of historic interest. Its slanting sides and leather insets were designed by William Watts Folwell, first president of Minnesota University and one who helped to make possible the institution that now stands.

Considerable credit is deserved by Gertrude Veblen, librarian, for her expert "library housekeeping." The library has grown immensely under guidance and has come to rank as one of the best and most complete technical college libraries in the United States.

The invaluable suggestions and aid of Prof. William H. Kirchner, chairman of the library committee in giving the library its present status, has been appreciated by all those who have been concerned in the policies and formation of the library, Miss Veblen said.

#### Seek Athletic Attitudes

The attitude toward intercollegiate athletics of three important groups, the "M" men, the parents of recent athletes, and the non-athletic alumni, will be determined as part of the work of the special athletic investigating committee appointed early in the year by President L. D. Coffman. The committee has employed Dr. L. L. Thurstone of the University of Chicago to mail a questionnaire to approximately 5,000 in the combined groups and to compile the answers and arrive at a conclusion. It also has been announced that the committee probably will hold its final meeting in Minneapolis in July at the time of the National Open Golf tournament. Its mem-

bers are Grantland Rice, editor of the American Golfer; H. W. Savage, director of athletics at Oberlin College; H. M. Gage, president of Coe College and John Griffith, western conference commissioner of athletics.

Dr. W. A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology and preventive medicine at the medical school, University of Minnesota, will broadcast for the third successive year over WCCO on health and hygiene and the prevention of disease. These programs are sponsored by the Minnesota State Medical association and are on the air each Wednesday over WCCO at 10:15 a.m.

## Tips Off Children to System for Checking Parents' Standards

### Air Course Students Purchase New Glider

Twenty students in the department of aeronautical engineering have pooled their funds in the purchase of a glider which they will use to obtain actual flying experience.

After being on display in a downtown department store, the glider was brought to the campus May 3. The first test flight was made Sunday afternoon, May 4, at Fridley field. Four students went up in the craft for a few minutes each, when a brace wire broke.

The glider was repaired, and now the club plans to make flights twice a week. The club is under the direct supervision of Charles Boehnlein, assistant professor of aerodynamics. Mr. Boehnlein is most enthusiastic about the prospects for the club.

"Students of aeronautics are given a lot of theory in their courses, but few of them have had actual experience," Mr. Boehnlein said. "By forming a club and buying a glider for themselves, the students will obtain actual, valuable practice in flying. The principle upon which the glider operates is the same as that for the regular motor-driven craft."

The student officers of the club are: Charles Hearn, chairman; Melvin H. Meyers, flight manager; Walter Bowker, field engineer; Joseph Bezek, secretary; Wilbur Donaldson, treasurer, and John Makres, ship captain.

All the members of the glider club are members of the Minnesota Society of Aeronautical Engineers, which held its annual banquet in the Minnesota Union recently. Wilbur B. Stout, well-known airplane designer, was the principal speaker at the banquet.

The glider represents an investment of more than twenty dollars on the part of each member of the club. It is expected that before school is over, each student will have many opportunities to make flights.

### Athletic Experts to Test Attitudes

Before making a final report on an athletic program for recommendation to the University of Minnesota, the investigating committee named by President Coffman late last winter will determine the present attitude toward college athletics of three important groups.

James C. Lawrence, assistant to President Coffman said today that questionnaires aimed to show attitudes toward athletics will be sent to the entire group of "M" men, numbering between 1200 and 1500; to the parents of students who have participated in intercollegiate sports in recent years, and to a large number of former Minnesota students who were non-participants in athletics.

It is the committee's idea that the boiled-down result of the opinions expressed by these groups, probably 5,000 persons in all, will be a splendid indicator in marking out the lines to follow in the future. It is also believed that the groups are sufficiently representative of different attitudes so that the outcome will be fair to all.

The long delayed committee meeting in Chicago was held over the last week-end, it was learned. L. L. Thurstone, a member of the University of Chicago faculty, has been engaged to distribute the questionnaire and compute the results.

Apart from its decision to use the questionnaire the committee was unable to come to any agreement, according to Mr. Lawrence. They decided, however, to conduct a final meeting in Minneapolis at the time of the national golf tournament, at which Grantland Rice will be present. Other members of the committee are John Griffith, conference commissioner of athletics; President H. M. Sage of Coe College, and M. W.avage, director of athletics at Oberlin College.

Everett Fraser, dean of the Minnesota Law School, speaking over WLB, the university radio station last week, explained the effects on students entering next fall that the new six year law course plan established by the university will have.

### Miss Chloe Owings Gives Pointers Whereby Youngsters May Evaluate Old Folks

"The Child's Home Rule" is the name given by Miss Chloe Owings, director of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, to a talk she recently made in which she gave twelve rules for a child to apply to his parents to see whether they measure up to a high standard. Miss Owings broadcast her points from the Better Home demonstration conducted by the Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"This is a very special kind of searchlight," she said. "The composition of its rays are such that they render visible only those mental and spiritual furnishings of kindred quality. All other furnishings remain in shadow. The searchlight is called 'The Child's Home Rule.' As the old fashioned foot rule, this too is a measuring stick. This particular rule, also, has 12 points." The points follow:

1. Are my parents my best friends, that is, do I find in my home, parents to whom I can tell my inner thoughts, desires and dreams or is there no time for interchange of such ethereal things as thoughts and dreams. Do they consider that the talk of friendship serves human needs as deep as those served by poetry, music and art and that is, in a sense, an art like them?

2. Is my home free from nagging. That is, do my parents and brothers and sisters treat each other fairly at all times or do some of the family always have to bear the brunt of bad temper, disappointments or perchance bad health of other members of the family?

3. Do my parents play with us children? Are there evenings at home of games, frolics, charades, and dress up parties; days of picnics, gay joyous fun at table and jokes at odd times or are my parents so busy with other things such as bridge parties, lectures, theatres and perchance committee meetings, that we never have any fun in our home as a family together.

4. Do I feel free to ask to have my friends at home? Is there an understanding in our family that at any time that seems important to any member that they may bring their friends into the family circle. Or is it the opposite rule whereby it is more important that the outward symbols, the carpets, curtains, sofas, cushions, chairs and such like are too precious to be used by growing children.

5. When my friends come to my home do they really like to come. Do they say "Gee your mother's a good scout." "Say, you've got a fine dad, he is loads of fun," or "Let's ask your mother to go with us on the Girl Scout trip" or "Wouldn't your father come along on our next hike in the woods?"

6. When my friends come for dinner, is the table as nicely prepared as for my parent's friends or are the frayed place mats and worn silver good enough?

7. Do we children just expect to help mother serve her friends or are we sent away, perhaps to grandmother's, when mother's club friends come?

8. Do my parents talk with us about growing up and what happens to us as we grow, or do they avoid doing this and thus force us to go to others for chance help?

9. Do my parents talk with us about God or do they leave all that to the Sunday school teacher? Are they afraid, I wonder, or don't they know about Him or don't they believe in Him?

10. Do each of us have a place of his very own, a fair share of the family home, as it were or do we do our school work just any place, hang our clothes on any hook, keep our playthings and books—??

11. Are our parents unhappy if we don't bring home A's on our report cards even if when doing our best, we just can't seem to get them?

12. Do we have time to think our long, long thoughts of childhood and dream wonderful dreams of adolescence?

"Friends, parents, this searchlight has rays which search out those parts of our minds and of our souls which really make our children feel that their home is the best in all the world."



## Foreign Requirements May Change Electrical Engineering Curriculum

**Professor John M. Bryant, Department Head, Tells of Wide Interest in American Methods**

The demand for American electrical engineers who are prepared for service in foreign countries is one of the biggest of recent developments in the electrical field, according to Prof. John M. Bryant, head of the electrical engineering department at the University of Minnesota.

American universities do not know yet what special educational requirements will be necessary for such work, and for the present they have adopted a policy of watchful waiting. A six year course that will include work in foreign languages, international law, history, and political science may result from this demand. The large amount of specific electrical knowledge necessary to the electrical engineer crowds the more general courses out of the present four year curriculum, Professor Bryant said.

The flow of American capital into foreign countries and the popularity of American manufacturing methods are the largest factors in the creation of this demand for American engineers. The International Telegraph and Telephone company has bought recently, plants in Constantinople, Paris, and in Spanish cities. Most of the South American telephone and telegraph companies are controlled by American capital. In all these cases there has been the demand for American electrical engineers to install and operate the electrical plants, Professor Bryant stated.

"The similarity of the geography of Russia and the United States has made the Soviet government turn to this country for electrical equipment that will be fitted for service in Russia. The General Electric company is working on a \$26,000,000 order from the Soviet government. They are building for Russia the largest hydro-electric plant ever manufactured. And the present educational system in Russia is producing few qualified electrical engineers.

"Germany has gone wild over the American manufacturing methods. A whole section of an American electric lamp factory was transferred recently to Germany, with its entire personnel, to teach the Germans the American methods of manufacture. The German workman wanted to manufacture the whole lamp himself, while the American system called for division of labor," Professor Bryant explained.

Many young men who had no thought of entering this foreign service are being sent abroad by their companies who have contracts in foreign lands. Very few of them have any special training for foreign service work, and at present no one knows exactly what training is necessary for them, but it is probable that there will be something done about the matter within a few years, Professor Bryant said.

The whole field of electrical engineering is advancing so fast that constant changes in courses of study are to be expected. And the advancement and growth of the electrical trade makes a constant demand for good men, declared Professor Bryant.

### Begin to Choose Builders

The first four names of those who will be honored as "Builders of the Name" of the University of Minnesota have been selected by the special committee headed by Professor Andrew Boss, which is selecting the ones to be so designated. The names will be embossed upon a golden colored tablet and placed in the lobby of the Northrop Memorial Auditorium. A curtain of light will play upon them in such a way as to conceal them except on special occasions, when the names will be displayed. All four of the names so far selected are those of men or women who have died. Another group of great contributors to the university's reputation is still under consideration, including with some who have passed on, the names of several retired persons who have helped build Minnesota's name and reputation.

## Faculty Artist's Painting Honored



**Elmer E. Harmes**

"Forty Winks" is the title of the painting by Elmer E. Harmes, instructor in art education, and was voted the outstanding picture in the annual exhibition of Wisconsin painters and awarded the gold medal of the Milwaukee Institute of Arts.

The title was chosen because it is a painting of a woman sleeping. It is a portrait of Miss Josephine Lutz, instructor in the department of art education. The name is also appropriate because it is the one painting of a group of three which required the least time to complete. Mr. Harmes painted the portrait in three hours.

The other two paintings in the group, for which Mr. Harmes was given a gold medal by the Milwaukee Art Institute, were "Lady Bell," and "Chinaman," the last being a study from the head of a Chinese medical student in the university. Mr. Harmes found his subject through the Y.M.C.A.

"Lady Bell" was the picture that Mr. Harmes seemed most interested in himself.

"A woman from the Salvation Army sat for the picture," he explained. "She was about 87 years old. Her face was very sour-looking, the type I wanted to paint."

The medal which Mr. Harmes received is a reward for special attainment in painting. All Wisconsin artists may enter paintings in the exhibition.

## Chemistry Awards Given Minnesotans

Six winners of \$20 gold pieces for first prizes and six names of boys and girls awarded honorable mention have been announced for the Minnesota section of the nationwide American Chemical Society prize essay contest. The winners are eligible to compete in the national contest, where winners are given a four year scholarship in any recognized college or university, covering tuition and \$500 a year in money.

The prizes are given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, who are prominent in chemical industries in the United States.

First prize winners, announced by Dr. Hervey H. Barber of the University of Minnesota, state chairman are: James Hillmore Hogg of St. Paul, health and disease section; David W. Louisell, Duluth, enrichment of life; John P. Wentling, St. Paul, agriculture and forestry; Bill Kaiser, Minneapolis, national defense; Willis A. Gortner, St. Paul, home; Theodore E. Pearson, Minneapolis, industry.

Honorable mention was given to Elizabeth R. Kaab, St. Paul, health and disease; Ruth Magnuson, Le Sueur, enrichment of life; Mary McCormick, Caledonia, agriculture and forestry; Donald Meltstrum, Red Wing, national defense; Evelyn L. Turner, Worthington, home; Arthur Eskola, St. Paul, industry.

One hundred and ninety six essays were received from Minnesota high school students.

### On Brown Committee

Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the Graduate School, University of Minnesota, is one of a committee of three who will help Brown University, Providence, R. I., reorganize its entire educational system. Others on the committee are Dean Luther P. Eisenhart of Princeton and Chancellor Samuel P. Capen of the University of Buffalo. The committee is to begin work soon and will spend a considerable part of the summer at Brown.

## Highway Research Man Explains Formation of Deadly Frost Boils

### Engineering School Serves Many

(Continued from page 1)

fessors Priester and Forest E. Miller.

Measurement of the velocity of fluids, by Professor Henry E. Hartig and Hugh B. Wilcox.

Heat transmission through building materials, Professor Frank B. Rowley and Mr. A. B. Algren.

Investigation of vitrolithic concrete, Professor F. C. Lang.

Air conditions in garages, with special reference to carbon monoxide in exhaust from gasoline engines, Professors Frank B. Rowley and B. J. Robertson.

Among many researches being conducted in the department of chemical engineering, that by Dr. Irving Levin aimed at the dehydration of North Dakota lignite coals to give them better form for shipping without crumbling and wastage has recently been completed. Dr. Levin reports that he has succeeded in reducing the moisture content of lignite to approximately 13 per cent by a laboratory process. The goal at which he aimed, a sixteen percent water content, was passed. He believes, however, that the latter figure is the one at which equilibrium will be established between the moisture content of lignite and that of the atmosphere.

Designated as the School of Architecture, although it remains an integral part of the College of Engineering and Architecture, the department of architecture has shown rapid growth in recent years under the direction of Professor F. M. Mann. During the present spring quarter and the coming summer architecture will be administered by Professor Roy C. Jones. Upon the return from Europe next fall of Professor Mann, who is on sabbatical leave, Professor Jones will be given leave to spend the college year conducting a study of architectural education in the United States and Canada for one of the large educational foundations.

Heads of the various departments in the College of Engineering are as follows: Civil engineering, Professor Frederic H. Bass; electrical engineering, Professor John M. Bryant; mechanical engineering, Professor John R. Du Priest; chemical engineering, Professor Charles A. Mann; architecture, Professor F. M. Mann; director of the Engineering Experimental laboratory, Professor Frank B. Rowley, Professor Rowley is on leave during the present year, his place is being taken by Professor B. J. Robertson, as acting director. Professor F. C. Lang directs the tests and inspection work of the Minnesota State Highway department, which is carried on under the same roof with the University's engineering experiments. Professor John D. Ackerman is head of the work in aeronautical engineering, dividing his time between the University and an airplane manufacturing concern of which he is chief engineer.

### Whence the Senior Cap?

Evolution, whether taught in universities or not, is evidenced in the graduation ceremonies by the black caps which seniors wear. Before it was a fully developed cap, the head gear of the graduate was only a one piece skull cap. Its purpose was to protect the shaven heads of graduating churchmen. No other seniors wore it. Soon, somehow, it assumed a pointed shape. Perhaps it was to give greater dignity. Then the central point developed into the modern tassel. And now seniors of any academic rank, doctors of law, philosophy, medicine, feel its honored weight as they accept the reward for their scholastic work.

### May Establish Museum

Minnesota may send some interesting examples of old-time scientific equipment to the Museum of Science and Industry, recently established in Chicago by Julius Rosenwald, but will do so only in case it has duplicates, inasmuch as the university is likely to establish a museum of its own at some future time. President Coffman took up the matter of lending material to the Rosenwald museum at a recent meeting of the deans.

## Capillary Attraction Draws Underground Water to Surface and Forces up Roadbed

A remedy has been found for the frost boils that heave up pavements and make dirt roads impassable in early spring, declared Prof. Fred C. Lang, engineer for the Minnesota highway department and associate professor of highway engineering at the university. The frost boils effect highway conditions in all parts of the state, especially at this time of the year, and in many cases small communities are marooned by conditions growing out of the boils.

Capillary action, a phenomenon that occurs when trees draw moisture from their roots up to their branches against the pull of gravity also operates to cause frost boils on highways. Certain types of soil form small capillary tubes that draw water up near the surface of the road where it freezes and pushes the surface into humps as high as 18 inches. In new paving projects the soil that is favorable to capillary action is dug out and replaced by some soil, such as coarse sand, that does not form the small capillary tubes.

Water in the capillary tubes can resist a temperature as low as 70 degrees centigrade, but when it gets up near the surface it comes in contact with large ice crystals and freezes. Thus there is a continual supply of water pulled to near the road surface where it freezes and shoves up the soil to make room for more water. In the spring as the surface thaws this water cannot drain away and the surface of dirt roads become almost soupy. Before the cause of this condition was known, engineers attempted to relieve the situation by using drain tiles, but as the drain tiles depended on the pull of gravity and capillary action overcomes gravitation, the tiles helped little.

The frost boils usually occur on side-hills where the surface of the road cuts through different layers of soil. In certain spots the soil is favorable to capillary action and the frost boils result. In gravel and coarse sand the tubes are too large to draw water very far, and in certain types of colloidal clay the resistance is too great to be overcome by capillary action. In these places the surface remains normal.

Digging away the surface to a depth of 30 inches, placing drain tiles, and backfilling with coarse sand was found to be a solution to the problem, in experiments conducted by the Minnesota highway department during 1928 and 1929. Now when new pavement is installed, the spots that are subject to frost boils are treated in this manner. In many cases this preparatory work costs more than the actual paving, but it is necessary only for short stretches.

Backfilling to a depth of 30 inches does not entirely eliminate frost boils, but it reduces them to comparative unimportance. To eliminate them entirely it would be necessary to dig down to the frost level and replace the dirt with gravel. The cost prohibits such treatment, Professor Lang said.

### Must Inspect Transplants

Farmers, as well as nurserymen, are subject to punishment under the state law which requires that all trees, shrubs, and other nursery stock grown for sale must be inspected by a qualified nursery inspector before the plants are transported or moved from the premises where grown. The above fact was brought out clearly by the recent conviction of a Chisago county farmer living near Shafer, on a charge of selling white pine trees when aware that the trees on his premises were infected with the blister rust disease. This farmer was arrested October 25, by T. L. Aamodt, a deputy from the state nursery inspection office. Violation of the nursery inspection law constitutes a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment up to three months. Further information about the law may be obtained by writing to the Division of Nursery Inspection, State Department of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.



# MINNESOTA CHATS



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## Floodlights Will Blaze in Stadium For Graduation

Exercises Are to Be Held on Evening of June 9, Beginning at 8 p. m.

Under bright floodlights graduating students of the University of Minnesota will assemble at 8 p. m. in Memorial Stadium Monday, June 9, to receive their diplomas in the first evening graduation exercises conducted on the campus in recent years. It is expected more than 10,000 persons will watch the ceremony. The huge seating capacity of the Stadium places practically no limit on the number who may attend, although, of course, only one side of the structure may be used.

Following the policy of last year, there will be no visiting commencement speaker. President Lotus D. Coffman will deliver a brief charge to the graduates and then, as they march up by groups according to the colleges and courses, will present them the slips which they will exchange later for the actual diplomas.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium at 11 a. m. Sunday, June 8, by the Rev. Thomas W. Graham, dean of the Graduate School of Theology in Oberlin College. Rev. Graham was at one time secretary of the University of Minnesota Y. M. C. A., and also served as the pastor of Andrew Presbyterian church, Fourth street Southeast and Eighth avenue.

According to plans laid by E. B. Pierce, who has direction of university functions, the seniors will gather in the vicinity of the oak knoll and will march to the Stadium to arrive there just as dusk falls so that the lighting system will become effective. A stand will be erected facing the south section of the Stadium, where the Regents, Deans and President Coffman will take their places. Group by group the students who are to receive degrees will advance from their allotted places in the stands and be presented for degrees by their respective deans. President Coffman will then hand them the diploma slips.

Classes of the years divisible by five will be the principal participants in the Alumni Dinner to be served in the Minnesota Union ballroom at 5:30 p. m. June 9, just preceding commencement. This follows the Minnesota custom of bringing back for reunions classes that have graduated at five year intervals. The class of 1905, which has been out for 25 years, has assumed general direction of the alumni dinner, according to E. B. Pierce, Captain Murray Davenport, a member of the Minnesota class of '05, now stationed at Minnesota as a member of the Military Department, is chairman of the general committee on arrangements.

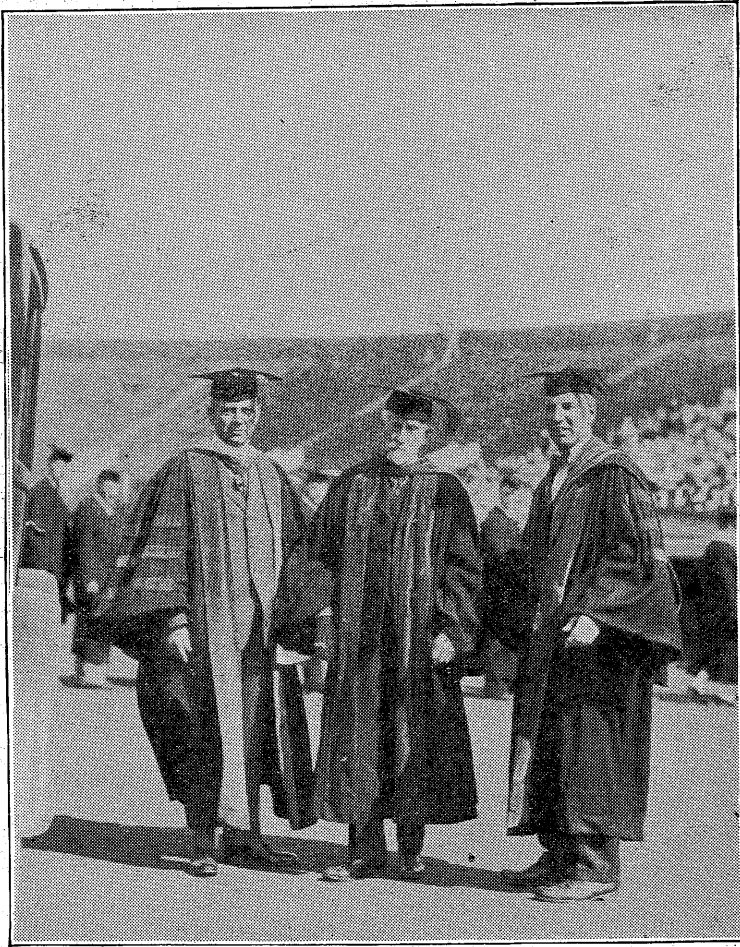
Commencement was advanced to June 9, the earliest date in many years, so that it might take place at a time when the student body was still on the campus. As a consequence undergraduate examinations will have to be given during the week following commencement, the actual activities of the spring quarter coming to a close on Saturday, June 14.

After only a three days' wait, the first summer session will begin on Tuesday, June 17, and will continue until the 26th of July. The second summer session will run from June 28 to August 30.

### Atwood to Edit Daily

Harry Atwood, St. Cloud, Minn., has been elected editor of The Minnesota Daily for the coming year. During the spring quarter Mr. Atwood has been a member of the editorial committee of four that has conducted The Daily following the resignation of Harrison Salisbury.

## Bridge Space of Sixty-One Years



President Coffman, fifth head of the University of Minnesota, Dr. William Watts Folwell, first president, who died last winter, and E. B. Pierce, secretary of the General Alumni Association, were photographed together at commencement three years ago.

## Summer Session Prospects Boom; Work Will Begin on June 17th

### Minnesota Attractions Make Attendance Here Among Largest in United States

Exercising the combined appeal of the educational opportunities of the University of Minnesota and the unparalleled outdoor advantages of Minnesota's lake and forest region, the summer sessions at the University will draw between 5,000 and 6,000 people to the campus for the two sessions this year. The first session will run from June 17 to July 26 and the second from July 28 to August 30.

During the past few years of its rapid growth the Minnesota summer session has become one of the largest in the country, surpassed at the present only by Columbia, California and Chicago.

In addition to regular instruction in most of the university's department, special projects will be conducted this summer in medicine, the fine arts, governmental administration, and law. Visiting law teachers from several of the biggest universities in the country will be on the Minnesota campus during the first summer session.

A symposium on the subject of the kidney in health and disease that is to be conducted in the medical school under the direction of Dr. Hilding Berglund, will bring specialists to Minnesota from the United States and abroad. It is expected to be the best intensive special course related to the functions of a single organ put on in any medical school this year.

On the two days prior to the opening of the Minnesota State Bar association's meeting in Duluth a special one day's consideration of the problems of judicial administration will be conducted in that city for the benefit of the attorneys and judges of the state.

Problems of governmental jurisdiction involving points of the relationship of local, county and state authorities over such matters as health, water supply, protection and the like will be considered in a symposium to be conducted in the summer session under auspices

of the Municipal Reference Bureau.

As has been the practice for many years, a thorough program of recreation and of educational trips to points of beauty and interest in the twin cities will be carried out during the summer. It will be under the direction of W. Ray Smith, who has charge of intra-mural physical education at the University of Minnesota.

Summer sessions are under the direction of a committee headed by J. C. Lawrence, assistant to the president, with H. C. Richardson as associate director and Dean E. M. Freeman as assistant director at University Farm.

Harold Eberhardt has been elected Freshman Week chairman to direct the students' part in the freshman welcoming activities of next fall.

## Is World Authority on Kidney Ailments



Dr. F. Volhard

## University Has Completed Sixty-One Years Service; President Coffman, Ten

### German Scientist To Discuss Kidney

Dr. Volhard Will Be Central Figure in Two Weeks Summer Session Symposium

Dr. F. Volhard, chief of the medical clinic in the University Medical School, Frankfort am Main, will be the principal lecturer at the unique symposium on "The kidney in health and disease" which will be conducted as one of the special projects of University of Minnesota summer sessions this year. The symposium will run from July 7th to 18th.

Dr. Paul B. Rehberg of the Zoophysiological laboratory in the University of Copenhagen is to be another distinguished foreign scientist lecturing on the the kidney at Minnesota.

The program of lectures, demonstrations and round-table conferences lasting nearly two weeks will be under the general direction of Dr. Hilding Berglund, head of the department of medicine in the University of Minnesota Medical school. Dr. Berglund has made a study of the kidney his specialty for the past 15 years.

Among those who will take part in the symposium are: Dr. A. J. Carlson, University of Chicago; Dr. G. Carl Huber, University of Michigan; Dr. E. K. Marshall, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. R. E. Scammon, University of Minnesota; Dr. C. M. Jackson, head of the department of anatomy, University of Minnesota; Dr. Volhard; Dr. A. N. Richards, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. E. T. Bell, University of Minnesota; Dr. R. N. Bieter, University of Minnesota; Dr. H. L. White, Washington University, St. Louis; Dr. Rehberg, Dr. Berglund, Dr. A. D. Hirschfelder, University of Minnesota; Dr. L. G. Rowntree, Mayo Clinic; Dr. L. Leiter, University of Chicago; Dr. R. A. Gortner, head of the department of biochemistry, University of Minnesota; Dr. Warfield T. Longcope, Johns Hopkins Hospital; Dr. McN. Wetherby, University of Minnesota; Dr. G. E. Fahr, University of Minnesota; Dr. H. P. Wagener, the Mayo Clinic; and Dr. N. M. Keith, the Mayo Clinic.

The Minnesota symposium on the kidney promises to be one of the outstanding medical events of the year and is drawing a heavy registration of distinguished practitioners and research scholars both from this country and abroad.

On Saturday, July 12, the symposium will recess to permit members to go to Duluth to attend the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Medical Association, which Dr. Volhard and Dr. Longcope will address.

Dr. Harold Diehl, director of the Students' Health Service, will discuss hypertension viewed in the light of statistics, and Dr. Frank Burch, also of Minnesota, will conduct a round table discussion of eye changes in the different forms of kidney involvement during the symposium.

### Minnich Heads Zoology

Dr. Dwight E. Minnich, professor of zoology, will serve as head of the department of zoology next year, following the decision of Dr. William A. Riley to return, at least temporarily, to his former position as head of the division of entomology and economic zoology, recently vacated by the resignation of Dr. Royal N. Chapman. The departments are closely allied one being on the Main Campus and the other at University Farm.

Past Decade Has Witnessed Most Rapid Development in Life of the Institution

### FEW COURSES ADDED

Approximately 1400 Seniors Will Be Granted Degrees as College Year Ends

By graduating approximately 1400 students at commencement exercises on Monday, June 9, the University of Minnesota will have completed the sixty-first full year of its operation.

Among notable events of the past year have been the opening of the Northrop Memorial Auditorium, the completion of the three-unit hospital addition, which includes the Eustis Hospital, one of the finest structures for student health service in the country, and a new outpatient department.

A rearrangement of the department of physical education and athletics was also an event of the year. Dr. C. W. Spears left the position of football coach to become head coach at the University of Oregon and was succeeded by Herbert O. Crisler, who at the end of this year will become also director of athletics, succeeding F. W. Luehring. Mr. Luehring will remain with the university as professor of physical education.

With the 1930 commencement the University of Minnesota completes a period of development and expansion in the twentieth century of approximately the same length as the period of its birth and early growth in the thirty years from 1870 to 1900.

### President for Ten Years

During the first thirty years the university had two presidents, Dr. Folwell and Dr. Northrop, whose administration held over for the first eleven years of the new century. Subsequently there have been three more, Dr. Vincent, Dr. Burton, and President Coffman, who has now completed a period of ten years at the head of Minnesota's principal educational institution.

During those ten years the University has completely recovered from the disorganization of education that necessarily accompanied the war and its S. A. T. C. training operations, and has made a long series of improvements, each of which will be a lasting contribution to efficiency. It has also increased 50 per cent in enrollment.

Among outstanding improvements of the ten year period since July 1, 1920, when President Coffman assumed office have been the removal of the Northern Pacific railway tracks, which formerly bisected the campus; completion of the Chemistry building; construction of the University Library and the erection of the Administration building, Electrical Engineering building, Physics building, Dairy building, Law building, and five addition units of the University hospital. The hospital a decade ago consisted of only the original Elliott Memorial unit.

The campaign for a Stadium-Auditorium fund in 1922 has resulted in the complete reconstruction of the plant for physical education and athletics and the erection of the Northrop Memorial Auditorium. From income of the Stadium the new University Field House has been built and paid for.

The building program of the present year calls for physical education buildings at the Northwest School and Station, Crookston, and the West Central School and Station, Morris; also for enlargement of the equipment in the central heating plant on the main campus.

There also has been a number (Continued on Page 2)

## Montanna Seeks Explanation of Lacquer Cracks

Researches in Chemical Engineering Involve a Variety of Problems

Why automobile lacquers crack from exposure to sunlight is one of the questions R. E. Montanna, associate professor of chemical engineering, seeks to answer by experimental studies of the action of light on cellulose derivatives. Three experiments dealing with distillation, filtration and the measurement of microscopic particles also are being conducted under the direction of Professor Montanna.

Enough evidence has already been found to indicate that the decomposition of nitro-cellulose lacquers is not caused by a chemical change, but that certain light rays, closely related to the ultra-violet rays, break up the tiny particles that form the lacquer film and cause the checks and cracks that appear on its surface.

"These particles are held together by the varnish gums in the same manner that the bricks in a wall are held together by the mortar. The action of the sun on the lacquer is similar to that of the wrecker who cannot pull the bricks loose from the mortar, but destroys the wall by breaking the bricks. Now we are trying to find out why the particles break up, and if possible to produce a lacquer that will not be so affected by light," Professor Montana explained.

A problem of molecular architecture is involved in the experiments with cellulose derivatives. Chemists know how the atoms are combined in the cellulose molecules, but they do not know how the molecules are hooked together in the cellulose fibres. Prof. George L. Clark of the University of Illinois, is cooperating with Professor Montanna on this problem by making X-ray studies of the particles. The work on the problem was started by Harold Bunger, associate professor of chemical engineering at the Georgia School of Technology, when he was a graduate student at Minnesota.

Three experiments affecting unit operations, which is to say operations common to many chemical processes, are approaching completion under Professor Montanna's direction. One of these experiments is an attempt to measure particles by floating them on air columns of different velocities. The experimenters have been able to calculate the sizes of specific materials to within 5 per cent. Another experiment is expected to find more accurate methods of calculating the efficiency of filter presses, used in separating solids from liquids. A third seeks to find the factors affecting the efficiency of distillation columns.

These three experiments affect the efficiency of apparatus used in many industries. They are expected to yield information that will help the chemical engineer to install and use his equipment more efficiently than the present knowledge on these subjects permits. Graduate students at Minnesota are helping Professor Montanna on these projects.

### Profs Seek Groves

A considerable academic summer colony has been developed on Battle Lake, in the vicinity of Detroit Lakes, Minnesota. Among those who have cottages at Battle Lake are President L. D. Coffman, President Walter Jessup of the University of Iowa; Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota Graduate School, and Professor Oscar C. Burkhardt, professor of German and director of Freshman Week at Minnesota. Other Minnesota faculty members are widely scattered for their summer rest periods. Professor Carlyle Scott, head of the Music Department, spends his summers near Park Rapids, Minn. J. M. Thomas, dean of the senior college, and Frederick J. Wulling, head of the College of Pharmacy, have cottages in the neighborhood of Alexandria. Dean E. P. Lyon is an enthusiast for the Mississippi River. His summer home is on the Wisconsin side, at Prescott.

Dean J. B. Johnston of the Arts College, Professor L. B. Shippee and Dr. H. S. Diehl spend their summers at Cass Lake.

## Seniors Enter Auditorium in New Academic Robes



Cap and Gown Day, on Thursday, May 15, saw the senior class in all the dignity of the newly-won bachelors' apparel marching to the exercises in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium.

## Microbes Help Deposition of Ore Researches by Dr. Thiel Indicate

Anaerobic Bacteria Consume Oxygen in Sulphate and Free Metals from Combination

How anaerobic microbes, living beneath the surface of the earth, serve as important factors in bringing about the precipitation and deposit of certain metallic ores is described in the May issue of "Economic Geology" by George A. Thiel of the Minnesota faculty, associate professor of geology and mineralogy.

Mr. Thiel believes that the uranium and vanadium deposits of the American southwest were precipitated in large part through the agency of anaerobic bacteria.

Although in the later stages, known as enrichment, Minnesota's iron ore deposits were not influenced by bacteria, the original formation of the rocks containing the iron, built up by sedimentation in an ancient sea, was partly a result of bacterial action.

Dr. Thiel explains that metal precipitated by microbes occurs in solution as a sulphate. The anaerobic bacteria, being shut off from free air, consume the oxygen in the sulphate, allowing the metal to precipitate, just as it would in a chemical reaction if the oxygen were to combine with something else.

The affect of bacterial action on chemical compounds, and especially on metal ore is practically a new field for scientific research. Dr. Thiel entered it from bacteriology, having served as a government biologist and bacteriologist during the war, before he decided to devote his life to geology.

Together with his studies of actual geological formations, he is conducting a series of experiments in his office in which a sulphate solution of iron is placed in a flask and water from a spring added. The microbes in the water, cut off from air when the flask is stoppered, begin to use the oxygen that is in compound with iron in the sulphate, with the result that the iron is precipitated out as a sediment, the first step in the formation of iron pyrites.

Large mineral deposits brought about by such methods have been built up only over vast spaces of geologic time, but steps in the processes may be shown in the laboratory.

With reference to the iron ore of northern Minnesota, Dr. Thiel explains that the original rocks were precipitated from the sea with the aid of microbial action. Later influences, however, resulted in the breaking down of these rocks, which went into chemical combination with some natural acid that did not affect the iron, which was left as an extremely rich deposit. This process became known as the enrichment of the deposit.

## Fesler to Head State Association



Paul H. Fesler

Paul H. Fesler, superintendent of the University of Minnesota Hospital, was elected president of the Minnesota Hospital association at its annual meeting in May. Mr. Fesler has been head of the hospital since the death several years ago of Dr. L. B. Baldwin. He has charge of the planning and construction of the three-unit addition that was completed last fall, which includes the Eustis hospital, Out-patient department and the Students' Health Service. Mr. Fesler came to Minnesota from Oklahoma where he held the superintendency of a state hospital. He has achieved a nationwide reputation as a hospital administrator and is frequently called upon to address meetings in the field of hospitalization, medicine and nursing. During his stay at Minnesota he has received several attractive offers to go elsewhere, but has preferred to remain in the university.

### Regents to Meet Twice

The meetings of the Board of Regents will be held in the coming week. The board will meet at 9 a. m., Saturday, June 7, to approve degrees to be awarded on Monday, the ninth. At 9 a. m. Monday, they will conduct a second meeting to complete necessary business prior to the end of the fiscal year. Approval of the budget for next year will take place at one of these meetings. A special letter from President L. D. Coffman has gone to members of the board urging them to be present at both meetings and to attend the baccalaureate sermon, Sunday at 11 a. m., in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium and the commencement exercises in the Stadium Monday at 8 p. m.

## Campus Junior High Uses Methods of Own

School is much more than a matter of "readin', writin' and 'rithmetic" to the University junior high school students. They have home rooms, courses in citizenship, modern languages, orchestras and clubs which make them very important and busy young people.

The junior high school was begun at the university in 1928, and there are now 170 pupils. Teaching is done principally by supervised study and the different departments rotate assignments so that there is only one home assignment a day. This year the home room system is being used with one study hour a day in that room. Work is done by student teachers just as in the senior high school.

Because it is felt that most of the students will continue their education through the university, efforts are aimed mainly at giving a good foundation. For this reason the course of study is somewhat different from that followed in the public schools. American history is dropped in seventh and eighth grades because it is required in senior high school, and it is thought that repetition causes lack of interest.

An attempt is made to give the students instead a more international consciousness of historical matters by having them study short biographies of famous men of various nationalities. There are also five periods a week of "Modern" geography, which answers the questions "how" and "why," rather than "what" and "when." It is a study of man's adjustment to his environment.

Much of the work is done in projects and some interesting results are obtained. In the citizenship classes when studying the constitution, each student wrote one to fit an imaginary island on which they were supposedly shipwrecked. A jury trial was held when the judicial system was studied, and a national convention met during "election" time.

In the eighth grade a modern language may be taken in preference to geography, and ninth graders may take general science instead of history.

Then there are the extra-curricular activities, which include dramatic, art and technical clubs, Girl Scouts, a six piece Harmonica band, gle club and an orchestra of 12 members. Yes, the University Junior high school is a busy place.

### Named President of Sigma Xi

Dr. Henry A. Erikson head of the department of physics in the university has been elected head for next year of the Minnesota Chapter of Sigma Xi, honor society in the sciences. He succeeds Dr. Clarence M. Jackson, head of the department of anatomy, who was president during the year just past.

## Medical Teaching Carried Into State

Extension Division Short Courses Offered to Societies of Physicians in Minnesota

"Touring short courses" whereby the University of Minnesota Medical School, acting through the General Extension Division, carries the latest in medical knowledge to any county in which the county medical association asks for the service, are proving successful, according to T. A. H. Teeter, acting director of the division. The Minnesota State Medical Association has approved the short courses and is assisting with them.

During the past fall such courses were conducted at Marshall, Mabel, Hibbing, Olivia, St. Cloud and Mankato.

The short courses are planned to meet one day each week, preferably for at least eight weeks. Lecturers are sent out by the university and doctors from the county in which the course is being held come in to the designated center, which ordinarily is the county seat. The day's work consists of a clinic of one or two hours, during which the treatment of cases is demonstrated, followed by a lecture or lantern slide demonstration of the same length of time.

The Extension division has so arranged the plan that the classes organized by physicians in a county may designate the subjects on which it wishes to hear lectures and may also select the lecturer whom the university shall send. Costs are held to a minimum, and where a county group can arrange it with a group in an adjacent county, so that the lecturer may make two meetings on successive days the expense can be cut still further.

The medical short courses have been going on for several years and have been held in various sections of the state.

Minnesota has sixteen County Medical Societies that are groups in the State Medical Association, with headquarters at Pipestone, Brainerd, St. Cloud, Wadena, Tracy, Worthington, Mankato, Buffalo, Willmar, Duluth, Silver Lake, Red Wing, Olivia, Canby, Spring Grove, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

## University Completes 61 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

of small additions to the ground area of the University of Minnesota property, some adjoining the Main Campus, some at University Farm, and some at outlying stations.

### Strengthens the Whole

It has been part of President Coffman's platform throughout his administration to build up and strengthen the existing departments and ventures of the university rather than to add new efforts to the many with which the instructional and research staffs are now concerned. The natural development of the period has, however, brought some new fields of instruction into the curriculum. Among these have been geography, journalism as a department, fine arts as a subject in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, aeronautical engineering, the development of radio science in the department of electrical engineering, library training as one of the functions of the University Library, the establishment of the Institute of Child Welfare, financed by the Spelman foundation, and the enlargement of University high school to include the seventh and eighth grades.

A number of important gifts of money have come to the University of Minnesota from individuals during the decade. First was the turning over to the institution of the \$2,000,000 fund of the Mayo Foundation, previously pledged, which was placed in the hands of the university when it reached the \$2,000,000 figure. For securities obtained in the settlement of the W. J. Murphy will, establishing the William J. Murphy fund for journalism, the University received \$350,000, which has been built up to more than \$400,000.

The benefactions of William Henry Eustis for medical work centering on the treatment and care of crippled children and

(Continued on Page 4)

## Students Plan Activities for Newcomers

Harold Eberhardt, Chairman of Committee, Announces Week's Activities

More than 147 students have been organized into 15 committees by Harold Eberhardt, Freshman week chairman, to plan a welcome for every high school senior who enters the University in the fall.

Choosing a suitable slogan was the first step taken by the committee in charge. A campus-wide contest was held, and from among the many slogans submitted, the one contributed by Helen Van Nest, senior in Education, was selected. "Your Aid—Our Aim" is the motto which will be constantly before the Freshman week groups and other upperclassmen who will welcome the freshmen.

When the new students arrive on the campus in the fall, Mr. Eberhardt and his co-workers will assume charge. They will aid the freshmen in registration, in obtaining rooms, in getting acquainted with campus life, and will act as advisers.

Tours will be conducted through both campuses, receptions for men and women, separately and combined, mass meetings and all sorts of entertainment have been planned. The final day of Freshman week which takes place September 24 to 28, a gigantic carnival will be held in the Field House.

During the summer, 500 members of an organization known as Big Sisters, headed by Margaret White, will correspond with all prospective women students. This group, established by the major women's organizations, Women's Self Government Association, because its aims are so closely allied with those of the Freshman week committee, cooperates with it constantly.

Mass meetings in practically every town in the state will be held in the months of July, August, and September. At these meetings, the district captains will address the prospective University students, explaining anything pertaining to campus life which might perplex the high school graduate.

Several all-senior assemblies in Twin City high schools were addressed by faculty members and upperclassmen from the University last week. The speakers were received enthusiastically at all the schools, and the principals at these high schools declared that they were pleased with the whole-hearted interest and desire to aid displayed by the University speakers.

Those who addressed the mass meetings in the Twin City schools include Dean Otis C. McCreery, Dean E. E. Nicholson, Dean Anne Dudley Blitz, Dr. Oscar Burkhard, all of the faculty, and Margaret White, Elizabeth McMillan, Olive Walker, Kenneth Ingwalsen, Harold Eberhardt, and Millard McCabe, all students.

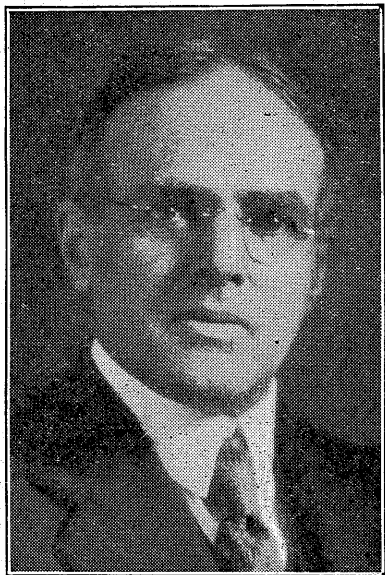
### Cadet Corps Inspected

The annual review and inspection of the student cadet corps at the university was conducted May 27, 28 and 29, the inspection being under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Lentz of the Third Infantry, Fort Snelling. Colonel Lentz was transferred to the Third Infantry last June after more than five years service as commandant of the university Reserve Officers Training Corps battalion. Major John H. Hester is at present Minnesota commandant, a post which carries the title of Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Donna Blake of Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota Chapter of Mu Phi Epsilon, national music sorority, and violinist of the Minneapolis Girl Scouts for the past eight years, appeared recently in her graduation recital as a member of the senior class in the department of music at the university. Among the compositions Miss Blake played was one of her own, "Wanderlust."

Arnold Aslakson, head of the copy desk on the Minnesota Daily, university student newspaper, has been selected president for the coming year of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity at the University of Minnesota. His home is in Minneapolis.

## Figures in New Shift of Positions



Dr. William A. Riley

Dr. William A. Riley, head of the department of zoology, will resume his former work as head of the division of economic entomology, following the resignation of Dr. Royal N. Chapman, who will become director of the research station at the University of Hawaii. Dr. Riley preceded Dr. Chapman in the post, the latter now leaves and became head of the department of zoology upon the retirement of Dr. Henry F. Nachtrieb, who reached the age limit four years ago. For the present, Dr. Riley's acceptance of his former post is temporary. Meanwhile Dr. Dwight E. Minnich, professor of zoology, will act as head of the department of zoology.

## Three Are Paid Group Policies; Plan a Success

Immediate benefits of the group insurance policy taken out by the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota on behalf of the faculty and staff were pointed out yesterday by William T. Middlebrook, comptroller of the university, who cited the fact that three members of the faculty have died since the policy went into effect.

Payment of \$10,000 has been made to the widows of William O. Beal, assistant professor of astronomy, James Arthur Harris, head of the department of botany, and Frederick H. Wagner, professor of marketing in the School of Business. Each is survived by a widow and the latter two by families of considerable size.

"Among the many advantages of having insurance to secure the heirs of faculty members against the immediate future are the safety of the families, the prompt settlement of bills against the estates of deceased members of the faculty, and the removal of serious administrative complications," Mr. Middlebrook said. "The university has always been at a loss when a faculty member died and left his family in want. The most that could be done up to a year ago was to make one more payment of a month's salary. The Regents then adopted a new schedule, providing for payment of a sum ranging up to one half of a year's salary."

At the last meeting of the board the provision for payment up to one half of a year's salary was rescinded, inasmuch as this provision was made only to cover the period until an insurance plan could be made effective.

### Approves Hamline Plan

If Hamline University were to remove its campus to a place adjacent to the University of Minnesota, it would not become a theological seminary, as some reports have said, but a Christian college of liberal arts, President Alfred F. Hughes of Hamline said in a recent talk. He advocated the proposal, which will be decided by officials of the Methodist church in the jurisdiction including this region. "It is not correct to speak of the proposed arrangement either as a merger or an affiliation," President Hughes said. "Rather would it be two institutions working together in a relationship of reciprocity."

## FACULTY BULLETIN

### Report on the Students Let in by Examination

By R. R. Shumway  
Assistant Dean, College of Science,  
Literature and Arts

The opening of the fall quarter 1928 was the time when the new plan of entrance examinations went into effect. At that time twenty persons—eight men and twelve women—were admitted to the University through its operation. The distribution of these students among the colleges was as follows: Science, Literature and the Arts 16, Education 2, Pharmacy 1, Dental Hygienist 1.

The information regarding high school training secured from the candidates for admission concerned only their graduation from high school not the number of years they had attended so that in this respect it is incomplete. Of the twenty, however, eleven had graduated from some high school.

The ages of these students varied from 16 to 49 years, the mean being 22. The high school graduates were somewhat younger, varying in age from 16 to 26, with 20 years for the mean. The other group varied in age from 18 to 49, with 25 years for the mean.

Six of the twenty students completed only one quarter, three only two quarters and eleven stayed for the whole year. Of these eleven, three failed to meet the required scholastic average and were notified they were excluded and could re-enter only by certificate. Of those who completed only two quarters of the year 1928-29 all returned in the fall of 1929, and on the basis of three quarters work completed, two have been excluded. So that of the original entrants nine have completed a year's work satisfactorily and have met their entrance requirements, while five have been definitely rejected and can re-enter only on certificate.

Five of these nine who have made good their entrance are high school graduates and four are not. The non-high-school graduates have done distinctly better work, the honor point average varying from 1.9 to 3 with a mean of 2.4. For the other group it varies from 1.0 to 2.5 with a mean of 1.7. This difference is apparently not due to the difference in ability, as in the high school group four out of five are in the highest fifteen per cent in the College Ability Test, while of the other group only two are in that division. Of the four high school graduates who were excluded all were in the highest quartile and two in the highest ten per cent in the College Ability Test. Of the high school group who were excluded, two had just been graduated, one had been out of high school for one year, and the other for six years. All of the other group had been out of high school, from one to eight years.

Of the remaining six students who had completed only one quarter's work four had made a satisfactory average for that quarter.

Of the eight students who completed work for the year 1928-29 satisfactorily, six were registered in the fall quarter of 1929-30 and are doing satisfactory work.

While the numbers involved are too small to completely justify many conclusions, they do indicate certain results which may be expected from the continued operation of the plan.

In view of the proportion of the number of those who have satisfied all the conditions to the number who have not, it appears that the percentile rank chosen for admission is very close to the correct one. Whether it can be lowered without increasing too greatly the number of those who are allowed to enter only to discover that they can not succeed, can only be determined after more information regarding the performance of the students has been accumulated. There certainly does not seem to be any reason for raising it.

In the cases of those mature candidates for admission who have not attended or at least have not graduated from high school, the plan has proved its usefulness. It is doubtful if it would be possible for very many such persons over 35 to prepare to take examinations in fifteen entrance units, and few of them would be willing to spend the

## Students in "U" Night Classes Pass Better Exams Than Freshmen

### Deans Estimate Future Needs At \$2,000,000

More than \$2,000,000 would be required to finance new projects salary increases and the expansion of present activities in the University of Minnesota which are not only desirable in the near future but are perfectly reasonable, according to a series of reports made to the Board of Regents by deans of the various colleges.

President Coffman asked each dean to draw up a statement of needs, including salary advances, strengthening of research, construction and remodeling of buildings, and addition of equipment, together with the introduction of new activities. The deans appeared in person before the board at its May meetings and presented their statements, thus offering members of the board a chance for personal questions to familiarize themselves with the various plans.

With these requests as a basis, the Board of Regents will prepare its requests to be made from the 1931 legislature. What part of the whole list will be given the approval and support of the board can not at present be told. The figure reached by totalling the suggestions of all the deans is several times as large as any figure for which the University of Minnesota has ever asked by way of an immediate increase.

### Psychology Department Test for Extension Division Provides Interesting Results

Students in extension night classes at the University of Minnesota ranging in age from 16 to 70 years of age, made higher grades in the general college ability test which the psychology department gave them in April than the entering freshmen had made on the same test earlier in the year.

This was one of many facts pertinent to the intelligence of non-college graduate adults revealed by Dr. Herbert Sorenson of the university who spoke yesterday before the State Conference on Adult Education, meeting in South St. Paul.

Many persons with only from 8 to 10 years of schooling passed the college ability tests with ratings as high as those of people who have had from 15 to 17 years in educational institutions of all grades, he reported.

The tests were not made to show information nor acquired skills, but to test native capacity, called "ability."

Only in the lowest eight percent of the two groups were the adults and the entering freshmen on a par. After that the adults ranged from 10 to 15 per cent above the freshmen, making a maximum rating of 463 points as against a maximum of 428 for the beginning college students.

Factors entering into the difference were, according to Dr. Sorenson, maturity, selection on the basis of the energy and ambition that would lead an adult to attend night classes, and on the average, a somewhat greater amount of schooling.

He told the conference that all of his results showed that efforts in adult education were supremely worth while and indicated that a very great number of persons wholly capable of profiting by education have never gone to college.

Charts based on the results of his examinations showed that the trend of ability is upward with age, there having been almost no low marks in the test among persons in the upper age groups.

One of the striking results of the test was the discovery that among persons who made a good grade in the test one in every three was in an occupation calling for little intellectual training. In other words, one person in a wholly non-intellectual occupation has good college ability to every two persons in occupations calling for training, use of the intellect and professional operation.

"This indicates that there is no lack of people with plenty of mental capacity to make continued schooling worth while and is one of the most encouraging signs of those who are interested in the education of adults," Dr. Sorenson said.

### New Radio Station Put in Operation

The new transmitter of the University broadcasting station WLB, which was put into regular service two weeks ago, will increase the effective range of the station about eight times and double its power according to Prof. Henry E. Hartig of the Electrical Engineering department, technical director of the station.

The transmitting unit, which boosts the power of WLB to 1,000 watts, is installed in the station's recently constructed brick control house located on the grounds of the University Golf course. The apparatus is of the crystal controlled frequency type.

Two 125 foot steel towers carry the antenna. They are topped by red lights required by the government for the warning of airmen. Two student operators, Richard T. Cotton and Frederic Shidel regulate modulation and amplification of programs "taking the air" at the control house.

Programs from WLB originate in the studios in the Electrical Engineering building and are conducted by wire to the broadcasting apparatus outside the city. The new location of the transmitter will eliminate the "blanketing" of receiving sets in the Twin Cities by WLB officials of the station say.

### Survivors of '77 Praise Folwell

The following memorial to the late William Watts Folwell, first president of the University of Minnesota, was adopted recently by four surviving members of the class of 1877.

"We, the undersigned, four of the five surviving members of the Class of 1877, University of Minnesota, assembled at our annual dinner, May 14th, 1930, hereby give formal expression to our appreciation of the life and services of William Watts Folwell, first president of the University, and our loved and honored "Prexy," and our deep sorrow at his recent passing.

"To the eleven classmates for whom life's activities have ended, we pay the tribute of friendship and esteem, and pledge ourselves to "Carry On" during the brief remaining period of our earthly pilgrimage, guided thereto by the record of well spent lives they left behind.

"We hereby renew our pledge of loyalty to our Alma Mater, and extend to Chancellor Lotus D. Coffman an expression of our confidence in his ability to continue the conduct of the University along lines of high efficiency."

Signed:

Matilda Campbell Wilkin  
Fred Eustis  
Stephen Mahoney  
Albert M. Welles

necessary time in high school to obtain a diploma.

The evidence indicates that many of them are well able to maintain themselves in college. One person in the group has made no grade less than A in four quarters residence. The oldest person in the group has maintained an average somewhat over B.

The advantage of the plan is not quite so striking in the case of those candidates who are high school graduates but who lack certain subjects for entrance. The plan is certainly of assistance to the serious minded, capable student who changes his plans in high school too late to carry certain subjects which may be required for admission. The evidence seems to indicate that this method may afford an easy way into the University for those mentally capable students who are too lazy in high school to carry an acceptable program of studies. Whether the number of such students will be increased under this plan of admission can be determined only after it has been in operation for a considerable time.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS

## A Year to Remember

THE academic year that now draws to a close has been of considerably more than ordinary interest at the University of Minnesota. The year 1929-'30 is likely to stand in university history as a milestone on the path of its long life of service to the commonwealth. No one great thing as occurred, but there has been a series of developments that have shown the life and virility that are in the institution. Buds have appeared, and stalks have risen in sturdier growth than ever. The completion of an auditorium, which has promptly shown its tremendous usefulness, the effecting of a faculty insurance plan, the decision of President Coffman to remain, his administration having the unanimous endorsement of the Board of Regents, the institution of a new athletic policy and regime, these things are all indicators of the University of Minnesota's strength and excellence. There has appeared a seeming of freshness and renewed youth upon the campus. Both among the students and in the faculty, an important oneness of purpose has appeared, all working for a better university, and through it, a finer state and a more splendid future. There being no other tool for the state's development so effective as its university, this would seem to be the time for the state at large to record its unqualified endorsement and approval, and to encourage substantially the growth of which the University of Minnesota is capable.

## University Completes 61 Years

(Continued from Page 2)

adults amounted to more than \$2,000,000 and have begun to bear fruits in the construction of the Eustis unit of the University hospital and the endowment of its operation. From the Citizens Aid Society of Minneapolis came a gift of \$250,000 with which was built the George Chase Christian Memorial Cancer Institute, a wing of the University Hospital. The hospital also received a gift for the Todd Memorial Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat pavilion, towards which Mrs. F. C. Todd gave \$25,000, Mrs. E. C. Gale \$25,000 and Mrs. E. C. Mapes, \$5,000.

Among other gifts to the university has been the bequest by E. A. Everett of Waseca which will give a sum estimated as high as \$1,000,000 to come to the University at a future time after the principal has been used to produce income for the benefit of certain designated heirs. It may be as much as 90 or 100 years before the principal is received.

### Improve Student Guidance

Throughout the past decade Minnesota has laid special emphasis on the improvement and development of its system of student testing and student guidance. The testing system has been expanded under the direction of Dean J. B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, latterly in cooperation with the Association of Minnesota Colleges, until nearly all graduating high school students take the college ability test. Gradually the test has been perfected until it now points out, almost perfectly, those students who will have no chance of success in college work. It also designates the ones who have an average chance to do good work and those whose abilities mark them as able to do college work of the highest type. Results of the tests are available to all colleges belonging to the association, as well as to the university. The student guidance and counselling system, including vocational guidance, has also been expanded in the arts college with the cooperation of the professional schools into which so many go from Science, Literature and the Arts.

Freshman Week has been another development of the past five years intended to help the student orient himself upon reaching the campus, thus saving lost motion

and uncertainty. Postponement of fraternity and sorority rushing from the first quarter to the beginning of the second quarter has been another important step in the same direction.

University divisions that have expanded most rapidly in the decade between 1920 and 1930 have been the College of Education, Graduate School, Medical School, including the School of Nursing, and the General Extension Division. But there have been steady gains during most of the period in all of the colleges. The enrollment of nursing students has tripled and that in the Medical School has gained between 50 and 75 percent. Graduate enrollment has approximately doubled, and now approaches 2,000 in the course of a college year. The College of Education now graduates more students at the June commencement than any other division of the university.

Courses in forestry and home economics in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics have grown in attendance at a rapid rate during the past few years and Minnesota now has the second largest forestry enrollment in the country. The enrollment in agriculture, which dropped during the earlier years of the agricultural depression, has regained its upward stride.

As the decade ends, Minnesota has just completed one important new project and is nearing completion of a second. The faculty insurance plan was put into effect as of January 1, 1930. It provides \$10,000 insurance for faculty members and \$2,000 for employees, the individuals paying part and the institution part. Minnesota is now perfecting plans for a system of student dormitories. When arrangements can be completed it is intended to erect first one and then a quadrangle of four dormitories for men, to be at the disposal of students from out of the city. Eventually the system is to be expanded. The Nurses Home, authorized by the 1929 legislature, will also be operated as a dormitory, supplementing in this respect, Sanford Hall and the cooperative cottages for women.

The University of Rochester, N. Y., will erect a book tower nineteen stories high to house the college library collection. It will provide room for the ultimate expansion of the collection of 1,000,000 volumes. The library tower, mostly constructed of steel, will cost \$1,500,000.

## The Spirit of Learning

President L. D. Coffman's Cap and Gown Day Address

I HAVE often wished as these occasions come round from year to year, that I possessed the ability to immortalize the spirit of learning. No one has ever done it. I do not know that any one can do it. Perhaps some day some scholar who possesses the philosophical insight of a Dewey, the power of cogent expression of a William James and the scientific attitude of mind of a Remsen, will undertake it.

It requires no great erudition for one to state what such an apostrophe will not be. It will not be written to attract attention. It will never be head-lined in the newspapers; indeed, it will not even make the front page. It is more likely to pass unnoticed, only to be discovered years later on by some sympathetic soul. Discovery and re-discovery will gradually lift it out of its obscure surroundings and its doctrines will be accepted eventually as a fundamental chart of human progress.

The story of the spirit of learning will contain no boast; it will defend nothing; it will praise nothing. There will be no catch-phrases in it. It will disregard the empty phraseology of the after-dinner speaker. There will be no unnecessary adjectives, rhetorical expressions, or flowery figures of speech in it. It will tell the story of no man. The man who writes it will be the man who has acquired the power to write it without knowing that he has been acquiring that power. And he will write it not because it has been set as a task or as a lesson or a duty. There will be no external force or compulsion; no teacher or master to require it. The only motive the author will have will be an inner one—one that impels him to do the thing because of the pleasure he has in doing it.

### Must See Beyond the World

The man who writes this immortal document will not be disturbed or distracted by the passing processions of the day. His eyes may be turned in the direction of the world, but he will be seeing beyond and behind it. If he is a teacher, and it will be a teacher, I think, who writes it, he will not be thinking of tests and scales and measures but rather of how the mind really works. Nor will he be interested in credits, grades and honor points but rather in growth and self-development. He will recognize that no teacher can ever make a pupil learn and that pupils engage in much studying and accomplish little learning.

To him the spirit of learning will seem humble, never arrogant. He will know that it is its own best reward, and yet somehow that it is the moving force of the world. Without it there would be no progress; life would be an empty vacuum. In its very simplicity lies its charm. It is easy to reach; in fact it is within the grasp of all, but only those possess it who reach for it of their own initiative.

### Is a Rational Spirit

The spirit of learning is not mystical; it is rational. Its characteristics are simple honesty, wholesome doubt, boundless curiosity, a passion for knowledge, strict methods, and in its higher manifestations, imaginative penetration.

Those who come to its residing place with nothing carry nothing away. Those who come with crass motives may go away unreformed. Those who come in humility will go away endowed by the graces of human progress. If learning resides in a temple, and some say it does, then the temple itself and everything about it, should be typical of the thing it symbolizes. If learning be a fount, then there should flow from it the clearest waters of a crystal spring. If learning be a muse, then it should be invoked at every sunrise and at every sunset that its music may resound in the halls of its dwelling place throughout the live-long day.

### "Growth and Self-Discipline"

We know, or at least we think we know, what the spirit of learning really means to us. It means intellectual growth and self-discipline. It means quest and discovery; it means knowledge and thought. Its final goal is to understand and interpret the life of man. It is to make life worth living and still more worth living. It scorns the dilettante in education, it frowns upon the college job-hunter, it pities docile and factually-minded students. It defies time and place and in the final analysis it ignores individuals. They may possess it but only by achieving it. They may experience the intellectual exhilaration of personal growth. The opportunity of self-discovery and self-attainment at their best is all any institution dedicated to learning has to offer its students.

The impulse toward living self-education is rare, the person who knows many names of artists or of movie actors or actresses, many titles of books, or long lists of historical events, seems little likely to possess it any more than incoherently-lecture-instructed American women possess it. Neither of them has or is likely to have that enriching, purifying, deepening impulse for genuine learning. Naive pretentiousness and coats of complacency furnish impervious protection against real learning.

There are only two classes that have been truly interested in it; one a very small class of highly intelligent people who are truly educated and who realize that intellectual effort must be incessant if they are ever to accomplish anything worth while with their brain, and the other a large class of plain people at the other end of the curve who in their ignorance believe that schooling is akin to, if not synonymous with education. It is these two classes that have struggled in the past and still try to keep alive the fires of universal education on every level. One knows that it is the hope of progress and the other has pathetic blind faith in it. The former hopes that while raising the trained intelligence of all, an increasing number of rare spirits will be found, while the other believes that those who go to school are learners and will be prepared for life.

### Old Ideas Are Changed

Gradually the primitive tradition that those who cram their heads with vast quantities of factual information and acquire a few skills, are learners in any genuine sense, is breaking down. Dorothy Canfield Fisher says, "Ask any experienced mature teacher today, if he were confronted by a class all of whose members ardently desired to learn what he had to teach, what he would do. He would probably answer, 'Drop dead from astounded joy.'" But she says, "the teacher of the future may take such a condition quite calmly as a self-evident necessity of his art, and will look back with wondering pity at the tragic moral atmosphere in which the teacher of our times does his work."

Teaching and learning may have a scientific fringe, but they are the finest of all the arts. To develop a human mind into its finest possibilities is not unlike the epic struggle to create beauty and harmony out of stubborn materials—and this is the foundation of all art.

Once a year we meet in high convocation to pay tribute to intellectual discipline.

Do you mean to say that an institution imbued with this spirit and these ideals would be uninteresting? Yes, it would be to those who must be compelled to study, to those who are more interested in the trappings of life than they are in life itself, to those who mistake the shadow of things for the substance. But to those who mistake not the inner and animating purpose of a university, such an institution would be the most interesting place in the world.

### Must Catch True Spirit

Not all those who wear badges of honor or receive tokens of respect have caught or achieved the spirit of learning. And yet these trappings are awarded because mankind seeks a symbol of respect, a way of acknowledging or paying tribute to the most fundamental thing in the educational process. Those who are chosen to wear them are thus elected to an order of nobility. To discover those who do merit these honors is an occasion for rejoicing in the intellectual world. We honor them for we know that those who achieve in college achieve in the world later on; not all of them, to be sure, for some of them

## Becomes Head of Nursing Institute



Miss Katherine Densford

## Crisler Selects Eleven for Honors

### Coach Names Men Whose Attitude and Faithfulness Win Them Awards

Herbert O. Crisler, director of athletics and head football coach, selected the following men for honorable mention in spring football practice and announced the awards at the dinner that followed the game ending the practice season. The Maroons won from the Golds 6 to 0.

**Robert P. Reihsen**—For regularity in attendance, improvement in blocking, place kicking, kicking off and general ability.

**John P. Somers**—For regularity in attendance, improvement in punting, receiving kicks and passes, for conscientious endeavor and general ability.

**Sulo Koski**—Regularity at practice, dependability in passing, intensity of determination, earnestness in striving for perfection and general ability.

**Walter Hass**—Regularity in attendance, improvement in blocking and receiving passes, willingness to sacrifice in the interests of the squad, and general ability.

**Dean Boyce**—For faithfulness in attendance, improvement in blocking and defensive technique, earnestness in striving for perfection, and general ability.

**Jack Manders**—For regularity in attendance, conscientious endeavor, earnestness in striving for perfection, improvement and intensity in blocking and tackling, together with general ability.

**Marshall Wells**—Faithfulness in attendance, faithfulness in an effort to improve and general ability.

**Kenneth MacDougal**—Regularity in attendance, improvement in carrying the ball and receiving passes, conscientious endeavor, willingness to accept criticism without alibi, fearlessness and general ability.

**James Dennerly**—Regularity in practice, general all around improvement, earnestness in striving for perfection, willingness to give 100 per cent effort, and general ability.

**R. J. Owens**—Faithfulness in practice, willingness to suppress personal desires in the interests of the squad, courage and fearlessness in blocking and tackling, general improvement and ability.

**Mervin Dillner**—Faithfulness in practice, improvement in receiving passes, in punting, courage and earnestness and general ability.

lack the necessary will and character to succeed, some of them develop warped minds and biased judgments, some of them become selfish seekers for personal ends; but, on the other hand, some of them will continue to pursue learning throughout life, knowing full well that it is an ever-vanishing goal—they will pursue because of the fun of it without thought except that they like to know and serve others. From this small group will come the names of many future leaders of art, culture, science, and public service. A university that dedicates itself anew not to these but to that which they represent, will keep its spring flowing, its muses singing, and its temple hallowed.