

Hansen Describes Economic Forces Governing World

New Book Discusses Stabilization in an Unbalanced Society

MANY ASPECTS VIEWED

Sees Way Out Through Capitalism More Intelligently Directed

In a book that has commanded widespread attention, Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, professor of economics in the University of Minnesota, takes up one by one many of the problems which confront governments, individuals, financiers, indeed, society as a whole, as a result of the worldwide business depression that set in in the fall of 1929. The problems he considers are not new. In good times the characteristics and consequences of high tariffs, inflation of currency and prices, fluctuation of wage scales, relationships between money supply and prices, and the like, are as evident and as well recognized as in times of depression. To economists the business cycle is a matter of everyday consideration. Many of the rest of us, however, refuse to worry about the water until the well runs dry. When we pass from a rising price trend, with easy money, fool-proof business success and facile prosperity into a period of sharp contraction, restricted credit, declining prices and earnings, unemployment and even panic, we hasten to the economist, in person or in print. We rediscover the cyclical nature of the history of finance and business. We ask many questions and acclaim as the answers reach our ears.

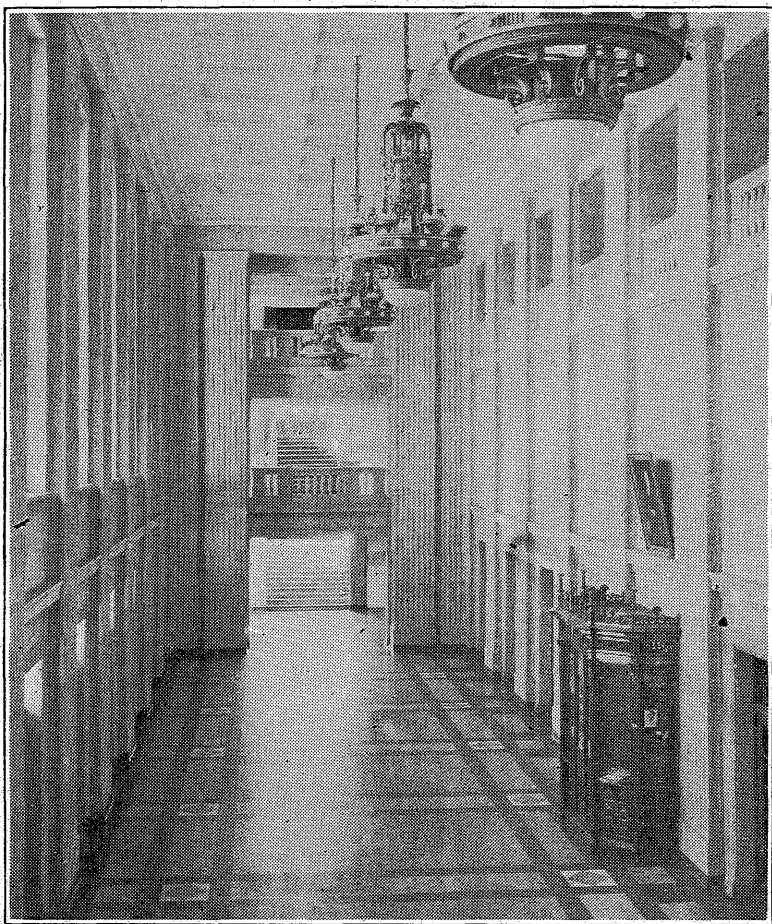
This is by no means intended to say that Dr. Hansen's book is "old stuff." Much of it is very new in that he makes bold in considering these problems to view various solutions that have been suggested and to select the ones which he believes will get us somewhere. It is this characteristic in the book, together with its sound and carefully argued restatement of fundamental economics, that has led to its wide recognition and to the praise that has been given it.

If a non-economist may make bold to restate some of Dr. Hansen's conclusions and words of advice, these would be among them:

Views on the Tariff
The high tariff policy of the United States has been an important factor in causing the present international unbalancing of business and finance because nations that owe us money can not sell us goods with which to produce the exchange that will enable them to pay their debts. The other two methods by which they could pay, shipping gold, or borrowing more money with which to pay what is due, are at the moment impossible. This situation will continue to cause dislocation and suffering for some time if the tariff is retained, but it does not at all mean that a new international business balance can never be struck. Eventually, as foreign prices fall and as the buying power of our gold increases, we shall become able to buy abroad despite the tariff. Partly we shall buy goods and partly services, such as shipping, insurance, travel and banking. If we wish to struggle through the intermediate period of dislocation we can thus regain an international balance.

"Grand Cycles" and Business
The world is probably less than half way along the down-swing of the third "grand cycle" that has been recognized since 1789, Dr. Hansen points out. Of these the first began in about that year, reached a peak about 1810-17 and culminated in the years '42-'51. The second started then and reached its top about 1870-'75, ending in subsequent long downward swing between 1891 and 1897. From then the upswing carried on through the period between

Where Founders Names Will Go



This is a view of the Memorial Lobby of the Cyrus Northrop Auditorium for which the gift campaign was made ten years ago this fall.

Attempts to Teach a "Wild Boy" Told in Volume Edited by Elliott

Story of "Victor," Caught in France in 1799, Now First Translated

Attempts of a French scientist, Gaspard Itard, to train and educate a "wild boy," Victor, who had been found in the woods in the province of Aveyron, in southern France, are described in a book soon to appear as a number in the Century Psychology Series, which is being edited by Dr. Richard M. Elliott, chairman of the department of psychology at the University of Minnesota. Itard's experience probably constitutes the most important scientific endeavor in education of his period—the boy was found in 1799—and much that is of great value in modern educational procedure has flowed from his endeavors and their reported results. Itard's original work, "Rapports et Memoires sur le Sauvage de l'Aveyron," never before printed in English translation, has been translated by Dr. George Humphrey of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and Muriel Humphrey.

Itard was a teacher of Seguin, "apostle of the idiot." Madame Montessori was deeply influenced by Seguin and obtained remarkable results with feeble-minded children by the use of his system. Later, Seguin's devices were incorporated into the Montessori method of teaching normal children. Consequently the work of Itard has ultimately influenced the education of many thousands of modern children through what has been perhaps the most widely known of all special systems of education in the twentieth century.

Three members of the Minnesota faculty are represented by volumes in Dr. Elliott's Century series. Professor Charles Bird's "Effective Study Habits" originally written as a guide for use in his Minnesota "How to Study" classes, is one of these. Professor Donald G. Paterson last year contributed his study in "Physique and Intellect," which says, in effect, that whether you look dumb or wise really reveals nothing about your actual denseness or sapience. "Experimental Child Study," the third volume by Minnesota psycholo-

Mother's Day Set For Campus May 7

Mother's Day, when the mothers of all University of Minnesota students will be invited to spend the day visiting their sons and daughters, has been set this year for Saturday, May 7. President Coffman has named a committee of seven faculty members and nine students to plan the day's events. Visits to students' homes and classes, to campus points of interest and the like, will take up the morning. Teas in sorority and fraternity houses, a play in the Northrop Auditorium, and the annual Mother's Day dinner at night, will be included in the program. Ordinarily between 1,000 and 2,000 mothers visit the campus on this occasion.

gists, was written by Drs. Florence L. Goodenough and John E. Anderson, staff members of the Institute of Child Welfare.

The conclusion drawn from Itard's careful account is that "despite five years of devoted and intelligent tutelage the boy never became a normal human being."

Victor was found, living wild and practically unclad, in the forests of southern France. He was taken to Paris as a sort of sideshow, from which situation Itard was permitted to rescue him. In the mind of this young man, of whom commentators say "he had the advantage of not knowing too much," and therefore tackled a problem before which his elders would have quailed, the question was whether Victor was without capacity, an idiot, or whether his bestial and savage state was due to lack of intercourse with other humans. He was given careful training and brought into contact with a multitude of persons and situations. Some called him a sideshow fake. Others referred to the reputed "wolf children of India" of whom Mowgli is the familiar example of modern times. Still others maintained that Victor was

Education and Depression Discussed by Dr. Coffman Before School Gathering

"Founders" to Be Named to Public At U Convocation

At a special convocation at 11:30 a. m. Thursday, April 21, the names of eight persons selected after long and careful consideration will be announced as those of the "Founders of the University of Minnesota." Inasmuch as announcement of the names will provide the climax of ceremony, they will not be mentioned until that time. The service will be in Cyrus Northrop Memorial Auditorium.

Following an address by the Hon. Fred B. Snyder, vice president of the Board of Regents, who will discuss the founding of the University of Minnesota, the main auditorium will be darkened and President Coffman will take the stage. Then, as he announces the names, they will be thrown on a screen, one by one.

Meanwhile the eight names, carved in stone on two panels, four to a panel, will have been unveiled in the memorial lobby of the auditorium and those who attend the convocation may see them as they march out.

Final preparations for the Founders Day convocation are the result of several years of work. The original plan was to select three groups for honor, namely, the Founders, the "Builders of the Name" and the "Benefactors." This plan is still adhered to, and at some later time the latter two groups will be selected. On April 21, however, honor will be done to the Founders only.

The work of selecting those who shall be honored has been done by a committee headed by Professor Andrew Boss, vice director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Working with him have been Professor E. H. Comstock, Dr. William F. Braasch, former president of the General Alumni Association, Professor Henry A. Erikson, Dean Guy Stanton Ford, Dean M. E. Haggerty, Dr. C. M. Jackson, Professor James Paige, Dean J. C. Lawrence, E. B. Pierce, secretary of the General Alumni Association, and Fred B. Snyder, '82, of the Board of Regents. Plans for the ceremony were made by the committee on University Functions, of which Mr. Pierce is chairman.

During the ceremony only the Board of Regents, the chief governing body of the university, will be seated on the auditorium stage. The convocation will be open to the student body, the faculty, and the public, as are all general university convocations.

Professor F. M. Mann, head of the School of Architecture, has had charge of preparing the memorial tablets. They will be of the same stone as is used in decorating the interior of the memorial lobby. The tablets will be placed at each side of the center of the lobby, on the wall toward the main auditorium, and will be attached to the wall at a height at which the names can be read with ease.

Several additional spaces for similar panels will remain on each side of those for the Founders, and these ultimately will be filled with panels bearing the names of the Builders of the Name and of the Benefactors.

Governor Olson Speaks

Governor Floyd B. Olson spoke on the campus Tuesday, April 12, addressing the Student Forum on "The need for a state income tax." Governor Olson reiterated his known stand in favor of an income tax that would be a replacement tax in that it would make it possible to reduce direct taxation of realty by about one-third, whether in city or country.

Retrenchment May Be Necessary, But Must Not Be Wanton

A TEST OF OUR IDEALS

Social and Scientific Gains Basic to Successful Life of People

"Education and the Depression" was considered by President Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota in one of the principal addresses of Schoolmen's Week, the annual gathering of public school executives on the university campus during spring vacation week.

"In a crisis such as we are experiencing the schools cannot stand apart from other elements in organized society," President Coffman said. "They are not detached institutions. They share with all others the responsibility of aiding in the solution of the problems with which we are confronted."

"What I am about to say is naturally and properly colored by my experience of forty years connection with schools," he declared, "but I assure you it is not controlled by that experience nor by the special institutional interests which are normally by responsibility."

Difficulties Admitted

"It is common knowledge that the depression is creating difficult financial problems in many communities and in some states. In some instances deficits actually exist. Heroic measures are being taken by citizens in these communities to balance the budgets and to carry on the work of the government and the schools.

"Clearly the only way to meet a deficit is to cut down on expenses or to increase taxes. Reduction of costs is the safer and more intelligent way of proceeding. Despair is added to confusion when we attempt to meet deficits by piling up a larger deficit.

"In our desire to enrich life and to maintain its educational privileges at a high level, it is the part of wisdom for us to ask, along with the representatives of all other government beneficiaries, 'how much tax money do the schools need and how nearly can the people provide it?' It is inherently wrong and fundamentally dishonest for any public institution to take disproportionate amounts of tax money.

"We may assume, I think, and with a fair degree of assurance, that the people desire the common life of their communities and of the state to go on, and at as high a level as they can consistently support. The thing that we are particularly anxious about is that the humanitarian and educational institutions shall play the part that they are capable of in meeting the present crisis, and that they may not become the victims of an unreasoned movement for retrenchment.

"It may be necessary, indeed, it is my personal opinion, that some adjustments in educational expenditures are natural, unavoidable. If made, they should be in terms of constructive educational reorganization rather than in terms of destructive financial retrenchment.

What Might Be Done

"There are things that can be done in the field of education in a state like Minnesota in the way of redistricting, establishing larger units, consolidating certain agencies, and actually abandoning others. Such measures, if wisely planned, would save money and improve our educational system. Thus far the state has been unwilling to listen to a consideration of these matters because of the vested interests localities have in them. This might be a propitious time to give consideration to all measures

Summer Session Plans Announced

First of Two Periods Will Be Started on 13th of June

PLAN MANY FEATURES

Music and Social Sciences to Be Treated in Special Lectures

Plans for the University of Minnesota summer sessions, June 13 to July 23 and July 25 to August 27, have been completed and announced by Professor Thomas A. H. Teeter, associate director. Practically every major department in the university will offer a summer schedule of courses, all of collegiate rating. Last summer approximately 6,000 men and women, including several thousand school teachers from Minnesota and adjoining states, attended the two sessions and the 1932 program has been arranged to care for something in the neighborhood of the same number.

A symposium of lectures and demonstrations in a variety of subjects in the field of music, together with the second symposium on "Foundations of Educational Thinking" arranged by the College of Education, will be two special educational ventures. "La Boheme" will be produced in Northrop Memorial Auditorium under the direction of Professor Earle C. Killeen, and Professor A. Dale Riley of the department of dramatics will supervise three dramatic productions by the University Players.

Minnesota's summer sessions have become among the best-known in the United States and in attendance have rated among the most popular, along with Columbia, California and Illinois.

Fewer visiting instructors than usual will be employed by the various departments this year. Among those now listed are President Homer P. Rainey of Bucknell, C. L. Thiele of the Detroit, Mich., public schools and Austin H. Tierney of the University of Kansas, all of whom will take part in the symposium on "Foundations of Educational Thinking."

Designed to give teachers an up to date background of the best and latest thought in various fields which they should comprehend to be efficient in the public schools, these symposia began last summer with a series of lectures in the field of the natural science. This year's lectures will be on subjects illustrative of the social sciences. Economics, sociology, governmental problems, political science, citizenship and the like, will be comprised in its scope. Among definite subjects to be touched will be community analysis, communications, poverty, employment, and relief problems, political objectives, intelligent political behavior, business and governmental administration, constitutional law and taxation.

Professor Carlyle Scott is still lining up some of those who are to speak on his series on music. He has been in communication with a number of interesting authorities, including Herbert Witherspoon, artistic director of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, Edwin Hughes, prominent teacher of piano in New York, and Jacob Kwalwasser of Syracuse university.

In both series one lecturer at least will be on the campus at all times during the first summer session, and students will have an opportunity to hear daily lectures.

The usual program of games, other outdoor recreations, and trips to points of particular interest in and about the Twin Cities will be conducted this summer. These will be under the direction of Ralph Piper of the department of physical education and athletics. Subject in athletics will be taught by a staff that will include most of the principal members of the coaching staff, among them Bernie Bierman, football coach, Sherman Finger, track coach, and L. F. Keller.

Among the special entertainments and speeches already planned will be the presentation of "La Boheme," already mentioned, a lecture of welcome by Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the university, appearances of Maude Scherer, interpretive reader, and Countee Cullen, negro poet. A. M. Fisher, scientist, Major Thomas Coulson, lecturer on travel subjects and Dean George Arps of the College of Education, the Ohio State

Stage Coach Tavern Stands in Moorhead

The days of creaking oxcart trains and of rumbling stages are recalled by the old stage station of Burbank and company that still stands in Moorhead. At this log structure the drivers of oxcart and stage met for lodging and meals. In a sense their meeting was symbolic of the quick changes that occurred in modes of travel. The stage, together with the steamboat on the Red River, rapidly restricted the use of the oxcart; and soon after the railroad tapped the Red river valley all these earlier forms of transportation were displaced.

Although this tavern of the frontier period has been moved from its former site and has been converted into a jewelry store the logs are still visible at one corner. It will be a point of special interest in connection with the eleventh annual summer convention and tour of the Minnesota Historical society, which will visit Moorhead in the middle of July.

Students in Activities Get Highest Marks

Confirming earlier studies by Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, head of the department of sociology, Dr. O. Myking Mehus, former Minnesota graduate student has published an article showing that students who take part in "extra-curricular" activities at the University of Minnesota are also the ones who earn the best grades. Lowest grades are obtained by students who take no interest in anything apart from their studies.

A study of freshman probation students at the university reveals that these students did not fail because of excessive participation in extra-curricular activities, but rather that their low scholarship can be attributed to their mentality, as their intelligence test scores are far below the average of the whole freshman class.

The function, program, number of members and time of meetings of the 300 extra-curricular organizations, including 7,130 students, at the University of Minnesota is presented in the report by Dr. Myhus.

Statistical analyses are made as to the extent of participation in athletics, fraternities, sororities, debating, literary societies, dramatics, publications, musical, religious and social club. The data is given according to colleges, academic class and sex.

Students active in religious organizations have a higher median scholarship than those not active, and men and women engaged in oratory and debate have a higher scholarship than those engaged in any other form of extra-curricular activity.

Wins Chemistry Fellowship

Vernon E. Stenger, assistant in the division of analytical chemistry under Professor I. M. Kolthoff, has been awarded the J. T. Baker fellowship in analytical chemistry for the year 1932-'33, with a stipend valued at \$1,000. The fellowship is awarded annually to a middle western university student by the J. T. Baker company, manufacturing chemists, of New York. Mr. Stenger will continue working for his doctorate, devoting himself to research on the adsorption of cations by hydrous oxides. Results of a recent study by him on adsorption in silica gel will be presented soon at the spring meeting of the American Electrochemical Society. Dr. Kolthoff, Mr. Stenger's major advisor, was recently awarded a research grant by the National Research Council for a study of the internal structural changes taking place in a fresh crystalline precipitate.

Stevenson to Speak

Dean Russell A. Stevenson of the School of Business Administration at the University of Minnesota will attend a meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business from April 20 to 30, at Buffalo, New York. Dean Stevenson will read a paper entitled, "A Ten Year Look Ahead" at the conference.

University, will also come for addresses. Dean Arps will be the commencement speaker at the conclusion of the first session.

During the second summer session Mr. Teeter expects to engage the Portal Players of Minneapolis and Community Players of St. Paul to provide a part of his program of entertainment.

Writes on Economics



Dr. Alvin H. Hansen

Hansen Describes Economic Forces

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)
1914 and 1921, and we are now a decade along on its downward trend. The Minnesota economist believes the present tendency may continue for one, possibly for two, more decades. Within these long trend swings take place the more commonly recognized fluctuations familiar as business cycles, in which the period from peak to peak is ordinarily between seven and ten years. Obviously we are at the bottom of one of these just now. Dr. Hansen also shows that the bottom of a third "forty month" type of cycle coincided with the 1930 phase of the present depression.

Concerning Unemployment

Of unemployment he has so much to say that it can not well be condensed. His own summary states it like this:

"We live in a world of constant and rapid changes: changes in demand, changes in the technique of production, changes in prices, in costs, in wages, changes in the size and distribution of populations, changes in the weather, changes in habits of saving and spending—a thousand and one changes occurring from day to day. Now these changes would create no difficult readjustments if we lived in a simple, self-sufficing economy. But change plays havoc in a society so complicated in structure as ours. The modern economic order, with its technique, its institutions, its structure and organization, furnishes the fundamental, underlying basis or condition for the readjustments that give rise to unemployment. And a thousand disturbing factors become initiating impulses which operate upon this delicate economic structure and cause serious maladjustments."

Dr. Hansen considers seasonal changes and cyclical fluctuations at some length, but gives most space to what he calls "structural changes" in industry, leading to unemployment. Here he lists seven factors.

1. Changes in the technique of production, which is to say, greater use of capital as compared to labor. Capital is represented by labor-saving machinery, and fewer men are employed when its use is cheaper than the employment of labor.

2. Changes in the location of industries. A typical example is the removal of a large part of the American textile industry to the south Appalachian region, leaving consequent unemployment in New England mill towns.

3. Changes in demand. Women wear silk, cotton suffers. Women adopt rayon, silk suffers. People are thrown out of employment.

4. Appreciation of the monetary unit. This is another way of saying that prices fall. Weaker industrial companies can not keep up the competition. Their shutdown forces workers out of employment. To a certain extent improved production technique offsets this, but it takes a long time for the savings resulting from such improvements to be equitably divided between ownership and labor.

5. An uneconomic wage level. Wage levels in industry achieved under the impetus of boom times in business fall slowly and the decline is bitterly fought. By obvious reasoning it can be seen how

this is likely to make for unemployment as prices drop.

6. Overpopulation. Dr. Hansen denies that unemployment is a reflection of overpopulation. Overpopulation shows itself, he says, in a low wage level. It is true enough that there may be said to be overpopulation while a large number are unemployed, but the two do not stand in the cause and effect relationship.

7. Capital scarcity: Abundant capital is desirable, he points out. An excess population may be reabsorbed into industry either by lowering wages or by increasing the supply of capital. With a larger capital fund, interest rates would be lower and so a larger part of the total income could be paid in wages. Capital provides new enterprises, which employ workers.

Shall Prices Be Stabilized?

If an effort to stabilize some index of prices is to be made the index chosen should be that of commodities least affected by the business cycle, Dr. Hansen believes. Machines with which to produce things for the consumer, houses, motorcars, and luxury goods in general are most affected by the cycle, he shows, because these are the things we soonest stop buying when restricted business appears on the horizon. On the other hand, measured by volume rather than price, there is now a relative stability in our consumption of things we must have, such as food, clothing, fuel and the like. If credit policy were directed toward stabilization of this latter index there would still be an opportunity for the natural expansion of business in good times as an increasing amount of enterprise went into the production of the type of thing first enumerated. Dr. Hansen also points out the interesting fact that, in a way, the higher our standard of living, the greater is the danger of marked business fluctuations, because under a high standard of living we produce more of those goods which are subject to fluctuation. We have the money wherewith to turn out more motorcars, airplanes and machines with which to equip new industrial enterprises. These swing sharply up in prosperity and sharply down when reaction sets in.

There Is No Panacea

The writer comes to the conclusion that there is no panacea. He declares that monetary inflation would merely postpone the day of reckoning from now to the future.

"We shall come out of it only through hard work and readjustments that are painful," he says. "There is no other alternative. And we shall have to face the probability of having to repeat the process in future, since, on balance, a downward trend in prices is likely."

He sees a higher standard of living as the ultimate result, once the pains of stabilization have been suffered. Society will produce more goods than ever. When it has successfully evolved the mechanism for distributing them as well as producing them, there will be more things for all of us to enjoy. He points out that the supply of gold and credit will be a most important factor in bringing this distribution about. Also he calls attention to the importance of intellectual and recreational values in life as well as the pleasure of having "things." If the readjustment is to lead to shorter hours and more leisure for the many there must be education for them—training that will give them other standards for measuring values than those of the silk shirt and the nifty green car.

Training Directors Meet

Training directors from the Twin Cities attended the annual spring dinner for students at the University of Minnesota who are preparing for professional social work. The dinner was given recently at the Minneapolis YWCA. Dr. M. R. Trabue of the Unemployment Stabilization institute at Minnesota discussed the work of the committee on individual diagnosis and training, illustrating his talk with graphs. Other speakers were Dean J. B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and Dr. F. S. Chapin of the sociology department at Minnesota. Miss Gertrude Vaile, associate professor of sociology Mrs. Edith Cochran, director of girl's work at Elliot Park Neighborhood house, Joyce Cryslar, Marie Schmidt and Barbara Bailey, University students, were in charge of the dinner.

McCormick Now Athletic Director

President Coffman Names Member of Staff to Succeed H. O. Crisler

The appointment of Frank G. McCormick as director of athletics in the University of Minnesota, was announced April 1 by President L. D. Coffman. His statement follows:

The University in filling the headship of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics has given no consideration to anyone not connected with the Department. Since Mr. Crisler's resignation Mr. E. E. Wieman has had the directorship under consideration. It was not until March 28 that we received word from him that he has finally and definitely decided to continue in his insurance work, doing some coaching for a time while he is establishing himself in the insurance business.

We immediately turned to Dr. L. J. Cooke and although he refused orally to accept the position, we finally made a formal offer to him, to which he replied: "I am not unmindful of the honor conferred upon me by your offer of the directorship of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. But at the present period of my life I feel that the responsibilities entailed in the position would be too heavy a burden for me. I therefore regret to decline your very kind offer. I shall be pleased to render any possible assistance to the department until the successor to Mr. Crisler is appointed."

Knowing Dr. Cooke's decision in this matter as irrevocable, we turned at once to the younger men in the department. We then offered the directorship to Mr. Frank G. McCormick and he has accepted it. He will assume responsibility of the office on July 1, 1932. Mr. Crisler's resignation does not become effective until that time.

Mr. Frank G. McCormick is a graduate of the University of South Dakota. He was assistant football and basketball coach and head baseball coach at the University of South Dakota in 1919-20; he was instructor in football, basketball and baseball at the University of Illinois in 1922. He was athletic director and coach of football, basketball and track at Columbus College, Sioux Falls, 1923-24-25. He was engaged in the practice of law in Sioux Falls from 1925-30. He was assistant U. S. attorney for the District of South Dakota from 1927 to September, 1930 when he resigned. In 1924-25 he was Commander of the American Legion in South Dakota. He was elected a national executive committeeman of the American Legion for two years in 1929. He was one of the prominent organizers of the American Legion Junior baseball program.

He gave up the practice of law, resigned from the School Board of Sioux Falls to accept a position in the Departments of Physical Education and Athletics at the University of Minnesota two years ago. This change was made because of his interest in college sports and because he saw in them an opportunity to instruct and serve the youth of his generation.

We are very happy over the appointment of Mr. McCormick. He enjoys the confidence of his associates in the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. His appointment assures the University of a competent, efficient administration and it means that the work of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics will go forward without a break.

O'Brien Broadcasts For State Physicians

Dr. W. A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology, will make four addresses over WCCO in May, speaking as representative of the Minnesota State Medical Association. He has spoken each week for nearly two years. His subjects will be as follows: May 4, "Personal hygiene-care of the body;" 11th, "Boils and carbuncles;" 18th, "Mucous colitis;" 25th, "Fibroid tumors of the uterus." He speaks on Wednesdays at 11:15 a. m.

Dean Lasby Honored

Dean William F. Lasby of the college of dentistry at the University of Minnesota was elected president of the American Association of Dental Schools at a meeting in Columbus, Ohio, recently. Dean Lasby will take office in 1933.

Archbishop Speaks At Big Breakfast

One Thousand Students and Teachers Are Newman Club's Guests

More than 1,000 University of Minnesota students and faculty members, together with pastors of Southeast Minneapolis churches were guests at a luncheon in the Nicollet Hotel Sunday noon, April 3, given by the Newman Club, the student Catholic organization, in honor of the Most Reverend John Gregory Murray, archbishop of St. Paul. At the close of the meeting those present were given an opportunity to meet Archbishop Murray, who extended a cordial word to each.

The guest of honor, also President L. D. Coffman of the university, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the graduate school, and Father Edward Peters, chaplain to Catholic students in the university, spoke at the conclusion of the meal, as did two students, J. Arthur Farley, president of the Newman club and Weston Grimes, head of the All-University Student Council. Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology in the medical school, made a witty toastmaster. "I know there are many points of view as to the life and purpose of a university," Archbishop Murray said. "Sometimes we think of it as an institution for research to advance the treasure of science. But I usually think of it as an institution devoted to the development of the highest type of citizenship. Everything it undertakes is with a view of advancing citizenship. It aims to give adequate knowledge from its treasure house of science and learning and at the same time to stimulate each citizen to an appreciation of the part he is to play in the development of that general citizenship and leadership recognized for the upbuilding of a community."

The speaker branded as a fallacy the charge that there is too much education today, declaring that such a statement must be repudiated by any thinking man who understands that "the most consummate perfection in intellectual and moral power should not be denied to any creature made by the God of heaven and earth."

Developing Leadership

Addressing the students, he said: "Your university has undertaken to show you not so much how to do things as to show you how to live. It has undertaken to give you the intellectual power to work out your own destiny in order that you may contribute not only to the material development of the community but that you may develop such a high type of manhood and womanhood that ultimately the whole country may be benefited."

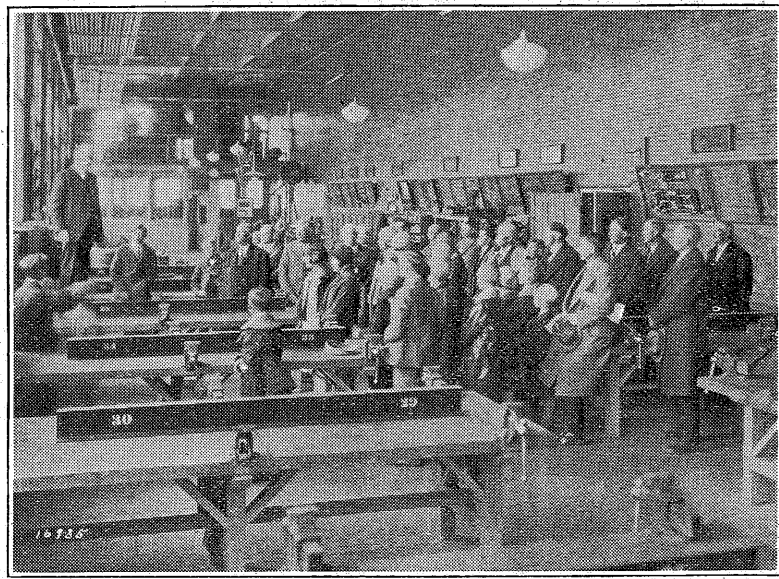
Education and the church represent two of the greatest humanitarian interests of the present day, Dr. Coffman said in greeting the archbishop, assuring him of the university's co-operation and good will for the work which he has undertaken in the northwest.

"I think it is but fair to say that the University of Minnesota is not a religious institution, but I must also add that it is not an irreligious body," he said. "We have on our faculty men and women of various faiths and those professing no religious convictions at all, but the university has certain interests and even faiths in common with the church and while it gives its primary interest to understanding it is not ignoring faith."

Addressing Archbishop Murray concerning the university students, Mr. Coffman said: "While you are working on their hearts we'll try to do what we can with their heads." He pointed out that there are regularly registered at the University of Minnesota a number of Catholic students equal to that of any Catholic school in the northwest.

The only true voice of the northwest—the territory in which the archbishop has jurisdiction—is the voice of the students at the University of Minnesota, Dean Ford said in extending greetings from the faculty of the university to Archbishop Murray. He said he felt the Newman club did for the archbishop and for the university one of the most graceful things possible "in speaking the voice of the northwest at this time."

Minnesotans Visit Farm Laboratory



Many groups of interested citizens look over different university activities. These are in the agricultural engineering workroom.

Education and The Depression

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) that promise economy without loss of efficiency.

"Unfortunately the move for retrenchment has sometimes taken the form of attacks on educational and humanitarian institutions. The problems relating to education are too vital to be considered in terms of emotion or prejudice. Some retrenchment, as I said above, may be possible, but the kind I am thinking of does not involve poorer teachers, restricted programs, shortened terms, inadequately equipped schools and reduced salaries. The demand for lower salaries seems quite insistent, and if the things are not done that can be done there will be no alternative but to decrease the efficiency of the schools, impair the quality of their service, and staff the schools with less competent and more poorly paid teachers.

Social Gains to Be Saved

"The great gains which society has made in the fine arts, in public and personal health, in scientific and social progress—all of which are in a way basic to our economic life and productive capacity—will at once begin to suffer. Delinquency will increase, our physical well-being will be less well cared for, and our intellectual outlook will become localized and provincial.

"In caring for the distressed and in educating the youth we should have a deep concern that farms and factories and savings and means of livelihood be not overtaxed. As citizens of the state, with its welfare in mind, we should scrutinize expenses and revenues with the greatest care. I do not mean to imply that due consideration has not been given to these matters in the past. I am merely suggesting that we make them the object of special consideration at this time. Schoolmasters are not politicians. They, of all classes, can afford to apply the cold light of reason rather than the white heat of emotion to questions of taxation.

"There is danger, if I am correctly informed, that some communities and even some states will carry their curtailments so far as to impair, if not destroy, the usefulness of their educational institutions. This only means that they are drying up the sources of their strength and future wealth. It is only through training of a high order and the stimulation of the creative imagination that a more balanced agriculture and more diversified and highly skilled industry—more wealth of all kinds—can be produced. Likewise, it is through the intelligent study of facts and conditions that the solution of the unemployment and other social problems of our period will come.

Tremendous Current Issues

"The issues with which we are confronted at present are so momentous and embracing as to call for a level of trained intelligence we have not hitherto provided. Hidden resources of the human mind and human spirit need to be discovered, tapped, and freed for action. Scientific information, acquired and evaluated by impartial and non-political students and critics, was never more needed. How shall we discover these resources and acquire this information? Not by drifting or supinely waiting with expectant hope. We must cre-

ate our way from the depression into prosperity, from fear to courage, from planlessness to order.

"In periods of depression it is always easy to strike quickly and effectively at the welfare and educational agencies for the simple reason that public interest in them is so widely diffused. Then, too, those responsible for their administration are frequently regarded as dreamers and special advocates, thus minimizing the effectiveness of their appeals.

"Two things seem perfectly clear and reasonable to me: The first is that every agency and institution of the state, deriving any or all of its funds from the state treasury, should join with the state in maintaining its credit and in balancing its budget. The second is that no state institution should spend a state's dollar that it would not spend in case the institution were the private property of the administration.

"The converse of these two things also seems equally clear and reasonable. It is that a state in balancing its budget and in maintaining its credit should proceed in a constructive manner so as not to cripple those agencies that are essential to its growth and economic welfare. No state can expect a revival of its economic life and a renaissance of the human spirit—no state can expect life and life more abundantly—by underfeeding the forces of growth and idealism. Budget-making in a depression becomes a test of what we really believe in."

The Teacher's Position

Of the teaching profession, President Coffman had this to say: "If it is important that a commonwealth preserve the integrity of its public schools, it is equally, many would say doubly, important that it watch with fostering care over its higher schools. These institutions, to be sure, must be responsive to changing conditions and willing to bear their fair share in any crisis. These institutions, however, must carry on the researches and supply the trained leadership for tomorrow. In general, the members of their staffs have made sacrifices extending over many years in the interest of scholarship, science, and human progress.

"One does not reach the rank of professor before middle life. Men who chose the academic life as a career did so with no thought of fortune in mind. They knew they would be working at a financial loss when business conditions were good; they knew that there would be little relation of their salaries to rising markets. Never once in all their experience did they expect fortune would come to them because of an upward swing of the market. Even now, in the present crisis, the facts show that their incomes coincide almost exactly with the curve of the cost of living. For twenty years they have been living on deflated incomes, struggling as best they could to advance learning and to promote scholarship. Insofar as they were affected by economic motives they chose teaching for two reasons, namely, the tradition that men in professional teaching positions have permanency of tenure, and the assurance of continuity of employment and income. A lower income than most of them would have earned in other professions or in business was cheerfully accepted because of security of tenure and salary.

Groups Organized On Economic Lines Factors in Ruling

Citing times within his memory when it was considered bad taste for scholars to discuss the machinery and manipulations of politics rather than confining themselves to political theory, and still later times when his own frankness about the political power of economic groups led the late W. H. Taft to call him a "fool," Charles A. Beard, distinguished American writer on historical subjects, lectured at the University of Minnesota recently on "Economic Interests and Pressure Politics."

The theme of Dr. Beard's discussion was the influence exerted in American government by organized groups whose interests are chiefly economic. Between 15,000 and 20,000 associations devoted to the interests of some special trade or industry, a very large number of general associations delimited by broad interests, such as manufacturers, shippers and the like, the United States Chamber of Commerce, agricultural groups such as the Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation, and the big labor organization, the American Federation of Labor, were mentioned by the speaker as typical of the powers he was discussing.

Dr. Beard predicted that the time will come when such organizations, in addition to influencing government, will be absorbed in such a way as to be an open and legal part of government. Much the same end, he averred, is now accomplished by means of pressures brought to bear through lobbies, friendships and special appeals.

The lecture on "Economic Interests and Pressure Politics" was the first of three the speaker delivered at Minnesota. Subsequently he spoke on "The Challenge of Technology to the Coming Generation" and "The Challenge to Representative Government."

"We may as well talk, frankly about these things," said Dr. Beard, whose lecture was a straightforward statement of facts. "If it is an impropriety, my young friends, I am one who has moved from one impropriety to another."

Because these organizations are apparently destined to play an increasing part in American government, the college student must come to know about them and understand them, he declared. Dr. Beard expressed doubt that the "economic man" in the sense of one individual casting one vote, knows enough about the great problems of economics to cast that vote intelligently. "And," he said, "no one can understand the processes of government unless he knows about these strong economic groups that are doing so much to determine what the acts of government shall be."

They were willing to devote themselves to the intellectual life and to social progress in the faith that these assurances would be kept.

"A wise people," he continued, "with a regard for their own interests and who cherish what they owe their children, will through all, and in spite of the winds of frenzied finance, keep constantly at a high level the intellectual and spiritual resources of their life and power. It is in the course of great business depressions that we test our intelligence and inventory our convictions. To lower the quality of life for which improvements have been made and which has been achieved after heroic struggles by our less prosperous forefathers, would be a betrayal of the great sacrifices which animated and directed the life and thought, the dreams and hopes of these pioneers.

"For more than four hundred years American democracy has planted its roots in one territorial frontier after another. Its springs, if I may change the figure, were kept flowing, fresh and open. But now the last territorial frontier is gone. Today the new frontiers are represented in the problems arising out of political, social, and economic life. The springs which will give us sustaining strength for the solution of these problems are found in the schools, from the primary grades to the university. If they are not found there, then they are found nowhere. The only way we have of making progress is through education. It is the only sure guarantee of civilization. If we fail there, we fail everywhere."

Growth Continues For Third of Life, Medical Dean Says

Man in Earliest Stage Measures One 250th of an Inch in Length

The cycle of life in man is of fairly definite length. There seems to be no clear evidence of an increase in the life cycle with the growth of civilization, Dr. Richard E. Scammon, dean of the medical sciences at Minnesota, said in a recent address before the members of Sigma Xi. The increased span of life in recent years seems due to the preservation of individuals, for it is the completion rather than the lengthening of the cycle. Approximately one-third of the traditional "three score and ten years" of man are required for complete development. This proportion does not differ greatly from that of lower animals. In estimates of population a child's life is considered as beginning with birth, but most of the profound changes of development take place before birth.

Man, like all higher animals, begins life as a fertilized egg cell approximately one-two-hundred and fiftieth of an inch in diameter—a mass that would be just visible to the naked eye. Human development moves at a furious pace. The single egg cell divides into many. The mass thus produced is transformed into a small central plate from which all the future body arises, and a complicated set of supporting and nourishing envelopes. The body of the embryo is formed from this plate within the first fortnight of development. The development of human form is precocious as compared with other animals. By two months all of the main parts and organs of the body are fully outlined, the skeleton, blood-vessels and nerves (to the finer branches) are mapped out and even the characteristic texture of the cells of the various parts of the body are recognizable.

The later history of the body before birth is largely one of growth, first by increase in the number of cells, later by the increase in the size of cells. Most of the differences in size of various individuals are due to the number of cells in the body, rather than differences in cell size, which is governed by definite physical laws.

The development of man after birth goes forward by a series of alternating steps, rapidly in infancy and early childhood, slower in middle childhood, and rapidly again before puberty. Growth is concluded by a terminal slow period of increase which comes to a close in the early twenties. But all parts of the body do not age at the same time. Certain structures are mature at birth and old by later childhood, while others do not mature until middle age. These changes are brought about by the death of old cells in the body and their replacement by new ones. Some of these cells, such as the nerve cells, complete their full cycle in a month.

The normal growth of the body depends on a most complicated and little known series of relationships between living cells, and the chief concern of the human biologist is to attempt to learn the laws governing these relationships.

Attempt to Teach "Wild Boy" Failed

(Continued from page 1) an idiot. The last group seems to have been nearest right. The subject of Itard's experimentation remained sub-normal mentally for all that was done on his behalf.

One of the authors says in an introduction:

"At ten years of age Itard's boy could not be taught to become a normal human person; logically it does not follow that he would have been unteachable at an earlier age. The instance of the "wolf children" of India is given, who were found in a wolves' cave, two of them being approximately two and eight years old, respectively. One was taught for four years, during which time she learned to say forty words. The vocabulary of Itard's boy was much smaller. At the end of two years training he could say "lait" (milk), and "Oh Dieu" (Ah God). All later attempts to enlarge this speaking vocabulary were in vain.

"I abandoned my pupil to an incurable dumbness," says his master."

MINNESOTA CHATS Splendid Record of Minnesota Birds

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

It Might Be So, at That

Obvious Descent of Man

Homo Sapiens; hom. sap.; sap

Threshold of Achievement

A golf score that never quite breaks 90

Deficit

What's left after you figure out what you'd do if you could pay your bills.

Glass Bill

A duck with a transparent beak for eating underwater.

Bookkeeper

A man who knows where to oil a tabulating machine.

Bachelor

"A man who raises corn and wheat" (By Willie; Institute of Child Welfare). Copyright.

Golfer

The man who played against President Coffman in Australia.

Proofreader

A bully who makes one correction, which necessitates another that he does not make.

Teacher Over-Supply Prevalent

Study of 166 Placement Bureaus Finds Problem Ranked First

One hundred and sixty-six directors of teacher placement bureaus in 46 states who have conducted a co-operative investigation of teacher placement rate "oversupply of teachers" the most prevalent problem of teacher placement bureaus in educational institutions.

Results of the inquiry are reported by Professor James G. Umstadt of the College of Education, University of Minnesota, in a pamphlet printed by the university.

"Of the 156 who stated problems, 147 listed oversupply of teachers among the five most important," he writes. "Oversupply was given first rank by 58 institutions, which was twice the number of first ranks received by any other problem. A composite rank of 470 was received by this problem while the next lowest composite rank was 378.

"Some directors indicated that the surplus of 'individuals with certificates to teach' overstated the surplus of competent teachers. From the standpoint of supply and demand this is a valid point. As a perplexing problem, however, the individual who has a certificate to teach but who lacks certain qualities generally desired by employing officials enters into the daily routine of the placement office."

Plant Physiologists Recognized

Two staff members of the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, are among the five men composing the executive committee of the American Society of Plant Physiologists. The Minnesota men are Dr. R. B. Harvey, agricultural botanist, University Farm, and Dr. W. G. Brierley, of the division of horticulture. Dr. Harvey is vice president of the American Society of Plant Physiologists, and Dr. Brierley is chairman of the Minnesota section. Both men are widely known for their work in the field of plant physiology. Dr. Harvey is the author of a leading text on this subject. Dr. Brierley has made extensive physiological studies concerning the growth and water relations in the raspberry as an outgrowth of the experiment station's raspberry pruning project.

Pheasants Help War on Insect Enemies

That the feeding habits of the ringneck pheasant, Minnesota's year around game bird, are beneficial rather than harmful to agriculture is indicated by investigations conducted by Ralph T. King, of the University of Minnesota.

A report by Mr. King states that pests of the market garden and of field crops constitute a large part of the pheasant's diet. The tomato worm, white grub, striped cucumber beetle, black squash bug, parsnip web worm, wire worm, potato beetle, alfalfa web worm, cabbage worm and corn louse ant, are among the pests eaten by the pheasant.

Such fruit pests as apple maggots, tent caterpillars, plant lice, June bugs, and tree borers also make up this bird's diet. In many instances the pheasant also attacks moths, house flies, blow flies, rose bugs and the larvae of many insect pests. Weed seeds of several varieties such as ragweed, thistle, also have been found in the stomachs of birds examined.

This species of game bird also feeds greedily on grasshoppers. Two pheasants recently killed in Oregon had in their crops, respectively, 34 grasshoppers, three crickets, eight beetles and 280 weed seeds and numerous flies and cut worms. Studies, such as Mr. King's, have been carried out in New York, Massachusetts, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah. Results, in each instance, have been remarkably alike, showing that food habits of pheasants are beneficial rather than injurious.

Seeks Help on Radium

W. R. McClelland of Ottawa, representing the Canadian Department of Mines, spent several days at the University of Minnesota recently conferring with Dr. S. C. Lind with respect to methods of making determinations of the radium content of pitchblende, the ore from which radium is obtained. Tremendously rich deposits of pitchblende have been discovered recently near Great Bear Lake in Northwestern Territory, Canada, on the edge of the Arctic Circle. At present first shipments of the ore are being brought out by airplane. Dr. Lind's work in chemistry has been to a large extent in connection with radium, both when he was a member of the United States Bureau of Standards and since he came to Minnesota.

Results of Sixty-five Years of Observation by Dr. Thomas S. Roberts Contained in His Book; a Life Work

A FATHER who had tuberculosis—this brought him to Minnesota—and a fairland of meadow and woods, inhabited by thousands of birds of every description, by furred creatures as well as feathered, a region decorated and enlivened by a million natural beauties—Minnesota itself—made Dr. Thomas S. Roberts of the University of Minnesota a lover of nature and a practicing scientist in natural history before he was nine years old.

Anyone whose early life has been influenced by the delights to be encountered in communication with wild nature knows that this is a debt no man can ever repay. On the other hand perhaps no man, at least in Minnesota, has ever come nearer to paying such a debt that has Dr. Roberts. During more than 65 years of residence in Minnesota he has studied attentively the bird life of the state, which some others have done, and has written down his careful and affectionate observations of Minnesota bird life, which no one else has ever done over anything like so long a period of time. Furthermore, Dr. Roberts for years has been in communication with other ornithologists throughout the state, and has gathered together and made use of thousands of records on Minnesota birds kept by others than himself. Now, at the age of 74, he has collected all of this material, compared, revised and brightened it, and written it into a book, "The Birds of Minnesota."

Depicts "What Was"

This accomplishment not only pays Dr. Roberts' debt to that bright and Elysian Minnesota of the past—it also preserves a record of times and conditions vanished never to return, when the whooping crane, the avocet and the long billed curlew flocked through Minnesota prairies; when the trumpeter swan, no longer seen, was a resident of Minnesota's blue-lakes; when brant, geese, mallards, teal, redheads, canvas-back and waterfowl of every kind swarmed into the state each spring, populating its marshes, lowlands and shores; making the rushes bustle with the rhythm of their own peculiar lives.

Although Dr. Roberts has done many things—been professor of pediatrics in the Medical School—been one of the leading Minneapolis practitioners—spent nearly twenty years as director of the Museum of Natural History at the university—it seems that this book must be his lifework—himself—whatever other accomplishments may be set down to his credit. Actually, emotionally, and scientifically, the book must be the man, whose delight in birds has brought it into being.

A Magnificent Book

No pale and statistical record is this two volume work which Dr. Roberts is offering to the public through the University of Minnesota Press. In 92 seven-color plates, birds and groups of birds typical of the Minnesota woods, marshes and waters have been set forth by artists worthy to paint them. More than six hundred black and white illustrations further enliven the text.

There are five maps of Minnesota showing the distribution of birds and of natural aspects of the state that attract bird life of the different types. There are 1500 pages of text. "The Birds of Minnesota" is expected to be off the presses in the first week of May.

Although the University of Minnesota has put a little money into the book, in the form of clerical assistance in the museum office, payment for some of the drawings or water color illustrations, and the like, by far the greater part of the expense has been borne by individual donors. Headed by James Ford Bell, Minneapolis miller, a large circle of Minneapolis people have for years given not only their sympathetic interest but honest cash support to his researches and expeditions on behalf of a record of Minnesota bird life. Gifts toward the publication of the book have been made by E. F. Allen, Louise Heffelfinger Bell, Kate Koon Bovey, Charles C. Bovey, Georgia Andrus Brooks, Charles H. McGill, Carolyn Knight Christian, Marie Andrews Commons, Frank W. Commons, Howard W.

Commons, Harriet McKnight Crosby, Franklin M. Crosby, Margaret Hastings Crosby, John Crosby, Sarah Pillsbury Gale, Edward C. Gale, Lucia Peavey Heffelfinger, Frank T. Heffelfinger, A. C. Loring, Frank M. Prince, Louise Koon Vellie, Frederick B. Wells and by Mr. Bell.

Early Minnesota

The author of "Birds of Minnesota" was born in Germantown, Pa., in 1858, and came to Minnesota in 1867, at the age of nine, his father seeking health through a change of climate. The family came up the river from Dubuque to St. Paul by steamer, lived a while in St. Paul, and then moved to Minneapolis, which Dr. Roberts remembers as "a New England village." Game was plentiful, "all outdoors" was just beyond the fence, and the elder Roberts had been urged to lead an outdoor life. It was inevitable that the son should accompany the father on excursions into the woods and open country. Dr. Roberts recalls that his father encouraged him, gave him cabinets in which to preserve the collections he immediately began making, but never quite got into the spirit of the open, and of nature, as did the boy.

He recalls Johnson's lake, now in Loring Park. It was a beautiful, spring-fed lake of clear water about 35 feet deep. From it a stream flowed across Hennepin avenue, about where the intersection of Harmon Place is now, and thence into a swampy lake that has been filled to form the Parade. From this lake the stream entered the Mississippi by way of Bass's Creek. Pickerel, bass and sunfish abounded in Johnson's lake. It got its name from the owner of the land, Johnson, who had the only boat on it. Deer were plentiful in the neighborhood of Lakes Harriet and Calhoun in the late sixties and early seventies, he recalls. His father shot several in that locality.

His Minneapolis Boyhood

Dr. Roberts entered the Minneapolis public schools and graduated in 1877 in a class of eleven in exercises held in the old Theater Comique, at Washington and Helen streets, the latter now Marquette avenue. This had been rented as a high school while the new (then) Central High school was being built. That fall he entered the University of Minnesota, but in his second year his health bothered him, so he withdrew and spent four years as a surveyor in the land department of the Northern Pacific Railway. Subsequently he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

"From my earliest days I had the collector's instinct and was greatly attracted by Nature," Dr. Roberts said. "When I was 16 I had a collection of 600 birds which I had collected and prepared myself."

He began keeping a natural history journal in 1874, when he was sixteen, and from that time on has always kept a record of his observations on birds. Dr. Roberts' earliest observations were in the neighborhood of Minneapolis, but as long ago as 1877 he made an expedition to study the birds of Carlton county and the neighborhood of Duluth, and in 1879 he traveled through Grant county, studying the bird life of the prairie country. Almost every year thereafter he went afield to make first-hand contacts with the birds of Minnesota, and from each of these expeditions he obtained some of the information that he has written into his book.

Northern Minnesota Birds

The summer of 1878 found Dr. Roberts travelling the north shore of Lake Superior, in company with a geological party headed by the late Dean C. H. Hall of the University of Minnesota's department of science. But Dr. Roberts' interest was in the birds of that region. On the trip he added to the collection that he later presented to the university. He gave his entire collection to the university about twenty-five years ago, and has since added many items to it.

Dr. Roberts retired from active medical practice in 1915 and became curator of the Museum of Natural History. The museum has been housed in the biology building since the completion of that structure. To this museum were turned over all of the materials

gathered through the years on the subject of birds, and many stuffed specimens. Most of these were antique and bedraggled, however. They did not fit the doctor's conception of a bird, and with the permission of the Board of Regents, he destroyed them. In recent years he has been the prime mover in obtaining gifts with which the splendid nature groups in actual, lifelike surroundings, have been built in the museum. He also has encouraged the construction of small cases in which birds are mounted in natural settings. These are loaned far and wide to the public schools.

No event in Minnesota's bird history has been more dramatic than the disappearance of the passenger pigeon, of which Dr. Roberts was a witness. His book devotes a considerable chapter to this remarkable bird and its story. There is also a long chapter on the prairie chicken, in which he discusses its one-time abundance, its life and habits, and its later decline in numbers. Another of the outstanding chapters discusses the shore birds, now so much less numerous than they used to be.

Future of Birds Here

The future of bird life in Minnesota is in doubt, Dr. Roberts believes. The inevitable removal of natural conditions makes it impossible that primitive conditions will ever return. At the same time, he sees hope in the increased interest in bird life, now widespread, and in the probable return to forest conditions of large tracts in the northern part of the state in which agriculture has failed. Birds in Minnesota have decreased, obviously, but few of them have disappeared, he says. Probably no more than six or seven that once were common are seen no longer. Among these are the whooping crane, avocet, long-billed curlew and the trumpeter swan. But these birds too, are still living in states further to the west. They have merely retreated from Minnesota before the advance of civilization.

In all Dr. Roberts considers 328 species in his book, together with a number of additional "races" or forms closely related to these species. The regular list of Minnesota birds, however, numbers but 265. The others are strays that have been observed in the state.

"Minnesota Chats" makes free to wonder whether any other western state has so splendid a record, unified by the long observation and affectionate recording of a single man. "The Birds of Minnesota" is a remarkable and valuable addition to the story of Minnesota as it has been and is.

Help Olympic Fund

The sum of \$300 was contributed by the University of Minnesota to the United States Olympic fund by the Board of Regents upon recommendation of H. O. Crisler, director of athletics, at a recent meeting of the Board. The money will be given the Olympic fund through the National Collegiate Athletic association, as suggested by Crisler in a letter to Dean Guy Stanton Ford, acting president. The Board was informed at the meeting that contributions to the Olympic fund had been made by other universities, including Ohio State and Northwestern, each of which granted \$1,000 and Illinois and Chicago, each of which gave \$500. This is the first time Minnesota has contributed to such a fund.

Tuberculosis causes tuberculosis

Every case comes from another

Mrs. A. J. Veline
318 Harvard St. S. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Two Societies Of Journalists Will Meet Here

Association of Teachers and
Departmental Organiza-
tion Both to Come

CASEY HEADS LATTER

Needs of Newspapers from
Schools to Get Special
Consideration

Men interested in the newspaper from the varying points of view of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, the National Editorial Association and the Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism will report their findings on "Standards of education in journalism" at the University of Minnesota December 8, 29 and 30. National conventions of the Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism and the American Association of Teachers of Journalism will draw teachers and editors from all parts of the country to the Minnesota campus on these days and for a brief preliminary meeting Sunday night, December 27.

Dr. Ralph D. Casey, head of the Minnesota department of journalism, is president of the Association of Schools and Departments and will read the presidential address on "Journalism, technical training and the social sciences."

"This year our meetings will be principally concerned with learning the demands of the newspapers so that the schools may meet them," Dr. Casey said recently. "There no longer is any question as to the desirability of schools of journalism, but we must do all in our power to adjust our teaching to the actual needs of the profession. We must turn out the kind of men the newspaper business can use."

May Ask a Survey

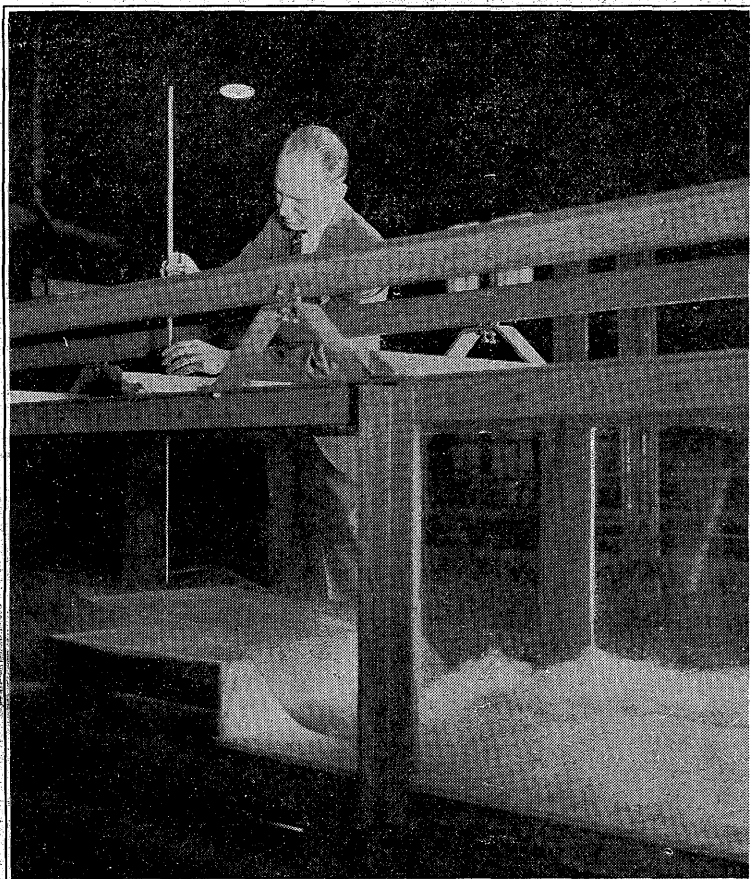
A proposal that the journalism schools ask some national foundation to conduct a survey of schools of journalism, with which an occupational survey of the needs of newspapers may be joined, will come before the associations and should provide one of the most interesting debates of the week according to Dr. Casey.

Fred Fuller Shedd, editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and Paul Bellamy, managing editor of The Cleveland Plain Dealer and chairman of the society's committee on schools of journalism will represent the Society of Newspaper Editors in the report of progress of the joint committee on education in journalism. Representatives of the Schools and Departments will be Willard G. Bleyer of the University of Wisconsin, Frank L. Lott, Iowa and Ralph D. Casey, Minnesota, all department heads, from the Association of Teachers of Journalism the representatives will be John Drewry of the University of Georgia, Franklin Banner of Pennsylvania State College and Allen Sinclair Will of Columbia University. George B. Dolliver of Middle Creek, Michigan and L. C. Hall of Warcham, Mass., will represent the National Editorial Association.

Will Report Researches

This year for the first time some of the younger teachers will report on their own researches before the Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. The effect of the so-called "yellow journalism" of the nineties on the origin of the panish-American war will be discussed by Professor Marcus M. Wilkerson of Louisiana State University. "Reader Interest Surveys of Newspapers and Magazines" will be reported by Dr. George Hallup of Northwestern University, who has developed a new technique for determining actual reader interest without regard to what the reader may say his interests are. "Contemporary thought as a course in journalism" will be

Flume Makes Hydraulics Visible



Professor Lorenz G. Straub has built a glass-enclosed flume in the experimental engineering laboratory, where he can watch how water acts as it passes over a miniature dam.

Geologists See Miles Underground By Looking at Crystals in Rocks

No Magic Involved in Method
Bringing New Discoveries,
Dr. F. F. Grout Says

New information on the nature of the interior of the earth, not exactly its center, but points farther down than man may ever hope to go, was obtained during the past summer by Dr. Frank F. Grout of the department of geology, University of Minnesota, working in association with Robert Balk, a German geologist.

The deepest drill hole ever sunk by man went down about two miles, and what is farther down than that has been partly a matter of conjecture, although various scientific procedures have thrown some thrilling light on the question.

Studying the speed and deflection of earthquake waves has helped. It indicates that the earth's outer crust is solid. There, earthquake waves pass through rapidly. When the quake is across the world from the recorder and the waves must pass through the center, they take more time and are deflected. Here the conclusion is less clear. Study of the body tides of the earth, deflected by sun and moon, slight as these tides are, show that the earth acts under them as a solid, not a liquid body. Magnetism indicates masses of iron deep inside the earth, as does the fact that the density of the surface is considerably less than the density of the earth as a whole. Way down inside it must be considerably denser than at the perimeter to effect an average.

How Deep Do Rocks Go?

Dr. Grout and those associated with him decided to find out, if they could, whether the huge rock formations, especially granite, some of them 50 miles across, extend down into the earth any such distance, or are relatively shallow, with their greatest extent horizontal across the face of the earth. Using a new method they found out to their satisfaction that such rock masses, no matter how extensive, probably go deeper into the earth than the distance they extend above the surface. Because they studied at least one granite formation 50 miles across, they believe that it extends more than fifty miles into the earth, which is a considerable extension of knowl-

edge over the two miles that one can test by drilling.

Work in Two Areas

The researches were made on granite masses along the Canadian border, near Lake Saganaga in Minnesota and Northern Light lake in Canada, and on a huge granitic formation near Butte, Montana.

The method employed was one developed in part by Hans Cloos, a German. Herr Cloos found his range of activity restricted by the war and decided that he would apply detailed study to rocks near home instead of wandering over the world studying distant rocks. His thought showed him that in most crystalline formations such as granite the "long way" of the crystals represented also the direction of greatest extent of the mass in which the crystals were contained. Applying this to granite he studied the crystals that are evident in the surface of practically every piece of granite, and what he found there confirmed his belief.

Dr. Grout and Mr. Balk applied this theory in the Saganaga region and at Butte. Although many of the granite formations they studied had been tipped at some time in geological history and were not lying as they had originally appeared, they found evidence to warrant the conclusion that most of the granite masses had their greatest extent vertically, because the longer crystals followed the vertical direction. This means that the masses extend farther into the earth than their greatest extent across its surface. One of the Butte areas measured approximately 16 by 50 miles, from which the geologists deduced that it reaches at least 50 miles downward into the earth's interior.

Granite masses are rocks which have pushed up from the earth's interior toward the surface while in a molten state. In some cases they have protruded beyond the surface and then have been worn down by erosion. Others of these masses or "batholiths" have come close to the surface but remained beneath. The deep roots of these masses give further evidence of their probable downward extent. Exactly how far down they go, or whether they go "way down," can not as yet be told.

[Continued on page 4, column 1.]

Historians of the Nation Will Come to Minnesota For Annual Convention

More Than 50 Papers Will
Be Read Before 20 Sec-
tions of Association

WILL MEET THREE DAYS

American Historical Associa-
tion Goes West of Chicago
for Second Time

A survey of various aspects of world history, ranging from ancient Russia and the art of the medieval monasteries to American immigration, settlement of the Red River Valley and the current conflicts in Manchuria, will be presented in more than twenty sectional meetings that will make up the annual sessions of the American Historical Association which will meet at Minneapolis December 28, 29 and 30.

It will be the first time that the American Historical Association has met in Minneapolis and only the second time in its history that it has come west of the Mississippi river. Once it met in St. Louis.

The University of Minnesota was instrumental in bringing the convention to Minneapolis, in which it had the aid of the Civic and Commerce association. Some of the meetings will be held on the university campus. Headquarters will be established in the Nicollet hotel.

More than usual prominence will be given to Canadian history in the Minneapolis sessions, inasmuch as Toronto has been selected for the meetings in 1932.

Other Group to Meet

Meeting concurrently and cooperating with the American Historical association will be the Mississippi Valley Historical association, Conference of Historical societies, Agricultural History Society, American Catholic Historical association, National Council for Social Studies, American Society of Church History, and the History of Science Society. In all between 400 and 500 historians are expected to take part, according to Dr. Lester B. Shippee, head of the Minnesota department and chairman of the program committee.

E. C. Gale, long active in historical matters, is chairman of the committee on local arrangements with Lawrence D. Steffel as vice-chairman and Ernest S. Osgood as secretary, both members of the University of Minnesota faculty. The executive committee is made up of these three and Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society; Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School and acting president of the University of Minnesota, and George M. Stephenson, professor of history at the university.

Also on the general committee are the following: George H. Adams, Frances E. Andrews, Mrs. F. G. Atkinson, James Ford Bell, Henry A. Bellows, Ralph Budd, Mrs. Geo. C. Christian, Dr. L. D. Coffman, Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Mrs. W. F. Decker, T. J. Dillon, Mrs. George P. Douglas, Clyde A. Duniway, Mrs. Charles E. Furrer, Jefferson Jones, A. C. Krey, Mrs. James Paige, Carroll R. Reed, Charles J. Ritchie, B. B. Sheffield, Fred R. Snyder, Mrs. Alice F. Tyler, John R. Van Derlip, Marguerite M. Wells, Albert Beebe White and Mrs. F. W. Wittich.

Cornell Man to Preside

Professor Carl Becker of Cornell university, whose recent textbook in Modern History has been widely acclaimed, will be in Minneapolis in his capacity as president of the association, as will the other officers, who are Herbert E. Bolton, University of California, Charles A. Beard, New Milford, Conn., Dexter Perkins, Rochester, N. Y., Constantine E. McGuire, Washington, D. C., and Lowell J. Ragatz, Washington, D. C.

It will be the 47th annual meet-

[Continued on page 3, column 2.]

Lectures Will Tell About Glands of Internal Secretion

Three distinguished men among the younger zoologists in American educational institutions have been invited to deliver two lectures apiece at the University of Minnesota next spring on the general subject of the glands of internal secretion.

Dr. Frederick L. Hisaw, professor of zoology at the University of Wisconsin will discuss, "Secretions of the ovary," Dr. Carl R. Moore, University of Chicago, will describe his researches concerning the internal secretions of the male sex glands, and Dr. W. W. Swingle of Princeton University will discuss the cortical hormone of the supra-renal gland. Dr. Pringle is the discoverer of Cortin, a newly identified hormone secreted by the cortex of the supra-renal gland.

Arrangements for the lectures are being completed by Dr. Dwight L. Minnich, head of the department of zoology. They will be given in May.

1500 Correspondents Form Largest Class

A free correspondence course that is being taken by 1,500 country correspondents for 90 rural weeklies in Minnesota is probably the largest single class now being taught in the state.

Although it is not recorded in the University of Minnesota bulletin, it is taught by a member of the university faculty, Thomas F. Barnhart, department of journalism, who has made arrangements for its distribution through the offices of the Minnesota Editorial Association.

Country weeklies depend to a great extent on correspondents for the items of local interest, the personals and the small community news that is so precious to the readers of these publications and, therefore, to their editors.

Covering sixteen lessons, the course is sent to any editor whose paper is a member of the state association. He may have as many sets as he has correspondents, and the students to whom these copies are distributed may send duplicates of their "copy" to Mr. Barnhart for examination, correction and suggestions. Each week-end he has a stack of correspondence which he takes home to correct while he is resting. Other members of the journalism faculty cooperate with him in giving advice.

A proposal to offer a similar course on a national scale to members of the National Editorial association is now pending.

Rowley Attends Meetings

Prof. F. B. Rowley was appointed a member of Pres. Hoover's committee on home building and home ownership, and took part in recent meetings of this committee at Washington, D. C. He also presented a paper on "Air Conditioning in the Home" before the National Warm Air Heating Association at Washington on Dec. 3rd. Prof. Rowley is national first vice president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and is widely known for his work on insulating materials for building purposes. While in Washington, he represented this society at a committee meeting on standard specifications for insulating materials held at the Bureau of Standards.

Dates Set for '32 Farm, Home Week

Biggest Short Course at University Farm to Start January 18

The immediate practical problems of Minnesota farmers and Minnesota homes will receive special attention at the thirty-second annual Farmers' and Homemakers' week at University Farm, St. Paul, January 18 to 23. The effort of the program-makers, both for the farmers' and the homemakers' features, has been to provide for discussions of ways and means of meeting present conditions and of making the best possible use of the resources available. In centering the attention on immediate problems, however, the problems of the future and of the permanent development of agriculture and home life will not be lost sight of.

Dean W. C. Coffey, of the University Department of Agriculture, in extending an invitation to the farmers and homemakers of the state, says:

"I am not issuing the invitation with the idea that we should meet together in January for the sole purpose of rejoicing over our good fortunes. Nor, have I in mind that we should come together for the purpose of wailing over our misfortunes. But let us come together as sane men and women who are not unmindful of the serious difficulties and handicaps we face and not unmindful, too, of the great possibilities of farming and country life even though the immediate prospects may be discouraging."

The program will include not only large numbers of discussions by members of the staff of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, but discussions by leaders in various agricultural and home-making activities. The program for the homemakers' part of the short course, which has already been issued, will include talks by Dr. Louise Stanley, director of the Bureau of Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Others who are to have prominent parts will be Miss Julia O. Newton, state home demonstration agent leader; Mrs. A. J. Lashbrook of Northfield, a homemaker; Mrs. H. G. Zavoral of Minneapolis; Miss Bess M. Rowe, field editor of the Farmer's Wife, St. Paul; Miss Clara F. Baldwin, director of libraries for the State Department of Education, and others.

Printed programs of the home economics features may be had on application to Dr. A. V. Storm, director of short courses, University Farm, St. Paul. The preliminary program of the farmers' features of the short course will be ready for distribution within a short time.

Itasca County Girl Wins National Honors

Mary Teresa Rico of Keewatin, Itasca county, a girl who is earning her way through the University of Minnesota, has been named America's most representative club girl for 1931. The honor was awarded her at the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago. The prize going with the award is a silver trophy given some years ago by the late Sir Thomas Lipton.

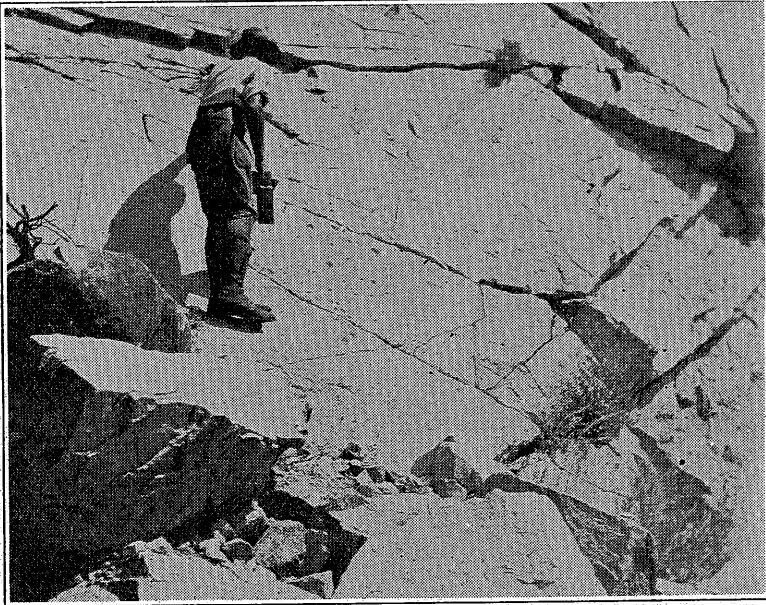
Mary is 20 years old, a freshman in the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota and has been a 4-H club member for 10 years. She has completed 32 project years of work in baking, canning, clothing, garden club enterprises and junior leadership. Her entire earnings from those club projects total \$2,902.70. Two years she baked more than 2,000 loaves of bread, which she sold in her community.

It was in that year that she won the 4-H club state grand championship for bread baking and fourth prize in the state club contest in garment making. This is the last year Mary can engage in 4-H club work, except as a leader, direct participation being limited to girls under 21 years of age.

Hold Institute at Willmar

The first of a series of institutes for adult education to be conducted this winter by the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota was held on Dec. 11 and 12 at Willmar. Industry, economics, agriculture and politics were the subjects around which most of the lectures and demonstrations centered.

Studies Crystals in Granite



The vertical direction of the crystalline formation in the rock mass is being sought. (See story on page 1, columns 2 and 3.)

Thousands Not on Regular Squads Benefit from Intramural Athletics

Single Sports, Such as Handball and Tennis, Draw 1,500 or More Men

A regiment of athletes, 1,200 strong, annually represents University of Minnesota on the athletic field, either in Big Ten competition, or in a capacity preparatory to such competition, as members of the reserve or the freshman squads.

Despite this large array of students enjoying the benefits of varsity athletics, there are approximately 6,400 students apparently in the non-athletic class. Yet nearly all of these are served by intramural sports. The average boy in this class may not have the time for varsity training and competition; he may not possess the physique and skill necessary, or he may not be particularly interested in athletics. But he undoubtedly must exercise each day if he is to keep fit and in good condition. Various sports which come under the head of intramural athletics at Minnesota aid him in doing this, according to W. R. Smith, director of intramural athletics.

Intramural sports are carried on the year around beginning in the fall with such sports as touchball, tennis, golf and volleyball. Teams representing fraternities, dormitories, and independent organizations on the campus are placed in the field and play a schedule of games each season. Participating in these sports during the fall quarter are usually about 2,100 students. Touchball draws nearly 600 players in addition to the 1,700 students who are taught the game in physical education classes. Tennis attracts 750 students, golf approximately 600 and volleyball about 200.

Cups Go to Winners

In practically every sport a cup is given the winners of championships. Teams are formed into divisions and divisional champions play for the All-University title. In touchball alone the average team with its substitutes numbers 12 men and there usually are from 45 to 50 teams competing.

Intramural activities in the winter quarter are the heaviest of the year. Thirteen sports are listed on the program. Basketball leads as a team sports with 135 teams competing. This means that at least 1,200 students are competing in this sport. Ice hockey draws about 500 students, although all outdoor winter sports were curtailed last year because of the lack of ice and snow.

Boxing, including men in the instruction classes and those entering the annual tournament, occupies 175 students. Wrestling, exclusive of varsity and freshmen groups totals nearly 100 men. Swimming totals more than 175, listing just those men who participate in the three meets which are held during the winter quarter. Indoor track, held in the Field House, consists only of relay events and draws 135 entries usually.

2,000 Play Handball

Handball attracts 2,000 players during the winter quarter. Squash racquet is played by 1,500 students. These games also are taught in the physical education classes instead of the old routine calis-

thenics and setting up exercises. Examinations in the rules also are conducted so that a student upon completing his required physical education work has a sport which he can enjoy in after life. If the weather permits this winter, skating, skiing, tobogganing, and snow shoeing will be revived again at Minnesota. These sports will be held on the University golf course.

Spring sports consist of diamond ball, baseball, track, tennis, golf and horseshoes. Diamond ball is played by more than 1,000 students. Interest is intense among the various fraternities and independent teams on the campus. Baseball, formerly a much larger sport, has been limited somewhat due to the lack of playing space available. Baseball games usually are played at 6 a. m., to avoid crowding the athletic fields. The number of players engaging in baseball usually is 300.

Many Like Tennis and Golf

Track attracts 350 entrants and tennis has 1,200 participants during the spring. Golf, during the spring quarter attracted 1,662 men and 412 women in 1931. This number of students played over the university course alone. Horseshoes also had a large number of players.

Military drill during the fall which includes a good deal of marching in the open air and calisthenics has an enrollment of approximately 2,900 students, including advanced corps men.

Heads Society of Journalism Schools



Dr. Ralph D. Casey
Head of the department of journalism, University of Minnesota

E. W. Davis Leaves on Russian Trip

Edward W. Davis, superintendent of the Minnesota School of Mines Experiment Station, sailed from New York recently on the Olympic, bound for Sverdlovsk, Russia, where he will offer expert technical advice in connection with the opening of a mines experiment station. Sverdlovsk is in the Ural mountain district, almost on the border of Siberia.

Mr. Davis' visit will be a flying one as his arrangements with Amtorg, the Soviet Russian agency in this country, call only for a ten days stay at Sverdlovsk, but travel under winter conditions probably will require him to be away for six or seven weeks.

The Russian government has erected a large mines experiment building in the district Mr. Davis will visit, and is struggling chiefly with problems of iron ore extraction and beneficiating such as are encountered on the iron ranges of Minnesota. Mr. Davis expects to be consulted chiefly about methods of making low grade ores available for use.

Six years ago Mr. Davis was called to Spain to help in the operation of an ore beneficiating plant in that country. During his years at Minnesota he has won an outstanding reputation, especially in the development of new equipment for treating ore to make it commercially valuable. He has developed the magnetic log washer for use on magnetic ores, has improved the former methods of washing and sintering iron ore, and has recently brought nearly to completion a method of metalizing or direct reduction of low grade ore to pigiron without putting it through the usual smelting operations. Each year experts in ore treatment from many other countries visit the big state experiment station on the Minnesota campus to observe and inquire about methods in use here.

Bass Argues for New Water Mains

Head of Civil Engineering Helps Municipal Survey Body

Frederic Bass, professor and head of the department of civil engineering in the College of Engineering and Architecture, is serving as a member of the Minneapolis city water survey commission, in which capacity he recently issued a warning that parts of Minneapolis are subjected to a definite fire hazard during parts of the dry season. Sections near the southern boundary of the city sometimes have no more than six or eight pounds pressure available in the mains to fight fires, he said.

The commission is recommending construction of a huge cross-town water main in South Minneapolis and of additional coagulation basins at the city water works at Fridley.

Challenged by representatives of the Minneapolis Taxpayers association, who asked if his statements were not based on the recent seasons of unusual dryness, Professor Bass stated that it was based on average conditions. At some points, he said, fire engines would soon pump the water mains dry in midsummer.

Now It's 1c Filling Station

Although it went through the Homecoming bonfire, which represents about the most heat ever put under any proposition at the University of Minnesota, the filling station for fountain pens once operated in the university library has been resurrected and put back in service. This time, however, it will function in Folwell hall under the management of the Women's Self Government association. The girls rescued the mechanism of the pen filler from the bonfire and had it recased and shined up like new. Why students thought it would be a stunt to steal it from the library and toss it into the bonfire has never been discovered, but Frank K. Walter, librarian, said the incident convinced him that the library was no place for the filling station. Under W. S. G. A. management pen fillings have been set at one cent per fill.

Nation Lacks 7500 Trained Teachers

Shortage of Good Instructors Despite 27,500 Oversupply of Officially Licensed

Despite an oversupply of about 27,500 licensed teachers there exists throughout the country an actual shortage of 7,500 well-trained instructors, according to a survey of "Teacher Demand and Supply," made public by the National Education Association, whose headquarters are in Washington.

The annual demand in the United States is for 110,000 to 120,000 new teachers.

The survey covered the entire nation, although detailed figures were obtained from only thirty-three states. As measures to deal with the paradoxical problem, the association urged continuous nation-wide surveys of conditions and close co-operation between state officials, federal officers of education and teachers' groups to raise the standards of qualification and to effect a better distribution of good instructors.

Twenty-four of the states reporting declared that they had in 1930 a surplus of 31,736 teachers, licensed but unable to find positions. An aggregate of 4,250 teachers was reported by a small group of states.

The Minimum Requirement

A census of teachers possessing what is regarded as "minimum preparation" disclosed an entirely different situation. A "trained teacher" was defined by the association as follows:

"A teacher has met the minimum training when he has completed two or more years of specified preparation in an institution supported or approved by the state for teacher-training purposes."

In this category eighteen of the thirty-three states showed a shortage of 17,185 of the more competent and better prepared instructors and the rest of the group reported a surplus of 9,737 teachers. The latter figure represents those of the 27,500 surplus teachers who are considered to be well trained.

A comparison of the shortage and surplus of the better class of teachers yields a net shortage of 7,448.

"There is a difference between having too many people with licenses to teach and having an oversupply of persons with adequate professional training," the association's report declares. "There is the problem of distributing the trained teachers out in communities where they are needed. This is complicated by economic, social and psychological factors."

822,000 Teachers in 1928

The last available national figure of the total number of teaching positions, 822,000, covers the academic years from 1926 to 1928 and represented an increase over the preceding two-year period of 26,000 posts.

Many states "borrow" trained teachers from other commonwealths. More than 50 per cent of the teacher demand of Arizona and Connecticut was satisfied by other states which provided the training. New York, Pennsylvania and several Western commonwealths drew upon other states to the extent of less than 10 per cent.

The surveyors reported that the normal demand in New York state was for about 8,000 new teachers.

Shortages of teachers, who hold licenses, as distinct from the smaller, well-trained group, were reported by only seven states. The largest surpluses of certified instructors were reported, in that order, by Kansas; Iowa, Indiana, Florida, Oregon and Wisconsin. New York state as a whole shows a shortage of 3,461 teachers, but the city has a waiting list of several thousand.

Medical Broadcast for January

The Minnesota State Medical Association broadcasts weekly at 11:15 o'clock every Wednesday morning over Station WCCO, Minneapolis and Saint Paul (80 kilocycles or 370.2 meters.) Dr. William A. O'Brien, Associate Professor of Pathology and Preventive Medicine, at the University of Minnesota is the speaker. Programs for the month of January will be as follows: January 6th, Personal Hygiene, Physical Activity. January 13th, Causes of Bad Breath. January 20th, "Three Score and Ten" Approaches. January 27th, Warning Signs of Cancer.

Bierman Becomes Football Coach At Minnesota

Captain of 1915 Team Returns With Remarkable Record of Success

Named as head football coach by H. O. Crisler, director of athletics at the University of Minnesota, Bernard W. Bierman will return to the campus after an absence of 16 years. Crisler, who has served in the double capacity of athletic director and football coach since coming to Minnesota early in 1930, will devote his entire time to the duties of director.

Bierman has the distinction of being the first Gopher alumnus ever to serve as head football coach at Minnesota. He returns to the university with an enviable record as a football coach. Assuming the coaching post at Tulane University in 1927, Bierman has directed his teams to an unbroken string of victories in the southern conference since 1928. His 1928 team was tied once, by Louisiana University, and outside of the conference he has suffered but one defeat since that time, by Northwestern in 1930.

The new Minnesota coach was born at Springfield, Minn., March 11, 1894. He attended high school at Litchfield, Minn., where he received his first taste of football.

Entering the University of Minnesota in 1912, Bierman reported for football, basketball and track. Under the able coaching of the late Dr. H. L. Williams, he developed into one of the great Gopher halfbacks. Bierman was elected captain of the Minnesota eleven in 1915. He played basketball under Dr. L. J. Cooke, starring in this sport. He also earned letters in track as a sprinter.

All-Western Halfback
Bierman was named All-Western halfback by the late Walter Eckersall, in the selection of his mythical team in 1915. Upon his graduation he accepted a position as a high school instructor and coach at Butte, Montana. He taught economics, commercial law, and commercial arithmetic in class hours and coached a championship football team.

During the World War Bierman served with the United States Marines. He rose to the rank of captain, being stationed in Cuba during his period of service.

Entering business after the War Bierman lived in Minneapolis until 1923 when he became assistant coach to Clark Shaughnessy, a former Minnesota player, at Tulane University. In 1927 when Shaughnessy was named head coach at Loyola, New Orleans, Bierman became coach at Tulane. Here he made the amazing record of 32 victories, one tie and one defeat in 34 games.

Builds on Famous "Shift"
His football system is based fundamentally on that inaugurated by the late Dr. H. L. Williams at Minnesota. It includes a modern version of the famed "Minnesota Shift" which made Gopher teams famous in the past.

Bierman is married and is the father of two children. His wife was formerly Miss Clara Louise MacKenzie, whom he met during his college days. Mrs. Bierman also is a graduate of Minnesota.

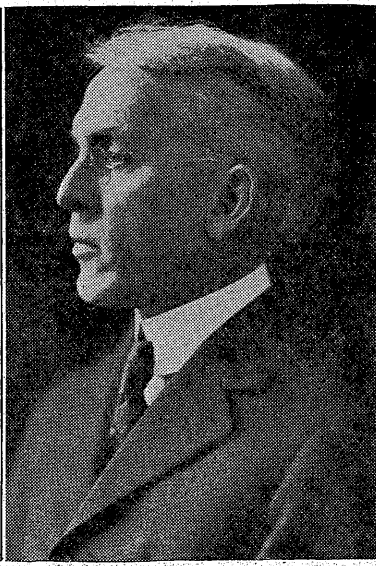
Revise Guide to Flowers
Students and cultivators of Minnesota flowers will soon have a new, revised book to aid them in identifying genera and species, for the sixth edition of a "Guide to the Spring Flowers" of the state, by Professors C. O. Rosendahl and F. K. Butters of the botany department at the University of Minnesota will be published very shortly by the University Press. The new edition includes ten more genera and about sixty more species than the fifth edition. The authors have tried to include all the native flowers and also the commonly cultivated garden flowers that blossom in Minnesota before June 15. Numerous illustrations and a glossary are included to help those who are not thoroughly familiar with botanical terms.

Lang Visits Washington
Prof. F. C. Lang was in Washington, D. C., recently to attend the meetings of the American Association of Highway Officials. He met with the committee on materials and construction. Prof. Lang read a paper at the annual meeting of the highway research board on Dec. 10th.

Have Roles in History Meetings



Prof. Lester B. Shippee



Dean Guy Stanton Ford

Left, Professor Lester B. Shippee, chairman of the department and of the program committee; right, Dean Guy Stanton Ford, historian, acting president of the University of Minnesota.

Historians of Nation to Come To Minnesota

(Continued from page 1)
ing of the association, which has met yearly since its establishment except in the war years. In 1917 the sessions were to have been in Minneapolis, but were postponed due to the entry of the United States into the conflict.

The Sectional Topics
Topics by sections during the three days, with several papers under each topic, will be as follows:

Monday, December 28, Nineteenth Century liberalism, the Far East, the Byzantine empire, American Immigration, aspects of European economic history, ancient history, medieval culture, Hispanic-American history, agricultural history.

Tuesday, December 29, American foreign relations, the Renaissance, Slavonic history, Canadian history, joint session with Mississippi Valley Historical association, conference of representatives of teacher training institutions.

Wednesday, Dec. 30, military and diplomatic aspects of the World War, teaching of history, Nineteenth Century England, conferences and special meetings.

The principal person from overseas scheduled on the program is Dr. Henry E. Sigerist of the Institute of Medicine, Leipzig, who will discuss "Some phases of the history of medicine for the layman," speaking at a joint meeting of the History of Science Society and the American Historical association.

A total of more than 50 formally programmed papers will be read. At 10:30 a. m. on Monday, December 28, J. V. A. Mac Murray of Johns Hopkins University, formerly American minister to China, will read a paper on "The Sino-American tariff treaty of 1928." Professor Clyde A. Duniway of Carleton College will preside at this session.

Studies Missouri Sediment
Lorenz G. Straub of the Hydraulic department returned from Kansas City November 29, where he is directing special research investigations of the hydraulic and sedimentary characteristics of the Missouri River. The investigations include particularly studies of the conditions of cutting banks, erosion, transportation and deposition of sediment, rate of sedimentation to be expected in proposed reservoirs and canalized stretches of the Missouri and its tributaries. This work is being pursued by the Federal Government in connection with projects for flood control, irrigation, power development and navigation on the natural waterways of America. The Missouri River is being developed into one of the major arms of the great inland navigation system of the Mississippi valley and is now one of the most active sectors of the river improvement operations in the country.

tional Research Council on "Curing concrete pavements" and a member of the committee on materials and construction. Prof. Lang read a paper at the annual meeting of the highway research board on Dec. 10th.

Mining Engineers Meet at University

How Minnesota iron ore deposits came into being was told to members of the Minnesota chapter, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Monday, December 14, by Dr. C. K. Leith, University of Wisconsin, who addressed that body's annual meeting. A discussion of the gold standard also was heard by the engineers. Professor Arthur W. Marget spoke from the theoretical standpoint and B. V. Moore of the Federal Reserve bank of Minneapolis from the practical standpoint. Recent experiences in Russia and the Far East were described by Fred W. Uhler, mining engineer of Crosby, Minn., who recently spent a year and a half in Russia and six succeeding months in various eastern lands. The address of welcome was given by James C. Lawrence, university dean. The chapter met in the School of Mines and Metallurgy building on invitation of Dean W. R. Appleby.

Munn Hands Torch To Captain Hass

Annual Football Convocation Sees Award of Players' Letters

A flaming torch, symbolic of Minnesota's football leadership, was given to Walter Hass, captain-elect for 1932, by Clarence Munn, retiring leader, as the climax of the football convocation at Northrop Memorial Auditorium, following the close of the season. A crowd of 2,500 students witnessed the ceremony.

Honors also were given 46 members of the Gopher football squad, 26 of whom received varsity letters for the past season. Ten men received Old English awards and ten others were given plain maroon sweaters for "faithfulness in practice and training." The Old English letters were given to those men who had participated in some games but had not played enough to win varsity honors.

Captain-elect Hass has played at right halfback for Minnesota during the past two years. He was used principally as a blocking back in 1931 and also made a name for himself as a brilliant defensive player and fine pass receiving. Hass is the second member of his family to lead a Minnesota athletic team, his brother John having captained the Gopher track team last spring.

"May this torch bring your team victory and great achievement," Captain Munn told Hass in relinquishing the symbol, which in the words of Munn stand for "the power, spirit and stamina of Minnesota."

Captain Munn retires with one of the most brilliant records ever made by a Minnesota player. Principal speakers at the convocation were Herbert O. Crisler, director of athletics and football coach during 1931, and J. C. Lawrence, University dean.

Those who received varsity football letters were Captain Munn, Marshall Wells, Myron Uhl, Allen Teeter, Sam Swartz, Earl Nelson, Ellsworth Harpole, Albin Krezow-

Jenks Expedition to Mimbres Region Plots Exact Position of All Finds

Rabbits and Mice Injure Fruit Trees

Plant Physiologist Says Danger to Young Plants Exists

Owing to warm weather and lack of snow this fall, rabbits and mice have done more injury than usual to fruit trees in Minnesota, according to Dr. R. B. Harvey, plant pathologist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, who has been making a study of repellants to prevent damage to fruit trees by rodents.

Rabbits begin peeling the bark from apple and plum trees even before snow covers other forage and this year there was considerable rabbit injury by November 1. The danger to newly planted apple and plum trees is great, says Dr. Harvey. Mice and rabbits may actually kill a new orchard within a few nights. As a result, extraordinary efforts have been made to find an effective repellant, and this, Dr. Harvey says, has been found in a sulfonated linseed oil which can be made by any farmer. Dr. Harvey's instructions for the making and applying of this repellant are as follows:

Buy three ounces of flowers of sulfur and one quart of raw linseed oil. Do not use boiled oil. Heat the oil to 470 degrees Fahrenheit outdoors where no fires will be started from accident, because the oil may foam over. Use a container five times as large as the volume of oil. It is best to use a thermometer so that the temperature is definitely known. The oil will give off a slightly bluish smoke at the proper temperature. Remove the container from the fire when 470 degrees Fahrenheit is reached, and set it at a distance away from the flame. Immediately begin the addition of flowers of sulfur before the oil has time to cool. Add the finely powdered sulfur a teaspoonful at a time, and stir the oil thoroughly after each addition. The oil will get somewhat hotter and will foam badly. Add three ounces of the sulfur to each quart of oil. When the sulfur has all been added, the oil should be black and thick, with an obnoxious odor. Do not get it onto the clothing because its odor is very persistent. It will not injure the hands and can be washed off with soap and water, or dissolved by gasoline.

The thick sulfonated oil is just about the right consistency to paint on tree trunks. Paint a liberal coating on the tree, reaching a couple of feet above the snow line and down to the ground. If it drops to the ground around the tree, it is all the better for preventing mice from digging to below the protected bark.

ski, all from Minneapolis, and from outside the Twin Cities, Patrick Boland and Mervin Dillner, Duluth; Pete Somers, Sulo Koski and Howard Kroll, International Falls; Lloyd Stein, Two Harbors; Walter Hass, Holstein, Iowa; Jim Dennerly, Aitkin; George Champin, Cresco, Iowa; Kenneth Gay, Moose Lake; Roy Oen, Thief River Falls; Jack Manders, Milbank, S. D.; Lloyd Hribar, Nashwauk; Harold Anderson, Owatonna; Gerald Griffin, Devils Lake, N. D.; Kenneth MacDougall, Ishpeming, Mich. Bradbury Robinson, Baraboo, Wis., and James Kaminski, Duluth, student manager.

Old English "M's" were given to Walter Ohde, Mound; Jake Ohlsen, Luverne; Ray Willahan, Sisseton, S. D.; George McPartlin, Bemidji; Russ Willis, Deer River; Morris Greenberg, Minneapolis; William Jantzen, White Bear; Robert Reihsen, Benson; Frank Alexander, Glenwood, and Dean Joyce, Mankato.

Men who were given plain maroon sweaters were Arthur Meyers, John Ronning and Herman Peschken of Minneapolis; William Collins, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Louis Gerischer, St. Paul; Harold Haiden, La Crosse, Wis.; George Kakela, Eveleth; Phil Sperry, Western Springs, Ill.; Rudolph Tometz, Biwabik, and Orlando Kremer, Olivia.

Ed MacAffee, Minneapolis, was named senior student manager to succeed Kaminski. William Bloedell of Duluth and Donald Lagerloff of Minneapolis, were appointed junior assistant football managers.

Head of Anthropology Department Continues Valuable Research in Southwest

Further information on the archeological expedition sent to the Mimbres valley of New Mexico this summer by the University of Minnesota and the Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts has been received. The expedition was headed by Dr. A. E. Jenks, head of the anthropology department, and included Lloyd Wilford, anthropology assistant, and five university students.

A letter to The Minnesota Daily from Dr. Jenks follows:

"The heavy digging in the excavation was done by hired laborers. We were a God-send in these days of unemployment to the little village of San Lorenzo from which our laborers came. The location and preservation of walls and floors and the careful excavation with hand tools of all skeletal material, pottery, and artifacts, was done by the students.

"A plot was made of the field giving location of all rooms dug and of all stratigraphic superposition of succeeding types of cultures.

"Each student kept a field notebook in which was daily recorded an exact description and location of each room excavated, with location of entrance, fireplace, post holes or other architectural features. Also the location of all skeletal material, pottery and artifacts was noted. These field notes were rewritten and revised as soon as each room was completed. Each student was also required to keep a diary of daily events.

"Finds" Cleaned in Evening
"In the field the expedition conformed to the eight-hour day of the local laborers, beginning work at 7:45 in the morning and quitting at 4:30 p. m., with a 45-minute lunch period. Evenings were spent in taking care of the 'finds' of the day. Skeletal material was cleaned and shellacked.

"The bows and potsherds were washed in water, soaked in hydrochloric acid to remove lime and stains, and again were scrubbed in water. Many bowls were mended. All artifacts were cleaned and labeled. The final packing of so large an amount of material is no small task.

"The peak of Mimbres culture was attained in the painted decorations on their bowls. There is such an unending variety in these bowls that we may postulate a somewhat similar sort of restlessness, adventure and daring among Mimbres artists in the realm of beautiful bowl decoration that we know today in fields of scientific endeavor and discovery.

Bowls Are of Two Kinds
"The bowls are of two kinds—those with geometric and those with animal decorations. The animal designs are as realistic as one can expect from a culture seemingly obsessed with the idea of geometric borders and curious geometric figures combined with the animal bodies.

"The scores of bowls with striking geometric figures and naive realistic animal designs which were recovered by the expedition will later be on display at the university and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts."

Students in the expedition were: Clyde Smith, Hubert Smith, Harold Cooley, Edmund Borys and Charles Winston. Work was completed on the ranch October 6.

Problems in Industrial Education
Problems awaiting solution in the fields of industry and industrial education are set down for the aspiring student or business executive to tackle, in a little book entitled "One Thousand Problems in Industrial Education," compiled by Homer J. Smith, professor of industrial education at the University of Minnesota and published by the University Press. The book is intended to serve either as a guide for students looking for thesis subjects or for men active in administration and supervision who wish to undertake research projects. Examples of proposed problems among Professor Smith's one thousand are "The Aims of Part-Time Education," "Work of Women in Supervisory Positions in Industry," "Book Reviews on Industrial Education," "The Most Common Faults of Industrial Teachers," "Dull-Season Trade Classes and Schools."

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Two Societies Of Journalists Will Meet Here

(Continued from page 1)

the subject of a paper by Professor Barton S. Ballard of Northwestern.

Monday will be given over to the meetings of the schools and departments.

The American Association of Teachers of Journalism will celebrate its twentieth anniversary during its sessions, December 29 and 30. It was formed in Chicago in 1911 as the American Conference on Teaching of Journalism.

Formal addresses before this body will include the presidential address by Professor Lawrence W. Murphy, University of Illinois, the report by Fred Fuller Shedd of the Philadelphia Bulletin, "A uniform libel law for the United States," by A. F. Henning, Southern Methodist University; "Basic courses for graduate work in journalism," by Professor Willard G. Bleyer of Wisconsin; "The Teaching of feature writing," by Elmo Scott Watson, of The Publisher's Auxiliary, and "Joint research projects for teachers of Journalism" by George Gallup, Northwestern University.

Among many other subjects due to receive attention are teaching of newspaper work in high schools, basic courses for trade and technical journalism, proper morgue and reference service equipment, teacher load and student load in journalism teaching, salary schedules and the like. A majority of the sessions will be conducted in the Curtis hotel.

Geologists See Far Underground

(Continued from page 1)

Dr. Grout explained that geologists consider the Canadian shield, an extent of rock extending from the Minnesota boundary to Hudson's Bay, to be the oldest deposit of rocks in the world. The great mass is known as the Keewatin greenstone, into which areas of other types of granite have pushed up from below as molten intrusives which hardened into the batholiths which geologists discuss. In the Saganaga region much of the granite has been tipped over since it was deposited, a fact proved by the discovery of sand beneath the granite at certain points. Inasmuch as the granite came from deep down in the earth and the sand had to come from the surface, this discovery reveals that after the granite had come to the surface and become covered with sand, it was tipped over, folding in deposits of sand that could only have gotten underneath it by folding.

In the Saganaga region Dr. Grout's work was done on behalf of the Minnesota Geological Survey. Later he and Mr. Balk went to Butte for private study of the granite areas there.

Discuss Manchurian Status

Dr. C. F. Remer of the University of Michigan and Dr. Roy H. Ekagi, visiting lecturer on Japanese affairs at Columbia University presented the points of view of Japanese and Chinese at a convocation in Northrup Memorial Auditorium December 3rd. Dr. Remer, a native of Young America, Minnesota, has spent a considerable amount of time in China and is conversant with the Manchurian situation. Dr. Akagi spoke from first hand information on the affairs of his native country and its attitude with respect to the adjacent mainland.

Praises Faculty Stand on Sports

Chicago Writer Says Conference Representatives Did Fine Job

Belated recognition of the excellent work done by faculty representatives in guiding the Western Conference over a safe course has been bestowed by Harvey T. Woodruff, conductor of a sports column in the Chicago Tribune. James Paige is Minnesota's faculty representative. When coaches, director and faculty representatives were meeting in Chicago recently Mr. Woodruff wrote:

"Ever since the origin of the Western Conference universities in 1906, their faculty representatives, who govern Big Ten athletics, have been fair game for pot shots of criticism from outsiders and newspaper writers. The Wake, perhaps, has contributed our fair share to this criticism, implied or direct, yet we never have felt the faculty representatives were not performing useful-work in behalf of athletics.

"You know it is much easier to sit on the side lines and second guess than to be in the thick of it. It is an old American custom, too, to find fault with governing bodies. Sometimes conference dictums have seemed particularly inept to those of us on the outside. Sometimes they have seemed inconsistent to the point of reversing themselves. Often you and I might have decided exactly oppositely.

"Yet this western conference is the most progressive of any in the country. It has been pioneer in many rules now universal—the one year residence rule, hours allowed for practice, limit on training season, and so on, ad infinitum.

"Few of us stop to think also that this conference has kept football alive and well in the middle west, despite periodical "reform" waves which would wipe it from college activities or curtail its importance. The conference has acted as a buffer between lovers of athletics and those hostiles who abound in all colleges, even those colleges of successful gridiron elevens.

"Strangely, perhaps, there are many professors who still think colleges are educational institutions. We remember once saying to Dr. Mason, then president of the University of Chicago, 'I'm concerned over the effect of your higher scholarship standards on athletics.' To which he replied, 'I'm concerned over the effect of athletics on our higher scholarship standards.' Yet Dr. Mason approved of intercollegiate competition. He confessed he did not see the need for more than a proportionate share of football titles.

"So these faculty representatives have had to meet criticism from without and within. Primarily, they must be interested in sport or they would not give the time necessary to their duties. Possibly some other form of government might have been better. That is problematical. We do know that we still have football, despite much academic opposition to its so-called "overemphasis." It is conducted under restrictions and regulations which in the aggregate are wholesome.

"So while we still reserve our privilege of taking an occasional pot shot at this professional body, The Wake wishes, while its members are in our midst and within reading range, to commend them on their efforts for constructive policies, far outweighing, in our opinion, the mistakes, if any, which have been made. Come on, boys, let's give the profs a hand."

The Great Battle Over Silver

A resume of a chapter from one of the publications of the University of Minnesota Press

IN the light of present day discussion of the relative merits of gold and silver, the stabilization of the franc and lira at points far below their former gold equivalents and the departure of the British pound from its gold basis, the history of former cheap money movements, particularly in the United States, takes on new interest.

It is in the discussion of the celebrated "silver issue" so sonorously espoused by the late William Jennings Bryan that one finds some of the most keenly interesting passages in a book of very broad general interest recently published by the University of Minnesota Press, namely, "The Populist Revolt" by Professor John D. Hicks of the University of Nebraska, now on leave to lecture at Harvard.

Because the book begins with a discussion of the tremendous land boom in the West that followed the return of prosperity in 1879, and leads up through the collapse of that boom to the depressing hard times that followed, it falls with no unfamiliar note on contemporary ears.

Wanted "Cheap Money"

Cheap money with which to pay onerous debts was sought in those days through an effort to topple gold from its throne of values by making silver more nearly gold's monetary equal than the world's markets declared it to be. With silver ranging in price to a point as low as 49 cents an ounce and gold maintained by law at better than \$20 an ounce, it is not hard to see that the ratio, at its worst, was more like 44 to 1 than like the 16 to one for which the friends of "free silver" contended.

What the present day merits of the claim of silver to widespread remonetization may be need not be discussed here. Seemingly the demands arise more from a desire to give back purchasing power to certain foreign countries hard hit by the drop in silver than from anything else, although some economists are maintaining that gold alone is inadequate to the task of carrying on the commerce of the world. But in the eighties and early nineties there was more to it than that. In the western United States tremendous bonanza mines of silver ore had been discovered and were being worked at top speed but, incidentally, decreasing profits. Silver mining was referred to as an all-important basic industry. To read the statements of those days as quoted by Professor Hicks one would assume that silver's champions felt about it as would leaders in the steel, copper or oil industries today if legislation threatened to send those great businesses along the downward path.

That Panic of 1893

"Hard times had reached the agricultural West and South well in advance of the year of the panic (1893)," writes Professor Hicks, "but with the whole country now involved, the plight of the western farmer and the southern cotton grower became desperate. Prices struck new low levels. With corn at less than fifteen cents a bushel and cotton at less than five cents a pound, debts merely compounded, to be measured, however, in ever dearer dollars. Small business men who depended upon the farmers' trade suffered almost as acutely as the farmers themselves—in the West partial crop failures in 1893 were followed by almost total failures in 1894.

"If such a thing could be, the western silver miner was harder hit by the panic and hard times that followed it than was the farmer. The low prices paid for silver caused the silver mines, one after another, to shut down. Only 'the most fortunate producers, the finders of the great prizes' were able to continue in operation profitably. A mass meeting of the 'friends of silver' which was held in Denver on July 11, 1893, and drew delegates from nearly every town and village of the Colorado mining district, pointed out in its resolutions that ninety-nine per cent of the silver mines of the country had shut down and that, inasmuch as 'the silver industry is the very heart from which nearly every other industry receives support' these other industries must likewise soon suspend operations."

Strange reading to us of today, familiar with the colossal growth of the manufacturing industry in the United States and little familiar with the importance once held

by extractive industries in the mining West.

Cleveland Favored Gold

How President Cleveland's first act was calculated to estrange the West and South still further is next told by the author. He recommended repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890, which meant the stopping of silver coinage and the decrease of government silver purchases, for gold, by no less than 54,000,000 ounces a year. That amount, required by the Sherman Purchase act to be bought annually, actually was 17,000,000 ounces more than the country produced, or so the opponents of silver proclaimed.

Professor Hicks goes on: "In Cleveland's demand for the repeal of the Sherman Act they (silver advocates) saw new evidence of the president's total disregard for the welfare of the common man. His financial policies, like those of his predecessor, were conceived in Wall Street and born in utter indifference to the miseries they were sure to inflict upon the American people. It was in a paroxysm of rage at this wicked war on silver that 'Bloody Bridles' Waite won his famous sobriquet.

"The hue and cry over the repeal of the Sherman Act tended to focus public attention more closely than ever upon the silver issue, and converts to free silver as a panacea for all the ills that beset American society were counted by the thousands. An organization known as the American Bimetallic league, which had held its first convention at St. Louis in November, 1889, and had been active ever since, accepted the chief burden of winning votes for silver. This organization, strongly backed by the silver miners, had pursued a strictly nonpartisan course, seeking adherents from every party. By 1892 it had been able to line up a majority of the United States Senate for a free-silver bill, thanks in part to the disproportionate representation in that body from the silver-mining West, but it had failed of its purpose in the House of Representatives. Party lines had been shattered by the votes on silver, the Populists alone giving the measure undivided support. 'The Democratic House of Representatives could not pass a free silver bill,' Tom Watson's paper observed. 'A Republican Senate does. Doesn't it show how utterly confused the old parties are?'"

Three Conventions Called

Following the election of 1892 the League redoubled its efforts, holding during the year 1893 three great conventions, one at Washington in February, one at Chicago in August, and one at St. Louis in October. The Washington meeting invited every labor and industrial organization in the country to send representatives to future meetings of the League, and when the Chicago convention assembled it was evident that this invitation had been generally accepted. The Chicago convention was timed to precede by a few days the special session of Congress called to repeal the Sherman Act, and more than eight hundred delegates, including such notables as William Jennings Bryan, Terence V. Powderly, 'Bloody Bridles' Waite, and Ignatius Donnelly (of Minnesota), found it possible to attend in spite of the hard times. The resolutions of this 'Silver Congress,' presented by Donnelly and no doubt drafted in part by him, set forth in 'eight whereas and five declarations' the doctrine that the prevailing economic distress was in no sense due to the Sherman Silver Purchase Act but rather to the 'Crime of 1873,' which, in the interest of the creditor class, had outlawed silver, had forced upon gold an unwonted burden, and had thereby raised the value of the dollar to intolerable heights."

Events presently revealed that the various supporters of silver gave adherence to its cause for a variety of reasons, in fact for reasons so varied that it seemed unlikely they would achieve a permanent, common understanding. The silver miners hoped to raise the price of silver, the commodity. The debtor classes of the West and South desired cheaper money and hoped, since no other means of inflation was apparent, to obtain it through issuance of a large volume of silver coin. The Populists were not so concerned over silver itself as with a currency inflation of any kind. They held to the belief that

government could issue money in unlimited quantities, however it saw fit, and get away with it.

Of the miners and leaders in mining states, Professor Hicks says:

"According to their argument, the only reason that could be given for the depreciation of silver was that in 1873 the coinage right and privilege was taken from it 'In 1890' so a silver brochure proclaimed, 'on the strength of a mere rumor that Congress would pass a free-coinage act, and that Harrison would sign it, silver went in London to \$1.21 an ounce, or within eight cents of gold (at sixteen to one). Had the act passed, 16 ounces of silver would have been equal to one ounce of gold in ten minutes, and in the bank of England'."

The Cry for "Cheap Dollars"

The debtor classes favored free silver, the writer says, "because in their opinion it opened the way to a cheaper dollar. For years the gold dollar had been steadily appreciating until now its purchasing power was nearly double what it had been twenty years before. In consequence, they argued, gold as a monetary unit had proved a failure. Gold was too dear. There was not enough of it, and, since year after year the production of the gold mines continued to decline, there seemed no hope that the situation would grow better. Silver, on the other hand, was increasingly plentiful, increasingly able to care for the business of the nation and of the world. Why not give it a trial? Perhaps the free coinage of silver would pull the gold dollar down from its artificial height toward the lower value of silver, and perhaps the silver dollar would rise slightly to meet the declining value of gold—should a cheaper dollar become the standard, debts would indeed be scaled down, but what dishonesty would there be in scaling down debts that had been artificially appreciated? For the debtor class a fifty cent dollar had no terrors."

With the final outcome of this great argument the world has long been familiar. The nation's depleted gold reserves were replenished through a series of government loans; the Republican party won after a bitter fight in 1896, when McKinley was elected over Bryan, a victory taken as a popular endorsement of the gold standard. Presently, too, the supplies of gold, which might have become inadequate to the handling of the world's commerce, were notably increased by new gold strikes in South Africa, the Klondike and Australia. The expansion of the circulating medium, so long desired, took place as this new gold went into general use. Professor Hicks shows this movement in a table of the world's annual gold production from 1890 to 1899, as follows:

1890	\$118,848,700
1891	130,650,000
1892	146,651,500
1893	157,494,800
1894	181,175,600
1895	198,763,600
1896	202,251,600
1897	236,073,700
1898	286,879,700
1899	306,724,100

Rising prices induced in part by this expansion of gold supply carried prosperity along pretty well up to the outbreak of the World war, barring rather minor regressions, and war inflation took care of business while it lasted. Meanwhile Populism had become a vague memory, and Bryan had shifted his interest from Free Silver to Fundamentalism. Only in the past year and a half has it been possible again to discover a public interest in the silver issue as a possible remedy for declining prices and continuing debts.

Plan New Loan Fund

A Students' Student loan fund, which members of the student body hope to raise in diverse ways and place at the service of impecunious undergraduates, has been proposed in the columns of The Minnesota Daily, student newspaper. Students hope to raise a material amount of money and add it to sums now in the hands of the University of Minnesota for this purpose. The loans are made by the business office following approval by Dean Edward E. Nicholson, director of student affairs. Students backing the project hope the fund may grow from year to year until it reaches a figure large enough to care satisfactorily for all demands for student loans.

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Financial Report Shows Sources of Money Provision

Institution Has Many Non-Tax Means of Producing Income

Out of income of every kind that totalled \$10,457,332.54 in the fiscal year 1930-'31, the University of Minnesota received from the state \$4,371,094.12, and of this amount \$3,660,575 was available for general educational purposes as shown by the annual report of the comptroller, W. T. Middlebrook, just issued.

The figure of \$3,660,575 is made up of the legislative appropriation of \$3,225,000 and the proceeds of the 23-100 mill university tax, namely, \$435,575.03. The state contributed for special purposes \$171,603.56 as its share of the cost of caring for indigent patients in the Minnesota General Hospital, \$303,415.56 for the University building fund, and \$235,500 for special service projects that it asks the University of Minnesota to undertake. These include agricultural extension, county agents, Albert Lea Creamery, Livestock sanitary board, experiments on low grade and manganese bearing iron ores, and a series of studies in soils, plant breeding, medical research and the like.

The University had income of \$1,199,530.77 from student fees and \$378,389.09 from the federal government, mostly used for agricultural research and extension. The permanent university fund yielded \$196,734.11 and the Swamp Land fund \$82,351.90. Trust fund income, including the requests, student loan funds and the like came to \$764,444.80 and the income from athletics was \$314,725.05.

Service enterprises and revolving funds, in which expenditures and receipts approximately balance each year, provided receipts of \$2,381,823.95. These include cafeterias, the inter-campus trolley line, dormitories, a cold storage plant, garages, shops, and the like. Other items in the total were \$171,603.56 as the counties' share of the cost of caring for indigent patients in the hospital, \$183,793.17 as the receipts direct from hospital pay-patients, \$60,85.91 from materials and services in the dental infirmary and \$369,56.08 from miscellaneous sales and services.

The report was late because it was made to conform to new standard accounting practices adopted by educational institutions over the country so that they can read each other's financial statements.

Expenses of education and research, on the side of outgo, took \$5,243,141.77, while the expense of the service enterprises already mentioned was \$2,420,558.34, slightly more than their income. Administration cost \$192,630.54, general university expense \$454,47.01, plant extension, \$607,41.12, plant operation and maintenance \$696,163.59, and athletic expenditures \$185,054.13. Expenditures from trust fund income, including student loans, Mayo foundation, Eustis fund and the like were \$465,051.26.

Expenditures totaled \$10,264,87.76. Although at one time the University of Minnesota received much the greater part of its income from the state, state appropriations for maintenance together with the millage tax now come to less than the institution's payroll. The state, however, also provides a building fund and money for the special projects and pays half the cost of caring for indigent patients in the University Hospital.

Total registrations during the year 1930-'31 were 17,522 in regular classes, 3,509 in non-collegiate classes and 10,614 in extension classes.

Snowfall Blankets the Campus



FOLWELL HALL, the principal recitation building, is shown in the distance, across the central campus east of the Knoll.

Primitive Men and Their Cultures

Discussed by Prof. Albert E. Jenks

Minnesota Anthropologist Delivers Third in Series of Four Sigma Xi Addresses

NO LONGER is there scientific question as to the origin of man. All educated persons of this generation know that man is the consummate peak of the creative process of evolution.

There are, however, today two unanswered problems in the field of human evolution which constantly call for solution. The first is as to the place of man's origin. The second is where was the nest of our white European ancestors?

For the past decade large sums of money have been spent by the American Museum of Natural History searching the inner areas of central Asia to find evidence to substantiate Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn's theory that man originated in central Asia. We have all read the reports of Doctors Osborn and Andrews telling of the many researches for "Dawn Man" in the desiccated Gobi desert. As yet the search in central Asia has not been successful.

Darwin Looked to Africa

As early as 1871, Charles Darwin expressed the opinion that man originated in Africa—that extensive continent where still the Creator's curtain hangs unraised before most of its prehistoric dramas. Today, the British anatomist and versatile student of the brains of primates, Dr. G. Elliott Smith, takes his stand beside Darwin, the prescient genius of human evolution. Dr. Smith, too, believes that Africa was the cradle of mankind.

As to the question of the nest of the white man, anthropologists again favor two different areas. One is southwestern Asia—of which Sir Arthur Keith, the foremost student of prehistoric types of man in Great Britain, is an exponent. The other area favored is that of northern Africa. Keith says of this: "There is . . . a strong school which regards Africa as the most likely homeland of the Caucasian stock—both ancient and modern."

Thus Africa lures us in any consideration of prehistoric man. It

is to Africa that I shall especially direct your attention tonight in pursuing the subject of this address. I emphasize Africa, first, because of my personal belief that sufficient researches there will be likely to answer the two unanswered questions about man's evolution. Researches on prehistoric man in Africa have scarcely begun. Second, I emphasize Africa because of the abundant prehistoric African materials we possess on this campus. The good fortune of the University of Minnesota in this regard is due to Minneapolis friends of our University who originated and who maintain an Archaeological Research fund. That fund made possible an expedition to North Africa in 1930 as well as the purchase of the most important prehistoric cultural and human material ever collected north of the Sahara Desert. The fund also made possible certain important researches and purchases in Europe. As a result, most of the illustrations I shall use this evening showing the implements of prehistoric cultures which document the evolution of early man are of materials in our own collections available for public inspection and for student study.

Man Here 500,000 Years
Our ancestors, distinguishable as men, have lived long on earth. One-half million years is a safe and popular estimate. During the many millions of years which earlier animals have lived on earth not one before man had what we call culture. Natural questions to ask are: "What is culture?" and "Why was it originated?"

Culture may be defined as: "All of those artifacts (or things made by hand), all those activities, and all those institutions of man which characterize him as a creature of developing mentality."

Troubles Developed Brain

Dewey has gone so far as to say man's mind was made in getting him out of troubles. The human mind is a product of physical evolution now successfully traced through man's primate ancestors in Miocene geologic time when the position of the eyes was shifted

(Continued on page 4)

University Forms Junior College Unit to Benefit Short-Term Thousands

Doctors of State Hold Many Honors

The extent to which Minnesota medical men hold a leading position in the administration and promotion of medicine throughout the nation was revealed at the February meeting of the Board of Regents by Dr. J. O. Hagen of Moorhead. Dr. Hagen pointed out that Minnesotans are at the head of six important bodies working in medicine and related fields. These are the following: Tri-State Medical association, president, Dr. William J. Mayo; American Medical association, president, Dr. E. Starr Judd, Rochester, Minn.; American College of Surgeons, president, Dr. S. Marx White, Minneapolis; American Hospital association, president, Paul H. Fesler, University of Minnesota; legislative committee, American Medical association, chairman, Dr. C. B. Wright, Minneapolis; American Society for Medical Education, president, Dr. L. B. Wilson, head of the Mayo Foundation, University of Minnesota. Dr. Wilson also is president of the national organization of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society in educational institutions.

Group to Provide Courses Suited to Those Expected to Stay Two Years Only

WILL LEAD TO ECONOMY

Report by Seven Deans Says Plan Will Improve Life Training of Many

A rearrangement of the administration and of a considerable part of the teaching of students during the first two years in the University of Minnesota has been announced by Dean Guy Stanton Ford, acting president, who made public a report approved by a committee of seven deans. The new plan is expected better to meet the needs of between 1800 and 2000 Minnesota students whose term of residence, judged from past experience, is likely to be short, and also to give more time in which long-term students may select courses wisely and be more carefully tested as to their capabilities.

The new unit will be known as the Junior College of the University of Minnesota. It was outlined by Dean Ford before a general meeting of the faculties of all colleges in the university last week and it received hearty endorsement from the Board of Regents. The statement from the committee of deans said in part:

"Upon the basis of conditions now prescribed, admission will be immediate to the university. Upon indicated choice and evidence of qualifications to meet the requirements of the college chosen, the matriculating freshman will be assigned to the college of his choice. As a basis for this allocation the entrance requirements of the several colleges will have the same validity that they do at present. The body of students assigned to the new unit will be those who by choice or qualification are expected or expect to devote not more than two years, with advantage to themselves, to college work."

Certain groups of incoming freshman and advanced transfer students, it was explained, will not "indicate choice and evidence of qualifications" such as to gain them admission to one of the regular colleges. They will remain for the time being in the new Junior College. The groups which will make up their number will be chiefly the following:

Five Groups Described

I. Those who desire to pursue courses or curricula in the new unit not offered in existing colleges, or who for financial or other reasons have only a limited time to give to preparation for citizenship in their communities or general orientation and preparation for a vocation.

II. Those who do not satisfactorily meet the entrance requirements of the existing colleges because of lack of training in specific subjects.

III. Students transferring from other institutions who do not meet the standards for advanced standing in the college to which they apply.

IV. Those who might not be accepted by existing colleges because of a particular lack of ability to pursue prevailing curricula.

V. Students transferred by mutual agreement of the Junior College of the University and the college in which they were first registered.

Economy An Aim

The objectives of the plan are primarily two—economy of time and effort on the part of the student whose university residence is likely to be no more than two years, and, second, economy and efficiency in the University of Minnesota's plan for giving these students direction particularly suited to their needs. The new unit will provide courses more exactly suited

(Continued on page 8)

Adult Education Extension Subject

General Extension Division Holds Second of Meetings in St. Cloud

The second in a series of conferences on adult education with which the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota expects to cover most of the principal districts of Minnesota was held at St. Cloud, February 12 and 13. The first conference was held recently in Willmar.

Walter C. Coffey, dean of the department of agriculture, Dr. R. R. Price, head of the General Extension Division, and Dr. John Walker Powell, were among the principal speakers. The two latter spoke at the meeting Friday evening, Feb. 12. The place of adult education in helping people meet modern day social, economic and political problems were discussed.

The subject of adult education is coming rapidly to the fore in this country and in Europe according to Dr. Price. The Minnesota conferences are aimed to provide thorough information with regard to its necessities and benefits.

At St. Cloud George A. Selke, president of the St. Cloud Teachers college, William A. Boerger, superintendent of the schools of Stearns county and H. B. Gough, superintendent of the St. Cloud city schools planned the program.

At the Saturday morning meeting, February 13, Dean Coffey and three members of the extension faculty, Irving W. Jones, A. H. Speer and H. B. Gislason, spoke.

Dean Ford Helps "Phi Betes"

A committee appointed by the senate of Phi Beta Kappa, academic honorary society, to study the standards of colleges and universities in which Phi Beta Kappa has chapters, includes in its membership Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota. Other institutions represented are Swarthmore, Emory university, Columbia University and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

U Hospitals Show Fine Development In Fesler Term

Superintendent for Five Years to Leave May 1 to Go to Northwestern

A notable record of accomplishment will have been completed at the University of Minnesota when Paul H. Fesler, superintendent of the University Hospitals for the past five years, leaves to assume directorship of Wesley Hospital at Northwestern University, May 1. The building program of this new hospital, a model of its kind, will be undertaken under the guidance of Mr. Fesler.

Coming to Minnesota from the University of Oklahoma in 1927, Mr. Fesler already had established an enviable reputation during his 12 years as head of the University hospital at that institution.

During the past five years he has guided the University of Minnesota Hospitals through their greatest period of development heretofore. Numerous important changes have taken place during his stay. The budget has been increased from \$290,000 to \$585,000. Capacity of the Hospitals has been increased by 200 beds. More than \$1,000,000, largely from gifts, has been expended for building, equipment and alterations.

Mr. Fesler's feelings upon leaving Minnesota are set forth in the following statement by him:

"It is difficult to leave the University of Minnesota. The relations with all departments of the University and with outside health activities have been most pleasant. It has been a pleasure to work in a state where those public health activities which are considered 'ideal' in most states are the common practise.

"It has been our intention to develop the hospital to the point where it would not only furnish adequate clinical material for the students in medicine, but where it would furnish scientific, medical and surgical service to the poor of the state. At this time over 100,000 days of service are rendered to bed patients each year, and 75,000 hours of service are given in the Out-Patient service.

"The hospital assures adequate care to every citizen, even in the most remote section of the state, regardless of financial status. It is hoped that the people of the state appreciate this practical service as one of the service functions of their state university and that they will support the hospital and University at this time, when it can be of greatest service—during the depression.

"This hospital must deserve the support of the medical profession, and if it does it is hoped that they will encourage its development to the end that it will furnish well rounded clinical facilities for the students, and be able to carry on research activities as justified by the needs of the profession."

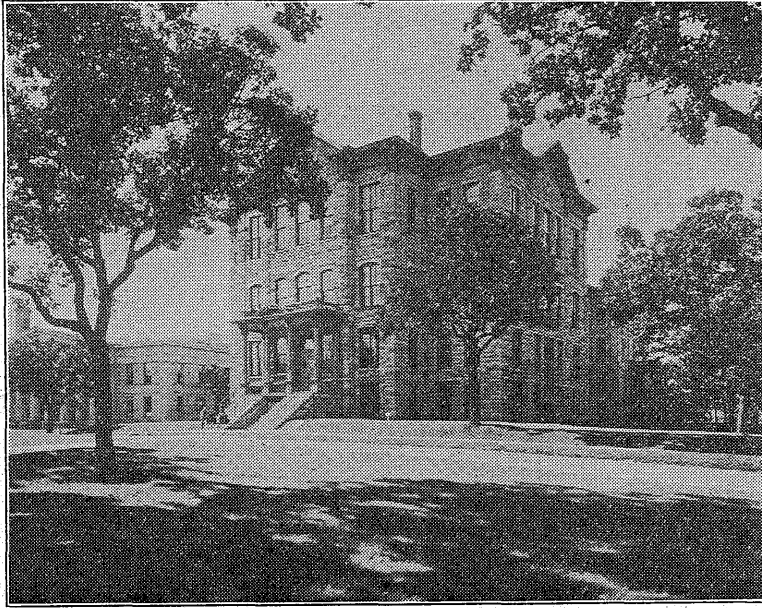
Under the direction of Mr. Fesler a Social Service department has been organized and is functioning efficiently, the new Out-Patient department has been housed in the hospital, the Health Service has been made an integral part of the plant, nursing service has been increased and made more specialized, and technical assistance developed.

Clinical departments have been housed in the Hospital, the record division has been re-organized, weekly staff meetings have been established for hospital physicians, departmental seminars instituted. Also there has taken place an increase and re-arrangement of personnel, with recognition of specialized individual talents, and many other important improvements.

During his period of service improved contact with other institutions and social agencies has been established. Numerous organizations have met at the University Hospitals and have been made to feel at home there by the courteous treatment and co-operation which they have received.

In a recent article for the Journal-Lancet, national medical publication, Superintendent Fesler outlined the work accomplished by the University of Minnesota Hospitals during the past few years. This statement will be presented in a subsequent issue of "Minnesota Chats."

Class of 1892 Gives Memorial



A LETTER from Professor Anthony Zeleny transmitted to the Board of Regents at its February meeting a bronze plaque of the original university building, which burned in 1903. The plaque is a gift from the class of 1892. It will be affixed to a boulder at the site of Old Main.

University Gets Outstanding Rating As State Center in Cancer Battle

Disease Costs Minnesota About 3,000 Lives Each Year, Official Reveals

The Cancer Institute in the University of Minnesota hospital is making Minnesota an outstanding state in the fight against cancer, especially in the matter of reaching the public through effective training of medical students according to F. L. Rector, field representative of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. Mr. Rector, who directs work in the North Central district, visited the campus this week. Minnesota has the only such institute operated as part of a state university. While in Minneapolis he announced the appointment of Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology at the university, as state chairman in Minnesota for the Society for the Control of Cancer. Dr. A. C. Strachauer, former state chairman, remains a member of the board of directors.

Minnesota lost 3,000 inhabitants through death from cancer last year according to Dr. O'Brien, which means that there were approximately four times that many cases. Nationwide statistics show that there are, on an average, three existing cases for each death. Another interesting fact developed by researchers is that there are approximately as many cancer deaths per year as there are doctors. This Dr. O'Brien explains by the statement that about the number of people which, on the average, will support one physician will produce one death from cancer under the existing averages.

"Cancer is the problem of people over 40, just as tuberculosis is the problem of the young," he said. "We must make every effort to persuade middleaged people to learn to protect themselves from cancer. Society is impressing the lesson of tuberculosis in young people most effectively. Cancer must be understood as well."

Last year the new Minnesota chairman made 138 addresses on health education, speaking in all parts of the state. In many of his talks he devoted much time to the problem of cancer education.

Dr. O'Brien also devotes one of his four monthly health talks over WCCO to the subject of cancer. Each Wednesday he speaks as representative of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and on the fourth Wednesday of the month discusses that subject.

Plan Dormitory Addition

Plans are now being drawn for a second dormitory unit to match Pioneer Hall, the handsome colonial building for men that was dedicated in October. According to William T. Middlebrook, comptroller, no action has been taken toward erection of the building beyond the drawing of plans. The action of the Board of Regents several years ago called for the completion of a group of four units similar to Pioneer Hall.

Business Teachers Attend Conference

Many Take Part in American Economic Association's Meeting

Headed by Dean Russell A. Stevenson, a large delegation from the School of Business Administration went to Washington during the Christmas holidays to attend meetings of the American Economic Association and its allied bodies. Dean Stevenson served as president at meetings of the American Association of University Instructors in Accounting.

"The theory of technological progress and the dislocation of employment" was the subject of a paper read by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen before the American Economic Association. Dr. Hansen appeared also on the program of the American Farm Economics Association.

Professor John Reighard, acting dean of the School of Business Administration while Dean Stevenson is directing the Employment Research Institute, spoke before the accountants on "Financial Statements in periods of prosperity and depression." Professor Roland Vaile's paper discussed "Elasticity of demand as a useful marketing concept" and Professor H. J. Ostlund spoke on "Distribution costs in budgetary control." Professors Bruce D. Mudgett and Warren C. Waite, the later from University Farm, also read papers. Among others who attended were Professor O. B. Jesness, head of the department of agricultural economics and Robert Weidenhammer of the Employment Institute.

Dr. Bussey Honored

Dr. William H. Bussey, professor of mathematics and assistant dean of the junior college of Science, Literature and the Arts, was elected vice-president of the Mathematical Association of America at its recent meetings in New Orleans in association with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He recently gave up editorship of the American Mathematical Review. Professor William H. Hart was elected to the council of the same association. Dr. Dunham Jackson attended the meetings and read a paper.

Will Teach in Japan

Dr. J. F. McClendon, professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Minnesota, recently accepted a visiting professorship at Tohoku Imperial University, Sendi, Japan. The post was offered Dr. McClendon by the Rockefeller Foundation and is for one year. Granting of a year's leave of absence from the University was recommended for Dr. McClendon by Dean E. P. Lyon of the medical school and Dr. Richard Scammon, dean of medical sciences. The appointment will take effect in April. Dr. McClendon will leave for Japan in March. His duties will consist chiefly of research work.

79 Minn. Counties Profit on State Tax

A fact of major importance to all who are interested in the financing of state projects and institutions or in the payment of taxes was revealed in a recent address by Governor Floyd B. Olson when he showed that 79 of the 87 counties of Minnesota get back from the state more money than they pay in.

"The money that is paid in road aid, supplementary school aid and for other purposes, taking into consideration all the state collects and all it pays back, returns to 79 of the 87 counties more than it takes from them in taxes," the governor said.

Of the \$121,947,640 in direct property taxes collectable by all agencies in Minnesota in 1931, the governor said, only \$10,797,484 went to the state government, the balance being spent by school districts, counties, cities and villages, and townships. And of the small share collected by the state, a great part is returned to the counties, as already explained. As examples he gave Beltrami county, which in 1931 got back \$242,274 more from the state than it paid in state tax; and also a typical southern Minnesota county, Le Sueur, which got back \$82,061 more from the state than it paid in.

Arts College Will Take Sophomores For Tests of 1932

Questions Will Seek to Show What They Are Getting from College

The Arts college in the University of Minnesota will be one of approximately 150 institutions over the country that will give special tests to all sophomores next May "to determine in terms of general information what students have gotten out of their college work." The testing is being directed by the American Council on Education. Dean John B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts at Minnesota is chairman of its advisory committee on college testing. The Carnegie Foundation is supporting the project.

Tests to be given will cover the general fields of English, foreign literature, history, social studies and the sciences, according to Dean Johnston. They will not be like examinations in the subject fields but will try to show what the student has learned, either in class or outside.

Would Measure Achievement

"Through these tests we are seeking an independent measure of student achievement that can be compared with the actual records kept by the faculty," Dean Johnston explained. "There is, undoubtedly, such a thing as achievement aside from class-room training and discipline. Many a student earns through outside reading, through contacts, and discussions in student groups. The extent to which he is gathering and retaining information, from whatever source, will be brought out in these examinations."

Results of the tests will give educators a basis of comparison between departments of instruction in the fields covered and also between the test records of the student and the record kept by faculty members.

"Where a student is high in the test and low in departmental rating, or the reverse of this, a question will be brought up that will give the departments something to work on. Such a situation need not be taken as final proof of anything, but it will give colleges a point of departure for examining themselves," he said.

A Check Against Marks

"Many students pay attention only to the matter of getting marks," he said. "Students have mark-getting techniques. These may show some students higher in the scale of ratings than they deserve to be; others, who take a sincere interest in their work but fail to follow the mark-seeking routine may be better than their grades indicate. It is to throw light on such problems as these that we are offering the tests. We hope the results will be enlightening. If the tests prove satisfactory, it may be better in the long run to depend more and more on tests and to consider classroom work, subject examinations and instruction in the light of facilities for the use of students rather than as the sole means to an education."

While this year's tests are being given an additional series for high school seniors, college freshmen and sophomores will be in course of preparation under a grant of \$500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. These probably will be given a year hence.

When the year began it was expected that 400 colleges, junior colleges and teachers' colleges would offer the examinations. This number has been decreased, partly because the institutions must bear the expense of offering and grading the tests, although the cost of preparation has been paid for them. As it is, a satisfactory sampling of the three types of institution will offer them.

On the advisory committee of which Dean Johnston is chairman are President Franklin McVey, University of Kentucky; President George F. Zook, University of Akron; Dean Max McCann, Lehigh University; Dean G. A. Works, University of Chicago; Vice-president C. S. Yoakum, University of Michigan; Prof. Lewis Terman, Leland Stanford; Prof. R. M. Ruch, University of California; Prof. V. A. C. Henmon, University of Wisconsin; Chancellor S. P. Capen, University of Buffalo, and President G. W. Frasier, Colorado State Teachers' College.

'U' Press Broadcasts Will Discuss Books

An experiment in using the dramatic method for broadcasting educational material will be started by the University of Minnesota Press, book publishers, on February 23. At 8 o'clock that evening the first of a series of six broadcasts will be given from WLB, the university station. These programs will continue on each Tuesday evening until the end of March. The radio audience will be entertained by a discussion of some topic of current interest, the characters who take part in the talk being a hostess, a college professor, and two other guests.

Students from the department of speech will play the four roles. Professor Frank M. Rarig, head of that department, and A. Dale Riley, dramatic director, are giving assistance and advice in preparing and presenting these "dramatic interludes."

The discussions will be realistic and informal, as nearly as possible approaching a similar situation in real life. While the "professor" each week will bring to the attention of the hostess and the other guests a recent University Press book dealing with the problem under discussion, the arguments will center around the question at issue rather than around the book itself. The remaining programs are planned as follows:

February 23: Can Character Be Read at Sight?

March 1: Can a Third Party Survive in American Politics?

March 8: The Prairie Pioneers—Heroes or Ne'er-do-Wells?

March 15: Should College Students Earn Their Expenses?

March 22: Are the Classics Dead?

March 29: How Can Minnesota Birds Be Saved?

Agriculture School Holds Homecoming

More than 1,000 alumni and former students of the school of agriculture at the University of Minnesota attended the forty-third annual Homecoming celebration at the University Farm recently.

C. P. Bull of St. Paul, member of the class of 1892 and one of the earliest graduates of the school, was the chief speaker. Mr. Bull now is chief weed inspector of the Minnesota state department of agriculture. A track and field meet, archery and a nail driving contest were part of the program. A basketball game between the Morris school of agriculture and the University school was played in the evening followed by a homecoming dance.

The school was organized in 1890 and is the oldest and largest of its kind in the country. J. O. Christianson is principal.

Mines Man Sees Industry Gaining In Soviet Russia

E. W. Davis Returns from Journey to New Steel Plant in Urals

Russia is bringing to completion one of the largest steel mills in the world, complete with coke ovens, blast furnaces for converting ore into pig iron, and open hearth steel furnaces according to E. W. Davis, superintendent of the Mines Experiment station at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Davis returned to the campus yesterday following a five weeks' sojourn in the U. S. S. R., where he went to give expert advice on methods of beneficiating and concentrating iron ore.

The plant at Magnitogorsk, just east of the Ural mountains, is situated near mines having 600,000,000 tons of ore mostly of good grade, and divided between hematite and magnetite deposits, just as Minnesota ores are. Despite reports that the plant was a failure and had been abandoned, it is going up full speed, Mr. Davis reported, and when he left Russia the schedule called for starting operation on the first of the blast furnaces yesterday, February 1.

Aim Is Self-Sufficiency
"Russia hopes to make herself self-sufficient in steel, as well as other manufactured products under the five year plan," he said. "It is certain that her imports of steel will decrease, not only because of the new installations but because she has been buying quantities of steel and machinery abroad for use in the factories now going up. At present these purchases are divided between Germany and the United States, but Germany gets more than we do because she extends credit, whereas American dealings with Russia are on a cash basis."

"As far as the steel plant is concerned, however, I shouldn't be surprised if the Russian railroads should use all the steel this mammoth plant can produce throughout its lifetime; so it will not solve the problem entirely. Russian rails are light and the railroad rolling stock is old and inadequate. This will require such mammoth quantities of steel that it may take all the new plant can produce."

The plant at Magnitogorsk will have a capacity in blast furnaces of 8,000 tons daily, one thousand tons a day by each of eight furnaces. Coke ovens to feed the furnaces with coke and open hearth steel furnaces will be proportionate in capacity to the pig iron making equipment. The furnaces are going up in rotation, one being 75 per cent finished as a first is completed and a third 60 per cent done.

"A Construction Camp"
Russia struck Mr. Davis as being a huge construction camp.

"Speaking only for the parts of the country that I saw, I should say that it is doing as well as any country that has under way a huge, nation-wide development," he said. "There is difficulty about housing people in Moscow chiefly because the concentration of government offices there has drawn three million people into a town whose normal population is one million. It has been necessary to assign several families to live in one residence and to apportion cubic feet of living quarters."

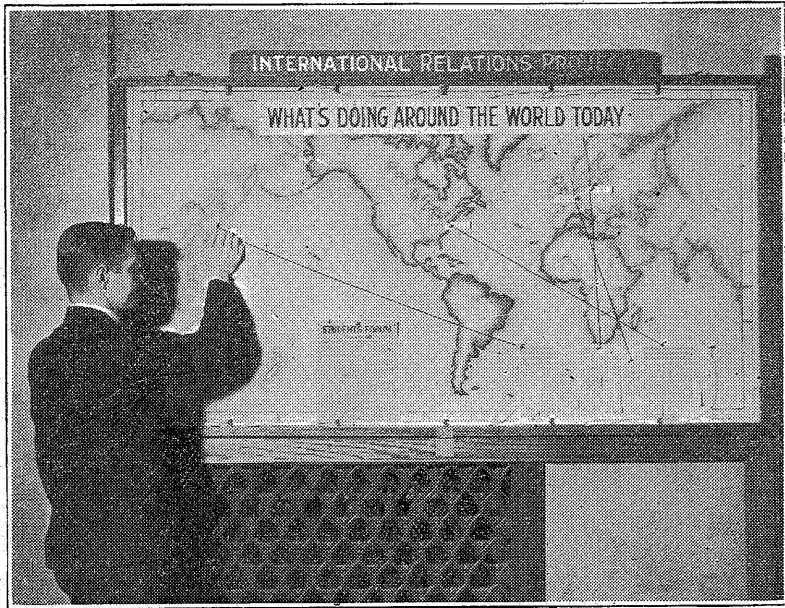
"At Magnitogorsk a community of 150,000 people has sprung up in a year and a half. Under these circumstances it is not unusual to find the stores unable to provide certain commodities. One day they may be out of overshoes, another, out of meat, and so on. But the people seem well enough fed; they are dressed roughly, as people are in all construction camps, but they are happy."

He explained that the food of the Russians has always been tea, potatoes, cabbage, bread and meat, and said that this is what they eat now, and probably always will.

Kulaks in Bondage
Part of the labor in such places as Magnitogorsk has been impressed, Mr. Davis said. Kulaks, or peasants who refused to submit to the nationalization of their farms have been brought in by the thousands and set to work. Their families came with them and the women work too.

"At first the kulaks were paid nothing, but were supplied by the police. This didn't work. When a carload of new overcoats arrived and the G. P. U., or general police,

Map Guides Foreign Interests



AN AID to the international relations project directed by C. P. Barnum, is this wall map in the postoffice, on which centers of interest are designated each week.

took them and gave them to impressed Kulaks it made trouble with the volunteer workmen. The result was that all were put on an equal footing, economically at least. The Kulaks were paid and compelled to take their chances at the stores with the free workmen." Kulak children will not be compelled to work for the state, but there is at present no date for the expiration of the forced service of the older people, he said.

Printed accounts of Russia are inaccurate, Mr. Davis said. Just before leaving for Russia he read of the abandonment of the very project he was to help with. When he got there he found it progressing at full speed. His special advice was given in connection with the concentration and beneficiation of ore from the vast mines. He also visited other Russian iron ore deposits.

Drink Tea Hot

Russians drink tea from tumblers so hot that they have to wrap a napkin around it, but it goes down just the same, he said. And they never chew gum. A woman working as an interpreter was given some gum that came to an engineer in a Christmas box. She had no idea what to do with "the funniest candy she ever saw" and finally, and inevitably, swallowed it.

The Minnesotan's strangest experience was that of being on a streetcar late at night with no other English speaking person aboard and trying to make the right transfer to get back to his hotel. After riding for what seemed hours he remembered that the square on which the hotel stood had a name that sounded like Centraie. When he uttered that sound the conductor, a woman, began to smile. Presently she stopped the car, took him by the hand, and led him to a transfer point. Most of the people on the car got off too, and followed along. When the other car came and Davis got on, the conductor and her passengers scampered back, smiling, to their own conveyance. By using the same word he successfully accomplished a second transfer and finally got back to his hotel, much to the proprietor's relief.

Named Best Seed Growers

Three farmers were formally recognized as Premier Seed Growers of Minnesota at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association at the cafeteria, University Farm, St. Paul, Wednesday, January 20, at 6:30 p. m. They are John Grathwohl, Fairmont; Nels C. Goodwin, Lansing, and John Henderson, Cokato. The selection of these men as the Premier Seed Growers, class of 1932, was made by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association in co-operation with the Northwest Crop Improvement association; the state agricultural extension service, and the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, from a group nominated last spring by county agents, High school agricultural instructors, elevator managers, and others. In recognition of their selection, their expenses were paid to Farmers' and Homemakers' Week.

Junior College Set in Motion

(Continued from page 1)

ed to the needs of the five groups mentioned. There also will be some release of energies that can be more satisfactorily devoted to advanced students.

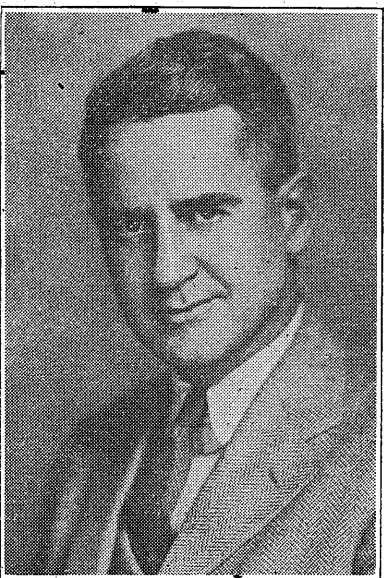
"The question is in no way one of exclusion," the report said. "Existing conditions for general admission to the university will not in any way be modified by the establishment of the Junior College of the University." Elsewhere it said: "Provision will be made to shift from one unit or college to another such students as change their plans and show ability to pursue the work of one of the four-year colleges."

About 50% Win Degrees

"We know that not more than 50 per cent of entering students reach graduation," said the deans' report. "We know that in the first two years there are enrolled in the University of Minnesota from 1800 to 2000 students who do not pass into the junior year. We know that there are some who may even put in four years or more, and graduate, who would equally well be served and equally well prepared for the part they will play in their communities by two years of work so directed that it would serve this purpose. And we know that if this can be done it will result in a great saving of time and money to them and to the state."

"In attempting to secure these gains for both groups we are recognizing more distinctly what common sense, experience and verified studies have shown, namely, that students vary in their needs and abilities, that no one profits if all attempt the same college task, at the same pace or by the same methods that everybody else attempts who has graduated from any high school, at any minimum level permitted by any high school. We seek only the true democracy that should prevail in education, and that is the fullest and richest opportunity for any student to obtain the training to which he is entitled."

Will Direct New Junior College of "U"



Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean

Shevlin Hall, Building for Women Houses Activities of All Co-eds

bled after a careful consideration of his needs and abilities."

Dr. MacLean in Charge

The new unit will be administered by an officer with the powers of a dean. Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, formerly of the University of Minnesota faculty and more recently vice-director of the Milwaukee center, University of Wisconsin, has been selected for the position. The faculty which will teach the courses to be developed in the Junior College of the University will be selected for the most part from the present faculty. Some teachers will conduct classes in both the older colleges and in the new unit. Others will give their entire time to the Junior College.

Courses of study to be developed will be both general culture courses, designed to give the student a comprehension of the world in which he lives and of his part in it, and also vocational courses. For the present, however, the university is not ready to enter upon any elaborate program of vocational instruction, at least not for periods less than four years long. Courses will be evolved "to initiate the student into the basic processes and methods of the major occupations open to those who carry on most of the world's business." These courses will be designed also to help students "solve their own problems and those of their communities."

A Problem of Output

"It may be remarked in this connection," said the report, "that apparently we are producing more lawyers, doctors, engineers and teachers than are required, whereas the demand for intelligent citizens is limitless and their production costs to the state offer possibilities in the economy of time and public expenditure."

The report points out that "what is here intended is a greater service to the body of students entitled to some broadening experience and training but who do not need or desire the standard curricula suited to a different group with justifiably different purposes," namely, continuation of professional or advanced academic study.

The form of recognition to be given at the completion of two years in the Junior College of the University has not been determined, but probably it will be a certificate indicating somewhat specifically what has been achieved by the recipient.

May Have Admission Director

That the plan may lead to the creation of an office of director of admission to the university is recognized in the report. Such an official, it says, is desirable, and should have power over all admissions, whether to the Junior College of the University or to the Graduate School. In setting up the university-wide group into which all first admissions and transfer students from other institutions should go, of whom those qualified would later pass into four year colleges, a definite first step towards the creation of an office of admissions would be taken.

The report, made public by Dean Ford, acting president, states that many educators of national reputation have been called into consultation while the plan was being evolved and that they have been high in their praise of the idea.

The committee of seven which drew the plan is comprised of Deans W. C. Coffey, Everett Fraser, M. E. Haggerty, J. B. Johnston, J. C. Lawrence, E. P. Lyon and G. S. Ford. It was given authority by President L. D. Coffman before he left for the Orient.

Medical Broadcasts Continue

Dr. William A. O'Brien, assistant professor of pathology, will continue his weekly broadcasts for the Minnesota State Medical association during March, speaking each Wednesday morning at 11:15 over Station WCCO. His subjects will be as follows: March 2, "Personal Hygiene — Fresh Air and Sunshine"; March 9, "Cleft Lip and Palate"; March 16, "Prevention of Bronchiectasis"; March 23, "Fractures of the Spine"; March 30, "How Does Cancer Begin?"

Popularity as a Center Has Increased Each Year Since 1907

Alice Shevlin Hall has been the center of women's activities at the University of Minnesota since 1907. The building is the gift of the late Thomas Shevlin, Jr., donated in memory of his wife, to serve as a social center for women students at the University.

Since it was opened 24 years ago, Shevlin Hall has been the principal center of all women's activities at Minnesota. At present it serves as a headquarters for the Women's Self Government association, Y. W. C. A., Women's Athletic association, University Housing bureau, and the office of the dean of women.

Both men and women's clubs use the Shevlin ballroom for social functions, such as parties, dances and special dinners. Each week "W. S. G. A." holds a social hour which attracts from three to four hundred women, the program including dancing and other entertainment.

Special meals such as class dinners are served at the Shevlin cafeteria, which also serves some 1500 women students daily. Since its reorganization five years ago, when booths were installed, the cafeteria has become increasingly popular, many students coming in for study and discussion while they eat. Meals are served from 7:30 a.m. until 5 p.m., with special dinners occupying practically every evening of the week.

The cafeteria in Shevlin Hall is run as a service enterprise after the fashion of the Minnesota Union, which serves as a center for men on the campus. Any surplus over expenses is placed in a fund that will probably be assigned toward the cost of building dormitories. This enterprise at Minnesota differs from similar enterprises at other universities in that it is operated by and for the University instead of being let out as a private concession.

When the Housing bureau became a separate organization about ten years ago, headquarters were established in Shevlin. Under the direction of Mrs. Catherine McBeath, all rooming places for men and women, including fraternity and sorority houses, are inspected twice a year. Mrs. McBeath and an assistant make a personal inspection of all rooming houses.

The three principal women's organizations, W. S. G. A., Women's Athletic association and Y. W. C. A., hold their weekly meetings at Shevlin. These organizations are interlocking rather than rival. Officials from each body sit in at board meetings of the others, serving as liaison officers for their respective groups.

In connection with the W. S. G. A. office a tutoring bureau for students also is maintained with headquarters at Shevlin Hall. Students wishing to do tutoring must report at this office for approval. Working in co-operation with the Minneapolis Women's Occupational bureau, W. S. G. A. also holds round table discussions and dinners at Shevlin for the purpose of advising and aiding women in choosing a vocation.

The office of Miss Ann D. Blitz, dean of women, also is located in Shevlin Hall. The building is the oldest of its kind in the Big Ten conference, having been in use for 24 years, several years before any other university in the conference had a social center of this type for women. In the fall of 1907 at one of the first meetings in Shevlin, only 200 of 1100 women students reported. At present practically every woman student at Minnesota participates in some way in the activities which take place in Shevlin Hall.

German Biologist Speaks

A professor of botany from the University of Kiel, Germany, Dr. George Tischler, spoke at the University of Minnesota Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 8-10. "The Modern Position of Darwinism in Science" was his subject Tuesday evening in the Physics auditorium. Monday at 4:30 he spoke in the Botany building on "The Cytological Basis for the Sterility of Hybrids." His address at 4:30 Wednesday in the Botany building was on "Modern Theories of the Influence of Hormones and of Radiations on the Division of the Plant Nucleus and the Plant Cell."

MINNESOTA CHATS Primitive Men and Cultures Described

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

It's a Fact (Or Should Be)

Dean Guy S. Ford, when a member of the University of Wisconsin baseball team, played against A. A. Stagg, who was coaching Chicago and "helping out."

Andersons rule the faculty club. Prof. William A. Anderson is president and Prof. John E. Anderson, secretary.

Dr. R. R. Price has started two extension divisions. When he organized the division at Kansas university it was the second one in the United States. He came to Minnesota in 1913 and organized the General Extension Division.

Professor Otto Zelner, engineer and head of the committee on eligibility of athletes, has his own quartet and has been honored by his Alma Mater, Michigan, for his accomplishments in music.

Prof. W. H. Emmons, head of the department of geology, can tell one about "the old west," having worked in mining camps for the United States Geological Survey.

Joseph H. Thomas, professor of English, won his letter in the 100 yard dash at Michigan and was a member of the football team.

Colbert Searles, professor of Romance languages, who used to play football at Wesleyan (Connecticut) has been elected to membership on the council of the Modern Language Association. Sport helps keep language modern.

W. T. Middlebrook, comptroller, once was station agent for the "G. N." in a Montana metropolis of more than 200 souls, with a boxcar for a depot.

George Lussky, professor of German, and Ralph D. Casey, professor of Journalism, played together on the faculty baseball team at the University of Montana.

Frank M. Rarig, professor of speech, longs for the farm and spends his summers on one in northern Wisconsin.

Carlyle M. Scott, head of the department of music, hurt his thumb taking the last trick and saying, "one down."

The music department was once housed upstairs over what is now "Stiffy's" candy store.

O. C. Edwards, Extension division, can catch more fish with an old cane pole than most professors can with \$38 worth of tackle.

Dr. W. J. Mayo has been a member of the Board of Regents for 25 years. He was appointed by Governor John Lind.

Professor Richard Hartshorne, geography, is spending the winter in Upper Silesia, which is all mixed up between Poland, Germany and some others.

Dean E. P. Lyon, Medical school, is a contributor of highly readable articles to magazines.

Morris B. Lambie, head of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, used to play third base for dear old Williams.

Dr. James Davies and Dean James Lawrence run neck and neck as commencement speakers throughout the state, not to say larynx.

The beam on which 38 Indians were hanged at Mankato was given to the University of Minnesota. Just another lesson.

Prof. Kenneth Olson, journalism, insists that he has never become convinced of his death, which was reported last summer following an auto accident.

E. M. Newcomb, formerly professor of Pharmacy at Minnesota, is secretary of the National Pharmaceutical association.

Today's special:— % & \$G' & % xcvbnm (' % % \$—!) (' (But don't say we said so.)

Add noteworthy remarks out of context:

"Notwithstanding my leg is in a plaster cast, I am very optimistic."—Roger W. Babson.

(Continued from page 1)

toward the front of the face, thus allowing binocular vision, or stereoscopic vision. This allows both eyes to see an object at the same time with their visual fields overlapping. There thus is developed a realization of form, realization of position, of perspective, of distance, of movement. Curiosity is excited by such new revelations. Attention is caught, and the grasping hand reached out to feel, to turn, to handle the object under direction of the doubly-seeing eyes. Manipulation of and action with an object is thus added to a new vision of that object, while the two sense reactions (of seeing and touching) are gradually integrated in the developing brain.

So it was that as the sense of vision became so associated with manipulative skill, it increasingly assumed control of other movements of the body and of the body's balance and poise. Vision dictated the erect posture of mankind so that his hands were completely freed from need and use as means of locomotion.

The development of that binocular type of vision, called "macule," thus led to progressive transformation of man's ancestors toward better and better co-ordinations of hand and eye. This was the essential fact necessary for the beginning and development of man's culture employing material things.

In comparison with many of the other animals with which our earliest ancestors had to compete for existence, they were relatively, often woefully, weak. In fleetness to escape or pursue, in physical strength in combat, in thickened skin or armor, in claws or chopping jaws, in ability to climb or swim, early man was outclassed. But he had a better brain. So it was that weak man in desperate competition had the glimmering mentality to resort to those new and human devices which today we call by the name of "Culture."

Most of man's earliest cultural devices were so immaterial that no traces of them are left. But, fortunately, one kind has survived for, say, 350,000 years and it is to these that I shall direct your attention.

Many Primates in Africa

First, however, since Africa is to be emphasized as a likely birthplace of mankind as well as of our own white race, I must call attention to the fact that two of the four existing genera of manlike apes namely, the gorilla and the chimpanzee, are found in several varied species only in the heart of Africa.

More than this, though fossil anthropoid apes have been found in many places in the old World, yet it is solely Africa that has revealed a fossil super-ape, which according to Dr. Raymond A. Dart, its discoverer, is well on the way to manhood. This is the "Taung's" ape found in 1925 in Bechuanaland, South Africa. Of this super-ape Dart says: "(I) believe that the brain and bodily form of the South African man-apes had attained a stage of organization which lifts them out of the category of the living anthropoid apes and places them certainly in a separate genus and probably in a separate family of beings intermediate between the chimpanzoid group of anthropoids and the most primitive known forms of mankind, the Pithecanthropidae (or Java man group)."

Beginnings of Culture

The age of culture is the machine age. The first machines were simple. They were things picked up as needed and used by mankind in its then preadolescent childhood stage of evolution. Yet those men were so superior to their ancestors mentally that they dimly realized that sticks and stones were at times more effective than hands and teeth. Those early-used sticks disintegrated many thousand years ago, but many of those nature-shaped flint stones still exist, sharp-edged and useful, though deeply weathered or patinated over both chipped and natural surfaces.

"Eoliths" or "Dawn Stones"

Those natural stones which man picked up and used are called "eoliths" or dawn stones. Early man had need to strike deadly and crushing blows; he used rounded stones as hammers. He had need to cut through animal's skin and flesh to slay for food; he used sharp-edged flint as knives. He had need to scrape sticks sharp to dig or stab with; he used strong

rough-edged flints for scrapers.

Java Man

What early man used eoliths? Doubtless early types of mankind wherever scattered about the earth used eoliths. But I shall present the earliest type known, well satisfied that elsewhere than in Java somewhat similar creatures lived. In passing, one may say that many more types of early men existed than have today become known to science. As we all know, new types of ancient men are being found almost yearly. And there is reason to believe the successful quest has only just begun. Today we know twenty different genera and species of prehistoric man. I predict at least twenty more will be found.

Peking Man

Today there is no longer question as to one type of early man, who made pre-Chellean stone implements. The last important new find of ancient man is that of Peking man, called "Sinanthropus pekinensis." Though Dr. Davidson Black has named this new genus of man from a tooth earlier found, it was December 2, 1929 that the best identifiable skull of this Peking man was discovered. In all, fossil remains of ten different individuals have been found. There are, besides, already identified fifty kinds of mammals in association.

What sort of early man was the Peking man? And when in most ancient human time did he live?

Dr. G. Elliott Smith of London, who went to China in 1930 to study the Peking man, has just placed his cranial development between earlier Java man and later Piltown man.

So we know that no later than the close of the first glacial period of Europe and America, an early type of man existed in eastern Asia quite generalized and so quite capable of producing descendants of varied, even, diverse characteristics. To students of ancient man in America, I wish here to point out that Peking man was close to the Asian bridge head — which bridge is known to have spanned what is now Bering Strait between Asia and America at time during the glacial age. Did descendants of Peking man come to America? Why not? Other mammals came. I believe man came also.

Piltown Man

In 1911 and 1912, Mr. Chas. Dawson and Sir A. Smith Woodward, found the bones of Piltown man in Sussex just south of London. In the small hole or catch basin in the abandoned flint-gravel bed of the river Oise, where the bones were found, there were also eoliths and pre-Chellean implements. I have classified Piltown man as a maker of pre-Chellean implements. I leave him in complacency in that cultural and glacial position in spite of the fact that Professor Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, last year in his address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, assigned the Piltown man to the beginning of known things human, as being much older than Java man, while earlier last year Sir Arthur Keith picked him up and set him down ever so much later in the period of things human, than the pre-Chellean.

Cultural progress in early days was slow. The duration of pre-Chellean culture was roughly 125,000 years. With man's advent into the sub-temperate climate of the second interglacial period, there is a distinct advance in his stone art. It is that of the Chellean stage, named after the town of Chelles on the Marne river just east of Paris.

Chellean Implements

The coup-de-poing (a blow of the fist), as MacCurdy calls it a hand ax, is the distinctive perfected implement developed by Chellean culture. It is deliberately chipped on both faces. The tool is well pointed, and the edges, though coarse, are sinuous. It was a generalized implement and could well be used for any and all of the five needs of early man. Chellean culture also perfected for the first time an excellent knife blade having a back dulled by re-chipping so the hand could grasp and use it without being cut by the knife itself. One student has spoken of Chellean implements as "the magnificent tools of the Chellean age." There is no question but men of Chellean culture thought of their stone implements as creations in and of themselves. Chellean implements are found by the many thousands over the British Islands, the continent of Europe, Africa (north, central and southern). In

Paris, 1930, Abbe Breuil told me on his return from south Africa that on a fifty mile tramp along both banks of the Vaale river, every foot-fall was on early flint implements and chips produced in their making. They are in America also, but of what time one today does not know. The Chellean implements on the screen are from North Africa where we picked them up in June, 1930, in the area where, as I have before mentioned, Regasse had found 10,000 coups-de-poing. Man was early in North Africa. I know of scores of caves there which have never been visited by anyone for 50,000 or 200,000 years where the bones of ancient man will one day be found — just as those of Peking man have come to light in Choukoutien cave near Peking, China.

Development in Neolithic Age

Neolithic Culture in Europe was very prolific of cultural advancement. The Neolithic stage of culture brought together permanently larger groups of persons than ever before. The evidence of earlier cultures suggests isolated groups composed of single families of, say, ten to twenty persons, of three or even four generations. Neolithic times saw clusters of several such families grouped together at the flint mines—as at Grand Pressigny, France, and at Spiennes, Belgium. It is impossible to present anything of the richness of Neolithic culture here this evening except two or three suggestions.

Cultivated crops and domestic animals as surer sources of food appeared in Neolithic times. There were villages of families living lives of agriculturists and herdsmen—as did the lake dwellers of present Switzerland and southern Germany. There were such villages of salt makers, and communities of traders at the cross-roads of trails and routes by land and water.

The knowledge of work among so many persons in close association became craftsmanship by the human elements of emulation and evolution. Stone implements of Neolithic times were made, as never before, with meticulous skill. The chipping of flint became a fine art which produced patterns due to the direction of the lines of cleavage. Even this was not enough to satisfy the new, socially-developing urge to excel. Beautifully-shaped implements were later polished in an effort to reach perfection in this or in that masterpiece of some craftsman-artist.

Of all the magnificent polished stone-work of Neolithic time which I have seen, I know of three polished green stone axes in a private collection on Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, which outclass all others—even in Government Museums. Their present owner found them in a lake-dweller village of Neolithic age. They are of perfect symmetry to the eye. They are of the rich green of half-ripe olives. They are as polished as plate glass, so it is as if one looks deeply beneath the surface of the stone. A Neolithic artist had lived in that village on Lake Neuchatel.

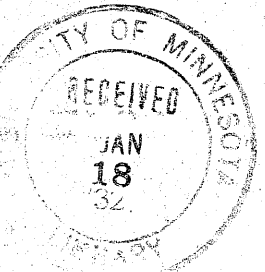
In summing up, I trust that everyone in this audience realizes that, through the stages of stone culture presented this evening, we have an evolution of culture. This evolution was going on from the time when our earliest ancestors picked up and slightly chipped flint nodules, to the time, hundreds of years later, when the Neolithic craftsman chipped and polished his beautiful stone implements.

I must leave the story of developing culture at this point. Here it is ready for new phases of culture to be ushered in through the introduction of those distinctive new materials known as bronze and iron.

Africa Still to Tell Story

In conclusion, in this address I have emphasized Africa as the likely birthplace of mankind and of our white race. We have seen Africa as the home of the only known super-ape, the Taung's ape. We have noted that there have been found in Africa important types of early man and of later Homo sapiens. We have also noted that Africa was the scene of all known stages of prehistoric culture, excepting the Solutrean. It has been pointed out that prehistoric researches in Africa have scarcely begun. Most material found there has been picked up on the surface. Its unnumbered caves, rock-shelters, and shell-heaps are practically virgin soil. Of all geographic areas where search for ancient types of man will be conducted, Africa seems to me to be the one most likely to produce the richest results.

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Four Will Talk On 'Evolution And Civilization'

Sigma Xi Plans Notable Lecture Series for Winter Months

TO BE FREE TO PUBLIC

Society Will Use Northrop Auditorium in Orchestra's Absence

"Evolution and Civilization" is the general subject chosen by Sigma Xi, scientific honorary society, for a series of lectures that will be delivered during January and February by four outstanding members of the University of Minnesota faculty. The Sigma Xi lectures have been an annual feature of the university's intellectual life for a number of years past and have attracted wide attention.

This year's series will be delivered in the Cyrus Northrop Memorial Auditorium, according to announcement by Professor Donald G. Paterson. It will be the first time that the auditorium has been thrown open for a consecutive series of important lectures on topics bearing immediate relation to the thought of the day.

The four addresses will be as follows:

Friday, January 22, "Critical epochs in plant evolution," by Dr. E. M. Freeman, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Friday, January 29, "Physical development of man," by Dr. Richard E. Scammon, dean of the medical sciences, University of Minnesota.

Friday, February 5, "Primitive men and their cultures," by Dr. A. E. Jenks, head of the department of anthropology.

Friday, February 12, "Evolution and life values," by Dr. David F. Swenson, department of philosophy, University of Minnesota.

The lectures will be given at 8:15 on these four Friday nights when the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra will be away on its annual tour, leaving the Auditorium available.

"This is an opportunity to hear interesting, authoritative and non-technical papers by outstanding scientific scholars," Professor Paterson explained.

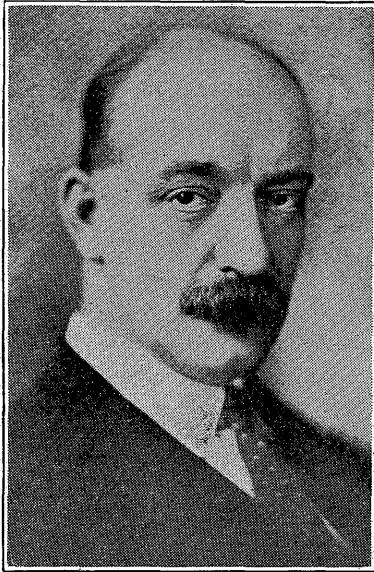
Dean Freeman, who is professor of botany and plant pathology at University Farm in addition to being dean of the college, is a University of Minnesota alumnus who has spent more than 23 years in the service of that institution. He is widely known both for his scholarly and his administrative work.

Dr. Scammon is the man whom Minnesota lost to the University of Chicago two years ago, but who returned at the university's special invitation to assume a newly created position, that of dean of the medical sciences. Dr. Scammon has a world-wide reputation in his specialty, measurement of the physical growth of the human species, from the fetal period to maturity.

Dr. Jenks is known for his anthropological and archeological researches in the Mimbres Valley of New Mexico and in northern Africa, but has been prominent among American anthropologists for many years. He has written and lectured on many subjects related to his profession.

Professor David F. Swenson has three times been a member of the Minneapolis board of education. He is prominent teacher of philosophy and a forceful commentator on current thought and action. Like Dean Freeman, he is an alumnus of the institution in which he has found his life's work. During the year 1921-22 he was visiting professor in the College of the City of New York.

Discuss "Evolution and Civilization"



Above, left, Dean Richard E. Scammon; right, Dean E. M. Freeman; below, left, Professor David F. Swenson; right, Professor Albert E. Jenks.

Red River Valley's Early Bonanza Farms Described to Historians

Rise in Land Values and Drop in Wheat Have Changed Them

Throughout the period of westward expansion and the history of the middle west, wheat has always been an important frontier crop, and pioneer farmers in the Valley of the Red River of the North began to raise wheat in the early seventies, Prof. Harold E. Briggs of Culver-Stockton college told members of the American Historical association during their recent Minnesota meeting. In 1875 a number of bond holders of the Northern Pacific Railway exchanged their bonds for a block of land in the Red River Valley. Other tracts were soon taken over, and in the spring of 1875, Oliver Dalrymple, an experienced wheat grower from Minnesota, entered into a contract with some of the owners to take charge. He broke 1,289 acres during the summer and his first harvest in 1876 yielded 32,000 bushels of choice wheat.

As soon as the results of the experiment became known there was a rapid shift from mixed farming to large scale wheat production. The primary reasons for the development of wheat as a single crop were: cheap land in the Red River Valley, and the increasing price of land farther east; composition of the soil; climate; advertising; the demand for American flour, and labor saving machinery.

By 1880 the movement was well under way and by 1885 nearly all of the original "Bonanza" farms had been established. The census of 1890 shows 323 farm in the Red River Valley exceeding 1,000 acres, with 1,253 of more than 500 acres. There remains a detailed description of the various steps in the production of a wheat crop on

one of the large farms. One of the main problems of the operators was to secure laborers when they were actually needed, while the latter found it difficult to find employment during the remainder of the year. Day wages were high in rush seasons, although the men were only paid for the actual days worked. Most of the workers however were employed by the month, wages averaging about \$16 with board, room and washing.

Although the large wheat farms received a great deal of attention during the eighties, their importance was over-emphasized. In fact there was far more land owned and farmed by small farmers than by the large wheat growers. In Cass County, Dakota, the very center of the "Bonanza" district in 1880, the farms average 326 acres. In 1890 there were in North Dakota 27,611 farms whose average size was 277 acres. At the same time only 8.07 percent of the farm land of North Dakota was being planted to wheat.

By 1890 the outlook for the large wheat farmer was not so bright as it had been. The drouth which was local in 1887 and 1888 became widespread in 1889 throughout the central portion of the United States, and hit the Red River Valley with exceptional force. The crop reports for 1890 show a large drop in wheat production. The panic of 1893 was disastrous to many of the large scale farmers, especially those who had expanded on borrowed capital. But drouth and economic depression were not the only handicaps of the wheat farmer, in fact they were only temporary setbacks and would improve with time. The real difficulties went far deeper than that.

Between 1880 and 1890 wheat declined in price 29.1 percent

(Continued on page 4)

Decline of Pound Reduces Funds

Departure of the British pound from the gold standard has created serious problems for a group of University of Minnesota students from India, Australia and Canada according to Cyrus P. Barnum, director of the new international relations project. Loss in value by pound exchanges has decreased the buying power of their funds from abroad by about 33 percent and some of them are having difficulty in making ends meet.

Mr. Barnum is conducting the new project, which is aimed jointly at giving help to foreign student and encouraging the interest of Minnesota undergraduates in matters international.

During the past week Mr. Barnum has had a chance to enjoy the incidental advantages of his position by eating two dinners with wholly foreign menus, one served by the Chinese club, cooked by a graduate of Harvard who is now a graduate student at Minnesota; the other a menu from India, also cooked by a graduate student, a metallographer. He turned out a splendid curry.

A map of the world, six feet by nearly four, has been placed in the university postoffice as part of the publicity work of Mr. Barnum's project. On it he displays from week to week clippings, pictures and other data bearing on world matters currently interesting. During its first week on display the map showed in electric lights the more important spots visited by Dr. and Mrs. Coffman on their Pacific trip. Mr. Barnum's office also distributes from time to time a summary of all meetings, lectures and the like bearing on international affairs that are to take place on the University campus.

Fraternities and Sororities Conduct Rushing for Members

Approximately 1,000 second quarter students at the University of Minnesota were entertained by Greek letter societies on the campus during the formal rushing period which began January 5 and ended January 11.

Less than 350 men, the smallest number in years, went through fraternity rushing, but more than 400 women were eligible for sorority rushing as against 275 in 1931. The drop in the number of men rushees, more than 100 below last year's mark and 600 below the 1930 period, may be explained by present economic conditions, according to Otis C. McCreery, assistant dean of student affairs.

Although the number of men who went through rushing was greatly reduced this year, the number of men pledged was higher than usual, Dean McCreery stated. Last year 400 out of 450 men were pledged, while in 1930 only 475 men out of 1,000 were selected. Figures for the rushing season which ended January 11, are not available as yet.

Dr., Mrs. Coffman Are Now in Far East

Continuing on the course laid out before leaving the University of Minnesota on their trip to New Zealand and Australia, President and Mrs. L. D. Coffman soon will begin the last lap of their Pacific ocean voyage which will bring them to China and Japan in February. They will not touch upon the territory being contested in the present Sino-Japanese disturbance in Manchuria.

Dr. Coffman, upon his recent arrival at Manila, Philippine Islands, was met by H. Ford Wilkins, for

(Continued on page 4)

New Corporation Code May Result From Law's Study

Professor Hoshour of University Law School Acts for Association

NO REVISION IN YEARS

Revoking of Constitutional Double Liability Opens Way to Change

Steps which may lead to the drafting of an entirely new code of laws governing business corporations in Minnesota have been taken by the State Bar association. Professor Harvey S. Hoshour of the University of Minnesota Law School has been named to codify existing laws of the state referring to business corporations and report back to the association. Inasmuch as the business corporation laws of Minnesota have not been thoroughly revised since 1866 there is a strong probability that the Bar Association will urge the drafting and passage of a new code.

Passage by the 1931 Legislature of a law doing away with the double liability requirement for business corporations has cleared the way for a revision of the corporation code, Professor Hoshour explained recently. When a general revision of the state laws was made in 1905 the men assigned to revise the corporation laws died when his work was barely begun, so no revision has been carried through although a number of new laws have been passed to meet changing conditions. Lawyers foresaw, however, the ultimate repeal of "double liability" and deferred a general revision until it should have been effected.

If revision comes about it will have as one of its purposes a law so stated as to lead Minnesota businesses to incorporate in Minnesota rather than going to other states. There is no intention, however, of drawing the kind of a law that will attract large numbers of corporations doing business in other states to incorporate here, as such states as Delaware have done.

"Minnesota needs a code that is neither unduly liberal nor unduly strict," Mr. Hoshour said. "The present code is antiquated and uncertain. Provisions governing such matters as stockholders' meetings, the powers of boards of directors and the like are not easy to interpret. In many respects the statutes are indefinite and doubtful. When the committee has completed a codification of existing laws it will be time for the Bar Association to decide whether it wishes to urge passage of an entirely new code."

The uniform business corporations act, drawn by a committee of legal experts from all parts of the country and already adopted by several states may be urged for Minnesota, the university man said. This code has been out since 1928. It embodies the best modern thought and practice in business corporation law.

Laws governing co-operatives and religious corporations are not in question at the present time, Mr. Hoshour said. Neither is there anything to be done about the double liability of stockholders in financial corporations. The Bar association committee feels it will have all it can do for the present to bring the laws governing business corporations up to date. A report may be made in time for the 1933 session of the state legislature.

An outline of the aims of the Committee are contained in the following statement prepared by P. L. Solether, Minneapolis, Chairman of the Committee:

"The legal profession of Minnesota has long felt the necessity for a radical overhauling of our general corporation law. No general revision in that branch of the law has been made since 1866.

"The General Statutes of 1905 reassembled the statutes relating to corporations but no general change was then attempted. Prior

(Continued on page 4)

Co-operation Is Note in Education

Dr. John Dewey Tells New Needs of Present Times

Taking a new trend, education must cultivate the social spirit and the power to act socially even more assiduously than it cultivated individual ambition for material success in the past, Dr. John Dewey, distinguished American philosopher, declared in a recent address.

Competitive motives and methods must be abandoned for cooperative. Desire to work, for mutual advantage, with others must be made the controlling force in school administration and instruction. Instead of imbuing individuals with the idea that the goal is to sharpen their powers so they can get on personally, they must be trained in capacity for intelligent organization so that they can unite with others in a common struggle against poverty, disease, ignorance, credulity, low standards of appreciation and enjoyment. There must be a purpose and methods which will carry over the earlier ideals of political democracy into industry and finance.

Only in respect to methods of thought and judgment should the earlier individualistic aim be retained; there it should be intensified. Democracy will be a farce unless individuals are trained to think for themselves, to judge independently, to be critical, to be able to detect subtle propaganda and the motives which inspire it. Mass production and uniform regimentation have been growing in the degree in which individual opportunity has waned. The current must be reversed. The motto must be: "Learn to act with and for others while you learn to think and to judge for yourself."

Stadium Pledges Come in Slowly

Rush of Payments Has Become a Drip, Middlebrook Says

Pledges of more than \$422,000 to the University of Minnesota stadium and auditorium financial campaign in 1922 still are unpaid, according to William T. Middlebrook, comptroller.

The university still anticipates about \$3,000 a year from the unpaid pledges, but unavoidable circumstances probably will prevent payment of a good share of the remaining total, Mr. Middlebrook said. Solicitors for the fund in 1922-24 obtained promise amounting to \$1,626,788 from alumni, students, employees and friends of the university.

Payment provisions of the pledges differed. Some were received immediately, while others were spread over periods from two to 10 years with the majority falling due semi-annually for five years.

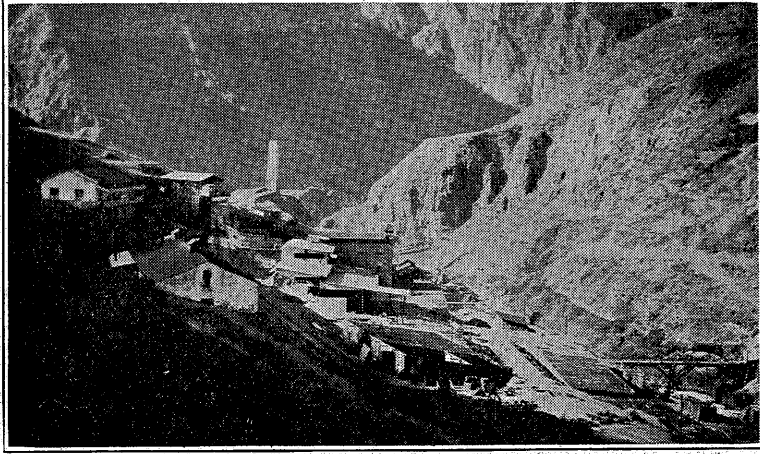
Collections were made by the Greater University Corporation, an organization of alumni, until three years ago when the assets and pledges were turned over to the university.

All completed buildings on the campus are paid for, the comptroller reported, appropriations taking care of the remaining cost on Northrop auditorium. All money received from the pledges at present goes into a fund for auditorium improvements, with an organ as the main objective.

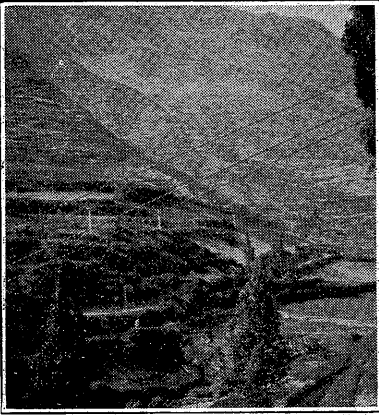
Minnesota Meeting Reported at Washington

The Minnesota Conference on University Training for the National Service, held last summer, attracted such wide attention that a whole afternoon was devoted to discussing it during the recent Christmas meetings of the American Political Science association in Washington. Dr. William A. Anderson and Professor M. B. Lambie and Lennox Mills of the political science department at Minnesota, took part. Many of the speakers at the conference were men from the government service at Washington, and they were on hand to take part in the political science meeting. Among those who spoke were Thomas E. Campbell, president of the civil service commission, Dr. W. W. Stockberger and Ishmar Baruch, member of the civil service classification board.

Writes from Mines of Peru



These views are typical of the mining region in the Andes described in a letter to Dean W. R. Appleby from L. W. Arnold, a graduate of the School of Mines and Metallurgy.



PICTURES typical of the mining country in Peru have been received by Dean W. R. Appleby of the School of Mines and Metallurgy from L. W. Arnold, graduate mining engineer of the class of 1927 who is in Peru as a representative of a large mining machinery company. Labor troubles in the American owned mines in Peru, such as the Cerro de Pasco, followed the revolutions of last year and operations have been seriously hindered, he wrote. Mining concerns, while getting out little ore, are going ahead with development work, looking to the time when business conditions and prices shall have improved. Mr. Arnold described the trouble some mines in the Andes have with large flows of water struck in their underground workings. In one such instance an underground spring with a flow of 300 gallons a minute burst out in the wall of a tunnel. With other similar flows it made necessary a five mile drainage tunnel to make possible continued work in the mine.

President Offers Advice on Economy

Suggestion to cut down unnecessary expenditures in social affairs at the University of Minnesota was made to campus leaders by President Lotus D. Coffman just before he left for New Zealand and Australia.

Although no rules for the conduct of social affairs were laid down in the president's letter to student leaders, it was suggested that in view of the general depression and its effect on the life and spirit of people everywhere, "great care should be exercised by individuals and institutions to avoid unreasonable or unnecessary expenditures."

"The university must scrutinize its expenditures with extra care at such a time," the letter continued, "and student organizations are called on to exercise corresponding care in determining their expenditures."

"There is no reason why the social life of the institution should be abandoned. The good sense and sound judgment of the students in this matter will dictate to them what is proper to expend for such occasions in the year when restraint and self sacrifice must prevail in every situation."

Thus far several fraternities and sororities have cut down the number of parties they will give during the year. Bridge parties will take the place of expensive theater parties for several organizations.

Journalism Teachers Meet

Approximately 75 teachers of journalism from all parts of the United States attended the recent convention in Minneapolis of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism and the American Association of Teachers of Journalism. On the last day, Wednesday, December 30, sessions were conducted in the main hall of the campus branch. Young Men's Christian association. During the conventions two Minnesota faculty members read papers, Dr. Ralph D. Casey, department head, and Professor Robert Desmond. Professor Kenneth E. Olson was chairman of the committee on general arrangements.

Middlebrook to Chicago

William T. Middlebrook, comptroller, left December 8 for Chicago to attend a meeting of comptrollers representing a group of the larger middle western institutions. The Universities of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota are members of the group which assembles each year to discuss problems common to the colleges.

Grade A-1 Best Minnesota Planets Will Be on View from Observatory

University-Senate Ends Campus-Wide Attendance Ruling

No longer is there a general rule of the University of Minnesota Senate requiring freshmen and sophomores to attend classes regularly. At its December meeting the Senate revoked the rule "insofar as it is made applicable to all colleges." Individual colleges may retain the rule in force if they wish to, but no longer are required to do so. A faculty meeting of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, where the movement started, has been called with the purpose of repealing junior college attendance requirements.

This action follows action in October by which the Arts College did away with attendance regulations in the Senior college, comprising the junior and senior years. As explained by Dean J. B. Johnston of the Arts college and other administrative officials the abolition of strict attendance requirements gives the instructor new authority. The student is required to do all the work of the course and the instructor may use his judgment in deciding whether or not any student is working as hard as he should. Prompter elimination from class than under former methods is made possible if the teacher chooses to act.

A bulletin to faculty members from Dean Johnston reads as follows:

Students are expected to attend classes regularly. Absences will be dealt with by instructors and the students' work committee on the general principle that each student is required to do the full work of the course."

There was also the following declaration of faculty policy:

"It is the intention of the faculty to deal with absences and other evidences of neglect on the assumption that each student will bear the responsibility for his work. Every member of the faculty should keep a record of absences for his own protection, and should make a practice of advising or warning students who seem not to be giving proper attention to their work."

Praises Power of Rhythm

Two lecture recitals in which she upheld the thesis that unconscious symmetry can develop powers in any of the arts, in architecture, painting or music as well as in the dance, were given in the Music Auditorium recently by Miss Catherine Rapp of the Noyes School of Rhythm, New York. Rhythm, she declared, makes people more creative in whatever they do. It accounts for the great golfer and tennis player, as well as for the distinguished actress or dancer. Her recitals were illustrated with rhythmic dance movements based on the principles of the Greek frieze.

Ready to Start As Gridiron Boss



Bernie Bierman, who will coach Minnesota football teams hereafter, is scheduled to reach the campus this month.

Dr. Luyten, Astronomer, Asks Public to Join Him in Watching Heavens

Persons who wish to study the heavens or those who are curious to see the stars at a closer range will be given that opportunity again this winter, according to W. J. Luyten, assistant professor of astronomy at the University of Minnesota. The observatory will be open to the public five times during the next three months. These dates are January 21, February 6 and 18; March 5 and 17.

During the fall quarter the observatory was open four times to the public but inclement weather prevented any satisfactory view of the heavens. Almost 400 persons visited the observatory on two occasions but rain caused the postponement of the showings. A good view of the moon and of several of the more interesting planets may be had this winter, weather conditions permitting, according to Dr. Luyten.

Dr. Luyten, who is in charge of the observatory, has studied the skies from four different continents and will be on hand to answer questions during the hours the observatory is open.

Born on the island of Java, Dr. Luyten was educated in Holland and England. He has watched eclipses of the sun in Lower California and in Lapland and from an airplane 17,000 feet above Long Island. Last summer he spent his vacation in Persia and Russia.

After studying at the Dutch Universities of Amsterdam and Leyden, he worked at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, England, before coming to the United States. Five years more at Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal., followed by two years at the Harvard station at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa, gave him a great deal of experience.

In 1923 Dr. Luyten studied the total eclipse of the sun in Lower California and in 1925 he reported another eclipse from a plane above Long Island for the New York Times. In 1927 found him in Lapland with an expedition from Hamburg, Germany. Following this he returned to his South African station.

Returning to the United States in 1930, after traveling the length of Africa to Cairo, he came to the University of Minnesota in February.

His visit to Persia last summer had nothing to do with astronomy but was for the purpose of studying Persepolis, ancient capital of Persia, which was burned by Alexander, and also to view Babylon and Nineveh.

Develop New Squash

Dr. F. A. Krantz and A. E. Hutchins, of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, have given the world a new and better squash. It has been given the name the "New Brighton Hubbard." The creators of this new variety say that it is of desirable size, averaging about 20 pounds; that it is attractive in shape and color; that the flesh is mealy, uniformly thick and of high quality; and that the yield is larger than that of five of the six seed stocks by 25 per cent. This is the second important contribution in this field made by the division of horticulture at University Farm. In 1921 was produced a small Hubbard squash which was given the name "Kitchenette," and which attained quick popularity.

To Play Basketball at Pittsburgh

A two game home and home basketball series with the University of Pittsburgh has been scheduled by the University of Minnesota, H. O. Crisler, athletic director at Minnesota has announced. Pittsburgh will play at the Field House in 1932-33 while the Gophers will journey eastward in 1933-34. While the dates have not yet been set, Crisler announced that Minnesota will play at Pittsburgh during the Christmas vacation two years hence in order that the Gopher players will not miss any time from their classes.

Attends Law Institute

Everett Fraser, dean of the Law school, returned recently from Chicago, where he attended a convention of the American Law Institute Committee on Property Laws. Dean Fraser spent a week at the convention.

Mathematician Slams Forecasting

Business Prognosticators Need Scientific Precision, He Says

When the business world insists that mathematicians co-operate in the preparation of statistical predictions, forecasting in business will cease to be a racket, Professor Harry C. Carver of the University of Michigan told members of the Mathematical Association of America, meeting recently at the University of Minnesota.

Mathematicians as well as the business world must come to a better realization of the importance of accurate methods in predicting, he declared. In that science, as well as among economists, too little progress has been made toward a wedding of the two fields.

Dr. Carver's paper dealt with mathematical terms for the most part, but at the end he made his conclusions clear to the layman.

"It is greatly to be regretted that that phase of business statistics dealing with the analysis and projection of time series (involved in forecasting) rests on an exceedingly unstable foundation," he said. "There is absolutely no excuse for this state of affairs. For the most part this work is being done by economists and 'professional forecasters' who are more interested in making predictions than they are in estimating the probability that the actual occurrences will differ from their forecasts by more than a specified percent.

"Most of you are acquainted with various organizations which very properly describe past events by actual numerical data but somehow insist on predicting the future trend of the same phenomena in statements that are so vague and contain so many 'ifs' that the forecasters scarcely commit themselves. I insist that with very few exceptions the estimates of the future terms in time series should be expressed numerically and in precisely the same terms that will be employed subsequently in recording the corresponding facts for historical purposes.

"Just as soon as this is done we can at least obtain empirical approximations for the probable errors of those estimates, and we may then expect that competition among forecasters will result both in an increase in the reliability of forecasts and in a corresponding decrease in the number of forecasters."

Dr. Carver also criticized economists for excusing their failure to use accurate mathematical methods by saying the data is so subject to error that use of refined methods is not warranted.

"As a matter of fact, the best reason for employing mathematical methods is the fact that the data is so inexact," he said. "If the data were exact and obeyed a simple law there would be no use for mathematical methods."

It is highly desirable that students of business administration possess sufficient mathematical background to enable them to know at what point in their work they should ask the aid of mathematically trained statisticians, he added.

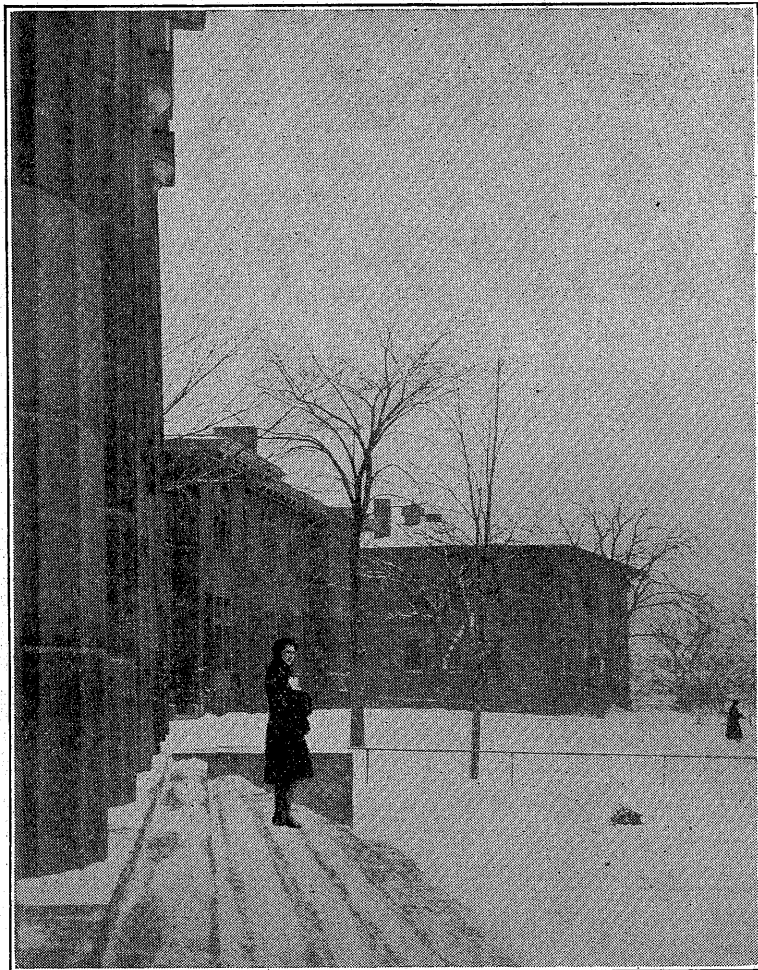
Wesley Players Elect

Adelaide Harris, senior in the arts college at the University of Minnesota, recently was elected vice president of the Wesley Players, national college dramatic organization, at the annual convention of that body at the University of Nebraska. Miss Harris was graduated from West high school, Minneapolis, in 1927, and has been on the production staff of the Wesley players for three years. Five delegates who represented Minnesota at the convention were Virginia Pemberton, Jack Holbrook, Richard Whitney, John Cowen and Miss Harris.

New Building Complete May 15

Construction of the new building which will house the College of Dentistry at the University of Minnesota will be completed May 15, according to Dr. William F. Holman, supervising engineer of buildings and grounds. Complete equipment will be installed in the building in time for the opening of the fall quarter next October. Apparatus will be transferred from the present dentistry building to the new structure during the summer. Installation of the heating system and the placing of the flooring in the corridors on the ground floor has been completed.

Along the Older Campus Row



Taken from the steps of Burton Hall (the former University Library), the picture shows the front of Shevlin Hall (women's building) and Pattee Hall (Old Law) now occupied by the Institute of Child Welfare and parts of University High School.

University Grants Degrees to 330 At Fall Graduation Ceremonies

First Commencement of College Year Held in Northrop Auditorium

The University of Minnesota graduated 330 students at commencement exercises marking the close of the fall quarter, Thursday, December 17. Ralph Budd, newly-elected president of the Burlington railroad, who was to have been the commencement speaker, was called to New York for an important railroad conference and James C. Lawrence, university dean, delivered the address. Those who received diplomas were:

College of Dentistry
Graduate dental hygienist: Anabel Meiser and Bernetta Perron, Minneapolis.

Medical School
Graduates in nursing: Hilma Longwood, Minneapolis; Clara Childs, West Baden, Ind.; Oral Graff, Brandon, S. D.; Marcella Kennedy, Mankato; Isabel Maxwell, Arcadia, Fla.; Laura Williams, Detroit Lakes.

College of Science, Literature and the Arts

Bachelor of arts, magna cum laude: Donald Frisk, Minneapolis; Bernard Saibel, Boston.

Bachelors of arts, cum laude: John Bohrer, Jr., and Ralph Golseth, Minneapolis; Robert Dyar, De Smet, S. D.; George Ellinger, Mount Vernon, Wash.

Bachelors of arts: Hilda Bassin, Lila Bonhus, Gladys Cook, Dudley Erickson, Sydney Eriksson, Edna German, Wayne Hagen, Mildred Huff, Judith Jones, Russell Koerper, George McCabe, Jr.; Lloyd Medes, Kenneth Nelson, Ruth Norton, Eleanor Ritz and Drummond Seymour, Minneapolis; Herbert Halverson, Aubrey McEachern, Edward Megroth, Janet Nolan and Maurice Straus, St. Paul; Quentin Burdick, Williston, N. D.; Norma Case, Owatonna; Kuan Ch'in Ch'en, China; William Feeney, Belle Fourche, S. D.; Edward Johnson, Faribault; June Lier, Casselton, N. D.; Joseph Lynch, Fairbury, Neb.; Marjorie Minder, Slayton; Lavinia Payne, Lakefield; John Ross, Jr., Duluth; Robert Wettleton, Fargo, N. D.

Bachelors of science: Mildred Mitchell, Mountain Iron; Amy Nebinger, Danville, Pa.; Florence Zipperman, Minneapolis.

College of Engineering and Architecture

Bachelors of aeronautical engineering: Owen Cunningham, Richard Jordan, Henry Pittelkow and Harrold Stanley, Minneapolis.

Bachelors of civil engineering: Myrtle Griggs and William Johnson, Minneapolis, and Edward

Hanlon, Maywood, Ill.
Bachelors of electrical engineering: William Lackrie, Virginia; Paul Markson, Sauk Center; Webster Soules, Minneapolis.

Bachelors of mechanical engineering: Kenneth Cooley and Irving Grant, Minneapolis.

Bachelor of architecture: John Hunner, Duluth.

School of Chemistry
Bachelor of chemical engineering: Albert Lindert, Park Rapids.

College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics

Bachelors of science (course in agriculture): Philip Swenson, Chicago City (course in forestry); Ernest Dahl, Lake Mills; Bernard Forseth and Alexander Karkula, Minneapolis; Donald Gray, Vernon Center. Course in home economics: Doris Berg, Buffalo; Ruth Smith, Lake Johanna; Marion Diegel, Lorraine DuLac and Esther Lavrentz, Minneapolis.

College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Education

Bachelors of science, course in home economics: Adria Deuser, St. Paul; Dorothea Fritz, St. Paul Park; Louise Hamann, New Ulm; Florence Hurst, Glenwood; Evelyn Larson and Faye Wattonville, Minneapolis.

College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and School of Business Administration

Bachelor of business administration in agriculture: Burton Oster, Minneapolis.

Medical School

Bachelors of science: John Anderson, Harold Benjamin, Karl Johnson, Irwin Kerlan, William Kostick, Helmer Nilson, David Potek, Ward Rulien, John Silver, Clementine Spurzem, Laurence van Hale, Walter Wells, Carl Wingquist and Wale Wright, Minneapolis. Erzell Addington, Norvel Brink, Henry Clark, Jr., Myron Hassett, Raymond Mulrooney, John Noble, Thorsten Smith, Armer Stolpestad and Herbert Stolpestad, St. Paul; Edward Addy, Tyler; John Cole, Redwood Falls; Rauen Curtis, Osseo; Warren Diessner, Waconia; Milton Greengard, Williston, N. D.; Ralph Hanover, Tracy; Corrin Hodgson, Fergus Falls; James Lofstrom, Litchfield; Edwin Maitland, Jackson; Satoru Matsuyama, Japan; Simeon Mullen, Wadena; George Newman, Cassville, Mo.; Veronica O'Brien, Wahpeton, N. D.; Leonard Orth, San Diego, Calif.; Robert Priest, Duluth; Wellington Rieke, Fairfax; Owen Robbins, San Antonio, Texas; Ralph Rossen, Hibbing; Russell Spittler, Waseca; Walker Tanglin, Hugo.

Sorority Based on Scholarship Finds 87 Freshman Girls Eligible

School of Mines and Metallurgy
Engineer of mines: Nestorio Lim, Philippine Islands.

College of Pharmacy
Bachelors of science in pharmacy: George Ahlers, Owatonna; Arnold Grais, Minneapolis.

Pharmaceutical chemist: Sam Beugen, Minneapolis.

College of Education
Bachelor of science with high distinction: Wilbur Fim Murra, Minneapolis.

Bachelors of science with distinction: Kopple Friedman, North Hixing; Clarice Gustafson, Minneapolis; Donovan Johnson, Dassel.

Bachelors of science: Earl Amundsen, Carolin Avery, Hamlin Blix, Dorothy Brurs, Myrtle Glasser, Marian Golseth, Elizabeth Goodrich, Florence Killeen, Claire Knowles, Alice Lindstedt, Hilma Longwood, Frederick McInnis, Kathleen Madsen, Andrew Medvec, Gwendolyn Melby, Irene Olson, Katherine Rogers, Nina Romain, Fred Tatting and Gertrude Wiencke, Minneapolis; Herbert Brenning, Mary Connolly, Helen Howard, Carolyn Olsen, Arthur Saltness and Shirley Truman, St. Paul; Olga Hansen, Lake Crystal; Eva Havela, Duluth; Rose Jerome, Eveleth; Ben Johns, Denver, Colo.; Esther Johnson, Chisholm; Isabelle Robideau, Princeton; Renee Sauer, Melrose; Elizabeth Wise, Wayzata.

School of Business Administration

Bachelors of business administration: Roswell Berne, John Buel, William Christopherson, Joseph Eischen, Louis Fisher, Glenn Freeberg, Horace Greenberg, Morris Grossman, Alfred Haer, Moody McCaskill, Charlotte Mattson and Henry Wolff, Minneapolis; Gerhard Nimmer, St. Paul; Joseph Bailey, Elk River; Herbert Dower, Jr., Staples; Hugo Forsman, Eveleth; Lynn Hansen, Shell Lake, Wis.; Ida Kotchevar, Ely; Carmine Moreen, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Curtiss Oberg, Watertown; Joseph Paulson, Concrete, N. D.; Frederick Roesler, Waseca; Lloyd Stanley, Altoona, Wis.; Nathaniel Treat, Luverne; Mason Wilmore, Benson; Ziegner, Red Wing.

University College

Bachelors of art: Edward Clarity, Minneapolis; Mary Latham, St. Paul.

College of Dentistry

Doctors of dental surgery: Kenneth A Bernathy, Rochester; George Clark, Eden Prairie; Michael George, Ironwood, Mich.; Dave Halpern, Glen Ulin, N. D.; Paul Higgins, Sarles, N. D.; Nels Nelson, Chicago; Harold Westerdahl, Slayton.

Law School

Bachelors of laws: Leonard Edwards, Rolf Harbo and Max Segall, Minneapolis.

Graduate School

Masters of arts: Charlotte Croon, Archie Jones, Francisca Ryan, Mildred Shea, Blanche Williams and Romeo Zulauf, Minneapolis; Aletha Herwig, William John Scanlan, Paul Schwanki, St. Paul; Walter Anderson, Alexandria; Harold Enestvedt, Belview; Thelma Force, Clinton; Conrad Haugen, St. James; Arthur Larson, Owatonna; Roy Lindstedt, Red Wing; Evelyn Nilson, Grand Forks, N. D.; Sophus Nissen, Winona, and Roland Torgerson, Winona; William Noyes, Tower; John William Scanlan, Salem, S. D.; Hilda Smith, Oakley, Kan.; John Snyder, Faribault; Dunstan Tucker, Collegeville; Lyle Wikre, Janesville.

Masters of science: Earl Barrett and Helen Robinson, Minneapolis; William Morris and John Nelson, St. Paul; Martin Maegers, Göttingen, Germany; Eugene Scafe, Neck, Mo.

Medical School

Bachelors of medicine: Leonard Burke, John Hynes, Jr., Karl Johnson, Walter Kaufman, Horace De Lien, Herbert Minthorn, Helmer Nilson, Willard Peterson, Eva Shaperman, Nels Sonnesyn, Laurence Van Hale, Walter Wells and Carl Wingquist, Minneapolis; Myron Hassett, St. Paul; Edward Addy, Tyler; Dean Afflick, Grand Rapids; Willard Akins, Watertown; John Cole, Redwood Falls; Paul Eneboe, Canton, S. D.; Robert Ewald, Brownton; Clifford Grand, Ashland, Wis.; Milton Greengard, Williston, N. D.; Ralph Hanover, Tracy; Elmer Hill, Rushford; Corrin Hodgson, Fergus Falls; James Lofstrom, Litchfield; Thomas Lum, Honolulu; Walter Manning, Mellen, Wis.; Satoru Matsuyama, Japan; Robert Priest, Duluth; Wellington Rieke, Fairfax; Owen Robbins, San Antonio, Texas; Paul Schmidt, Jr., Northfield; Harvey Sisk, Duluth; Sibyl

Student Must Score 2.5, or "B" Average to Join Sigma Epsilon Sigma

A sorority to which one can gain admission only on the basis of superior scholarship has been established at the University of Minnesota and is thriving, although a scholastic average of 2.5 is the requirement for membership. Established last April, the new organization, Sigma Epsilon Sigma, now has 19 sophomore women on its rolls, and at its recent banquet 87 freshman girls were present, all of whom have maintained a 2.5 average up to now and are therefore eligible.

Sigma Epsilon Sigma was begun at the University of Wisconsin in 1929 under the sponsorship of Susan B. Davis. Epsilon, the Minnesota chapter, was founded April 30, 1931, and was formally installed at the house of Pi Beta Phi, academic sorority. Miss Anne D. Blitz, dean of women at Minnesota, was named sponsor of the local chapter.

The group which formed the chapter were composed of 19 sophomore women belonging to Pinafore, second year women's organization. Betty Mulvihill, Pinafore president, and Lorene Oliver, a transfer student from Wisconsin, helped organize it.

Any sophomore woman student in any college in the University is eligible for membership providing that she has had a 2.5 scholastic average during her freshman year. This is the only requirement for membership.

Despite the high scholastic average required for membership in Sigma Epsilon Sigma, most of its officers and many of its members are active in other affairs on the campus.

Virginia Miller, last year's president, is a member of the board in charge of the tutor bureau, sponsored by the Women's Self Government Association. Miss Miller also was assistant Homecoming chairman and had charge of the activities section of the 1931 Gopher.

Marjorie Myers, vice president last year, is a member of the Y.W.C.A. large cabinet, chairman of transfer students and also has served as chairman for the finance drive dinner. Miss Myers also heads the Southeast Church Federation and is active in several other projects.

Helen Grigware, secretary, and Ruth Anne Olsen, historian, are prominent in campus activities while maintaining the high averages which they made while freshmen.

It is estimated by officers of the organization that fully one-half of the members are working their way through the University.

Smeby, Faribault; Walter Tanglin, Hugo; James Thomson, Ellsworth, Iowa.

Doctors of medicine Carsten Anderson, Abe Baker, Arch Baldwin, Grant Christenson, Willis Duryea, Kenneth Fritzell, Berman Hilleboe, William Johnson, Elmer Lippmann, Max Pickworth, Marguerite Richards, William Rogne, Charles Stafford, Mary Walton, C. Gordon Watson, Ragnar Westman, Minneapolis; Edgar Lightbourn, Erich Ioenholdt and Leo Zon, St. Paul; James Byram, Redwood Falls; George Cahill, Janesville; Richard Edwards, Springfield, S. D.; Raymond Hedin, Red Wing; Albert Kuske, Danube; Melvin Martin, Sedan; Byron Mork, Jr., Worthington; Murl Robertson, Cottonwood; Leander Simons, Chaska; Cyril Tiff, Glencoe; Philip Woutat, Grand Forks, N. D.

Graduate School

Master of science in dermatology and syphilology: Hubert Farrell, Green Bay, Wis.

Masters of science in medicine: Charles Burke, Wayside, Wis.; Philip Hench, Pittsburgh; Arthur Kerkhof, Minneapolis; Selma Mueller, Mount Clemens, Mich.; Frances Vanzant, Houston, Texas; George Wharton, Gayuga, Ont.

Master of science in neurology: Hugh Carmichael, Peterborough, Ont.

Master of science in neurologic surgery: Harry Mount, Aurora, Ont.; Adrien Verbrugghen, New South Wales, Australia.

Master of science in radiology: Vito Witting, Florence, Italy.

Masters of science in surgery: Herbert Carlson, Minneapolis; Eli Christensen, Rochester; Joseph

(Continued on page 4)

MINNESOTA CHATS

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Finger Intercepted First Forward Pass Ever Made on Stagg Field

Minnesota Track Coach Ran it Back for Touchdown in 1906

The forward pass as an offensive weapon in Western Conference football has been in use for many years and is taken for granted by the present generation of players, but back in 1906 when Sherm Finger, now track coach at the University of Minnesota, intercepted the first one thrown in a conference game and ran for a touchdown, the experts had their doubts about it.

Finger played fullback for Chicago in those days and the occasion for the first pass used in the Big Ten was the opening contest of the 1906 season against Purdue. Playing on that Maroon team besides the present Minnesota coach were the late Walter Eckersall, quarterback, Walter Steffen, later a judge and coach of Carnegie Tech, and Hal Iddings, at the halfback posts. In those days Chicago "feared" Purdue.

Use of the pass had come in for considerable discussion before the game and as no one had seen the new play in action, Coach A. A. Stagg was plying with numerous questions concerning the defense to be used against it. But neither had Mr. Stagg had any experience against the new threat and when Finger, who was to play defensive fullback, asked him what to do, he was told to use his own judgment.

Both teams played hard football and neither gained any advantage in the early part of the contest but finally a sustained Purdue drive carried the ball to the 15 yard line. As this was the point where the new weapon might be tried out, Finger at defensive fullback, watched the Purdue backs closely, Eckersall cautioning all of his teammates to be alert for his pass.

The rule in those days made it necessary to throw the pass out five yards from center, and the defense watched the end territory closely. Long, Purdue's fullback, was noticed shifting slightly toward the outside as signals were being called. As the ball was snapped he raced toward the end and Finger started to meet him. The Chicago man arrived just at the instant that Cunningham, Purdue's quarterback, shot the ball and he intercepted the throw in full stride and was able to reach the goal line 90 yards away before a single Boilermaker had touched him. Chicago held this advantage until the game ended, 6 to 0.

Dr. and Mrs. Coffman Are Now in Far East

(Continued from page 1)
mer Minnesota student and now city editor of the Manila Daily Bulletin, according to word received by Cyrus Barnum, director of the international relations project at the University. During January Dr. Coffman is lecturing at the University of the Philippines.

Leaving Australia during the Christmas holidays, Dr. and Mrs. Coffman visited the larger universities and colleges of New Zealand. Dr. Coffman lectured at several institutions. While in the central part of Australia, the party was visited by Victor Mann, a student at Minnesota from 1921-25, who also was a star member of the University hockey team in 1924. Mr. Mann now is living in Australia.

Dr. Coffman will sail for Vancouver from Yokohama, Japan, the latter part of February, arriving in Minneapolis sometime during the second or third week in March.

On Cultivating Sales Resistance

By E. P. Lyon

Reprinted from the Survey Graphic

WHEN in organic evolution you got an animal that could observe (and I use the word as meaning the operation of any of the senses) an animal that could observe and remember and correlate or reason about what it observed and remembered, then you had the beginning of science. For science is exactly what comes out of the situations I have listed. It is knowledge gained by observation, tested by experience, arranged and classified. It is also the mental outflow, the logical conclusions that come from such observations, testing, measuring, arranging, classifying. Apart from our senses and our brains operating under sense impressions there are no facts. Interesting speculation, yes. Yet what we call an hypothesis in science must rest upon some facts, must correspond to those facts. Speculation without observation lands in superstition, is swallowed up.

The millions of recorded measurements concerning phenomena of all kinds in our universe show that nothing ever happens by chance. There are no exceptions to nature's laws. So certain is this that when something happens out of expected order—that is, the order the scientist expects—be begins to look for an unknown cause. If a planet varies from its calculated orbit, he looks for and finds a new planet pulling upon the first one. When a photographic plate is blackened in the dark he looks for and finds x-rays, radio-active substances.

While this great principle that nothing happens by chance is true, yet we constantly say, "That was just a chance shot." Or we say, "Just his luck." Or we say, "That was a miracle." How can we reconcile two such conflicting points of view? On the one hand nothing happens by chance; on the other hand life is full of chances.

Of course there is no real conflict. The exigencies we speak of as chance, or luck, or miracles are really in our own minds. They are an expression of the fact that many happenings are due to complicated factors—factors so many and so complex that the mind cannot grasp them nor estimate the results in advance. If one were able to do this he could prophesy the most complicated event as well as that the sun will rise tomorrow, or that a heavy object thrown into the air will fall again to the earth.

Scientific Doctrine of Chance
And that leads me to say that there is a scientific doctrine of chance or law of averages. Given the number and character of the variables it is a matter of mathematics how often a stated combination or result will follow. This principle, which is the basis of statistics and of insurance and of organized gambling, extends from the meeting and separation of atoms, the breaking of molecules of radium, the combination of genes in a sex cell, all the way up to the collision of suns in stellar space. It is a principle that a scientific-minded generation should understand and cherish; and especially because of its constant application in the discussion of health.

And now as to health! The little dictionary on my desk defines health as freedom from disease. Many object to this definition as negative. They prefer something like this: health is the normal, efficient action of body and mind. For us in this discussion, definition is of little importance. What we wish to know is whether what we call health is a thing which can be approached and studied by the methods of science. Is it a phenomenon to which observation, comparison, experimentation, measurement can be applied? Can you use your senses and your brain in the investigation of health just as you can in investigating electricity, chemical action, rainfall, sunshine—any other phenomenon of nature?

Body and mind, in health or disease, are matter which can be observed, experimented upon, measured, thought about. They have indeed been very extensively observed, experimented upon, measured and thought about. The result of this scientific activity is the science of health or its converse, the science of disease—known together as the science of medicine. This knowledge has the same degree of reality, the same degree of validity as other science, of which indeed it is an inseparable part.

Pain is no more mysterious than sight or smell. It differs only in that it tells you about the condition of your body and nothing about any outside body. It is true that pain is often wrongly projected—that is, the mind interprets it as being in a different place than that in which the painful stimuli are acting. But in this respect it is no different from other senses. Hearing, for example, is very imperfectly projected, likewise odor. If one touches briefly a spot on the back of your neck you cannot bring a finger, on the average, closer than two inches to the spot touched. We who live in an age of science ought to recognize these facts about pain, ought not to be confused or mystified by them, ought to adjust ourselves to them.

Now what says health science? What are the fundamental things that science has established of importance to each living human?

First and most important, science says health is a quality residing fundamentally in the organism itself. Call it constitution, call it heredity, call it what you will—whether you are healthy or not health depends primarily on the mechanism inside your skin. The inside conditions are enormously more important than the outside conditions—I mean when outside conditions are those we speak of as the ordinary or usual environment. What the human mechanism will do automatically to adjust itself is enormously more important than anything anybody can do from the outside.

This thing I am trying to explain goes very deep into the foundations of biology. It is recognition of the fact that life is an automatic, self-adjusting process. In biology we speak of regulation, of regeneration. In medicine we speak of "vis medicatrix naturae," the healing power of nature. Words, these, which stand for processes we can observe but cannot at present wholly explain.

Living matter tends to adjust, to regulate, regenerate, to heal itself. You can cut off a lobster's leg. A new leg forms. You cannot make it form something else. You make two like sterile cuts in the ears of a rabbit. To one you do nothing except keep out the dirt. The other you treat in any manner you choose from goose grease or red flannel to the newest chemical stimulant or electric doodad. The first cut heals as rapidly as the second.

Without this regulating, healing power of nature the smallest wound would be fatal, the slightest infection would kill. Without this power the comparatively little that human experience, that is, medical science, can do would be futile. Doctors often comfort, often alleviate, many times cure in the sense that without their aid the patient would die. Surgery saves some, a few specific drugs save some, serological treatments save some, changed habits save some. But in all cases what the doctors really do is to help conditions so that nature—by which we mean the automatic powers of the body—can heal.

For many people, I am convinced, the mad quest to preserve or to get health is taking away the joy of living, the joy that health itself should give. In general leave your health alone—just as you leave your gastric juice alone, just as you leave your brain alone, just as you leave your dog's health alone. Don't meddle with it. That is the first great teaching of science in regard to health.

Medicine, a Wonderful Science
Do not think I am belittling the medical profession—rather I am explaining the essentials of medical science. It is a wonderful science; and its exponents, the physicians, do wonderful work. They need no defense by me. Nor am I concerned with those people who can objectively regard themselves as they can their automobiles or sewing machines. I am thinking of the thousands who keep thinking about themselves, keep thinking about their health and are afraid. The more these can realize the fundamental fact that health is mainly inherent and automatic, and act on that fact, the happier they will be.

Remember I am speaking of those who are reasonably well, of those who have health. That there are some who need to guard such health as they have, some who need aid or advice to get back their health—that goes without saying.

I have spoken as strongly as I could and always with the reservation that there are things men can do that affect health in some degree or, rather, affect the chances of health. These things that men themselves can arrange or do are of two kinds, that which the community or group can do and that which the individual himself can do. What says science as to the relative value of these health efforts?

Science says that those results which emanate from group action are much the more important—in other words, for the average individual, public health action is more valuable than private health action. The municipality, state or group gives you safe water, safe milk, isolation, quarantine—in other words, a reasonable control (not so good as it might be) of infectious diseases. This is important—really important—as a health factor from the side of environmental control. Other preached and propagandized community health activities are of less—many of minimum or negligible—importance.

What Individual Can Do
Finally we come to that one percent or two percent or one-tenth of one percent which each individual can do for himself for the safeguarding of his health. This is where the big money is spent, and with least result. The printing press and radio bombard Mr. Average Citizen with health shot, grenades and high explosives until it is no wonder he is confused, shell-shocked. Note carefully that every exploiter of these agencies has something to sell. The advertising men have their imagination in the clouds, their facts and their ethics an equal distance under ground. These health racketeers are not in business for their health—nor for your health. Foods, drinks, tooth pastes, soaps, special articles of clothing, patent medicines, appliances of hundred kinds—many of them fakes and all advertised to a credulous public in the sacred name of health! That is the condition under which we live. Remember that health is automatic. Never read health advertisements! Dam the radio (spell "dam" either way you wish). That is the first advice I have to offer as regards individual health effort.

Chances Are in Your Favor
Secondly, bear in mind the doctrine of chances. Don't be afraid. You are not afraid of railroads, of automobiles. Yet there is always the remote chance of accident. I note that one must travel over one million miles by passenger plane, on the average, before he is killed. Put in another way, if one flies ten thousand miles a year, he will be 109 years old when he crashes. If one keeps vaccinated, I presume he will be, on the average, more than a hundred thousand years old when he dies of smallpox. I note the statement of an insurance company that twice as many people are injured by skidding in their bathtubs as by firearms; that more children five to fifteen years of age are killed by accident than die of disease.

Watch Departures from Normal
That it is well to have your machine looked over occasionally, if you can regard that process objectively and not get worried about it, may be advocated as reasonable. That any questionable symptom or observed departure from normal, even though slight, should be looked into is common sense. The essential is a reasoned, wholesome attitude toward life and health. Remember how easy it is to imagine. Hold firm to realities. Don't tinker and don't worry. Empty out your drug closet and keep your golf clubs there. Don't lose sight of the fact that I am speaking to Mr. Average Healthy Citizen—and to Mrs. Average Healthy Citizen, ne Neurotic.

Get Yourself Vaccinated
A few things undoubtedly you ought to do. You can get yourself vaccinated at proper intervals against smallpox and typhoid. These are admirable precautions and usually are left to individual initiative. You will, if you are wise, have your children immunized against diphtheria and scarlet fever and decrease tremendously the chances of their having these once dread, still dreadful diseases. Rest is cheap, and no personally commendable procedure is more conducive to health. Nobody, save possibly the bedding people, advertises rest because no one can get paid for it. It is free as oxygen and should take what you need; ought to insist on taking what you need. Exercise costs nothing and the reasonable use of the muscular system, particularly outdoors, is admirable for body and mind.

University Grants Degrees to 330

(Continued from page 3)

Donald, Birmingham, Ala.; Oscar Fulcher, Sandidges, Va.; Daniel Hardeman, Jr., Little Rock, Ark.; Nathaniel Leven, St. Paul; James Mason, Trenton, N. J.; George Murphy, Chicago.

Masters of science in urology: Stanford Mulholland, Philadelphia.

Doctor of philosophy in surgery: Harry Cooke, Hutchinson.

Doctors of philosophy: Earl Hewitt and Clifford Thor, St. Paul; Lewis Drake, Minneapolis; Harold Barnett, Pawnee City, Neb.; Stuart Dunn, Herman; Oliver Floyd, Pittsburgh; Frank Greaney, Winnipeg; Otto Jensen, Rushford; John Read, Fayetteville, Ark.; Burrell Ruth, Caledonia; John Stanley, New Westminster, B. C.

May Draft New Corporation Code

(Continued from page 1)

to November 1930, the stockholders' constitution liability clause deterred all persons contemplating a general revision from undertaking the work. No statutory reforms could make our law satisfactory for general incorporating purposes as long as we had stockholders' liability for corporation debts. When the lawyers of the state, acting through the State Bar Association, undertook the task of removing the stockholders' liability provision embedded in the constitution, they realized that it was a first step in the process of giving the people of Minnesota a serviceable corporation code—a body of laws which our profession could recommend to the people for their use and which would make it unnecessary to resort to foreign jurisdiction for corporate charters.

"Most observers are convinced that the corporate form of business organization will continue to increase in popularity. Since much of our business will be conducted in the future by corporations, it is important that Minnesota enterprises be incorporated under our own laws. This will give our courts supervisory powers over corporations for the better protection of the stockholders, and other investors. The lawyer in general practice can better serve his clients if he can use and apply Minnesota law to corporate questions rather than the law of foreign states. The financial benefit to the state of keeping revenue in the state would be substantial. The economy of incorporating in Minnesota to avoid large annual expenditures for annual franchise taxes paid to other states and maintenance of representatives in distant jurisdictions would save our people many thousands of dollars annually."

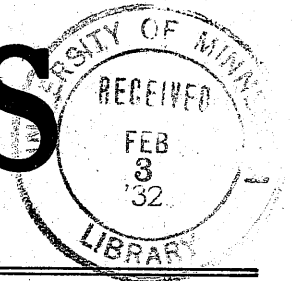
Red River Valley Farms

(Continued from page 1)

while corn declined 16.9 percent. The average decline in ten staples of common use during those years was 15.3 percent. At the same time there was a steady demand for dairy products. This with the increase in the price of land to \$20 to \$25 per acre made the profits of wheat growing less attractive than formerly. While many of the large growers with capital were for a time able partially to overcome these handicaps by more scientific methods, labor saving machinery and careful management, a gradual shift from wheat as a single crop to diversified farming was inevitable.

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Earliest Meter Made by Edison In Museum Here

Device Was Invented on Challenge by 'Commodore' Cornelius Vanderbilt

WON BET FOR WIZARD

Specimen of First Model Used Method of Depositing Copper on Plate

A meter for measuring electric current used in lighting, of the type of the first one ever invented by Thomas A. Edison is among a thousand interesting objects in the collection of articles of historic interest in the electric light industry on display in the museum of the University of Minnesota's department of electrical engineering.

According to Professor John M. Bryant, head of the department, the taunt flung at Edison by no less a person than Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt is supposed to have led to the invention of this first meter.

In those early days the service charge for electric lighting was based on the number of lamps installed and on nothing else. Vanderbilt, whose subsequent wealth indicates that he knew what a penny was worth, told Edison he thought this arrangement was unfair.

Vanderbilt complained, "Why, not more than half of these lights are going at any one time, and yet I am being charged for them all," he complained.

"Very well," Edison said. "Suppose I install an apparatus that shows how many lights you burn and how long they have been going?"

"Just try and do it," said Vanderbilt, although he did not use the slang of a later period.

The result was a wager between the two famous Americans, Edison betting that he could build a measuring device and Vanderbilt that he could not.

Edison won. He devised a meter that measured current used by means of the depositing of copper from solution onto a plate. The plate was weighed before it was installed and again at the end of the test. The difference was calculated and from that Mr. Edison computed the current used because he knew how much current it would require to deposit that much copper.

Vanderbilt meanwhile had instructed his servants to keep an exact accounting of the number of lights burned in his home and of the length of time they were turned on. He could hardly believe it when he found that Edison's figures tallied almost exactly with his own.

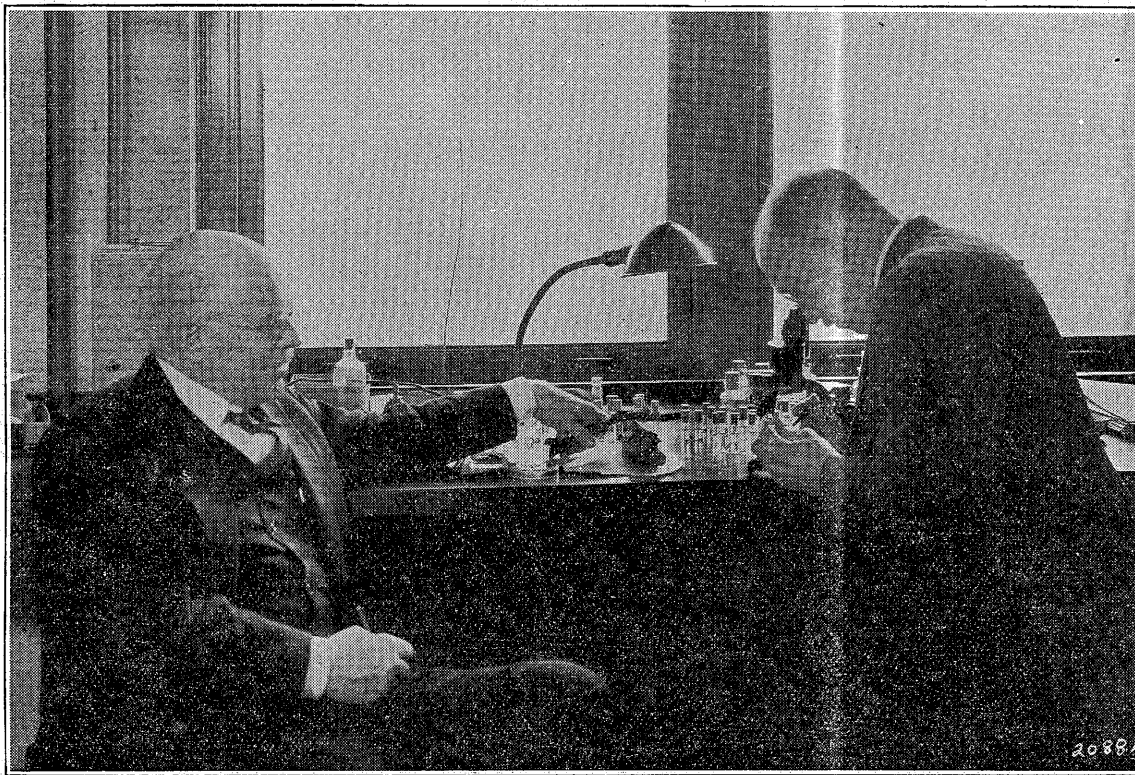
Have Old N. P. Generator

Another object of unusual interest in the collection is a huge and clumsy electric generator, one of the first of its type ever made, which Edison made for Henry Villard, then head of the Northern Pacific railway and which was used for lighting boats on Vancouver sound. It has magnets more than five feet tall, inasmuch as it was believed in those early days of electrical development that very strong magnets were essential to a successful generator. This type is said to be extremely rare. Henry Ford has sent representatives to Minnesota in an effort to get this article for his museum at Dearborn. In fact according to Professor Bryant, Ford would like to have a great many of the pieces of equipment that Minnesota has. Advances seeking them have also been made by the museum established in Chicago by the late Julius Rosenwald.

From that stage of electric science it is a long jump to the splendidly equipped laboratories and the advanced research of the present day. At Minnesota two new courses bringing electric engineering onto a graduate standard, whether the courses are offered to

(Continued on page 4)

At Work Identifying Plants 100,000 Years Old



Drs. Frederick C. Butters (left) and C. O. Rosendahl are shown examining plant materials that date back to the advance of the last glacier over Minnesota.

Two More Talks on Sigma Xi Program

"Primitive men and their cultures," a lecture by Dr. A. E. Jenks, and "Evolution and life values," by Professor David F. Swenson, remain to be given as the two final talks in a series of four delivered this winter under the auspices of Sigma Xi, honorary society in science. The general subject of the series is "Evolution and Civilization." Dr. Jenks will speak Friday night, February 5, and Professor Swenson on Friday night, February 12. Both lectures will be free. They will be given in the Northrup Memorial Auditorium at 8 p. m.

In the first address of the series Dean E. M. Freeman of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics spoke on, "Critical Epochs in Plant Evolution." Part of his address is printed elsewhere in this issue of "Minnesota Chats."

Dean Richard E. Scammon, head of the division of medical science spoke Friday, January 29, on "Physical Development of Man."

Fesler to Direct Hospital at N. W.



Paul H. Fesler, superintendent of the University of Minnesota Hospitals for the past five years, has accepted the superintendency of the large Wesley Hospital at Northwestern University, Evanston.

Plant Life of 100,000 Years Ago Examined by Botany Department

Fate of Spruce Tree as Glacier Advanced Shown by Diminishing Rings

Secret scientific investigations that contained one considerable disappointment but in another direction yielded enormously interesting specimens are being completed at the University of Minnesota.

Material brought to the surface while a well was being sunk near Bronson, in the southeast corner of Kittson county, revealed tiny bits of wood, bones, seeds and other articles that stirred the interest of both botanists and anthropologists. It was believed that the materials were all pre-glacial. If this were true, two attractive possibilities were opened. Pre-glacial botanical materials are both valuable and very instructive. On the other hand, pre-glacial man is said never to have been identified in North America. If the bones should turn out to be either human or to be bones of wild animals killed and dressed by human beings of 100,000 years ago, the discovery would be of the very first scientific importance.

Botanical Material "Stands Up"

Well, the bones haven't turned out to be what they were hoped to be; at least they haven't as yet. Probably they never will. The botanical material, on the other hand, has made up in large part for the shortcomings of the other. Remember that this "stuff" came from 90 feet below ground. Probably the plants, trees and grasses grew in those days before the last ice advance, on the slopes or near the bottom of a valley. The glacier passed over, crushing them beneath millions of tons of ice, pushing mammoth quantities of earth and rock upon them, pouring sand in to fill the ravine further when the glacier melted and streams rushed from its softening sides; leaving the mammoth Lake Agassiz, that pool of glacial water hundreds of miles across, to lap or roar above them for other thousands of years. Such has been the external fate of these tiny plant bits.

Examination by Drs. C. O. Rosendahl and Frederick C. Butters of the department of botany has revealed amazing facts about these bits of plants. A little spruce tree, for example, probably no more than an inch in diameter, was found to have been about one hundred year old when it was over-come. It may have started life gaily enough, but it sprouted at a time when the great glacier, push-

ing down from the north, was drawing near. Icy winds from that gigantic ice cap smote the tiny spruce, and it shivered—and shrank. Its first growth rings were nearly normal, but presently they decreased. How the season changed from year to year is pictured clearly in these rings. Winters grew longer, and the growing seasons of summer shortened swiftly. From larger growth rings dating from the extreme youth of the spruce, usually several cells wide, the rings shrank to one cell in width. The ancient summer had been reduced to probably no more than two or three weeks, almost no growing season at all. During more than eleven months of the year the little spruce was standing up to its neck in snow, while the northern horizon was darkened by the menacing bulk of the oncoming ice. Then, one day, the advancing juggernaut crunched down upon the valley. Blocks of ice were cracked off by gravity and pitched over the side. Tons of rocks, sand and soil were precipitated over the plant life and the spruce tree, and there they lay until a scoop at the bottom of a ninety foot well brought them to light in 1931.

Pieces of wood subjected to such gigantic pressure that their shape has been changed from round to elliptical are among the exhibits in the botany office. One of the articles recovered is a spruce cone in practically perfect preservation. Spruce needles, plant rootlets, nodes such as the leaves of coarse grasses branch off from, and a vast number of different seeds are among the things recovered.

Required Detective Work

When the botanical remains scooped from the well were deposited before Drs. Butters and Rosendahl it set them a task such as no routine day would ever produce. Each seed was a "what is it?" and every bit of wood a picture puzzle, begun by nature in a beneficent mood and terribly scrambled by natural forces run amok. What could that scraggly piece of stick have been. Let's see; let's see. Maybe some part of a spruce cone; possibly a spruce cone ground down by tremendous weights. Dr. Butters got a spruce cone and ground it down as nearly in the manner of a glacier as possible. When it emerged from the grinding the modern cone resembled the remnants of the ancient one so closely that the pair of botanists decided that one mystery had been solved.

The seeds are of a hundred des-

(Continued on page 4)

Tate Will Help Develop Interest In Physics Field

Minnesota Professor Directs Publications for Newly Created Institute

FOUNDATION TO ASSIST

Effort Directed to Make Public Realize Value of Physics

A Minneapolis man, Dr. John W. Tate of the University of Minnesota, will have a leading part in an effort now going on among scientists to awaken the American public to an interest in physics. Dr. Tate has been made adviser on publications for the American Institute of Physics, a new organization in which four societies of physical scientists have joined in an effort to foster certain of their activities and to keep the public better informed on the importance of physics in scientific progress. Financial support has been received from Francis P. Garvan of the Chemical Foundation.

The American Physical Society, the Optical Society of America, the Acoustical Society of America and the Society of Rheology are the organizations that have formed the Institute.

"The field of physics, includes all matters electrical, also the X-ray and radio activity, and is the basis of astronomy, weather observation and the like, to mention aspects with which the entire public is familiar. But it is tending to be broken up too minutely into specialties," Dr. Tate said. "We need to hold to the central idea that these differing activities are parts of the science of physics. We have found, also, that the public is relatively uninformed on physics as a science, although it is keenly interested in the practical applications of the subject."

To Reorganize Publishing

One of the first things to be done by the American Institute of Physics will be to reorganize the publishing of seven journals, of which three are edited at Minnesota by Professors Tate and J. W. Bucht. These are the "Physical Review," the "Review of Modern Physics," and "Physics." Dr. Tate has a plan for combining these and four others in such a form that the subscriber may take them all, bound together, or may take the publications of any one society bound separately. The Institute may also assume editorship of "Science Abstracts," now published in England.

A letter describing the plan has been written by Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It says in part:

"Since a most pressing problem before the Institute is that of finding a plan which will give the most effective service in publications in physics, and which, at the same time may again adequate financial support for these publications, the Governing Board has requested the University of Minnesota to consent to the part-time release of Professor John T. Tate during the coming year in order that he may work in collaboration with Dr. Barton in preparing a coordinated publication plan for presentation to the Governing Board. The University of Minnesota has agreed to this under arrangements that have now been effected.

Chemical Foundation Helps

"The Chemical Foundation has undertaken to finance the initial stages of the Institute of Physics and has generously afforded office space and clerical assistance to the Institute. Wm. W. Buffum, manager of the Chemical Foundation has at the request of the governing Board agreed to serve as Treasurer of the Institute of Physics.

"The Institute of Physics has come into being in direct response to a generally felt and widely expressed desire that means be developed for profiting by more concerted action and broader opportunities of association and inter-

(Continued on page 3)

Bierman Greeted, Crisler Applauded

Three Groups Unite in Conducting Good Will Banquet and Demonstration

Formally welcoming Bernie Bierman as head football coach and paying tribute to Athletic Director H. O. Crisler at the University of Minnesota, 650 Gopher athletic followers gathered at a testimonial banquet at the Nicollet Hotel, January 18.

Fifteen speakers, including such notables as Governor Floyd B. Olson, Dean Guy Stanton Ford, acting president of the University, James C. Lawrence, University dean; Dr. L. J. Cooke, "grand old man of Gopher athletics"; Rufus R. Rand, member of the Board of Regents, Clarence Munn, retiring football captain, and Walter Hass, captain-elect, welcomed and praised the two honor guests during the three hour demonstration.

Bierman, returning to his Alma Mater as head coach just 17 years after he had captained the last Minnesota championship eleven acknowledged the welcome by saying that he was "happy to be back home again."

"I was glad to come back when I started from New Orleans by auto, rode into a snowstorm in Missouri, and drove through snow drifts into Minnesota.

"I have a feeling that the people of Minnesota are going to be solidly behind me. I am making no predictions, but I will attempt to build football teams on the foundations already laid so well by Dr. H. L. Williams and Fritz Crisler."

One of the highlights of the evening was a silent tribute paid to the memory of the late Dr. H. L. Williams, who coached Gopher teams for 22 years and who originated the famed Minnesota shift.

Governor Olson paid tribute to Crisler, saying that he had made "admirers of his critics." To Bierman he extended a welcome, stating that Minnesota was glad to have him back home again.

Dean Ford cautioned both men to beware of "unwise, shortsighted and vociferous supporters" and urged that they keep the "everlasting honor of Minnesota."

Crisler told of the development of athletics during his two years here and expressed confidence in the new football coach. He asked the assemblage not to expect too many miracles of Bierman and to be patient with him in his new surroundings.

Dr. L. J. Cooke sounded the keynote of the gathering when he said in concluding his talk, "if Bernie Bierman carries on where Fritz Crisler left off, everyone will be happy."

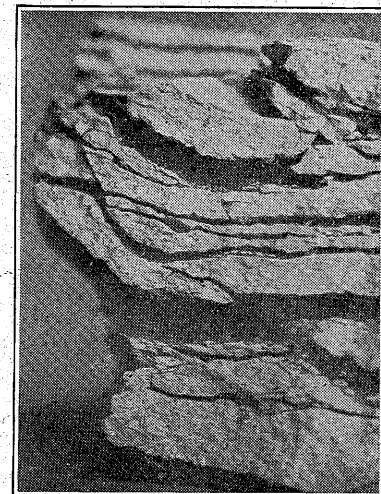
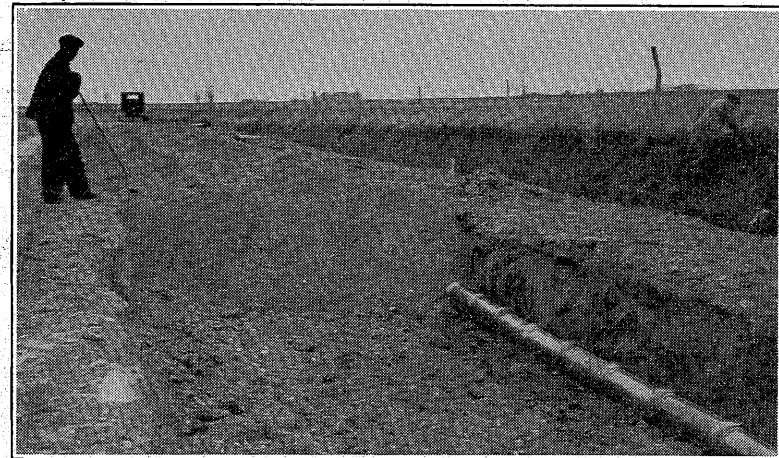
Members of the 1915 team, which Bierman led to the Big Ten championship, were introduced by Bert Baston, who will serve as coach of the ends under his former team-mate.

Russell B. Rathbun, alumnus and former cheerleader, acted as toastmaster. The banquet was staged by the downtown University contact committee, the "M" club, and the Junior Association of Commerce.

Dean Ford's Address At Football Dinner

I am very glad to welcome the honor guests of this evening in behalf of President Coffman and of the University. I do it more readily because, in his absence, my welcome to you is to a university and to opportunities and conditions that he has made possible by his intelligence, courage, and foresight. Had he not stood sometimes against fierce opposition, you would not tonight be in the happy position of heirs to the high athletic standards and policies that are now transmitted into your keeping to maintain and advance. Your way will not be easy. Tonight it may seem so. We are united now in this fine manifestation. Time will bring division. Some of us may become your critics; some of us may become your overzealous friends. You are both of you wise enough in the ways of intercollegiate competition to realize that the critic in these matters is far less to be feared than the unwise, shortsighted and vociferous supporter. Your work and healthy intercollegiate competition have almost been ruined in the past by indiscriminating supporters and they may be threatened again at any moment.

Eliminating Highway Frost Boils Is Now Problem for "U" Engineers



Cause of Roadway Lumps and Pits Has Been Definitely Determined

The first step toward eliminating highway "frost boils," that of determining their cause and true nature, has been completed and engineers associated with the highway department and the College of Engineering, University of Minnesota, are seeking a remedy.

Frost boils have been troublesome enough in gravel roads, but the rapid extension of pavement in Minnesota has brought a new threat, that of heaving up the concrete surface of paved roads at certain points in the state. By identifying places of the type where frost boils may form it is hoped that engineering science may prevent pavement heaving by treating these spots before the concrete is laid.

This work is under the direction of F. C. Lang, association professor of engineering, who is in charge of the division of tests and inspection for the State Highway Department. He gives part time to the highway department and part to the University of Minnesota. Professor Lang maintains an office and laboratories in the Experimental Engineering building.

Silt soils, in which the grains are of medium size, neither so large as gravels nor so small as clays, offer the best opportunity to the pernicious frost boil, he explains. In such soils water rises towards the surface and then, upon freezing, forms a layer of ice with soil above and below. Expansion of the freezing forces the earth above the ice to bulge, causing the "boil." When spring thaws take place the water from these flakes of ice settles to a central point in an underground pool. When a heavy vehicle comes along it breaks through the surface crust of the highway, if it is not paved, and starts a deep mudhole.

Working on the problem of boil prevention is C. K. Preus, who holds a fellowship in highway engineering under Professor Lang.

A widespread investigation of the curing of concrete is under way under Professor Lang's direction in his capacity as chairman of the Highway Research board, a body financed by the National Research Council. None of these investigations, however, are being carried on at Minnesota, although the work is administered from here.

Return Musk Ox Skull

A musk ox skull dating back at least 20,000 years was sent to the University of Minnesota for examination recently by a man who dug it from a gravel pit near Preston, Minn. The geology department offered a small sum for the skull to be placed in its museum, but the finder thought it was worth a great deal more, so the find was returned to him. Remains of elephants, which roamed the state up to the time of the last glacier, are found frequently. Musk ox skulls are rarer. The skull in question had one horn still attached.

Three Win English Prizes

Award of the Captain DeWitt Jennings Payne Memorial prizes for excellence in the field of English literature was announced last week by Professor C. A. Moore, chairman of the department of English. The prizes, valued at approximately \$250 apiece go this year to Corine Twetley, Edward Mayo and Edward Megroth. Last year all three were won by women students. The prizes are financed by a fund donated as a memorial to Captain Payne, who lost his life in the World war.

Growth in Enrollment at Minnesota

By John W. Forney

GROWTH in the size of the student body at the University of Minnesota, mushroom-like for a period of ten years, has exceeded by an amazing sum the increase predicted for it back in 1920, shortly after the World War. After a total of 12,000 undergraduates had been passed in 1929-30, the two following years went even farther beyond the expectations of an expert survey commission appointed in the early years of the decade.

Immediately after the war, University authorities began to collect information on the possible growth of the institution to form the basis for a building program which was to last ten years. This commission made a detailed study of possible increase in registration, and, basing its decisions upon three factors: first, the expected development of the secondary schools in Minnesota; second, the ratio between the number of high school graduates and the number entering college, and third, the assumption that the numerical relationships existing between the various classes in the University would remain constant. By use of the data acquired through a consideration of these three factors, the prediction was made that the enrollment of undergraduates in 1929-30 would be about 10,000. Actually there were more than 12,000. There were so many that the predicted total for 1934-35, 11,500, was reached four years early. At present the estimated sum for 1939-40 is being threatened.

The "Post-War Rush"

The great rush back to colleges following the war continued as the post-war decade passed. Steady gains far beyond any prediction were recorded each year, although at present a definite slowing down in growth is apparent.

President Coffman said in his biennial report for 1928-30. "There is no good reason to believe that the University will not continue to grow. There are in the state of Minnesota, roughly, around 180,000 persons of college age; somewhere between 15,000 and 20,000 of these are in college in Minnesota and elsewhere. Large numbers of these not in college are persons of very excellent, if not superior, ability. For reasons which seem obvious it is safe to say that more of them will go to college in the future than have gone in the past."

Mr. West's Analysis

In his analysis of the possible reasons for the startling growth of the University in this period, Registrar R. M. West points out, in the report of the survey commission, Number XII, published August 27, 1931, that the ratios existing between the various classes did not remain constant as growth was encountered. Members of the original commission were able to estimate almost exactly the number of freshmen who came to the University in 1929, but their predictions of the size of the three other classes went far astray. While the freshman class showed a 50 per cent gain in the decade, the junior and senior classes almost doubled in size. In 1920 it was thought that the freshman class would constitute about 43 per cent of the total enrollment in 1929, but the actual figure was out 27 per cent.

Mr. West declares in his report: "The one outstanding feature in the increase in enrollment during the last decade has been the disproportionate growth of the upper classes."

Why This Growth Pattern?

What caused these gains in enrollment beyond the fact that the ratios between classes changed completely? The report attempts to answer this. Increases in registration are made conditional upon two factors: first, an increase in the average period of residence. New students, both entering freshmen and transfer students, have had but little effect on the growth of the University. They have played their part, but the fact that upper classes have increased more in proportion shows that this factor is not of greatest importance.

Advanced standing students, those coming to the University from other institutions, mostly from junior colleges, are becoming more and more important in the makeup of the student body. More than 1,000 students in the total registration of 12,000 are transfer students, whereas in 1920 there were only a few more than

600 in a student body of nearly 8,000.

An increase in the average period of residence is, then, the factor which has contributed to augmented enrollment. Only three forces operate to increase the period of residence. These are: first, lengthening of the curricula; second, decreases in student mortality; third, slower, but continued progress towards graduation due either to delinquencies in studies or to the necessity for carrying reduced programs of work.

No data is available at the present time on the effect of slower progress through school as a factor helping to increase the average period of residence, but it is entirely probable that no appreciable difference will be found if an investigation is made of this condition.

The growth of the University of Minnesota has set many officials and interested citizens wondering when the size of the University will become static. So far no attempt has been made to limit the numbers attending the institution, although the Arts College has made notable progress in the matter of advising prospective students of their ability to succeed in college.

"There will arise, of course, from time to time the question as to whether or not increasing thousands of students should be assembled in a single institution," said the president.

"There are many persons who cling to the idea that a small college possesses advantages over a large college. On the other hand, a large institution possesses some advantages over a small one. It reduces overhead; it simplifies administration; it makes possible a greater variety of programs of instruction with a corresponding increase in cost; it provides more opportunities for intellectual stimulation and the cross-fertilization of ideas; it increases opportunities for leadership and the development of leaders among students; it multiplies the contacts which students have with persons in a wide variety of fields. One of the chief advantages claimed for a small college is that on the small campus there is more intimate personal contact between the staff and students. This is undoubtedly true in some instances; it is not true in others. To assume that there is no contact of this character in institutions where there are 10,000, 15,000, or more students, is to make an assumption which is contrary to fact.

The "Class Size" Studies

"Again, the studies which have been carried on at the University of Minnesota by Professor Hudelson show that the size of the class is no measure of the achievement of students. In other words, students do as well, so far as we are able to tell, in large classes as they do in small classes. Surely there should come a time in the development of every student when he can work independently or almost independently of his instructors. If he must be hand led and hand fed at all times without any growth in independence, then it would seem that our whole instructional process is subject to criticism.

"There is and has been for a number of years a decided tendency to limit registration at various colleges and universities. This movement has had the sanction of powerful forces in this country. There have even been those who have maintained that none should be permitted to attend college unless they are able to pay the full cost of college instruction. It is my opinion, in case existing institutions of higher learning exclude thousands of students who are clamoring at their doors for admission, that new colleges will spring up, new forms of taxation will be devised, and opportunities for higher education will become still more diverse. The doctrine of equality of opportunity, of giving everyone a fair chance and a deap-seated in the traditions and life of the American people for any group or class to succeed with its plans for caste education.

"The growing complexities of our social order, the increase in the number of types of problems we are called upon to face, the demand for a wiser use of leisure time, the necessity of retaining one's adaptability and plasticity until late in life, the spreading influences of the machine age—these send people to college."

Map '32 Program Boss Tells Farmers

Success in Coming Year Will Depend on Care in Meeting Demand

A farm program adaptable to the varied conditions which exist in Minnesota was presented by Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, during Farmers' and Homemakers' Week at University Farm. "The most difficult problem in making a farm program," said Professor Boss, "is to select from the commodities grown in any locality those which promise to be in best demand and to bring the highest prices when ready for market." The individual farmer in most cases, he added, knows best what his farm produces most effectively. The problem is to adjust production to possible demand.

A farm program for the year, said Professor Boss, would best be centered around the livestock enterprise, with attention to strict economy, efficient production, and the avoidance of all possible cash expense. More abundant pasturage, home-grown forages and feeds, and a minimum use of labor and feed per unit of product gives the only assurance possible of profitable returns.

Following the foregoing general statement, Professor Boss urged avoidance of further expansion in the dairy business' the maintenance of poultry flocks as a means of rounding out the farm program without materially increasing the expense; low pressure processes—raising both feed and cattle—in beef production, as the only hope of profit; putting the brakes on hog production, but maintaining that enterprise on farms with good pastures. He urged home-grown grains and corn, by-products from dairies and continuance of sheep raising as a means of rounding out the farm business, but with no expansion.

There is just one way to insure profits from farming, said Professor Boss, and that is to keep expenses below receipts." In line with this, he indicated several means of curtailing cash outlay, such as the postponement of any but imperative improvements and purchases of equipment; the expansion of the garden; the dressing and curing of meats on the farm; co-operation in the purchase of supplies, and the conservative use of hired labor.

The speaker said that prices for agricultural commodities could not go much lower and saw evidence that they were swinging upward, though slowly. On the other hand, prices of commodities which the farmer had to buy have been declining and may continue to do so, he declared.

Tate Will Help Develop Interest In Physics Field

(Continued from page 1)
course on the part of the rapidly increasing body of physicists, and for presenting a more united front for physics before the public. In several conferences of representative physicists it was agreed that the most effective and feasible method of coordinating the activities of physicists and of cooperating for the advancement of physics would not lie in the direction of a merging of all existing societies into one large society, but would rather take the form of a cooperative agency to handle, for the cooperating societies, such matters of business, of policy and of organization as might increase interest in and support for physics. The steps leading immediately to the formation of the Institute of Physics were taken after definite encouragement by the Chemical Foundation. Francis P. Garvan, president of that foundation, stated to a committee of the American Physical Society that the Chemical Foundation would be ready to lend support, financially and otherwise, through the most suitably constituted and widely representative agency, to the advancement of physics in America. "This plan of an American Institute was first approved in principle by the American Physical Society and by the Acoustical Society of America at their meetings last December. It was approved in more detail by the councils of the cooperating societies following a report in March, 1931, of a joint committee."

Where Future Electrical Engineers Receive Training



This is a general view of the laboratory of the University of Minnesota's Electrical Engineering Department. On the balcony at the left the visitor will find an interesting exhibit of early day electrical equipment.

Historians Work On Basic Social Science Courses

Series of Books Will Be Authorized by Commission Directed from Minnesota

Publication of the first three volumes in a series of books proposed as the groundwork of a completely new course in the social studies, to range from the elementary schools through the junior high school has been approved by the American Historical Association's Commission on the Social Studies in the Public Schools.

Plans for the new and extended course in social studies have been made during the past four years by the commission, whose active head has been Professor August C. Krey of the University of Minnesota. Funds for carrying on the investigations were provided by the Carnegie Corporation. During the past two years Professor Krey has devoted only part time to University of Minnesota teaching and has directed the commission's studies.

The first of the three volumes now approved, "Laying the Foundations of the Social Sciences" has been drafted by Charles A. Beard, noted American historian of Milford, Connecticut. Other volumes presently to be written are "The Wisdom of Past Experience," by Henry Johnson and "The Wishes of the Present," by Bessie L. Pierce.

Other books to appear later will extend the entire series to a dozen or more.

According to Professor Krey the project is based on the idea that teaching the social sciences in a series of unrelated courses, variously called civics, economics, history, government, and the like, has failed to meet the needs of society for a clear and impartial picture of society as it exists and has failed to provide adequate training for citizenship. To remedy this situation through a course continuing throughout all the preparatory school years is the purpose of the study now being made and of the books to be published.

Members of the commission, all leaders in American education, are Frank W. Ballou, Charles A. Beard, Isiah Bowman, Miss Ada Comstock, George S. Counts, Avery O. Craven, Edmund E. Day, Guy Stanton Ford, Carleton J. H. Hayes, Ernest Horn, Henry Johnson, Leon C. Marshall, Charles E. Merriam, Jesse H. Newlon, Jesse F. Steiner, and A. C. Krey, chairman.

Observes Kidney of Toadfish
Because it has a simplified kidney which can be studied with a view to throwing new light on the operation of the human kidney, the toadfish, a saltwater creature numerous in Chesapeake Bay, is being studied at the University of Minnesota by Dr. Raymond N. Bieter. Dr. Bieter brought a school of 30 toadfish to Minneapolis with him a year ago when he returned from a year's study at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Mr. They have been kept in specially constructed tanks, containing saltwater. But like the famous 99 blue bottles, they have dwindled. There are now but five toadfish remaining, the others having undergone dissection after being anesthetized. Ordinary fish, so numerous in Minnesota, would not serve for Dr. Bieter's experiments, but the toadfish is a creature of a different kidney.

Nurse Alumnae Elect
The Alumnae Association of the School of Nursing, University of Minnesota, held its annual meeting January 8. Officers for the year 1932 were elected as follows: President, Jennie Schey; vice president, Mabel L. Larson; treasurer, LeOna Livingston; corresponding secretary, Veronica Dirkhising; recording secretary, Ethel Shrode. On the quarterly board are: Editor, Sophie T. Ostlie; assistant editor, Alice Youngberg; and business manager, Marcella Seemann.

Will Speak in Nebraska
Professor Dunham Jackson of the department of mathematics will go to Lincoln, Neb., early in February to deliver an address before the University of Nebraska chapter of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society. His subject will be "The Pythagorean theorem in modern science." Dr. Jackson recently completed six years of service as editor of the "Transactions" of the American Mathematical Society.

Pictures of Famous Frenchmen Given

Cabinet portraits of 130 distinguished French men and women of the Twentieth century, most of them workers in artistic and intellectual fields, have been received by the University of Minnesota, a gift from Edouard Champion, the Parisian publisher and M. Manuel, who took the pictures. The gift was arranged by Professor Henri Peyre, an exchange professor at Yale and came to this country at the time M. Pierre Laval crossed the Atlantic to call on President Hoover. They are described as "Messages Francais."

Thirteen American universities were chosen to receive a set—Bryn Mawr, California, Chicago, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Princeton, Washington, Wisconsin and Yale.

The photographs will be placed on display in the University Library and later will be given a permanent place.

Among the French celebrities in the group are Claude Anet, Louis Barthou, Foch, Rene Bazin, Pierre Benoit, Princesse Bibesco, Eugene Brieux, Edouard Bourdet, Paul Claudel, Georges Clemenceau, Jean Cocteau, Collette, Francois de Curel, Maurice Donnay, Georges Duhamel, Bernard Fay, Jean de Gourmont, Sacha Guitry, Emil Henriot, Edouard Herriot, Jules Jusserand, Stephane Lauxanne, Marechal Lyautey, Eugene Marsan, Paul Morand, Eugene Montfort, Raymond Poincare, Georges de Porto Riche, Guy de Pourtales, Marcel Prevost, Henri de Regnier, Jules Romains, Andre Siegfried, Andre Tardieu, Paul Valery, and Andre Therive.

Most of the pictures bear brief words of greetings to the students of the universities or original words or maxims.

The collection has been exhibited in Paris, 1929, and in New York, December 1931.

Stress Farm Economics

Economic problems in relation to the farm and the home had a conspicuous place on the program of the Farmers' and Homemakers' Short Course which was held at University Farm, St. Paul, January 18 to 23, reflecting the attitude of the staff of the University Department of Agriculture toward economic problems as of most vital concern to the farmer today. Many of the subjects had to do directly with economic problems as applied to agriculture, others with such problems indirectly through studies of improved practices as means of reducing costs.

Athletic Program for Women Encouraged by W. A. A. Group

Women's Sports Association Influences Lives of More Than 2,000 Girls

An athletic program, varied in its activities, but having as a central purpose the development of health and the enjoyment of physical types of recreation is the policy of the Women's Athletic Association at the University of Minnesota.

Activities of this organization, corresponding to the intramural athletic program for university men, include both team and individual sports. Games such as field hockey, volleyball, basketball, swimming, tumbling, ice hockey, archery, tennis, golf and apparatus work are on the program. Membership in the organization is open to any woman student in the university.

Awards given by W. A. A. are based upon participation rather than skill and proficiency in games. The system was changed last year from a "point basis" to a "participation basis" for awards. Ohio State and Michigan are two other institutions in the Middle West which have adopted the participation system.

Under the new system more women are encouraged to take part in physical activities knowing that if they persevere in their particular sport through the entire season and practise faithfully they will receive an award regardless of skill. A season represents at least 12 hours of athletic activity.

Get Chevron First

The initial award given is the W. A. A. chevron which is awarded to students participating in a sport for one season and complying with all of its requirements. Class numerals are awarded for five seasons of activity, including participation in at least two different team sports and two individual sports. Not more than one season of hiking may be included in this program.

To win an "M" women must have participated in nine seasons of athletics, including four different sports. The highest award, the W. A. A. Seal, is based upon sportsmanship, scholarship, spirit of service, poise, bearing, influence upon the university community and an interest in healthful living. This honor is the ultimate aim of members of the Women's Athletic Association. All winners of the "M" are considered candidates for the Seal.

A committee consisting of the head of the Physical Education Department for Women, the W. A. A. president, a member of the W. A. A. board and a senior member of the organization is charged with awarding the Seal. Each sport has a student head

and a faculty coach. Regularly organized practises are held several times a week. Captains and managers of various teams also aid in running off games and practise sessions.

Among branch organizations that operate under W. A. A. are the Aquatic League, Home Economics branch, Inter-House Athletic League, the Hunt Club and Orchestis. These organizations have their own constitutions subject to the W. A. A. board, which is in charge of all activities. The board is composed of students and a faculty representative.

What Divisions Do

The Aquatic League, women's honorary swimming organization, concentrates especially on swimming, diving and life-saving work. An annual overnight canoe trip is sponsored by the league during the spring. The Home Economics branch, located at the University Farm, is conducted independently from the main campus activities. Among the sports offered to its members are volleyball, swimming, basketball, deck tennis, baseball, riding, hiking and soccer.

Athletic competitions among sororities, rooming houses and dormitories are run by the Inter-House Athletic League. A wide variety of sports is offered including bowling, swimming, basketball, golf, tennis and baseball. The Hunt Club is a horseback riding club, while Orchestis is an interpretive dance organization.

Rifle marksmanship, a new sport for coeds at Minnesota, was added to the list of activities last year. This sport, supervised by the Military department, has proven extremely popular among women and a large turnout resulted.

Among the most popular sports offered by W. A. A., field hockey, basketball, swimming, baseball and tennis, led the list during the past year. Volleyball, track, apparatus work, archery, ice hockey, tumbling, golf and bowling also proved popular. Unorganized sports such as hiking and riding also drew a large number of women.

Including required physical education, part of the program of every university woman for two years, and the W. A. A. activities, more than 2,000 girls benefited by the university's athletic program during 1930-31.

Iowa Professor Speaks

Professor Henry Gilman spoke recently before the Minnesota section of the American Chemical society on the subject "Superaromatic Properties of some Heterocycles." The meeting took place in the Auditorium of the Chemistry building. Professor Gilman is professor of organic chemistry at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

MINNESOTA CHATS Critical Epochs in Plant Evolution

Discussed by Dean E. M. Freeman

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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Earliest Meter Made by Edison In Museum Here

(Continued from page 1)
graduate students or undergraduates, have recently been announced for next year.

New Courses Planned

Dr. Henry E. Hartig will offer a course in electromechanical vibrating systems and engineering acoustics. It will cover theoretical discussion of the production of sound by electrically driven vibrating systems, sound transmission, reflection, absorption, laboratory study of vibrating systems, pipes, horns, absorbing materials, sound pressure, articulation, reverberation, resonance and sound filters.

Professor Robert Webb will introduce a new course in electronics. It will cover in theory and laboratory demonstrations such subjects as: Electron emission from hot bodies, Richardson's equation; Langmuir-Child's equation; secondary electron emission, ionization and resonance potentials, external and internal photoelectric effect, positive ion emission, shot effect, discharge of electricity through gases, Barkhausen-Kurtz effect, ionization due to radioactivities, Heavyside layer as a reflecting and refracting medium, long period echo effect, electron waves, vacuum technique, and the like.

Professor Bryant explained that electrical discharge through gases is becoming especially important because this method is being used increasingly to change alternating current to direct current for use in driving railway equipment. Current is poured into huge gas-filled tubes through many openings and emerges as direct current. At present the transmission lines carry alternating current because that is the type used in domestic consumption. The project on which science is now at work is that of changing direct current back to alternating, as it is preferable to transmit direct current. It could then be changed to alternating current where it was taken off the main transmission lines for distribution to domestic consumers.

Ancient Plant Life Examined

(Continued from page 1)
criptions. Some of them have been identified and some have not. Even inductive and deduction procedure has been used to bring knowledge of what these objects were. In many cases the efforts have been successful.

Plant Life Little Changed

As a matter of fact there is relatively little mystery regarding the types of vegetation of 100,000 years ago. It was pretty much the same we have now, but there is enormous interest in the effects of the approaching cold on such bits of plant life as the spruce whose growth rings shrank as the ice came on, and in the fact that vegetable matter should have survived such ages of wear and tear. That the articles have not disintegrated is due to the fact that they were buried in clay at a point below the water table in the earth. This effectively sealed them off from the air. In the presence of oxygen they would have been destroyed centuries ago.

To obtain the tiny material from the clays in which it was scooped up a method of flotation was employed. Lumps of the fine clay were dumped into a dish containing water. As the clay lumps disintegrated the seeds, sticks, cones and vegetable matter floated to the surface.

Dr. Wilson Honored

Dr. Louis B. Wilson, director of the Mayo Foundation, a part of the University of Minnesota Graduate School, has been elected national president for two years of Sigma Xi, national honor society in the field of science.

Kolthoff to Lecture On Coprecipitation



Results of his studies in the theory of coprecipitation, on which subject he has concentrated research for some time, will be described by Dr. Isaac M. Kolthoff, head of the division of analytical chemistry in the University of Minnesota, in lectures at a number of American colleges next month. He will speak at Beloit, University of Wisconsin, Oberlin, Western Reserve, Penn State, Yale, Princeton and the University of Pittsburgh. The trip is being made in response to requests by various sections of the American Chemical Society. Plans for it were laid by Princeton University.

Regarding coprecipitation he explains that for a long time it has been known that any substance precipitated from a solution is not quite pure, but as a rule is contaminated by included impurities. The factors governing this occasion have never been studied in a systematic way.

"With our knowledge of the properties of ionic lattices, I have been able to develop a general theory explaining the various types of coprecipitation," he said. This theory proves to be in harmony with the experimental results obtained by Ernest B. Sandell in his studies on the coprecipitation of calcium oxalate.

Mr. Sandell is a Dupont fellow in chemistry at Minnesota who is working for his doctor's degree.

Dr. Kolthoff is also head of the national organization of Cosmopolitan Clubs, a social group made up of the foreign students in American Colleges and universities. He is beginning to lay plans for the national convention of Cosmopolitan clubs, which will be held on the Minnesota campus next December.

Dr. O'Brien Will Broadcast

Continuing his weekly broadcasts over WCCO as representative of the Minnesota State Medical Association, Dr. William J. O'Brien will speak four times in February, appearing at 11:15 a. m. each Wednesday. His topics will be: February 3, "Personal Hygiene—Food Selection;" February 10, "Buerger's Disease;" February 17, "Prevention of Goiter;" February 24, "Is Cancer Inherited?"

Dean Stevenson Speaks

Dean R. A. Stevenson discussed the implications of the Minnesota employment stabilization studies with respect to the development of vocational training at a recent meeting of the Minnesota Vocational Guidance Association, meeting in Dayton's Tea Rooms.

Dean of the College of Agriculture Delivers First in Series on Evolution and Civilization

Dean E. M. Freeman of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics delivered the first in a series of four lectures on "Evolution and Civilization" in Northrup Memorial Auditorium January 22. "Critical Epochs in Plant Evolution" was his subject. Dean Freeman paid particular attention to the relationships that obtain between science and religion. The latter part of his address was made up principally of comments on picture slides, which gives the manuscript an appearance of incompleteness. He said in part:

My theme tonight is, in a sense, also a symphony. Organic evolution, which is the flow of life through countless ages abounds in rhythm, harmony, and the synthesis of tones and overtones of every instrument of life. Living individuals in an unbroken succession through hundreds of millions of years mark clearly an ever changing tempo of life's symphonic stream. Harmonies of structure and function in endless profusion and infinite variety are the adjustments of living organisms to the conditions of numberless ages. Such harmonies of all the bygone years are synthesized in each succeeding age to new symphonic movements of life which are the countless forms of individuals, each one a composite of the best of life's experiences of the ages past.

And I am to interpret to you tonight the first number of that great symphony of evolution. My orchestra is indeed meager. It consists merely of one mouth organ. I have this advantage, that I am both conductor and orchestra, bass drum and first violin. And I shall assume another advantage in that I shall appeal not merely to the ear, as is the custom in orthodox orchestras, but also to the eye, which alone can interpret "the music of the spheres" or the harmonies of life as that life has flowed in gently gliding streams or as it has surged in mighty billows through its long evolutionary course.

Science and Religion

Now every orchestra has the privilege — nay, necessity — of tuning up, which is to say in my orchestra the need to adjust your minds and my remarks to a common tone or pitch of understanding. Where we are most liable to be out of tune is in the fact that the symphonies of science are written and played in the language of science and not, for instance, in the language of religion. Science is a body of classified knowledge, tested by human experiment or repeated observation. The facts of science are only those established by human experiment or measured by human senses and capable of confirmation in the experience and senses of our fellow humans. The true language of science has no expressions to describe that which is beyond its realm of measurable and experimental actualities. For example, science, although it knows much about the nature and history of living matter, has no knowledge of the origin of life or the destination of life when a living organism dies. Not until science can make living matter, *de novo*, from inorganic elements, can the origin of life become a fact of science. And this, incidentally, is a very remote possibility.

The Language of Religion

And, on the other hand, religion, which in some form or other involves man's relation to a creator or a God, has primarily a language of faith—a faith founded on accepted revelations of a creator's acts and designs, which revelations any individual may accept if he has the faith and the will to accept. To him the origin and destiny of life may be satisfactorily accounted for, but such explanation is outside the realm and language of science. Religion and science neither prove nor disprove each other. To set them in opposition is merely a confusion of languages.

Yet many scientists are religious and many religious men and women accept the facts and methods of science. They may not be at all inconsistent—they merely speak and understand both languages. But difficulty arises when he who knows only the one language attempts to speak the other. There have been many conflicts between scientists and religionists and

probably always will be, but there is no essential conflict between religion and science. A temperamental musician may brawl with an equally temperamental scientist, which proves nothing as to the essential relations between music and science. My theme is tuned to the rules, the customs, and the language of science. I know of no dictionary that can translate that language into the language of religion. Life, as the biologist sees and measures it, always as a manifestation of physical matter, is not demonstrably identical with that life dissociated from physical matter by death, to which a multitude of religions pin their faith.

A great Chinese diplomat overheard a Boston symphony program. When asked which number he liked best, he replied, "The first." When this was pointed out to him on the program, he said, "No, not that but the one before it." I can only hope that my tuning up process has been equally successful.

Organic Evolution

Organic evolution is no longer a theory—it is a demonstrated fact. It is the unbroken flow of countless streams of living substance through the ages. That new forms and new streams originate from pre-existing forms or species is now a practical application of plant and animal breeding. The historical details of the achievements of each of these life streams in ages past are only imperfectly known. Not more than an infinitesimal proportion of the organisms of the past can be scientifically reconstructed and described. Even so, a sufficient number are known to reconstruct at least some of the evolutionary history of life. Theories of imperfectly known historical details must not be confused with the basic facts of evolution. The relations of man and monkey are inconsequential details of historical speculation compared with the established knowledge of thousands of known organisms of long ago or compared with the fact that man has acquired actual control in the origination of new and continuing forms of life.

Visualizing Evolutionary History

It seems highly desirable to visualize these streams and their relation to existing life. As the biologist sees and measures it, life is not demonstrably an entity in itself. It is always associated with matter, a manifestation of living matter. Life on the earth then is in the form of millions of individuals, each of which may be capable of transmitting in the form of sex or other reproductive cells, bits of living substance which in turn grow up to be the individuals of the next generation. From individual to individual flows the constant stream of reproductive living matter. Or, viewed in another light, the succession of reproductive cells is a stream of life and the individual merely a temporary expansion of that stream. When potentially reproductive cells become modified to serve the special purposes of the individual, as in bone and muscle, in stem and leaf, organisms of various complexity arise. Such deviation from the reproduction function to the building of the individual carries with it the penalty of death. The individual dies, but its reproductive cells have passed on as a physical stream of earthly immortality.

Some hundreds of millions of years ago, perhaps, living matter invented sex, which in simplest terms means that two reproductive streams may unite and from this union one or more branches of living matter may proceed. Only neighboring or closely related streams or the individuals they produce have been called species. For example, all of the Indian corn plants in the world comprise the species of Indian corn, and each corn plant is a product of a single stream of life. There may be great diversity among individuals or streams, but they have one thing in common, viz., that each stream may unite with any other stream of this group. Subgroups of similar characters or habits may, however, gradually come to unite only amongst themselves, and then a new species group of streams branches off from the old group—a new species is born. A group of neighboring species, i. e., of fairly recent origin, is called a genus, a group of neighboring genera is called a family, a group of families an order, and so on. Thus arises a classification of plants which attempts to express as nearly as possible the actual nearness of origin

in the constantly diverging streams of life.

The present ends of all these streams of life are the countless living organisms of today, plants from the lowly bacteria to the modern seed plants and the equally diversified animals from protozoa to man. The living species streams of life known to scientists amount to close to a million. While science can do nothing more than conjecture as to the origin of life itself, it seems probable that what we know as living matter originated only in one epoch of the earth's history and that period was perhaps some hundreds of millions of years ago. Perhaps it occurred only once because the cell, which is the structural unit of living organisms, is remarkably similar in its essentials in all plants and animals, with perhaps the possible exception of the bacteria and their allies. And, if this be so, we are faced by a remarkable fact, viz., that all living beings today from the unborn infant to centenarian, from seedling wheat to the thousand-year old giant redwood, are of exactly the same age. They are each and all as old as life itself.

What higher achievement of creation can possibly be imagined than that simple, living substance, which came into being in that dramatic epoch of hundreds of millions of years ago—a substance that step by step through the ages has built not only the millions of organisms of today but myriads of other forms that have been lost in the inexorable competitions for survival through the changing environments of the ages?

Epochs and "Inventions"

Enough is known of the evolutionary history of living matter to enable us to discern great achievements in the growing complexity of living organisms. We may think of them as great inventions, laboriously evolved through myriads of successful and unsuccessful experiments which opened up through new and better adjustments to environment, new fields into which the streams of life might flow. We can recognize as a result of such inventions great epochs in the history of one or more of life streams in which occurred profound changes in the nature, number, and success of the rapidly expanding hosts of resulting forms. It is my particular privilege tonight to show to you some great epochs in the life of that enormous network of streams of living matter which we call plants. They were critical periods in which marvelous changes took place. Each resulted in a great wave of new forms which dominated the earth's vegetation until another epoch brought in its turn an again outstanding invention and a new succession of improved and dominating forms. Such epochs must not be visualized as sudden or explosive changes in plant evolutionary streams but rather as the culmination of countless bits of progress and invention into established and dominating organisms of a distinctly higher order than those that went before.

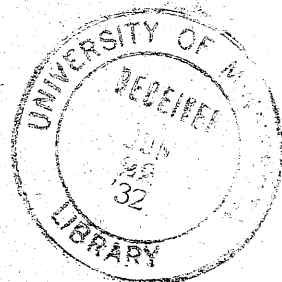
There are three outstanding epochs in the history of higher plants, in each of which was developed one of the great subkingdoms into which botanists classify the higher plants which constitute the overwhelming proportion of the vegetation familiar to all of us. These three groups are, first, the seed plants or flowering plants, the greatest and most modern of all groups; second, the ferns and their allies, which were the dominating plants of the great Paleozoic age, the age of fishes and ferns' and, third, the mosses and their allies, which were the modern plants in that far away age known as the Proterozoic.

The fourth and lowest of the subkingdoms of plants is known as the thallophytes or thallus plants. A thallus is a plant body not differentiated into leaves and stem. This group arose and flourished in the dim dawn of the earth's history—a great aggregation of most diverse forms of seaweeds, red and brown, of green fresh water pond scums, of bacteria and their related blue-green algae, of fungi and of minute plant forms which shade so insensibly into the lowest forms of animal life that only by arbitrary definition can they be separated from the so-called animal kingdom.

Pharmacists Attend Convention

Students in the College of Pharmacy will be excused from classes February 10, 11 and 12, to attend and observe meetings of the annual convention to be conducted by the State Pharmaceutical Association in the Nicollet hotel.

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Junior College Plans Announced For First Year

Bulletin Carries Statement of Actual Courses to Be Taught

AN OVERVIEW OF LIFE

Dr. MacLean Urges Registering Students to Guard Against Narrowness

Courses covering not only the most important practical aspects of human life, but also presenting to the student an understanding of life's origins and development, the natural world, beauty and esthetics, agriculture, history, engineering and psychology are announced in the bulletin of the new University Junior College, recently published. There will also be a course in vocations.

Plans for beginning the work of the college next fall are now practically complete according to Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, its director.

To give the thousand or more university students who may remain in the institution for no more than two years, although many may go on, an overview of the world in which they are to live, as well as a grounding of usable fact, is the basic purpose of the college. Main headings of the fields of study it will offer, each divided into several courses, are these:

How to study, Basic wealth, Descriptive astronomy, Human biology, Our economic life, Chemistry and physics, Technology, English, Euthenics, Appreciation of the fine arts, The earth and man, Background of the modern world, Formation of public opinion, Introduction to the mathematics of business and everyday life, Making music, The American citizen and his government, World politics, Human development and personal adjustment, The practical application of psychology, Vocations, and Physical education, both for men and women.

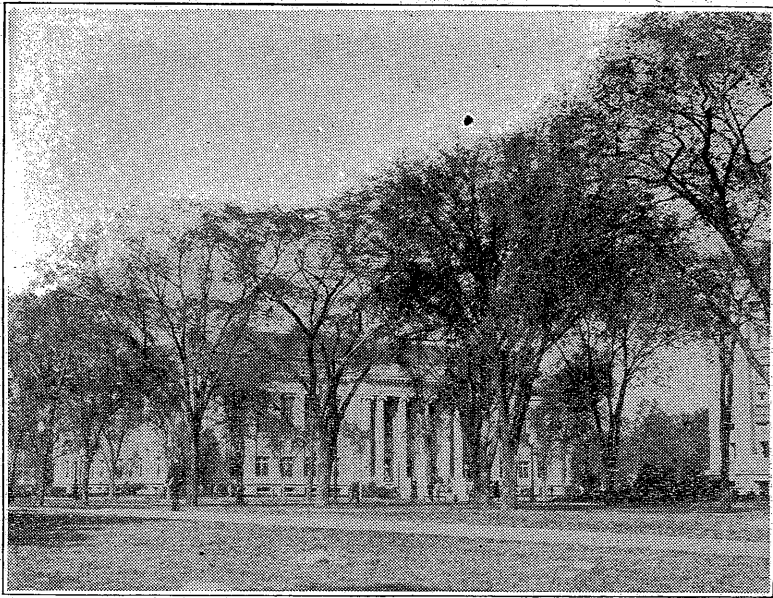
In his introduction to the bulletin Dr. MacLean has included the following excellent warning to students making out their programs of study:

Advice to Registrants

"Beware of narrow interests—Some of you will have special interests, for example: business. You will be inclined in making your course, to select for your program subjects which center about business. You will probably write down as your courses, first, Our Economic Life; second, the Mathematics of Business; third, English, because you will have noticed it includes business forms; fourth, How to Study, because that has usefulness; and fifth, Vocations, because that, too, sounds practical. With these and required military training and physical education your program is full—and narrow. I should urge you to avoid this narrowness. You should not make the mistake of putting a tight practical limitation on what you study. In such a course as that outlined you have neglected the whole field of physical science, engineering, art, history, agriculture, euthenics, and psychology. None of these can you really afford to miss if you consider the long future and what may contribute to your human appreciation and happiness.

"Learning new fields—Some of you will have no special interest and should, therefore, take as widely varied a course as possible in order to sample the fields of knowledge, to satisfy your curiosity, and to test your interests and abilities. By such a survey you should, in time, find the fields that most keenly interest you and be able to plan an intelligent future course of study and recreation. It might be wise in selecting such a diverse program to pick out rather fields you know little about than those in which you know something or much. Thus, if you know little of land economics and the contribution of plant and animal life to

Minnesota's Beautiful Library



ARCHING elms provide a vista through which one may look at the university's study center.

Tri-City Free Employment Service Organizes Three Sponsoring Groups

Actual Placements in May at Increased Rate Over April; Total 2445

The May report of the Minnesota State Employment service, which is being operated for two years under the direction of the Tri City committee, a branch of the Employment Stabilization Institute at the University of Minnesota showed that 2,445 verified placements of men and women in jobs were made during that month. This ratio is higher than that for April on a per week basis, as the 2,445 jobs were found in four weeks, against something over 2,700 in five weeks recorded as for April.

Positions were found for 1,275 men and 1,170 women, according to Professor W. H. Stead, secretary of the Tri City committee. The statistics cover Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

By groups the report shows 166 commercial and professional placements, of which 40 were of men and 126 of women; 310 in the category of skilled and industrial, including 210 men and 100 women; 179 in hotel and restaurant service, all women; 1,220 in the unskilled and casual labor group, 809 men and 411 women and 570 jobs found for domestic workers and farm laborers, 216 of the latter and 354 of the former.

To support its employment service in the three cities, help to keep it free from all political entanglements and work for its best interests, the Tri City committee has brought about the formation of sponsoring groups in each of the three cities.

The St. Paul group is made up of F. R. Bigelow, Carl Cummins, C. A. Cushman, Howard Kahn, Horace C. Klein, Walter L. Mayo, George H. Prince, Hugo Hirshman, M. W. Griggs, Pierce Atwater, P. P. Jordan, P. H. Love, Carl Schuneman, Charles Bunn, Jr., H. H. Bigelow, Homer P. Clark, W. L. McKnight, John A. Seeger, J. E. Edelstein, George Robinson, George W. Morgan, L. J. Shields, Charles Donnelly, Rev. W. H. Doherty, W. H. Oppenheimer, Dr. G. A. Lundquist and Charles Sommers.

On the Minneapolis committee are A. R. Rogers, F. B. Chute, T. Julian McGill, Frank Bracelin, Robert F. Pack, George H. Adams, E. W. Decker, R. W. Manuel, O. J. Arnold, H. W. Sweatt, Elbert L. Carpenter, H. R. Weesner, S. S. Thorpe, Sumner T. McKnight, A. J. McGuire, C. C. Webber, George R. Martin, Clive T. Jaffray, W. H. Bremner, W. W. Morse, L. F. Whalen, H. W. Rubins, James C. Lawrence, Otto F. Bradley, W. L. Harvey, W. C. Helm and J. H. Ellison.

Duluth committee members are Royal D. Alworth, Harry Clarke,

Ray Huey, N. F. Russell, W. A. Clark, Glenn Allen, C. A. Luster, Otto Swanstrom, F. W. Paine, R. L. Griggs, W. H. Burke, Donald Young, Hiram R. Elliott, Fred Buck, Frank J. Gavin, R. A. Bartholdi, J. H. Jordan, Henry La Liberte, Louis C. Reis, Cecil Blair, George Tweed, W. P. Chinn, L. R. Salsich, C. F. Kelly and D. W. J. Eklund.

Dr. Holman Tells Nurses Home Plans

Bids for the construction of the new Nurses' Home at the University of Minnesota closed May 19, and the contract has been awarded. Plans for the structure recently were approved by the Board of Regents. Specifications call for completion of the building nine months after the date upon which the contract is let. Thus it is expected that the home will not be ready for occupancy until early next spring.

The building, which will be constructed at an estimated cost of \$325,000, will house 277 persons. It will be a U-shaped structure, four stories high, with a basement and a roof house. Exteriously, it will be purely Colonial in design, somewhat resembling the new men's dormitory both in brick work and in other materials used.

The structure will face north, with a rear view overlooking the Mississippi river. Its east wing will border Essex street. The west wing will flank the University hospital and will be connected with that building by a tunnel at the level of the hospital basement. The exact center of the Nurses' Home will face Union street. Removal of a brick building on the corner of Union street will have to be accomplished before the construction work can begin. This building has served as one of the nurses' homes to date.

Summer Sessions May Set a Record

Inquiries regarding summer session courses, the only statistics of probable attendance available as Minnesota Chats goes to press, indicate that the enrollment will be heavier than in past years. This was told to the Board of Regents at its June meeting by President L. D. Coffman, who said that the university was serving an important special purpose at present inasmuch as scores of persons are turning to it for further training which they expect will be of help when conditions improve.

June Graduation Ceremony Brings Impressive Close To College Life of 1500

University Gives Miss Countryman Honorary Degree

Award of the honorary degree, Master of Arts, was made by the University of Minnesota to Miss Gratia Alta Countryman, Minneapolis public librarian, a distinguished alumna of the institution, at commencement time... The degree that went to Miss Countryman was only the fourth ever given by the university. The first honorary degree went to Dr. William Watts Folwell. Last season Dr. George Edgar Vincent, former president of Minnesota, and the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, now a judge of the world court, were given honorary L.L.D. degrees.

Born at Hastings, Minn., in 1866, Miss Countryman was graduated from Minnesota in 1889 and in the same year she began her service in the library. Since 1904 she has been librarian, in full charge of the institution, which is rated as one of the most efficient in the United States. Miss Countryman is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the social sorority, Delta Gamma. She also is a member of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, Business Woman's club, the College Women's club and of many library and professional associations. In bestowing the honorary Master of Arts upon Miss Countryman, President Coffman said:

To devote a life to unselfish public service, to be an evangel of education for all ages, to use books to unlock the hidden resources of youth, to use them to instruct maturity, and to provide companionship for old age, thus bringing honor and distinction upon the community and enlightenment to its citizens, and with no thought of personal gain—for these reasons, Gratia Countryman, the University of Minnesota, by action of the entire administration and of the Board of Regents, confers upon you the degree of Master of Arts, with all of the rights, duties and privileges which pertain to that degree here and elsewhere.

Kwalwasser to Start Symposium on Music

Dr. Jacob Kwalwasser of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., will be the first in a group of prominent music teachers who will spend a week at the University of Minnesota this summer, lecturing in the special summer session symposium on music. He will speak daily from June 20 to 24th inclusive. Needed reforms in music education will be his subject on June 20 and 21, when he will discuss changes needed in materials, teaching techniques and objectives and attainments. "Is teaching accompanied by learning?" will be his subject June 22. On June 23 he will discuss, "Tests and measurements in music education," and June 24 he will talk on, "A scientific survey of school music achievement." Speakers during the following four weeks of the symposium will be Mr. Dudley Buck, Mr. Edwin Hughes, Dr. Henry Bellaman and Dr. Ernest MacMillan.

Speaks in Pennsylvania

Dr. Homer J. Smith, professor of Industrial Education, spoke recently before the Educational Conference of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, his subject being, "A complete program of Industrial Education for a new social order."

Exercises in Memorial Stadium Draw Record Attendance of Parents

60TH COMMENCEMENT

President L. D. Coffman Points Need of Education in Brief Address

In one of the finest ceremonies in its history, the University of Minnesota conducted graduation exercises for approximately 1,500 students Monday night, June 6, in the Memorial Stadium. An attendance estimated at from 17,000 to 18,000 friends and relatives of students and interested residents of Minnesota communities filled one end of the great oval bank of seats that rose above the decorated platform across which the graduates marched.

"The Outlook of Religion" was the subject of the baccalaureate sermon, delivered Sunday morning, June 5th, in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium. The speaker was the Reverend Hugh Black, distinguished American essayist, formerly a faculty member at Union Theological Seminary.

Presentation by the Class of 1892 of a granite marker, placed at the site of the entrance of the Old Main building, which burned in 1904, was one of the most colorful of the commencement day events. The actual presentation was made by Professor Anthony Zeleny of the department of physics, a member of that class. Judge William C. Leary and E. J. Kraft were other members of the committee. Gottfried Hult read a poem written for the occasion.

Again the weather favored the outdoor ceremony at the actual commencement which has never yet been interrupted by rain since it was first conducted in the Stadium. Many who attended called the commencement the most effective and striking that has yet been conducted at Minnesota.

President's Coffman's Address Following is the address to graduates read by the president of the university:

Commencement is a time for rejoicing. To finish successfully a course in college, to prepare oneself for a career, are matters of the greatest moment to the individual and of corresponding consequence to society. But we cannot linger too long congratulating ourselves on what we have achieved. There are serious problems ahead awaiting our attention and a university that fails to give sober thought to them is neglectful of its obligations. They should be considered in relation to certain traditions and concepts which have influenced and governed American thought from colonial days until now. The most fundamental of these is the conception that democracy is the expression of our struggle for liberty. It consists of something more than a form of representative government, although that is one of its fundamental tenets. It provides two guarantees of civil liberty; one rooted in the past, the other in the present. One, Anglo Saxon; the other, American. The Anglo-Saxon guarantee is that all men shall have equal rights before the law. The pioneers of this country discovered that equal rights before the law cannot be guaranteed by an ignorant citizenry. Partly to insure the better dispensation of justice they established and improved their schools from time to time. They maintained, and not without reason, that the higher the level of trained intelligence among all the people, the greater the strength, the safety, and the perpetuity of the institutions of democracy.

The American guarantee of civil liberty is that the children of all men shall have as nearly free

Pick 12 Students As Representative

"The Gopher" Student Year Book Honors Outstanding Members of '32 Class

For service to their university and fellow students during undergraduate years, 12 seniors of the University of Minnesota have been honored by being designated "Representative Minnesotans." The awards, which have become a part of campus tradition, have been announced by the Gopher, the student yearbook.

The selection of the 12 seniors, of whom six are women, was made by a committee of faculty members and students. The "Representative Minnesotans" all have been active in student life while maintaining high scholastic averages. Two are members of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary society composed of students of exceptional academic attainment.

Those honored are Jane Affeld, Wanda Fundberg, Mildred McWilliams, Virginia Peters, Gordon Bodien, Clarence Munn and Lawrence Vance, all of Minneapolis; Maxine Kaiser and Margaret Tallmadge, both of St. Paul; Arnold Aslakson, Drexel Hill, Pa.; Donald Robertson, Fergus Falls, and Henry Somsen, New Ulm.

Serve in Many Ways

The group represents practically every branch of undergraduate service. All of the co-eds are members of Mortar Board, honorary society for senior women. Miss Peters, a student in the college of agriculture, forestry and home economics, is president of Mortar Board and led the recent Cap and Gown day procession.

Miss Affeld is a member of Minnesota Masquers, dramatic organization, and also president of the Women's Self Government association.

Miss Fundberg was a member of the staff of the Minnesota Daily, student newspaper. Last year she was Big Sister chairman, and also has served on the board of the Woman's Self Government association.

Munn Is Grid Star

Miss McWilliams held the presidency of the University YWCA, while Miss Tallmadge, member of Phi Beta Kappa, was prominent as a member of the YWCA and took a leading part in Mother's day activities.

Miss Kaiser is a member of Minnesota Masquers, was active in developing Freshman week, and helped frame the recommendations to the university administration asking reorganization of student government after the undergraduate political battles.

Mr. Munn, whose brilliant play on Gopher football teams brought him national honors in the athletic world, and whose prowess as a member of the track team included the Big Ten championship in putting the shot, is regarded as one of the university's outstanding athletes.

Elected by Committee

As managing editor of the Minnesota Daily, Mr. Aslakson has been instrumental in shaping student opinion during the year. Mr. Somsen was all-junior class president last year, while Mr. Vance was a member of the debate team and business manager of the Minnesota quarterly, literary magazine. Mr. Bodien was a member of the all-university council, and Mr. Robertson, managing editor of the Ski-U-Mah, humor magazine, was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Aslakson, Mr. Bodien and Mr. Robertson were members of Grey Friars, senior men's honor society. Mr. Somsen and Mr. Vance are members of the other senior men's honor society, Iron Wedge.

Bryngelson Makes Addresses

"Children with Defective speech" was the subject of an address delivered at the Swedish Hospital, Minneapolis, recently, by Professor Bryng Bryngelson, specialist in speech correction of the department of speech. He also has delivered two high school commencement addresses this spring, one at Redicot, Wisconsin, and one at Nicollet, Minn.

Observe Pan American Day

All instructors in Spanish classes at the University of Minnesota were asked to devote their class discussions to Latin American topics on Thursday, April 14, Pan American Day.

Minnesota System Of Student Advice To Be Described

Dean John B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, University of Minnesota, will deliver two lectures in a series at the University of Chicago, July 13 to 15, during an institute for administrative officers of higher institutions. On June 13 he will discuss his work in "Advising and classifying freshmen at the University of Minnesota" and on Thursday, July 14, will speak on "Provisions for individualizing instruction at the University of Minnesota."

Shortly afterwards Dean Johnston will go to Columbia University to take part in a special course in "College Problems" that is to be a part of the Columbia summer session. He will discuss the relation of the Liberal Arts college to vocational training.

As chairman of the advisory committee for college testing of the American Council on Education Dean Johnston will spend a considerable amount of time this summer supervising preparation of special tests for college freshmen, continuing the tests for seniors in 1931 and for sophomores, offered at many institutions in the spring of the present year. He also is active in plans of the Progressive Education association. This association contemplates making arrangements to have a number of students in public and private secondary schools take courses along experimental lines, not restricted by present requirements. Later it will gain admission into various colleges for these students and will observe their progress in education and learning. By this method it hopes to make important discoveries as to the efficacy of various educational procedures.

HIGHEST MAN IN TEST SAYS "FOR LOVE OF MIKE"

"For the love of Mike" is the remark credited by The Minnesota Daily, student newspaper, to Arthur Whitney of Minneapolis, when informed that he was Minnesota's most cultured student. Astonishment at his accomplishment is understood to have accounted for his departure from classical English. Whitney wrote 1,045 right answers out of about 1,300 questions in the sophomore "culture test" conducted by the testing committee of the American Council on Education. Second place went to Marie Hanson. Raymond Pepinsky, son of Abe Pepinsky of the faculty, Donald Nelson and Walter Johnson were third, fourth and fifth, respectively.

Three men active in student publication work at Minnesota won high scholastic honors in the arts college. Donald Robertson of Fergus Falls, editor of Ski-U-Mah, campus humor magazine, won his degree summa cum laude, the greatest honor that an undergraduate can attain. Martin Powers of Keene, N. H., an editorial writer on The Daily, won a magna cum laude. Arnold Aslakson, Minnesota newspaperman and editor of The Daily, was granted his degree cum laude.

Engineers Meet on Campus

Four middle western engineering colleges were represented at the annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Minnesota section, which was held at the University of Minnesota Friday and Saturday, May 13 and 14. Iowa State College, the University of Iowa and the University of Wisconsin joined with the Minnesota engineers. "Looking Forward in Engineering Education" was the subject of the principal address at a dinner meeting in the Campus Club, Minnesota Union, by Dean T. R. Agg of Iowa State. Dr. Howard Longstaff told about the clinical work of the Minnesota Employment Stabilization research workers. The engineering experiment laboratories of the University of Minnesota were inspected Saturday morning, after which Professor Frank B. Rowley, president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers spoke on air conditioning.

Teeter Book Appears

T. A. H. Teeter, associate director of the summer session and professor of engineering in the General Extension Division, is the co-author with W. L. Powers of Oregon Agricultural College of a new book on "Land Drainage." It has recently been published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., of New York.

Gerald R. Prescott Named Band Leader



Gerald R. Prescott

Gerald R. Prescott, a graduate student in music at the University of Iowa, was elected band leader at the University of Minnesota by the Board of Regents at its meeting on Monday, June 6. Mr. Prescott is a graduate of the music department of Upper Iowa university and has had experience in many musical fields. He will be Minnesota's first full-time man in the position of band leader. He will also be a teaching member of the music department staff.

Desmond to Spend Year in England

A busy year awaits Robert W. Desmond, assistant professor of journalism, who has been granted a leave of absence for the academic year, 1932-1933.

After teaching the first session of the summer session, which ends July 23, Mr. Desmond will go to Williamstown, Mass., where he will be on the press staff of the annual Institute of Politics. At the conclusion of the Institute on Aug. 25 he will sail for London, where he is to study for a year at the London School of Economics and Political Science, a part of the University of London.

Much of Mr. Desmond's time in London will be devoted to a study of foreign news gathering and press communication methods and problems. He has made previous investigations in this field as a staff member of The New York Herald, Paris edition; as assistant foreign editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and at the Geneva School of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

To carry on Mr. Desmond's work during the year Reginald Coggeshall, now a graduate student at Harvard, has been appointed. He is a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1916, and has had wide newspaper experience in this country and in France. For two years he was night editor of the Boston Bureau of the Associated Press and has also worked on the Boston Globe, Boston Herald, and Paris edition of the New York Herald. Subsequently he was associated with Dr. Ralph Casey, head of the Minnesota department, in the department of journalism at the University of Oregon.

Dr. Moen Appointed

Dr. J. K. Moen, fellow in medicine at the University of Minnesota hospital, has been appointed to the staff of the Hospital of Rockefeller Institute, New York City. For the past year Dr. Moen has been assistant to Dr. H. A. Reimann in the department of medicine. At the Rockefeller hospital he will be associated with Dr. Homer F. Swift, a world authority on rheumatic fever.

Faculty Writes for Encyclopedia

Dean Guy Stanton Ford, Professors Herbert Heaton and Albert B. White, all of the department of history, and Professor Wilson D. Wallis of the department of anthropology, are contributing articles to an Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences that is now being produced. Dean Ford's article will be on "International expositions," Dr. Heaton's on "Enclosures," Dr. White's on "Edward I" and Dr. Wallis's on "Environmentalism."

Measuring Quality of Environment Purpose of Scale Planned by Chapin

Shelso and Shannon Battery Comes Thru As Baseball Winners

A baseball season which rewarded the athletic ambitions of two youths was dissolved this week when Bob Shannon, regular catcher on the Minnesota team, was graduated. Marvin Shelso, for two seasons Shannon's battery mate, has one more year of competition.

A year ago the effective efforts of this pair was represented by exactly two innings of conference baseball. Shelso pitched the last two innings of the second game against Northwestern. Shannon caught his pitches while he warmed up but did not get in the game. During practise the two worked against the varsity and during games they sat on the bench or played "catch" on the sidelines.

This season Shelso suddenly hit his stride and won four out of five games, with Shannon as his catcher. Neither was counted upon during the spring training season but both plugged steadily away.

Purdue was Shelso's first conference start. He allowed opposing batters two hits. Minnesota won, 6-4. His second game was against Northwestern and he lost, 17-3. Against Chicago he yielded eight hits but kept them scattered enough to win. Pitching against Wisconsin, he won, 6-2, allowing six hits.

Shannon saved the day for his pitching mate against Iowa by racing home from second on a squeeze play to win the game, 9-8. Incidentally Shannon led the Gophers in batting for the season, hitting .382 in 15 games.

Both players last year were considered rather light for varsity competition. Shelso weighed 140 pounds and although his southpaw pitching was puzzling to batters he did not have the stamina to last more than a few innings. Shannon likewise was light for a catcher.

Shelso, a Minneapolis boy, spent several summers working on a farm to build up his weight. Last winter when practise started he weighed nearly 160 pounds. This weight dropped to slightly under 155 during the playing season but he possessed the physique necessary to pitch nine innings.

Shannon, from North St. Paul, did not go out for the varsity until he was a junior. After a discouraging start he came through this spring under the coaching of Frank McCormick.

He achieved his athletic ambition along with his graduation diploma, winning his letter in the last quarter of his senior year.

Country Life Theme Will Be Developed

Nationally known educators, agriculturists and social workers from all parts of the nation will assemble at University farm next October to study the educational needs of adults in rural communities at the fifteenth annual American Country Life conference.

"Adult Education and Rural Life" will be the theme of the conference, which opens October 26 and continues four days. As a pre-conference activity, a pilgrimage will be made from St. Paul to the Little Country theater maintained by the North Dakota Agricultural college October 25. The tourists will return the following day.

"The American Country Life association is a voluntary organization of persons and groups who are working for a worthy country life in America," Dean W. C. Coffey, department of agriculture, University of Minnesota, explained. Dean Coffey is chairman of the 1932 conference committee.

Coffey Explains Purpose

The association, comprised of persons and groups in all parts of the United States was organized in 1919 and has held annual national conferences on various topics related to the building of a fine rural civilization in this country, Dean Coffey explained.

"The association," Dean Coffey continued, "is non-partisan, and its annual meetings provide a forum of free discussions of problems.

Frank K. Walter, University librarian, was elected chairman of the periodicals section, American Library association, at that body's recent annual convention in New Orleans.

An Attempt to Use Exact Measurement on a Difficult Problem

While workers in other fields are trying to solve the many problems of heredity, an attempt is being made at the University of Minnesota to add to our knowledge of environment as a factor in the development of the individual or the family. To this end Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, head of the department of sociology, has invented a scale for measuring, in one way at least, the socio-economic status of the family, in other words, the social status of the family as mirrored by the number and type of its cultured and material belongings.

Dr. Chapin believes that this is a valuable approach to the problem of environment, which, by its very nature, is so much more abstract than is heredity.

The scale has been used in a series of tests in widely scattered parts of the United States. Studies of "middle-class" homes have been examined in Minneapolis, Brooklyn, in a southern mountain region and, again, in St. Cloud.

Each article probably to be found in a living room has been assigned a value in the Chapin living room scale. Articles of different types have different values, thus lighting rises from a value of 1 for lamps to 2 for gas and 3 for electricity. Periodicals given a rating of one are those devoted to news, professional affairs, religion, science, art, literature and children. Half a point goes to fraternal, popular story and fashion papers. The size of the library is made effective because each book gets a value of one-fifth point.

"The scale was originally published in 1928," says a statement by Dr. Chapin, and at that time socio-economic status was defined as the position that an individual or a family occupies with reference to the prevailing average standards of cultural possessions, effective income, material possessions and participation in group activity of the community. The sociological assumptions underlying the living room scale are that the living room of a home is the room most likely to be the center of interaction of the family and that the living room reflects the cultural acquisitions, the possessions, and the socio-economic status of the family.

All examinations of homes have been made with the permission of the owners. Thirty-eight homes in Minneapolis rated as middle-class showed a mean (most frequent) score of 50, the range being from 20 to 89. Forty-six Minneapolis homes rated as "upper middle-class" had a mean score of 163 and a range from 60 to 359. Of the communities studied, Minneapolis was low among middle class computations but was at the top in the upper middle-class group. In the latter group both Minneapolis and St. Cloud were better than Brooklyn, N. Y., or the southern mountain area. In the middle-class study, Landrum, S. C., New York City and St. Cloud scored more points than Minneapolis.

Other investigators have found a high correlation between the education of parents and the socio-economic status as revealed by Dr. Chapin's scale. The status of the home also has a high correlation with the mother's intelligence and with the vocabulary of the children. The highest correlation is that between the occupation of the father and the status of the home.

Tell of Unemployment Project

The work of the Employment Stabilization Institute at the University of Minnesota was the subject of a round-table discussion on "Unemployment Educational and Guidance Problems" at the annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education in New York, May 18. Deans James C. Lawrence and Russell A. Stevenson, Professor Donald G. Paterson and Professor Marion R. Trabue, all active in the work of the institute, took part. The diagnosis and retraining project occupied most of the discussion. Others who took part were F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation; Walter V. Bingham, director of the Personnel Research Federation; Harvey N. Davis, president of the Stevens Institute of Technology; Spencer Miller, secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and others.

University's Reply To State Capitol On Salary Cuts

Letter Approved by Board of Regents Puts Contemplated Savings at Million

The reply made by the University of Minnesota to the suggestion of Governor Floyd B. Olson that employees and faculty give up their pay for the last two weeks of June is printed below. In saying that they were unable to fall in with Governor Olson's suggestion the board of regents pointed out that they have already embarked on an economy program whereby they expect to save \$1,000,000. The letter, sent by the president of the university with the approval of the Board of Regents, also pointed out the fact that greater savings are expected to come from the plan already in effect that would have been made by the suggestion from the capitol.

Meanwhile President Coffman has sent very definite letters to all deans insisting that all appointments to university positions for fall vacant must be made at salaries lower than has been received by the persons leaving. Finding that not all departments had fallen in line with this policy, he sent a second letter clearly explaining that new appointments must take a lower rate inasmuch as that is a part of the economy policy to which the administration and the Board of Regents stand pledged.

The letter to Governor Olson follows:

Letter to the Governor

My dear Governor Olson:

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota directed me in reply to your letter of May 21, to say that it entered upon a program of saving at the beginning of the biennium and that the plan evolved was formally adopted April 21, 1932. Publicity was given to the plan and copy was sent to your office.

This foresighted action on the part of the Regents represented an effort on their part to preserve as far as possible the educational and research activities of the University without impairment and to respond to the public need of lessening the tax burden upon the people.

At the time the plan was adopted no mention was made of the amount of money which the University would save the state. The plan, if adopted by the Legislature, will save \$1,000,000, \$400,000 of which will come from support funds distributed over four years beginning with the current year, and \$600,000 from the building fund. A million dollars is eleven and one-half (11½) percent reduction in the total appropriation of the University.

Your letter is evidently based upon the impression that two weeks service without pay by all the staff and employees would result in savings amounting to \$220,000 to the state. A clearer understanding of the facts will show that this is not the case. The University is the trustee of funds that have been given to it for specific purposes, such as the Mayo Foundation, the Eustis Fund, the W. J. Murphy Journalism Fund, the Rotary International Club Fund, the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundation gifts for the unemployment study. Salaries drawn from these funds cannot be diverted or held in the state treasury for other purposes. Again, the University has large funds appropriated by Congress which are not available for any purpose except agricultural research, extension and other services for farmers. Service enterprises for the benefit of the student body and paid for by fees such as the Health Service, support salaries. The diversion of fees for protecting the health of students, to other unspecified state purposes would be a violation of the very high trust reposed in the University by every parent who sends a son or daughter to the campus. Many salaries are paid in whole or in part from tuition. Is it too much to say that parents may properly take the same attitude about education supported by tuition as they surely will about health supported by fees?

When all the salaries paid from revenues derived from non-state sources are subtracted from the total payroll of the University, less than forty per cent of the sum you expect will be available. As a matter of fact, it will be only three-fourths as much as the Re-

A Pioneer Hall Corner



THE University of Minnesota's fine new residence hall for men is one of the most attractive buildings on the campus.

gents will provide by their plan.

Furthermore, your plan fails to take into consideration that all the staff and employees are not employed for the same length of time. Some are employed for the calendar year of twelve months, some for the academic year, some for ten months, some for nine months, some for six months, and some for shorter periods of time. Many of these have completed their terms of service and have been paid in full. The majority of the academic (teaching) staff will receive their final checks on June 15 and will receive no additional checks until October 1. The great majority of those employed on the calendar year basis belong to the stenographic, clerical, and janitorial service and numerically would be the group most directly affected, and, incidentally, because they are in the lower salary scale, most distressed by the plan you propose.

These facts reveal in a general way the complexity of the University's situation and show how impossible it is to apply a generalization or a policy to the University as a whole. It was in light of such facts and because of the desire of the Regents to work the least possible harm to the University that they entered upon the program they have adopted. The action which they took, they have directed me to say, is the expression their deliberate desire to cooperate with your office, with the Legislature, and with the people of the state generally, in reducing taxes and at the same time to maintain the University on a basis that will enable it to contribute its services and its strength to the better education of youth and to the promotion of researches for which there is grave need at the present time.

In view of the fact that the Regents' plan involves no discrimination between the various classes of the staff and employees, that it imposes no unfair burden upon any one group, that it will produce more savings than the one you have suggested, and the additional fact that it does not weaken unduly the vitality of the University, the Board of Regents has reached the conclusion, both in the interest of the University and the students it serves, and of the state, to continue upon its present program of economy.

Donald G. Paterson, professor of psychology, was elected president of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific, at the recent annual meeting of the Minnesota Chapter. Dr. George O. Burr, department of botany, became vice-president; Dr. Frederick B. Hutt, professor of animal genetics, secretary, and Drs. Charles A. Mann and Own Wengensteen were elected to the board of directors.

Project Assists Foreign Students

Work in International Relations Described by Director of New Plan

By C. P. BARNUM

A group of 240 men and women from 42 countries and territories outside the United States constitute an important sector of the student body at the University of Minnesota. Under the plan adopted by the Board of Regents last fall these students have had a friendly adviser in the director of the International Relations Project.

The object of this service is three-fold. First, it provides desirable or necessary help in adjusting the student to new and unfamiliar conditions. Second, it also gives the Americans who are drawn into the activity a more intelligent understanding of the foreign students, enabling both to acquire an international education. Third, it helps to build a friendly attitude toward the United States on the part of future leaders of the business, professional and governmental life of various countries.

During the year a large number of these students have been called on to speak before schools, clubs and churches. The 63 recorded requests which have been filled are only a part of the engagements actually completed. Out of these speaking engagements have come many invitations to homes, which provide opportunities for better understanding of American life.

Another aim of the project has been to stimulate in American students an interest in international affairs. Six student organizations have offered a variety of program opportunities. In addition the university and various departments have brought lecturers. Attendance on these occasions has been stimulated by an international calendar and by announcements on the world map in the university post office. This map has also functioned as a bulletin of current world news.

Edinburgh Teacher Here

Dr. C. B. Williams, internationally known entomologist from the University of Edinburgh, is conducting a special class in economic entomology in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota during the spring quarter. For the past three years Dr. Williams has lectured on forest entomology at Edinburgh. Previous to that he conducted investigations in the West Indies, Egypt and East Africa for the British government.

Junior College Plans Announced

Continued from Page 1, Column 1
human welfare, take Basic Wealth. Many women students will profit by the course in technology, many men students, by those in art and music—both by eutherics."

Dr. MacLean's general statement of the purposes of the University Junior College is as follows:

The College Described

The University Junior College is designed primarily to provide broadened intellectual training to that large body of students who seek an overview of modern life and of man's activities rather than specialized training. It seems desirable for students who cannot spend the full four or more years in college to devote their limited time to a complete and rounded program instead of to a fragment of a longer and specialized process. Such courses should seek to build in the mind of the intelligent student a background of understanding of the present world. They should give him the vital comprehension of what about men and women do. They should teach him also why and how things are done. They should, therefore, serve to satisfy his intellectual curiosity, and to train him for enlightened living in his family, social, and citizenship relations.

The University Junior College courses are open to any student admitted to the University. They are provided especially for the following classes of students:

Those who desire to pursue courses or curricula not offered in other colleges.

Those who, for financial or other reasons, have only a limited time to give to college training.

Those who need and wish general orientation in the choice of, and general preparation for, a vocation. Many students are not aware of the variety of vocations which may fit their desires, interests, and abilities until they have surveyed such fields of activity as will be dealt with in the courses planned for the University Junior College. Moreover, general training is usually profitable as preparation for a specific vocation.

Those who do not satisfactorily meet the entrance requirements of the other colleges because of lack of training in specific subjects.

Those who transfer from other institutions who do not meet the standards for advanced standing of the college to which they apply.

Those who are transferred by mutual agreement of the University Junior College and the college in which they propose to register or are registered.

Those who might not be accepted by existing colleges because of a lack of preparation to pursue their curricula.

Since a great many students who have entered the University in the past have come within one or more of the above classifications, it is believed that the University Junior College will serve the needs of these students in the future more fully and with greater economies to themselves and to the state than has previously been possible. Under a variety of conditions, two or three years of college work is enough for the individual since he may get his special training, except for the professions, on the job.

Uses Existing Faculty

The faculty of the University Junior College is composed entirely of men and women now on the teaching staffs of the other schools and colleges of the University. It is their intention to bring to these overview courses the results of their years of study and training in the fields of their specialties, to summarize for junior college students the latest discoveries and developments of their own and other scholars in special departments of knowledge. They plan to weave these materials into a comprehensive, realistic, vivid picture of the modern world.

From the foregoing, it is obvious that the University Junior College is by no means intended to replace or rival any other unit in the University or any existing junior college in the state. It is neither a preparatory nor a vocational training school. It is not a college for the lazy and incompetent, but it is, as President Coffman declares, "A new experiment, an adventure in the field of higher education. It is intended to provide a superior intellectual opportunity for a body of university students whose needs cannot now be adequately met by the existing organization of the University."

Book by Lawrence Views Year 1932 In 50 Year Vista

Tells Imaginary Happenings When "Veritol" Is Placed in Washington Water

A picture of what might happen should an imaginary product called Veritol, or "the truth producer" be introduced into the public water supply of Washington, D. C., leaving our national officers no choice but to give a truthful answer to all questions that might be asked them, plays a large part in a new book, "The Year of Regeneration," written by Dean James C. Lawrence of the University of Minnesota.

Calvin Quincy Cabot is the pseudonym under which the author, presumably looking back fifty years from 1983, described the political happenings of the present year. These included the resignation of the existing government and establishment of the civil draft. The latter was aimed at placing people in the lines of work in which they could contribute most effectively to the national welfare. Those already engaged in a craft or calling were not compelled to change unless they wished to. Careful guidance of the "placement" type was provided for young men and women just entering upon a life of work. Undesirable classes who had never been producers but had made a living by preying upon the national economy, in any of a number of manners, were permanently segregated in cantonments.

Under an economic reorganization act the faulty American distribution method was corrected, after which a new constitution was drawn up, including a single house of Congress, having 170 members.

The imaginary happenings of the earlier part of the book are followed by a series of papers some of which are based upon reports drawn by Dean Lawrence and his associates when they were members of the president's first emergency committee on unemployment. In these are discussed "The Futility of a Certain Type of Advance Planning," "The Place of Public Works in a Plan for Stabilizing Employment," which is a notably clear and sound discussion of this much mooted question, and a discussion of Unemployment Insurance, also splendidly handled.

The remaining chapters of the book are revised reprints of some of Dean Lawrence's addresses on important current questions in economics and politics, many of which have attracted wide attention.

Most of the manuscript soon to be published was read and approved by the late Senator Dwight L. Morrow of New Jersey. Colonel Arthur Woods and others with whom Dean Lawrence was associated in the committee on unemployment have also been cognizant of the manuscript or have had a part in drawing up the reports prepared by that committee.

Course for Editors Wins Wide Praise

Annual Short Course at University Farm Draws Big Attendance

Editors and their wives who attended the sixteenth annual short course for Minnesota editors at University Farm, May 12, 13, and 14, called it the best ever conducted on the Minnesota campus, in which opinion Dr. Ashley V. Storm, director of short courses, concurred. W. P. Kirkwood, director of publications at University Farm, managed the course, with the co-operation of members of the journalism faculty, several of whom appeared on the program.

Among Minnesota editors who appeared on the program were Martin Coughlin of Waseca, president of the Minnesota Editorial association, Grove Wills of Eveleth, past president; Harold H. Barker of Elbow Lake, a member of the state legislature; Hugh H. Soper of Owatonna; Allen E. McGowan, field secretary of the Minnesota association; Walter K. Mickelson of Blooming Prairie; H. C. Hotaling, executive secretary of the National Editorial association, and others.

"Modern Techniques in Propaganda" was the subject of an address by Dr. Ralph D. Casey.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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"Conclusion" was written at the end of one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the University of Minnesota when the June graduation exercises were held last Monday. Perhaps in no previous year has the state university served more effectively than in this. During a period of harassing uncertainty throughout the world this institution has enabled some 12,000 young people of Minnesota to keep their eyes on the main objectives of life and to pace forward in preparation for the time when stability shall have returned to the world. Furthermore, the university has endeavored to do its share toward enlightening them as to the causes, the course, and the many proposed cures for such slumps in our national prosperity as the one that has depressed American life for the past three years.

Not a victim of unwarranted optimism, Minnesota Chats yet believes that far better days are ahead. Neither the moment of their appearance nor the exact events that will call them into being are apparent as yet; men argue madly and peer into sulphurous pits, but the evidence of history is wholly on the side of the swinging trend of affairs, often with the brink under our feet when optimism is the most unreasoned, and a quickening economic life beginning to stir at the very moment when the grip of despair seems most firmly fixed. If the trends of life and human activity were easy to guess we should all be successful prophets, whereas the fact is that the mass guesses are wrong in an overwhelming number of instances, especially guesses having to do with the immediate future. Education still has a mighty job while this remains true.

Those institutions which regulate and condition human life are the ones it is most important to maintain on a level keel throughout the ebbs and flows of temporary change. The flagman at the crossing, the lookout in the forester's tower, the lighthouse tender, are most urgently needed when traffic is heavy, when fires have seized the forest, and when storm warnings have been set out along the coast. The school, the church, and the university are such institutions with respect to the deep, continuing aspects of human life beneath the surface storms and turmoils.

So are the courts. The dispensing of justice, the education of the rising generation, and the search for the meaning of life and its effective interpretation, mankind must and will continue to the best of his ability. To allow any of these to suffer unwarranted contraction during a time of economic stress would leave us obviously handicapped no matter how greatly our material life might improve subsequently.

Many say there is disadvantage in sending new thousands of young people out into a world which will make no immediate bid for their recently acquired training. This is a doubtful view. The young man who takes ultimate benefits into consideration might well prefer to start out in life at a difficult time and enjoy the swell of accomplishment as conditions improve, rather than making his first venture at a peak of feverish activity, due presently to die away and leave him disillusioned. The bold spirit will welcome the challenge of early difficulties, confident that they should lead to later satisfactions, which they will.

Forestry Students Win Fellowships

Will Be Among Five Trained for Leadership in That Field

University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.—Two graduates of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, have been awarded fellowships, ranging up to \$1,500, by the Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Education Board which annually selects three Americans and two Canadians to be trained as leaders in forestry.

The two men are Weston Donehower, of Dakota, Minn., who was graduated in the class of 1931 and is now a graduate student in the Department of Forestry at Cornell University, and Ralph Melvin Lindgren, of St. Paul, graduate of the University of Minnesota in 1926, now a graduate student in the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Donehower under his fellowship will make a study of the management of red spruce for pulpwood production in the northeastern states. Mr. Lindgren will do research work on factors affecting initial infection and subsequent de-

velopment of wood deteriorating fungi.

Another Minnesota man, Merrill E. Deters, of St. Paul, now an instructor in forestry at University Farm, has been named as an alternate in case any of those selected are unable to avail themselves of the advantages of the fellowships. The three other men of the five selected by the Park Board this year are John Edward Liersch, junior forester, British Columbia Forest Service, Victoria, Canada; Louis Rene Scheult, graduate student, University of Toronto; and Harold John Lutz, graduate student, Yale University. The amount of the fellowship in each case depends upon the character of the problem assigned to the fellow.

Dr. Torres-Rioseco Honored Professor A. Torres-Rioseco, for several years a member of the Minnesota faculty in Romance languages, who received his Ph. D. at Minnesota in the spring of 1931, has received a Guggenheim Foundation fellowship for travel and study in Spanish America during the coming year. Dr. Torres-Rioseco is now a professor in the University of California. He will leave in June for Peru, from which country he will continue to Chile, Argentine Republic, and others. His subject of investigation will be the Spanish American novel.

Fine Ceremony Ends College Year

Continued from Page 1, Column 5 and equal educational privileges as it is possible to provide for them. This guarantee, it will be observed, goes hand in hand with the Anglo-Saxon guarantee of liberty. Neither of them is of any value without the other. Weaken one and you weaken the other; destroy one and you destroy the other. Clearly, the exercise of citizenship depends upon education; the more responsible the citizenship, the higher and better the education must be.

These two principles account partly for the growth and expansion of American education, but they do not furnish a complete explanation for it. In the course of time, public education ceased to be a right; it became a privilege, then a compulsory duty. Taxation changed from those who voluntarily contributed, to those who were compulsorily required to support the schools. The schools, at first designed for the poor, became the gateway to learning for all. They expanded upward with enriched programs to include the older age groups and they spread their protecting influences over the younger age groups. And whenever any class in society assumed or had imposed upon it new responsibilities, this fact was at once reflected in improved facilities in the school.

This sketchy inventory of the growth of American education does not reveal the most important feature of the story. These changes came by spurts, at great dramatic moments in American life. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that they came at times when the American people were in the midst of, or were recovering from, great economic crises. It was at such times that the foresighted pioneers of this country gathered strength and prepared for a new day by improving their educational system.

A hasty review of what actually occurred during some of these periods is both illuminating and instructive. There are none here who remember the panic of 1837. History states that it was the most severe of them all. Six hundred banks failed, far more proportionally than have failed in the last year or two; states repudiated their bonds, some declared moratoriums on private debts; employment almost ceased, the poorhouses were crowded to the walls, and food riots occurred in many places.

But the late thirties and the early forties witnessed a great educational awakening. Departments of education were established in many western and southern states; normal schools were provided in many places for the training of teachers; the first superintendent of schools and the first teacher of public school music were appointed during this period. Teachers' institutes and educational conventions were held for the first time, and educational journals made their initial appearance. Horace Mann, in Massachusetts, was staking out new claims for public education in his immortal discussions with the Boston schoolmasters. Henry Barnard was the evangel of the New Education in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Calvin Stone prepared a document on education in Europe which the legislatures of Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina printed and distributed by the tens of thousands to the people.

In the midst of distress and hardship the forces of growth could not be held in abeyance. Belief in the future and an unwavering faith in the importance and value of education was manifest everywhere. The schools were strengthened and America entered upon another period of development.

At the time of the crisis of 1873, and soon thereafter, school attendance increased 12 per cent, appropriations 10 per cent, the school term was lengthened, compulsory education laws began to be enacted, and the high schools became a part of the public school system. During and following the depression of 1893, which many of us remember, school attendance increased nearly 10 per cent, expenditures 20 per cent, many new normal schools were established, the qualifications for teachers were raised, the expressive subjects of manual arts and home science took their place alongside the reflective subjects, and the free public li-

Douglas' Book Treats Secondary Schools

"Organization and Administration of Secondary Schools" is the title of a book by Earl R. Douglas, professor of education in the University of Minnesota, which has recently been published by Ginn and Company. "Organization and Administration of Secondary Schools" covers all the conventional topics and, in addition, the more recent developments that have made administration so much more complex. Summaries of the most progressive practical procedures in the organization and administration of guidance and of extra-curriculum activities are features of the volume. The administrative aspects of instruction are fully treated. The principal's relation to the community and publicity are discussed in a way which indicates a full appreciation of the principal's local problems. A concluding chapter emphasizes the opportunities for professional growth. The material has been selected to meet the problems of both the junior and the senior high school.

library movement attained recognition.

In 1907 the school term was lengthened five days, both attendance and expenditures increased, great advances were made in the schools in the South, and the system generally was improved everywhere.

A similar story can be told for each of the depressions. And why, one may ask? The answer is simple and easy to understand. Men recognized as they faced these crises, that society was becoming more complex; its problems more intricate and more difficult of solution. They knew that an ignorant nation would be a slave nation and an ignorant people would possess few of the blessings of life. They held that the social controls of a democracy reside in the processes of education. They understood that democracy is a process of continuous education and that once the process is broken in the midst of a world of increasing difficulties, democracy perishes.

There were men in those days who spent their time tinkering with this and that, and to some effect. There were men who said that the only way to save the situation was to curtail expenses and this was done, sometimes wisely, sometimes unwisely. There were men in those days who struck quickly and effectively at the humanitarian and welfare institutions, crippling them in certain localities for a generation or more. But out of the welter of chaos and uncertainty and disappointment and unrest there emerged each time a stronger and more profound faith in the importance and value and necessity of American education.

Now we are in the midst of another depression. The same forces, the same battle cries, the same demands are being made today that were made upon similar former occasions. America's faith in democracy is running the gauntlet again; it is receiving another and, perhaps, its most supreme test. If she listens to the voices of some, she will revert to the practices of earlier days, to simpler problems and to lower standards of living. But life will not move backward. We shall not resign ourselves to defeat. On the contrary, we shall, I predict, indeed there is no other way then for us to do—do as our fathers did; that is, inventory the processes of education, modify and strengthen them and build for a new day. The civilization we enjoy was made by education. The breakdown of our economic processes is due largely to failure to profit by the teachings of education. The only way the nation has—indeed the only way the race has of making progress—is through education. We shall not discard the instruments of growth and hope. A nation that thinks in terms of tomorrow moves on; a nation that thinks in terms of yesterday, perishes.

The future state of the nation will be decided by looking for a rainbow of promise at the close of every storm. It will not be decided by seeking substitutes for brains nor by curtailing the training of the creative talents of youth. Every time talent and ability are forced into seclusion, demoralization begins. That nation that has courageous and forward-looking leaders who dare, in the midst of the present world crisis, to provide, encourage, foster and improve education, and especially education for leadership, will be the nation that will write the his-

tory of the next generation. The world of the future will belong to the men whose understanding is based upon knowledge. Ignorance, stupidity, selfishness, greed and planlessness are the barriers that must be surmounted if understanding is to be effective.

America is making or is about to make a momentous decision. It is the decision as to what place she shall occupy among the nations of the earth in the near future. Some think this decision calls for a great army and navy; others for high tariff walls; others for national isolation; others for the breakdown of capitalism, and so on through a long list of proposals. But if the history of American life and tradition teaches any lesson it is the lesson that the decision will be made in terms of the kind of education she provides for training in citizenship and for economic growth and development.

England is making the same decision. Her distress has been greater than ours. It is reported by the press that England has not reduced her appropriations for higher education; on the contrary, she has increased them.

Few would venture the assertion that the problems of America are not as difficult as those of England and that those that lie ahead will not be of increasing importance to us. Shall we wait for time and circumstance and such temporary adjustments as we are able to make to point the way to their solution? Shall we sap the sources of intellectual strength when the struggle for existence is being intensified?

What obligation rests upon a university at such a time? In my opinion, it has a double responsibility. One is to provide competent and adequate training in all those fields whose problems and issues are basic to the welfare of a democratic society; and the other is to utilize its scientific resources to the utmost to create better living conditions and to create new wealth. The University of Minnesota has made notable contributions along these lines during the last two years and it has plans under way that will contribute, if it is permitted to develop them, to the solution of certain major issues of national importance. Devoted servants of education here and elsewhere, with no thought of self-interest, know best how to accomplish these ends; and a wise society will aid them at every turn.

Everyone, I suppose, sometime in his life wishes that he were someone else. He tells the world what he would do if he were governor of the state, the president of the United States, a member of congress, or a captain of business or banking. He pictures himself as achieving immortality by being something that he is not and performing something that he probably is not capable of doing. I must confess that I have had such dreams myself. Just now I should like to be the man who could relieve suffering and distress, provide employment for everyone and bring prosperity and peace to an aching world. To these ends I shall give whatever of wisdom and strength I possess. But I do not expect that these ends will be achieved suddenly or by the exercise of autocratic power. They will come, I think, through a better trained and better educated world. Let those who wish to be political and industrial leaders receive the support they deserve. As for me, I should prefer to be known in the years to come as one who stood in these days for strengthening rather than weakening education, as one who helped to modify and adjust it to meet the needs and demands of new problems and to prepare for a new day, as one who has not discarded the great tradition of America that universal education is essential to public welfare and that a highly educated leadership is basic to human progress. Although I may belong to the University at present, I prefer that my voice shall be lifted in unison with those of the men who possessed the pioneering spirit in America and who dared to believe, in the midst of other great crises, that all hope was not lost and that the way out was to be found in a new baptism of faith, a renewal of the sources of strength. It would be an irreparable misfortune if we sacrificed both democracy and our children in the name of economy. I believe in nation-building that looks for things not yet seen, for accomplishments not yet achieved, for victories not yet won, for aspirations not yet expressed.

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Seek Best Points Of Good Colleges In Broad Survey

North Central Association
Trying to Find New
Accrediting Basis

DEAN HERE HELPING

Dissatisfaction Is Expressed With Past Method of Setting Standards

Finding out "what makes a good college," or university, is the problem on which the committee, on standards of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is at work under a grant from the General Education Board, supplemented by funds provided by member institutions in the association. A new basis of accrediting educational institutions to the Association is the ultimate purpose of the study, which has now been going on for over a year.

One of three parts into which the study of college and university standards has been divided is directed by Dr. M. E. Haggerty, dean of the College of Education, University of Minnesota. Dean Haggerty is devoting most of his time to this work during the present year while Dr. Harold E. Benjamin, formerly of Stanford University, serves as acting dean of education.

Student management, the first phase of the investigation, is managed by Professor D. H. Gardner, of the University of Akron. Professor Floyd W. Reeves, University of Chicago, is chairman of the committee on finances, plant and administration. Institutional objectives is the general description of Dean Haggerty's phase of the study. It deals with curricula, faculty, enrollment, methods of instruction and examination procedures. These studies will be continued at least until June 1934.

Old Standard Futile
Something more than a minimum standard that describes which colleges should be accepted and which should be refused membership must be sought in the study, Dean Haggerty points out.

"If the better colleges are to be given aid and encouragement in their efforts at self-improvement, accrediting standards must do more than define minimal acceptable conditions," he said. "To stress, as the present practice does, the poorest possible level to which a college may fall without losing its accredited status is comparable to the practice of a public school which devotes its chief energies to its duller students. Like the gifted students, the better colleges are entitled to something more than the compliment of neglect. That high grade colleges are eager for such aid was perfectly evident to the research staff, time after time, during its visits to these institutions."

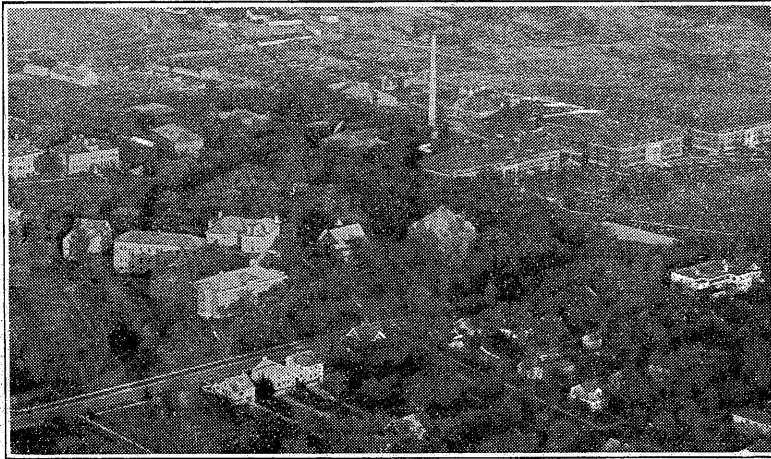
Difficulty is introduced into the problem of deciding what are satisfactory general standards by the diversity of institutions holding membership in the North Central Association. These are of six types namely, four-year liberal arts colleges, large state universities, large endowed universities, teachers colleges and normal schools, junior colleges, and special and technical institutions.

Respect Individuality
"The individuality of an institution, like the personality of a man, is a very precious thing in higher education, too vital a factor in American life to be sacrificed for a program of minimal uniformity if there is any way of preventing it," Dean Haggerty explained. "In an ideal scheme of college accrediting it should be possible to give full recognition to institutional variations.—The committee may be able to recognize this factor if it can devise a method by which each institution can be accredited in terms of its own clearly defined aims and purposes."

Elsewhere the report says: "The investigation is not a sur-

(Continued on page 3)

University Farm, a View from the Air



UNIVERSITY FARM, St. Paul, is the home of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, the Central Experiment Station and the Central School of Agriculture. Besides the buildings shown it includes an experimental farm of more than 600 acres including the campus.

Scientific Method for Finding Gold Told to Engineers by Dr. Emmons

Deposits in World's Shield Areas Follow Fairly Definite Patterns

A scientific method for locating gold deposits in what are known as the world's "shield" areas, in which districts a majority of the foremost goldmines occur, was reported to the February meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in New York by Dr. William H. Emmons, head of the department of geology in the University of Minnesota.

The relationship of the ancient rock of the shield areas and the masses of granite that in some time long past pushed up into the shields in molten form, sometimes breaking the surface and sometimes halting just below the surface, determines the presence of gold, Dr. Emmons will state.

Three observable conditions point to the probable existence of gold, he has found, after studying the geology of gold deposits throughout the shield areas of the world. Where a series of small "dikes" of the granite or "intrusive" rock have pushed through the ancient rock, the presence of the precious metal is indicated. A second situation encouraging to the prospector is found where an island of the older rock has been cut off by the intrusive granite. In the third instance a "finger" of the granite extends into the shield rock and actually points to the probable location of a vein of gold.

"Shield" areas are regions in which rock of vast antiquity has been exposed by erosion, so that the surface of the earth is there older than in any other districts. Among the important shield areas are the Canadian, Australian, South Rhodesian, and Siberian, all of them containing famous and important deposits of gold.

Most of the gold deposits are found in the native or shield rock near the point where the granite masses, called "batholiths," have intruded into the older formation.

As the molten granite swelled up from the earth's center into the existing rock, chemical action resulted in the replacement and disappearance of the original formation. But in many instances the rise of the granite halted just short of the surface, leaving "islands" of the ancient rock, which Dr. Emmons calls "roof pendants. In other instances "cupolas" of the granite broke through the surface in masses of the earlier rock. It is around these formations, he declared, that the dikes, fingers and channels pointing to gold deposits should be sought.

The Porcupine, Dome Lake and Kirkland Lake deposits in Ontario, the Kalgoolie in Western Australia, the Kolar gold belt in India, the Shamva, for many years the most productive gold mine in

(Continued on page 2)

Praises Student Interest in Affairs

Intellectual interests of Minnesota students are at a peak, as demonstrated by attendance at serious addresses by visiting speakers and faculty experts, and by their participation in meetings called to consider public affairs the Board of Regents was told at its last meeting. Dean Guy S. Ford, acting-president declared that the past 18 months has seen a steady growth in this phase of student interest and that student concern over the weightier problems of society has never been so keen as now. He cited meetings of the Student Forum, at which international affairs are discussed, also the series of convocation addresses, delivered weekly in the Northrop Auditorium and lectures under the direction of the International Relations Project and the Young Men's Christian Association.

West's Etchings Noted

A catalog of the etchings of Levon West, former Minnesota student, was included in the recent list of important art books offered for sale by a New York gallery. In 1923-24 when West was on the Minnesota campus his work appeared frequently in The Gopher, the Ski-U-Mah and in Twin City publications. After going to New York his advancement in skill and reputation was rapid.

President Returns From Oriental Trip



President L. D. Coffman

Vocational Maladjustment Found Important Influence In Causing Unemployment

Dr., Mrs. Coffman Return from Tour After Five Months

President and Mrs. L. D. Coffman returned to Minnesota this week after five months in New Zealand, Australia, and the Orient. Just prior to their return invitations were sent out for the annual reception to new members of the faculty, usually held in November. It was set for March 19th, Saturday.

The United Press Association carried the following interview with President Coffman upon his arrival in Vancouver, March 6:

Looking extremely well following a long trip through the orient and Australia, Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, arrived Sunday afternoon on the steamer Empress of Canada. He has been studying educational systems for the Carnegie foundation, but until he has rendered his official reports declined to make any statement of his conclusions in this connection.

What particularly impressed him in his tour of Japan and its universities, he said, was the aggressive war spirit everywhere manifest there. The radios, newspapers and motion pictures are extremely active in rather intelligent propaganda, Dr. Coffman added:

"Japan appears to have a superiority complex. The Japanese people are imbued with the idea of their individual superiority in nationhood. The only safe thing for all other nations to do is to unite in a demand that Japan cease her present tactics of aggression. They work fast over there. Troops drafted today are sent to the front tomorrow."

Dr. Coffman explained that the Japanese have adopted the Bismarkian principle of keeping military activities independent of the civil government. The cabinet votes funds to be ratified by the diet, and the diet is naturally influenced very definitely by the national war spirit.

He declined to discuss changes in the coaching staff which may result from the resignation of Herbert O. Crisler as director of athletics to become football coach at Princeton.

Professor Given Red Tomato Can

A precedent of five years standing was broken recently when the red tomato can award in the School of Business Administration, usually given to a senior student, was awarded to Professor Alvin H. Hansen, faculty member. The award was made at the tenth annual Business banquet at the St. Anthony Commercial club by Dean R. A. Stevenson. Chester Jones, senior business student, received a second hand automobile as the prize for presenting an unanswerable accounting problem to the guest speaker, James Harvey Rogers, professor of finance at Yale university. Other speakers were J. C. Lawrence, university dean and J. W. Stehman, professor of finance at Minnesota. Fred Seed, chairman, was assisted by Weslie Olson, Dorothy Green, Barbara Angel and Robert Reed, students.

Have Nurses' Home Plans
Plans for the new \$325,000 nurses' home at the University of Minnesota will be ready March 15, C. H. Johnston, university architect, announced yesterday. Drawings for additional men's dormitories, however, will not be completed until the middle of April, Mr. Johnston said. It was previously announced that the dormitory plans would be submitted to the Board of Regents in March.

Misplaced Worker Is Great Problem, Committee on Training Declares

MUST SUIT JOB TO MAN

Unemployed Being Examined and Compared With "Control Group"

Half of the unemployed examined at the University of Minnesota's Employment Stabilization Institute are marginal workers, a study of their case histories shows. They lack consistent work histories and have shifted about from job to job without achieving success. Preliminary figures which may or may not be confirmed when the study is complete show that of 1250 case histories considered, 47.4 per cent were of persons with unsatisfactory records in jobs.

This and other facts discovered by the institute workers are leading them to the conclusion that testing of vocational abilities, with a view to placing workers in the fields where they are most likely to succeed, and training them for work in those fields rather than for jobs for which they have no aptitude, may be one of the biggest contributions that can be made to employment stabilization.

"No one can participate in our staff conferences without realizing keenly the large number of individuals who are vocationally maladjusted," said a recent report to Dean Russell A. Stevenson, director of the institute, by Professor Donald G. Paterson, chairman of the committee on individual diagnosis and training. "Numberless workers struggle competitively in types of work for which they are not fitted. The significant and hopeful thing is that so frequently such workers are found to possess unusual qualifications for other lines of work. The research, when completed, should measure the extent to which vocational maladjustment exists in our working population, and the program of individual diagnosis and retraining will indicate the extent to which vocational maladjustment can be overcome or avoided.

Studying Maladjustment
"Isolated research studies both in America and abroad have indicated the existence of the problem, but until now no penetrating and concerted attack on the problem of vocational maladjustment among adult workers in an entire metropolitan community has been undertaken."

From April 1931 to January 1, 1932, a total of 2,713 unemployed persons have been examined in the institute's two occupational analysis clinics, one at the University of Minnesota and one in Duluth. Other examinations have brought the total to 3,343, and of these 670 have been examined further during staff conferences of the research workers. At least 4,000 persons will be examined in all, an effort being made to have the group represent workers from all vocational classes. As a basis of comparison another "control" group of 4,000 persons who have been steadily employed are being examined. From comparing their background and work records with those of the unemployed, important light will be cast on the whole program.

Must Direct Training
A "deplorable lack of correlation" exists between programs of vocational education on one hand and the industrial needs of society on the other, the report states. A distinct forward step towards modernizing programs of vocational education should result from the Minnesota plan, Dr. Paterson believes.

In the future it will be more important to find out what workers

(Continued on page 3)

Dr. Harold S. Quigley Describes Institute of Pacific Relations

Minnesota Professor Spent Early Winter on Scene of Recent Fighting

How 124 teachers, journalists, and leaders in public life spent three weeks in Shanghai discussing problems of the countries bordering on the Pacific at a time when Japanese action in Manchuria was making it certain that the very city in which they were convened would presently be the scene of serious warfare is told in an article by Dr. Harold S. Quigley of the department of political science. Dr. Quigley recently returned from attending the Fourth Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. His statement follows:

The conference was held in the International Settlement at Shanghai from October 21 to November 2, 1931. Delegates numbered 124, of whom nine came from Australia, ten from Canada, thirty-one from China, nineteen from Great Britain, nineteen from Japan, six from New Zealand, five from the Philippines (in an independent delegation) and twenty-five from the United States. There were six observers who were seated with the delegates, one from The Netherlands, four from the International Labor Office and one from the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The Pacific Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which consists of representatives of important scientific, commercial and literary organizations, was elected to membership in the Institute. University administrators and professors, bankers and business-men, social workers, publicists, journalists, lawyers, engineers and others composed the conference membership.

Although floods, civil warfare and foreign intervention caused doubts of the feasibility of the conference until it actually got under way, the session was conducted according to program save for the change of meeting-place from Hangchow to Shanghai. Consequently circumstances which threatened to weaken if not disrupt the Institute operated to strengthen it. Careful preparation, in which a considerable number of delegates participated during a fortnight prior to the conference, resulted in a program arrangement that introduced the burning issues of the Manchurian problem under general topics rather than as specific questions. Thus it was possible to spend two days in round-tables on diplomatic machinery in the Pacific and three days on China's foreign relations without arousing opposition to the discussion of the most highly controversial issues and with but one incident in which interchanges of views caused uncomfortable tension. Especial credit for the conduct of the conference is due to its presiding officer, Dr. Hu Shih, leader in China's philosophical and literary renaissance. He was remarkably effective, whether presiding, giving an address or participating in committee and round-table discussions.

Wide Range of Topics
The subjects dealt with ranged from China's economic development, through Oriental labor problems and standards of living, migration and race problems, Pacific dependencies and cultural relations, to trade and diplomatic relations and the machinery of diplomacy. Discussion was assisted by the presentation of data papers and syllabi numbering ninety-two, many of which are valuable contributions to knowledge. Special interest was shown in the application of the various topics in China and in suggestions for assisting toward solutions of China's domestic and international difficulties.

A delegation of forty members was sent to Nanking to honor the memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen by laying a wreath upon his magnificent tomb. President Chiang Kai-shek received the delegation and other members of the government extended courtesies. The conference spent a week-end in Hangchow at the invitation of city and provincial officials. A number of members visited Pieping at the close of the conference and individuals followed their own interests in trips to Canton, Hankow, Changsha, Mukden, Seoul and Tokyo. Honolulu was a hospitable and interesting port of call for the majority of the delegates.

Nature of the Institute
The Institute is an unofficial or-

ganization composed of councils in the states above named and governed by a Pacific Council representing the member councils. In addition to biennial conferences it functions through a central secretariat at Honolulu and secretariats of the various member councils, also through international and national research and program committees. The object of the Institute, in the words of its constitution, is "to study the conditions of the Pacific peoples with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations." Founded in 1925 at Honolulu, it has held four conferences—two at Honolulu, one at Kyoto and one at Shanghai—and is now planning a fifth for 1933 in which the general topic of discussion, as tentatively decided, will be "conflict and control in the economic, political and cultural life of the Pacific." Fact-finding and research have been significant aspects of the Institute's work.

Institute conferences exhibit an interesting combination of motives; speaking generally these are two: to obtain information and to assist in ameliorating conditions of difficulty in the international relations of Pacific countries. Thus the scientific motive of the search for truth is yoke-fellow to the practical motive of assisting to better the world. The problem of discussions thus dually motivated is obvious: by what methods can the truth be stated and analyzed acceptably to political sensibilities? This problem, difficult enough in conferences composed of members of a single nationality, is intensified in an international conference.

Must Sift Unpleasant Facts
Clearly, unless unpleasant facts are stated fully and frankly, there is danger of the perversion of high ideals to the assistance of ignoble state politics. The problem involves questions of personnel—members with adequate knowledge may be ineffective in presentation—of atmosphere—a single brow-beating member may stampede a round-table into excited, ill-considered rejoinder or resentful indifference; intimations from a steering committee that certain topics are taboo may discourage members in their treatment of permitted topics; of chairmanship competent to create a confidence that dispels national suspicions and individual timidity and promotes an easy interchange of opinion and of the proper use of "experts"—so that exact knowledge shall be available.

Leipzig Physician Addresses Fraternity

Dr. Henry Sigerist, director of the history of medicine at the University of Leipzig, recently delivered the annual address before Alpha Omega Alpha, the national honorary medical society, at a meeting in the Leamington hotel. "The medicine of the Renaissance; Fracastro, Paracelsus, Vesalius, Pare", was his subject. Dr. Sigerist is visiting lecturer this fall at Johns Hopkins University.

Eleven seniors were initiated as members of Alpha Omega Alpha during the ceremonies, and Dr. Richard E. Scammon, dean of the medical sciences, was taken into honorary membership. Dr. Scammon also spoke on relationships of the University of Minnesota to the Northwest.

Students admitted to membership were John Eldon Hynes, Jr., Carl Milton Eklund, Herbert William Schmidt, James Ernst Lofstrom, George Sverdrup Bergh, Verl G. Borland, Russell O. Sather, Elmer E. Sorenson, Owen F. Robbins, S. Sverre Houkom, and Kenneth D. Dickenson.

Insects Taste With Legs
Butterflies taste with their legs, Almeda Hanson, graduate student at the University of Minnesota, has discovered. So highly developed is this sense in their legs that the insects' taste is 1,600 times more sensitive than that of human beings, her experiments showed. How butterflies taste their way through life was discovered by dipping their legs in water, then in solutions containing infinitesimal amounts of lactose, milk sugar and ordinary sugar in varying intensities. When subjected to these treatments, the proboscis, a small flexible tube attached to the head of the insect, coiled and uncoiled. Two hundred butterflies representing ten species were used. Average life of the insects during the experiments was ten days.

Three Win English Scholarships



Edward Mayo, left, Corrine Twetley, center, and Edward Megroth, right, are the winners this year of the Captain Twetley Jennings Payne scholarships for excellence in English literature. Their selection was announced recently by Professor C. A. Moore, chairman of the department of English.

Oscar W. Firkins Famed Minnesotan Dies at Age of 67

Oscar W. Firkins, University of Minnesota professor and a national literary figure by virtue of his critical and analytical writings and his biographies of famous writers, died at his home near the university campus on March 7.

Professor Firkins was perhaps the best known figure in the university faculty both because of the popularity of his classes among students with a taste for literature and because of his individuality. He was a "department by himself," his courses being offered as comparative literature. They were divorced from the regular department of English. Hundreds of younger faculty members and graduate students attended his lectures along with advanced undergraduates.

Critical and biographical studies of Jane Austen, Ralph Waldo Emerson and William Dean Howells formed the basis of his reputation as a writer. In 1925 there appeared from his pen "Cyprus Northrop: A Memoir," a biography of the Minnesota president under whom Professor Firkins was a college student and, beginning in 1891, a teacher for twenty years.

Professor Firkins was born in Minneapolis in 1864 and in 1884 was graduated from the University of Minnesota. He received the M.A. degree in 1888 and in 1901 became an assistant in English at the modest salary of \$400 a year. He attained the rank of full professor in 1917. Death was due to bronchial pneumonia. A sister, Miss Ina Ten Eyck Firkins, has charge of the periodical department in the University Library. Other surviving sisters are Miss Ora Firkins and Miss Frances Firkins.

An appreciation of Oscar Firkins by a fellow faculty member will appear in a later issue of "Minnesota Chats."

Likens Scandinavians To Early Puritans

Radicals are scarce among Swedish-American college students, and pastors of Swedish Lutheran churches are inclined to be orthodox and conservative, says George M. Stephenson, associate professor of history at the University of Minnesota, who writes of the religion, education, culture, and community life of immigrant Swedes in his book, "The Religious Aspects of Swedish Immigration," to be published by the University Press this month.

Those Swedes who immigrated to America during the last sixty or seventy years have resembled the English Puritans of an earlier period, Dr. Stephenson says. Seeking new homes here partly because they desired a greater degree of religious freedom than they enjoyed in their own country, the immigrant Swedes retained until the post war period many of their old strict customs. Smoking was banned in some of their educational institutions, and intercollegiate football forbidden from 1905 to 1917. Lately however, both schools and church under Swedish-American control have become thoroughly Americanized. Modern Swedish customs and literature fail to appeal to the American Swede of the third generation, with the result that the Swedish language is dying out in the United States. At the University of Minnesota, the author points out, although this is one of the most "Scandinavian" institutions in the world, classes in the Swedish language and literature are among the smallest on the campus.

Library Displays Historic Printing

Journalism Department Prepares Large Exhibit for Library

A historic printing and newspaper exhibit, prepared by the journalism department of the university, is on display in the lobby of the University library.

Originals of new books published in England during the Civil War, which uphold the interests of the warring factions, are shown, as well as a file of "The War," a weekly bulletin issued during the war of 1812 and dedicated to the American cause.

A file of the "Observer" for 1862, a report of "a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Republicans of Salem for the nomination of Selectmen," a 1799 file of the "Boston Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser" are also on display, along with issues of the Oxford Gazette, which is usually referred to as the first English newspaper, from 1665, the year of founding, until 1669, and a 1762 file of the Boston News-Letter, the first permanent American newspaper.

Books on display include an original Franz Renner Bible of the year 1476, a Cicero of Aldus Manutius, the inventor of Italic type, and facsimiles of other volumes, as well as a Royal Court Roll of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and examples cuneiform tablets, Chinese print blocks and Mexican codex, picture-writing.

Books on Education Honored

A list of the sixty most worthwhile educational books of 1931, printed in the Journal of the National Education association includes seven written either by members or former members of the University of Minnesota faculty. The list was compiled by the American Library association. The books are as follows: "Public School Organization and Administration," Professor Fred Engelhardt (Ginn & Co.); "Federal and State Policies in Public School Finance in the United States," Professor Fletcher H. Swift, formerly of Minnesota (Ginn & Co.); "Tests and Measurements for Teachers," Dr. E. W. Tiegs, Minnesota Ph.D. (Houghton, Mifflin); "Methods in Educational Research," F. L. Whitney, Minnesota Ph.D. (Appleton); "Diagnostic and Remedial Teaching," Professors L. J. Brueckner and E. O. Melby, Minnesota, (Houghton, Mifflin); "White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, Committee on the infant and pre-school child," Dr. John E. Anderson (Century); "Class Size in High School English," Professor Dora V. Smith, University High School (University of Minnesota Press.)

Will Aid North Carolina

Two members of the Minnesota faculty, Dean Guy Stanton Ford, acting president, and Dean Russell A. Stevenson of the School of Business Administration are members of a committee to help work out a consolidation of the University of North Carolina, the state college of agriculture and the state college for women in North Carolina. Dean Stevenson will go to Chapel Hill early in February to help with the study.

Schoolmen's Week Plans Announced

Teacher from New Zealand Will Be One of Visiting Speakers

Professor James Shelley of Canterbury College, in Christchurch, New Zealand, one of the institutions visited by President L. D. Coffman during his recent tour for the Carnegie Foundation, will be one of three principal visiting speakers during the annual Schoolmen's Week, to be conducted on the Minnesota campus the week of March 21. More than 1,000 Minnesota school teachers will attend the meetings. Eleven different educational organizations will take part.

William McAndrew, whose name is one of the most familiar to American schoolmen, and Dr. Paul C. Packer, dean of the College of Education in the University of Iowa, will be other visiting speakers. Special addresses will be delivered also by Dr. Marion R. Trabue, executive secretary of the committee on individual training and diagnosis in the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, and Dean Russell A. Stevenson, general director of the Institute.

Dr. Harold Benjamin, assistant dean of the College of Education at Minnesota, will direct Schoolmen's Week this year. Dean M. E. Haggerty is on leave to direct part of the study of college standards being conducted by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Bodies that will join with the College of Education and the State Department of Education in Schoolmen's Week are: the Minnesota Council of School Executives, Minnesota Society for the Study of Education, State Conference of County Superintendents of Schools, Minnesota College Teachers of Education and Psychology, Minnesota chapter, National Council of Administrative Women, Minnesota Deans of Women, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Institute. The sessions will include the annual short course for superintendents and principals, the sixteenth annual high-school-conference and the yearly Faculty-Alumni-Student banquet of the College of Education.

Emmons Tells How to Find Gold

(Continued from page 1)
Southern Rhodesia and a large number of mines and deposits in Siberia all conform to the theories advanced by the Minnesota geologist. The mother lode of California, he says, is situated at the north end of a broad, finger-like projection the Sierra Nevada batholith.

The gold deposits studied by Dr. Emmons are believed to have come in solution in hot waters expelled from the invading granite masses as they cooled. Exactly why they should have been deposited in veins or fractures in the older rock has not been explained completely.

Dr. Emmons found that it is practically useless to prospect for gold in the granite more than a mile from the invaded rocks, but that within a mile of the older rock itself near contact points and in areas around the small cupolas of invading granite, rich deposits of gold are likely to be discovered.

Publishes Swedish History

Andrew A. Stomberg, professor of Scandinavian literature in the University of Minnesota, is the author of a history of Sweden that has recently been released by its publishers. Of his work The Willmar Tribune has this to say:

"There are excellent histories of Sweden published in the Swedish language, but those available in the English language have been very inadequate and fragmentary, usually limited to a resume edited in connection with some history of the world by some historian who had given the subject but cursory attention. Prof. Stomberg's work is one that furnishes the student a real source of information upon this subject from the earliest times down to these days. He has had the benefit of all the research and discoveries made of late years, besides a lifetime of study of the subject supplemented with visits to the old motherland. We are sure that the book will be hailed with delight by those interested who have not been able to read the later historical works in the Swedish language."

Wulling Outlines Scientific Work Of Pharmacists

Section Conducted by Him Has Flourished for 25 Years

How the Scientific and Practical section of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association has influenced Minnesota pharmacy for 25 years to the great benefit of both its educational and practicing phases was recounted at the associations recent annual meeting by Dean Frederick J. Wulling of the College of Pharmacy in the University of Minnesota.

In 1883 a comparatively small group of the most progressive and professionally minded pharmacists of Minnesota, principally of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, organized the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association. The purposes which these fathers of Minnesota pharmacy had in mind were principally (quoted from the Articles of Incorporation, filed November second, 1883):

1. "To improve the science and art of pharmacy by diffusing scientific knowledge among pharmacists;

2. "To suppress empiricism and to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicines to regularly educated pharmacists;

3. "To prevent the evils flowing from deficient training in the responsible duties of preparing, dispensing, and selling medicines."

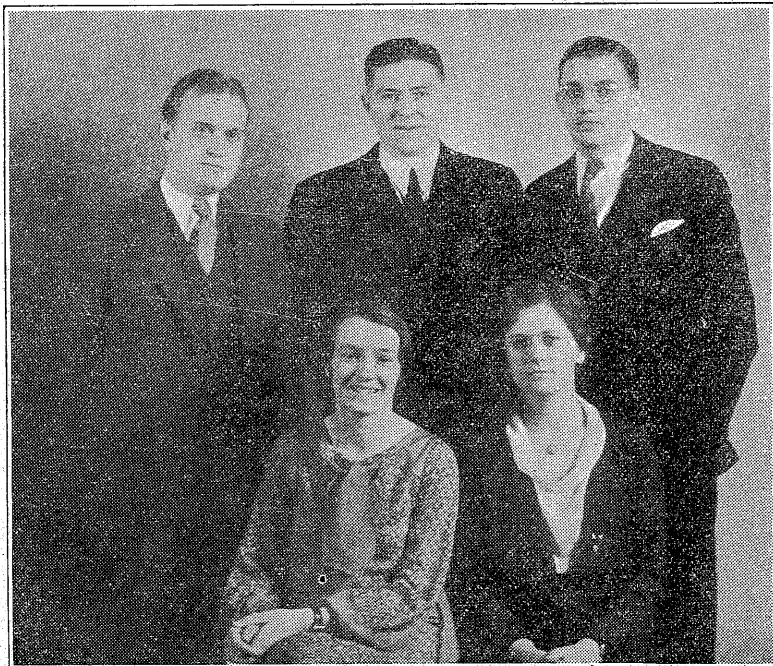
In the endeavor to fulfill or partially fulfill these high aims, the Association immediately set to work on two very important objectives: (1) the enactment of a law to create a board of pharmacy to establish educational and practical standards and to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state and (2) the establishment of a college of pharmacy as an integral part of the University of Minnesota to afford adequate educational facilities for supplying the ranks of pharmacy with sufficiently trained recruits. Both objectives were soon realized. The State Board was created by legislative enactment in 1885 and the College of Pharmacy by legislative enactment in 1891, (Act of April 22, 1891. Laws 1891. Chapter 163, page 362).

Pharmaceutical affairs in the state gradually improved through the work of the Association, the State Board and the college. Standards were raised from time to time for a period of nearly two decades after the establishment of the Association. Then the commercial invasion became stronger and more assertive and penetrated into and colored Association activities. By 1906 the activities of the Association in purely scientific and professional respects had waned perceptibly, and the commercial activities had ascended up to a threatening degree.

At this point, assisted by some of the forward-looking pharmacists whose support I enlisted, I called the attention of the Association to the need of a greater observance of the underlying aims and purposes of the Association and of a lesser emphasis upon trade matters in the proceedings of the Association. After considerable prerequisite work on my part and on the part of those who were supporting me, a resolution was carried at the Duluth 1905 meeting to establish a scientific and practical section of the Association whose specific purpose was to be directed toward the development and extension of the more purely scientific and practical aspects of pharmacy.

The Section has been the principal factor in creating everywhere in pharmaceutical and medical and related circles a very high respect and esteem for Minnesota pharmacy, many claiming that Minnesota is the leading state in matters of pharmaceutical standards. The work of the Section and of the Association has been recognized in a substantial way in England, and lately both were signally honored by the request for a complete set of the Proceedings for inclusion in the archives of the world known National Science Library of the Science Museum of London. Another notable recognition of the Section transactions is found in the fact that the leading pharmaceutical journals and occasionally some medical journals request some of the Section papers for publication in their columns.

Students Edit Weekly Paper



Left to right: Standing—Floyd Warta, Professor Thomas Barnhart, Carl Anderson; seated—Margaret Birch and Elaine Laughlin.

University Band Has History Dating Back to Early Nineties

Organization Now Takes Active Part in Most Campus Affairs

From a tiny group of 16 members, only five of whom were bona fide students, the University of Minnesota band has grown to an organization of 150 members since it was first started with the aid of President Cyrus Northrop and Governor Alfred Pillsbury in the early '90's.

Formed by a small group of students who struggled along, aided by professional musicians who "sat in" at various times, and directed by a bandmaster from Fort Snelling, the early organization traveled a rocky path.

An unfortunate habit of swearing at his proteges brought to a close the career of that early leader, and President Northrop after a conference with the governor engaged one B. A. Rose to organize the band provided he could do so "without the use of profane language."

After weeks of practise the new band played at its first football game, September 28, 1896. Since that time it has played at every major football contest. It was not, however, until Mr. Rose wrote to high schools throughout the state guaranteeing a membership in the band if students would study the clarinet or bass for three months that the organization began to achieve proper balance. The year following this announcement 14 clarinet players presented themselves, and the next year after that the number reached 36.

Following the resignation of Mr. Rose in 1916, the leadership changed hands several times until 1921, when Michael Jalma became bandmaster. Jalma did much to develop the band and make it popular. He established, among other things, the custom of evening concerts on the campus knoll and on the Mall during the spring.

From its comparatively modest beginning the band has become one of the most important organizations on the campus. It's 150 members now are divided into two groups, a military band of 60 pieces and a concert band of 60. Each year the organization makes a tour of the state.

Goes on "Student Trip"

In addition to the annual tour the band also makes the student football trip to a selected game each fall. This is one of the highlights of the year for bandmen. Informal initiation of new members takes place. Last fall a marching band of 88 men was taken to Michigan. Concerts were played at Detroit and Chicago on the return trip.

Other engagements this year included all home football and basketball games, numerous banquets and convocations, all pep fests and finals in the intramural sports program. During the spring quarter outdoor concerts will be resumed as soon as the weather permits. They will take place on the Mall, each Friday evening.

The chief social event of the year for band members is the annual Band Formal. This year it will be held at the Hotel Lowry in St. Paul, April 8.

William H. Abbott became bandmaster this year following the resignation of Mr. Jalma. Mr. Abbott has been supervisor of Minneapolis Public School bands for the past three years. He started at South High, Minneapolis, in 1923 with 18 players, built the organization up to 100 members and won the state high school championship several times.

Assistant band directors this year are Edward Bearman and Roy Snyder. Edward L. Adams is president of the organization with Mr. Bearman as vice-president. Harold Shipman is secretary and treasurer and Francis Carlton, manager. George Aagard, drum major; Hugo Cohen, assistant drum major; Maurice King and Lester Manecke, librarians, and Leo Gross, quartermaster, are other band officers.

Seek Best Points Of Good Colleges In Broad Survey

(Continued from page 1)
The survey and the methods of the survey will be inadequate to the present purpose. To be sure, it will be necessary to collect facts, at times to secure them in great detail, but these facts will not be collected for the sake of deriving a judgment about any single institution. Not the facts themselves, nor the institutions themselves, but the meaning of facts in terms of institutional competence is the goal of the study.

Helpful Methods Sought

Seeking not a fixed standard, but rather trying to arrive at criteria of excellence the committee expects to find and record a large number of special methods and systems which contribute to the excellence of the better institutions. These will be made available in its report for the benefit of less successful colleges and schools.

Attention is being given to every aspect of institutional life. These include the following: Objectives, faculty, curriculum, instruction, library, educational equipment, organization, control, administration, physical plant, support and control of finances, business management, records, admissions, student discipline and management, health service, extra-curricular activities, living conditions, student loans and aids, vocational guidance, social activities of students, student problems, use of personnel data, athletics, extension teaching, summer session, tone of institutions, and general standards.

Concerning teaching, Dean Haggerty said that the degree alone is no longer given such complete credence as an indication of a teacher's abilities as it once was. On the other hand, he explained, it is difficult to say just how else a person's suitability as a teacher can be described. Some criteria for accurately describing the excellence of teaching are being sought.

Journalists Will Edit Seven Papers

To combine actual newspaper office experience with their classroom work, nineteen students of the department of journalism will spend their Spring vacations in the task of publishing seven of Minnesota's weekly newspapers. This work will be part of their training in weekly newspaper editing, according to Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department. Vacation comes the week of March 20.

The papers selected for the annual student venture are the Minnesota Mascot, Plainview News, Mountain Lake Observer, Worthington Globe, Blooming Prairie Times, Lake Crystal Tribune and the Hokah Chief.

Seven teams of two, three, and four students, will publish the complete editions of these papers for the week preceding Easter Sunday, handling editorial, reportorial and advertising duties. The class is taught by Thomas F. Barnhart, assistant professor in the department of journalism.

Two students, Earl Anderson and Dolores Fahey, will publish the Minnesota Mascot; the Plainview News has been selected by Carl Pearson, James Weeks and Kathryn McMahon; Norman Himle, Theodore Roemer and Arnold Samuelson will edit the Mountain Lake Observer; the Worthington Globe has been chosen by Carl Anderson, Margaret Birch, Floyd Warta and Elaine Laughlin; the Blooming Prairie Times will be visited by Will Harris, Vincent Bovitz, and Esther Lenneville; the Lake Crystal Tribune will be published by Harold Elfmann and Arthur N. Amlund; and the Hokah Chief will be edited for the week by Glenn Wheaton and Robert Shannon.

Geologist Finds 'Cave of Wonders'

Dr. Geo. A. Thiel Describes Discovery Near Harmony, Minn.

A cave of wonders located near Harmony, Minn., has greatly attracted Dr. George A. Thiel, associate professor of geology and mineralogy of the University of Minnesota, who made the first thorough scientific examination of it last summer.

It has natural features which rival in miniature some of those of the famous Mammoth cave of Kentucky, for years it has been visited by many tourists. Dr. Thiel's examination was made with the assistance of Donald Fischer, a student.

The cave extends for three miles from the sink-hole through which entrance was gained to the point at which the underground channel drains into the Upper Iowa river. Dr. Thiel, however, was unable to penetrate the upper level of the huge fissure more than 2,000 feet, a sharp drop in the floor making further progress impossible.

At times the two were forced to proceed on hands and knees, because of large blocks of fallen limestone which barred their way.

The upper channel is now dry and empty, but a stream of water flows through the entire cave in a lower level. Owing to the fact that the water has retreated from the upper level, this part of the cave is composed of geological phenomena ranging from narrow defiles in the rock to wide and lofty chambers.

The floor is covered evenly with a layer of fine silt that has been carried in through the sink holes from the surrounding fields. Stalactites in the cave are small, and Dr. Thiel attributed this to the fact that water which enters the chambers seeps down over the walls, rather than dripping directly to the floor.

Dr. Thiel also visited a number of other natural caves in the same region last summer, one of them being a sandstone cave located near Fredmond, Minn. Sandstone caves are rare in Minnesota, the majority of fissures being of limestone.

Direct Class Reunion

Carroll K. Michener and Miss Vera M. Cole will be in charge of arrangements for a reunion of the class of 1907 at the 1932 alumni Homecoming celebration. Plans for the meeting were recently considered at a dinner for the 1907 class at which E. B. Pierce, alumni secretary, led the discussion.

In accordance with tradition the class which has been graduated exactly 25 years will supervise plans for Alumni day.

Lind Helps Canada Study Pitchblende

Confers With Mines Bureau on Rich Find of Radium Ore

Dr. S. C. Lind, director of the School of Chemistry, University of Minnesota, has been consulted recently by representatives of the Canadian Department of Mines relative to the discoveries of pitchblende, the ore from which radium is extracted, made recently in the Great Bear Lake district of the Northwest Territory. Dr. Lind is a specialist in the field of radio activity and radium. Before coming to Minnesota he had once before helped analyze earlier radium finds from Canadian mines.

Although the pitchblende found in Canada is said to be extremely rich the cost of bringing it to civilization from the scene of the find, on the edge of the Arctic Circle, is said to be \$400 a ton and Dr. Lind believes that this will be prohibitive against early commercial development. In Africa the pitchblende finds in the Katanga district are also extensive and can be gotten out at a figure very much lower.

Construction of railway lines to Great Bear Lake would solve the problem for Canada, but that development appears remote, as there would be almost no other traffic for the lines. Linked with the discoveries of radium ore vast deposits of very rich silver ore have been made, but at present prices for silver there is almost no likelihood that they will be worked.

Maladjustment in Vocational Choice Causes Job Loss

(Continued from page 1)

are particularly fitted for and then to guide them into fields in which they have a reasonable chance of success than to extend the standard types of vocational education as now offered, the Minnesota experts believe.

"It would appear that generalized training programs are not so much needed as are agencies for the adequate classification of workers according to vocational aptitudes, interests and personal characteristics," the report said. "Further, agencies aiming to facilitate the placement of these workers in types of work for which they are fitted are imperatively demanded."

Elsewhere the report said:

"In addition to the use of existing agencies and programs, we have concentrated attention on the development of retraining programs for workers who are best fitted for the newer types of skilled work of a repetitive, single-operation unit nature in factories and offices. One of our retraining specialists is devoting his attention to factory workers, and another to office workers. It is not impossible to believe that the training needs of these two groups of workers present one of the most challenging problems confronting vocational education today. An increasing proportion of the employed members of society is assigned to routine and specialized types of office and factory work and, as far as we know, satisfactory methods of meeting their training needs have not been worked out. We believe that an analysis of these retraining problems should occupy an increasing portion of our energies.

The report points out that industries have given willing help, especially in the matter of permitting their employees to be examined for the "control" group. As part of the retraining program, also, a group of persons suited to go into personnel work have been taken into the employ of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute where their daily tasks constitute a part of their retraining.

Constituting a series of actual case histories, the report said: "Each case history represents a human interest story, and testifies to the need for insight and analytical judgment as to the steps taken to help the individual rehabilitate himself. The hazard of unemployment, when it actually strikes a person, creates as much havoc as does disease. Society provides doctors of medicine to aid in physical crises, and there is urgent need for society to provide doctors of vocational adjustment."

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The Natural and Social Sciences In Agricultural Education

By W. C. Coffey
Dean of the Department of Agriculture

IN THIS country the program of agricultural education as it relates to both teaching and research centers in the natural and social sciences. It is perhaps safer and wiser to describe the functions of these sciences in this program in rather broad and general terms, as no two persons would likely fully agree on any exhaustive statement about either of them.

Natural science, in its application to agricultural and pastoral products intended for consumption, has to do with improving and increasing production by reducing the amount of time or effort necessary to produce a unit of product and by making more resources for production available. It is addressed to the soil for such purposes as increasing, balancing and maintaining its plant food elements; controlling its moisture content, and improving its condition with respect to tillage. It is applied to plant life as it relates to agriculture and deals with the breeding and selection of plants and their adaptation to given conditions and needs. It has to do with their culture and with means of protecting them from the ravages of disease and insect pests. Along practically the same lines it deals with animal life in agriculture. And it also has to do with the interrelationships of soil and plants and animals.

Social science deals with human wants and primarily those which are satisfied only by associated or group action. Hence we often think of it as a science that deals with society as a whole. In agriculture we restrict its application, in large part, to that portion of society known as the rural population. The social science subjects most emphasized in agricultural education are economics and sociology, but it should be borne in mind that such subjects as history, government and politics belong in this field. It is well, too, not to overlook the fact that a considerable amount of the subject matter in agricultural economics is directed to individual rather than to group wants. Reference is here made to teaching and research aimed at such matters as adjustments on the individual farm for the purpose of increasing individual efficiency and advantage. While there is a sharp division between individual and group wants at some points, they merge at others, therefore we cannot confine the application of social science solely to group wants.

Social science is concerned with problems of distribution of wealth and income. It has to deal with questions of credit, finance and taxation. Price is an organizer of economic activity and a factor in distribution and it becomes a function for a subject like agricultural economics to consider price factors and movements as they relate to agricultural products.

Function of Sociology

It is a function of a subject like rural sociology, through a technique all its own, to give attention to the improvement of human factors in agriculture to the end that there shall be a sound development of rural social policy. Attention must be given to these human factors if the improvement of agriculture itself is not to be defeated. "The capacity of the rank and file of farmers to receive instruction can be stimulated and greatly increased through processes of socialization of families, groups and communities so as to effect a nicer adjustment of individuals to a larger and more complex organization of life." Dean C. B. Hutchison of the College of Agriculture, University of California, recently gave in broad and general terms

the following as the function of social science research as it applies to agriculture. (1) "It relates to the balancing of production and consumption, the ways and means of making adjustments and changes, and the distribution of the benefits from scientific progress among the members of society."

Agricultural institutions for teaching and research are more at home with subjects in natural science than with those in social science. The reason being that the national system of agricultural education was developed by placing emphasis primarily on the natural sciences. There was a logical basis for this method of development. The need for harnessing and overcoming the forces of nature was much more obvious to the farmer and even to the educator than were needs along social lines. The farmer was often squarely confronted by the limitations of cold, drought, disease, pests, or the low producing powers of plants and animals. As to these needs he had no trouble in expressing himself, whereas he was more or less inarticulate regarding his social needs because he could not clearly comprehend them. Moreover, a number of the present rural social problems did not develop in acute form until recently.

Early Period in Agriculture

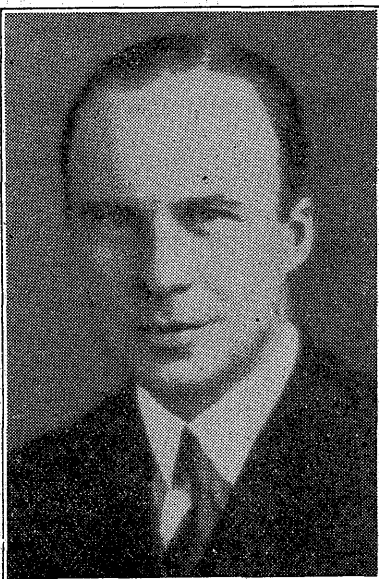
When the agricultural colleges were provided for by the federal government through the Morrill Act of 1862, a large percentage of American farmers were operating on a self sufficient basis in considerable degree and continued so to do until well up toward the close of the past century. During most of this period rural standards of living were, in large part, determined by the capacity to be self sufficient. The farmer's attitude was extremely individualistic. The family then enjoying a high standard of living was the large family that produced crops successfully, converted a portion of them efficiently into family needs, sold enough to pay for comparatively light overhead costs, saved a little money for investment in more land and managed to satisfy social and educational wants within the home and the closely circumscribed community.

We had of course developed the production of staple crops far in excess of the consumption needs of the agricultural population before the close of the past century. We had passed through periods of discouragingly low prices, but even so production remained the paramount idea in agriculture. With our own population growing so rapidly, we looked forward to great increases in population at home and abroad. We were impressed by the theory of Malthus concerning population, and hence felt that the only check to increases in population would result from restrictions in food, clothing and shelter. We visioned the hungry maws of England, Germany and other European countries clamoring for more food and as we turned the century the public mind entertained a fear of being unable to produce enough to feed the oncoming millions. There were those amongst the intelligentsia in agricultural education who saw the time only shortly ahead here in expansive America when we would have to limit our consumption of meat materially in order to have enough food from our available acres to feed our own people.

Social Problems Arise

While extensive consideration of social and economic problems is a comparatively recent development in agricultural education it would be hardly true to say that the

Story of Rubber Told by Lawrence



Dean James C. Lawrence

Minnesota Dean, Long in Industry, Describes Romance of World's Cushion

A politico-economic romance which at the same time is a true story has been told by Dean James C. Lawrence in his book, "The World's Struggle With Rubber," recently published by Harper & Brothers. Based on what he learned during nearly 20 years in the rubber industry, supported by subsequent research, the book tells in rapid and convincing style why millions have been made and lost in this most precarious of businesses.

Dean Lawrence's book can now be obtained in several Minneapolis stores.

Back in 1905, the year with which this volume's statistics begin, 99.7 percent of the rubber sent to market came from wild trees, chiefly in Brazil. By the year 1922 commercial plantations had been developed to such an extent that 93.1 percent of the year's output came from them. British capital, for the most part, had built vast plantations in the Middle East, including Borneo, Sarawak, and the Malay Peninsula. In Sumatra and parts of Java Dutch planters, also, had developed plantations.

Production rose to such heights that prices were bound to fall and the British planters, looking to their American tire markets, brought about adoption of the Stevenson act, restricting exports of rubber at prices lower than approximately 30 cents and providing for the release of additional amounts if the price went to 36 cents, and of still more if it went to 40-42 cents. Meanwhile, fluctuations in price cost American users, chiefly tire manufacturers, millions of dollars when they had to write down inventories of raw materials and other millions when they were compelled to buy at artificially expanded prices.

How the Stevenson scheme failed, partly because Dutch planters, unhampered by any export restrictions, made huge increases in production, is related in a fascinating passage. The efforts of American concerns to expand rubber production on plantations owned by themselves is also told. Chief credit for bringing the situation to the attention of this country is given by Dean Lawrence to Harvey S. Firestone, whose Liberian plantations are now beginning to flourish. He tells, also, of the plantings of the United States Rubber Company in the Middle East, earliest of American rubber planting ventures, and of the agricultural operations of Goodyear Rubber and of Henry Ford, the latter in Brazil.

In 1910 wild rubber brought more than \$1 a pound. Recently good quality plantation rubber has been as low as six cents. At the moment there appears to be no danger of a world shortage or a restriction of American supply. In telling the story of the thirty years in which the motor industry rose to the top, bringing with it the tremendous demand for rubber as tire material, Dean Lawrence has made a contribution to economic literature that is both important and highly entertaining.

problems themselves are of recent development. But much has transpired since the beginning of the present century to bring them to the fore with greatly added em-

phasis and doubtless some new problems have developed. They now stand out so prominently that it would be quite impossible to deny them large consideration in any intelligent program of education.

Many things have happened to bring the economic and social problems of agriculture to the fore but of them all, two seem to be more significant than any of the others. One is the stupendous augmentation of machine economy which has occurred during the past two decades; the other is the spread of birth control. The first has greatly increased the producing power of the individual farmer and has extended crop areas by utilizing types of land which probably could not have been cropped economically without power machinery operating on an extensive scale. Then, too the acceleration of the machine economy throughout all groups of society has had a most noticeable effect on the habits of the people and by encouraging a more sedentary type of living has reduced the per capita consumption of food and has had an effect on the types of food preferred.

Horses Used 30,000,000 Acres

Although the machine age has been on the way for many years, what has been referred to as the new machine age ushered in at about the time the World War opened, was not foreseen in its gigantic proportions and far reaching consequences. Apparently none of us could foresee the extent to which human hands and backs would be replaced by labor saving machinery. None of us could foresee, that within a decade 30,000,000 acres of agricultural land would have to be devoted to some new use because of the decimation of the horse population. Nor could we foresee that while this would be happening the total amount of land under cultivation would be materially increased, all of which would be brought about by the greater adaptation of mechanic power and machines to farm practices.

It was no easier to foresee the movement toward birth control than the sudden upsurge of the machine economy. Either as a national or world-wide movement it was entirely outside of our thinking. In the November 1931 Forum, Louis I. Dublin says, "In years preceding 1880, the birth rate in most countries was 35 to 40 per each 1,000 population. This figure is not very far from the upper limit of human reproductive capacity in a normally organized population. Today, with a very few important exceptions, as in Russia and Italy, the rates vary from 15 to 20 per thousand." Dublin goes on to say that evidence points to the conscious control of propagation through contraceptive methods as the new element which has altered the situation with respect to birth rate. He further says, "The outlook for the future is a wider application of these methods and toward their dissemination to all peoples. Whether we like it or not we look forward to much lower birth rates in all parts of the world." It therefore seems necessary to reverse the way we thought about population during the boom days of agricultural education in the first decade of the century.

The massive forces of the machine economy alone are too powerful for any possible rate of population increase to cope with our power to expand production to say nothing of the fact that the rate is declining. It is clear that, from now on, the matter of balance between the production and the consumption of agricultural products will be of vital importance. In many respects it will be a delicate balance and any onrushing movement to increase production, as has been the case in the greater application of machine power, will cause serious maladjustments. From now on rural people must keep their eyes upon both the production and the disposal of their products.

Already some of them have called attention to their conviction that our agricultural institutions are emphasizing production to the neglect of distribution. They have gone so far as to assert that we might very well take a holiday on matters pertaining to production in order that we may catch up with our information on distribution. In this they are wrong because much of the work in natural science is not directed toward larger production and they are unaware of the complaint that would be made were we to follow their suggestion.

But their criticism carries significance, nevertheless, for it indicates their realization of how impossible it is for us to continue with an unbridled policy of production. Consequently the long established natural science forces in agricultural education should seek and welcome the development of social science as it may be applied to agriculture.

If we are to secure the full benefits of natural science teaching and research, under present conditions in agriculture, we must have a sound and adequate development of social science. It is the science upon which we must rely for finding the ways and means of making adjustments, of balancing production to the needs and desires of the people. Unless these things are done, natural science teaching and research will be greatly weakened as potent influences in rural life. If they are done, if production is expanded only as fast as there is need for it, then the gains or benefits from natural science can be turned into better living rather than in surplus production.

Goods and Services Provide Wealth

We should not conclude that study and research in social science alone will improve conditions. Any such contention is futile. The sources of wealth are to be found in goods and services. The farmer's source of wealth lies in goods which he produces, hence he must maintain an active interest in production. In its productive phases agriculture is a biological industry and hence is as subject to change and variation as the biological forces themselves. The natural science worker in agriculture need have no fear of ever being out of a job for his services will always be in demand. He will continue to be called upon to make discoveries and to work out their applications. It will remain for social science to lead in determining where, how and how rapidly they shall be applied. So for best results, in fact for safe results, it becomes apparent that a knowledge of natural science must dovetail with a knowledge of social science. In turn each becomes the handmaiden of the other.

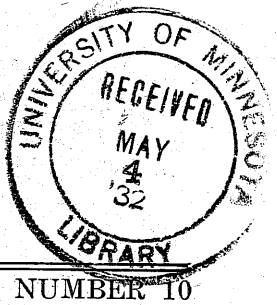
Other Ends Than Profit

Attention has been called to the fact that natural science workers in agriculture have almost invariably had social and economic values in mind. There is, of course, a social reason for encouraging greater production. But, aside from this, the worker in horticulture who deals with fruit and vegetable growing, or the growing of ornamental plants may have little notion of boosting the total production in agriculture, but rather the hope that he may make some contribution to the satisfaction of living. The agricultural engineer, who clears the way for farm electrification, may talk all the while about how electricity on the farm can make for the efficiency of production while deep down in his heart he may be hoping to make farm life more cheerful, happy and satisfying. We must bear in mind, too, that unless we run to seed on the subject, there is a social satisfaction in attaining efficiency in production. Many a man has spent his life in producing superior purebred live stock fully realizing that he might have made a little more money by producing for the open market. Many a man has lost a little money by adding increments of labor to his enterprise purely for the sake of doing the job well. Many a man has been carried on through hours of discouragement in agriculture by his knowledge of his ability to perform creditably in the processes of production. So, after all, there are no hard and fast lines between the two fields of science. To attempt to draw such lines would hamper both natural and social science effort.

Student Earnings Large

Students at the University of Minnesota earn more than \$500,000 a year in supporting themselves while seeking an education, according to James G. Umstätt, assistant professor of education, in his book on "Student Self-Support," which will be published by the University Press this month. The book deals almost entirely with Minnesota. Professor Umstätt says that Minnesota ranks seventh in the amount of money earned annually by self-supporting students. According to his book, more than half of the college students in America earn all or part of their expenses. Total expenses of college students are estimated at \$27,000,000 annually. Salaries range from ten cents to \$5 an hour. The median salary at the University of Minnesota is 46 cents an hour.

MINNESOTA CHATS



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VOL. 14

Monday, March 28, 1932

NUMBER 10

Winnipeg Editor Addresses Spring Quarter Alumni

Trained Leadership, Drawn From Universities, Must Solve Our Problems, He Says

The passing generation need feel no especial pride in what it can hand on to the rising generation, judging from results, John W. Dafoe, managing editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, told members of the spring graduating class of the University of Minnesota on March 17th.

"Unfinished business" is the principal thing one generation passes on to the next, Mr. Dafoe said.

Two major points in his address were, first, that the world's problems are economic problems and the world's wars economic wars; second, that the world must develop leadership and that this leadership must be made to function. Persons with trained knowledge must not be satisfied merely to possess that knowledge but must use it to instruct and leave the society in which they live.

Mr. Dafoe disagreed with the once accepted belief that wars are inevitable and must descend on mankind every so often to plague him. But on the other hand, he said, as long as all nations continue to place economic pressures on other nations, wars will continue to result. There will be points in the world at which these pressures will result in buckling of the surface. Peace will be disrupted. There is a perfect example of this in the Japanese actions of the present, and, he said, other similar incidents are undoubtedly in the making elsewhere in the world.

Not only must the world's trained leaders take matters in hand and find a way out of our current distress, but it must be done soon, he warned. There is little time to be wasted; little opportunity for palaver. A course of action must be thought out and made effective that will reestablish human society on a firm basis.

Following the presentation of diplomas Mr. Dafoe was a luncheon guest of President L. D. Coffman in the Minnesota Union where he met members of the faculty who have studied or lived in Canada and members of the department of journalism. Approximately 30 Minnesota teachers who have degrees from Canadian universities or who at some time have been presidents of Canada turned out. Before this group the Canadian editor gave an intimate talk on some of Canada's present economic troubles.

Mr. Dafoe has been in newspaper work in Canada for approximately 40 years, much of the time in Winnipeg. During the World War and again at the time of the peace conference he was a prominent worker in the public information division of the government.

Diplomas Granted

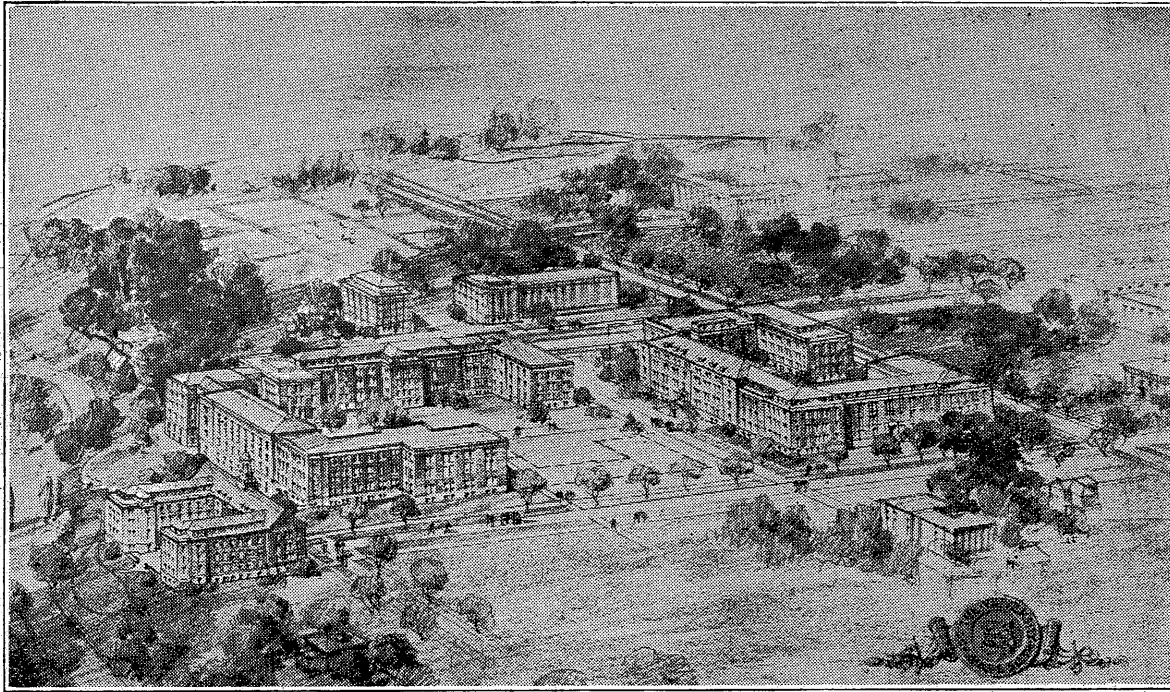
Students who received diplomas at the end of the winter quarter were the following:

Medical School

Graduates in nursing: from Minneapolis—Dorothy Norris. From St. Paul—Eleanor Haase, Clara Kreuger, Amy Stople. From Outside the Twin Cities—Eleanor Alstatt, Two Harbors; Ella Dickmann, Rothsay; Mary Duncan, Marietta; Pauline Fletcher, Cardinal, Va.; Frances Gleason, Cresco, Iowa; Gladys Gundersen, Gary; Ann Hanson, Albert Lea; Esther Jacobs, Taylor, Wis.; Ione Johnson, Parker, S. D.; Irene Johnson, Detroit; Nellie Johnson, Lime Springs, Iowa; Myrtle Kyrklund, Winthrop; Rose Lichtenstein, Mohall, N. D.; Effie Maland, Marietta; Gertrude Mandt, Northwood, N. D.; Freda Parks, Winona; Evelyn Patterson, Cavalier, N. D.; Mary Pearson, Tower; Gunda Ramsey, Duluth; Coletta Rewalt, Flandreau, S. D.; Genevieve Rue, Bismarck, N. D.; Dorothea Ring, Monticello; Reba Staley, Comfrey;

(Continued on page 2, Col. 2)

A Drawing of the University of Minnesota Medical Campus



ALL of the buildings shown above are now standing with the exception of that in the lower left-hand corner, which shows how the nurses' home would look if it were built. The campus, including the Hospital and the new Dentistry building, stretches from the river bluff to Washington Avenue S. E.

Graduates of Military Training Vote for Course by Big Majority

Results Announced of Questionnaire Sent Out by Research Committee

Replies received from 384 out of 584 Minnesota alumni who took required work in military drill at the University, made in response to a questionnaire sent out by the committee on research in military education, Washington, D. C., showed a strong appreciation of the value of drill to students who participate.

A large percentage of favorable answers were received in reply to each of eight questions asked.

"Of significance in the returns was the conviction of the large majority that such a type of training (as drill) is a desirable complement to academic education, and that its value in the daily affairs of life is sufficient to warrant including it in the curriculum," this report said.

The questions asked and answers received, from 65.7 percent of those to whom the questionnaire was sent, are as follows:

1. In your opinion has the R. O. T. C. military course of study a definite educational value of its own?

Yes 366
No 18
No answer 3

2. Did the R. O. T. C. contribute anything important or unique to your education?

Yes 354
No 25
No answer 5

3. How did the quality of the R. O. T. C. courses, with respect to content and organization, compare with other courses given at your institution?

Below average in quality 58
Average in quality 284
Above average 38
No answer 4

4. From your own experience, was the time spent in training justified by the results obtained?

Yes 354
No 21
No answer 9

5. In your opinion, did military training air or make easier the development in your own life of one or more of the qualities or characteristics listed below?

Leadership 285
Initiative 168
Orderliness 231
Concentration 39
Disciplinary value 298

6. In what way, if any, has the military training you have received been of economic value to you since graduation?

a. Improving physical development 192

b. Helping to obtain first job 31
c. In holding position 19
d. In qualifying for promotion 17

7. In your opinion, does the R. O. T. C. course of instruction tend to produce a militaristic attitude inimical to world peace?

Yes 16
No 353
No answer 15

8. Judging by your own experience

a. Do you favor the R. O. T. C. as a required subject for the first two years of college?

Yes 286
No 77

b. Would you make the entire course optional?

Yes 102
No 250

c. Would you abolish the R. O. T. C. from collegiate institutions?

Yes 5
No 351

Commenting on the replies received, the report said:

General Conclusions Drawn
"The doctrine that R. O. T. C. training tends to develop a martial attitude or a complacent state of mind towards war was not borne out by the weight of evidence. So far as Minnesota graduates are concerned, it could not be deduced from any reply that the respondent was other than an ardent advocate of peace. It was evident that they believed in a better state of preparedness than existed at the outbreak of the World War and in individual obligation of service to country in times of stress.

(Continued on page 3, Col. 3)

Observatory Offers Chance to See Stars

The astronomical observatory of the University of Minnesota will be open two nights in each of the next three months for public inspection of the heavens, W. J. Luyten, head of the astronomy department, has announced. Dates set are April 2, Saturday; April 14, Thursday; May 7, Saturday, May 12, Thursday; June 4, Saturday, June 9, Thursday. The evenings of these days have been selected so that the moon may be observed at its best phase on the second, fourth and sixth nights mentioned, whereas those objects that require a very dark sky can best be seen on the first, third and fifth nights, when it will be very near new moon.

Economists Begin Issuing Review

A quarterly magazine of economics and business research, The Minnesota Business Review, has appeared on the campus as a new function of the School of Business Administration. It will be edited by a faculty and student board and will be devoted wholly to serious discussions of economic problems, chiefly those with a current application.

The first issue appeared in mid-winter and a second is now in press. In the first, papers printed included "Where to Look for Signs of Business Recovery," by Professor Alvin H. Hansen; "Why London Left the Gold Standard," by Professor Walter R. Myers; "The Future of the Pound Sterling," by Professor Arthur Marget, and a consideration of the Minnesota Unemployment Research Project by Dean Russell A. Stevenson. Other papers were contributed by R. E. Peters, jointly by Professors Kozelka, Stead and Jesness, by Louis A. Fisher, Lawrence L. Vance, a student contributor, and O. J. Arnold, president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

Professor John J. Reighard, assistant dean of the School of Business Administration, is chairman of the faculty editorial board. Other members are Professors F. B. Garver, R. L. Kozelka, A. W. Marget, H. J. Ostlund, R. S. Vaile and W. C. Waite.

General Bullard to Speak

General Robert Lee Bullard, United States Army, retired, will speak at the annual military convocation, scheduled to be conducted in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium Thursday, March 31, at 11:30 a. m. "A discussion of the different means of national and international peace and security" is the subject he has forwarded to Major John H. Hester, commandant of the military department of the University of Minnesota. During the World War General Bullard was one of two American officers honored with the command of an army. For many years he has been a leader in the United States Army.

Teach Flower Growers

The eleventh annual Horticultural Short Course at University Farm, St. Paul was held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 23, 24, and 25. Its attention was given almost wholly to floriculture.

President Tells Observations on Far Eastern Tour

Says Philippines Not Quite Ready, But Independence Should Come

SAW WOOSUNG FIGHT

Crisis in Australia Followed Inability to Borrow Money Abroad

The United States should eventually give the Philippine Islands the freedom that was promised them and might well set the date at which that independence will be granted, but to take this action prematurely would be ruinous to the Philippines and, on our part, faithless to the trust we assumed when the islands were taken from Spain.

This is the opinion brought back by President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota, who spent the month of January lecturing on educational problems in the University of the Philippines, Manila. He had spent November and December making a survey of educational institutions in New Zealand and Australia on behalf of the Carnegie Corporation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Dr. Coffman is a trustee of the Carnegie Corporation, parent body of the several Carnegie endowments.

"The Philippines need several things before they can become independent safely," Dr. Coffman said. "For one thing, they need the benefits of an American educational system for a while longer. The young leadership now being trained in the Islands is competent, but it is not yet mature. More men of their type must be trained before there will be a personnel capable of taking over the management of affairs. If the Philippines were to get complete freedom today they would be in economic distress tomorrow. How much this means will be clearer when I say that among all of the countries I visited, the Philippines were the only place that was economically prosperous. Furthermore, there are many definite trade and economic adjustments that must be made before that country is given its independence. Its subsequent prosperity will depend on these."

President Coffman praised the University of the Philippines, which is a large institution, built on American lines and with many Americans in its faculty, besides American trained Filipinos. It has an enrollment in all grades of about 10,000 persons.

Saw Shanghai Trouble

Of the Japanese attack on Shanghai, President Coffman said that the war has the enthusiastic support of the Japanese people, but that the people could not stop it even if they would, as the military forces are commanded by the emperor and his cabinet, not by the diet representing the people. During a rather long stop in Japan on his homeward journey he observed no opposition to the progress of events in Manchuria and China. Japan has more than its regular army in service, he believes, inasmuch as all Japanese up to a certain age are on the reserve list and available for a call to service.

"American residents in Shanghai take a judicial attitude toward the fighting," he said. "Their principal hope is that it may be settled as soon as possible, for the sake of security and business."

He found more sympathy for the Japanese among American and British residents of Shanghai than there is among those peoples resident in their own countries.

Boycott of No Avail

Of the discussed economic boycott of Japan by the United States he said:

"An economic boycott against Japan by any single nation would have failed. Furthermore the Japanese newspapers had said official-

(Continued on page 3, Col. 2)

Laboratory Work Explains Advance In Concrete Use

Material Now Universally Employed Has Become Available Through Research

Best known, perhaps, among hundreds of materials whose utility and value have been developed by laboratory research work, much of it carried on in educational institutions, is concrete. Gigantic forward strides in knowledge and procedure with reference to this seemingly simple mixture of sand, cement and water have been made in the past fifteen years. Its uses have been expanded, its durability greatly increased and its dependability multiplied as a result of scientific tests. When the experiments were started little was known of the effects of heat and cold, moisture, chemicals in water, stresses and proper mixtures with reference to concrete. Today there remains a very large amount to learn, but progress has been made steadily and effectively.

At the University of Minnesota a concrete laboratory is maintained by the department of experimental engineering. Most of the work is carried on in the basement of the Experimental Engineering building where apparatus necessary for testing materials has been set up.

Work on concrete is supervised by C. A. Hughes, associate professor of structural engineering. Mr. Hughes is assisted by two part time graduate research assistants and by a student assistant, C. E. Lund.

Studies Durability

Since 1928, the Minnesota laboratory has been chiefly interested in the investigations on the durability of concrete and concrete materials. This is a relatively new field, no standard as yet having been set for methods of testing. Much of the work is directed toward the development of acceptable test procedure. An accelerated freezing and thawing test has been developed which closely duplicates the disintegration in concrete structures that results from natural weathering.

Investigations usually are of four main types designed to test durability, volumetric changes due to temperature, moisture content, elasticity and stress, the constitution of the cement and proportioning for economy.

Durability tests are made to determine the relative resistance to freezing and thawing and resistance to ground water containing chemical substances such as alkalis, or resistance to action of sea water. Such tests are important in road and bridge construction work, piers and other works of this type.

Tests for volumetric changes are made for projects of the mass construction type such as dams, while other tests are made to show the proper composition to give greatest strength at the least cost.

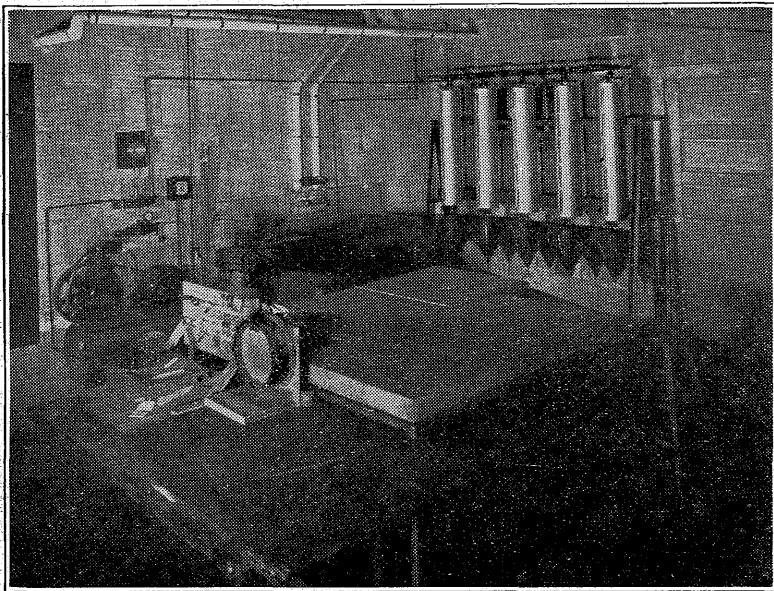
Such organizations as the United States Bureau of Standards, the Portland Cement Association and the American Concrete Institute also support experiments in this field.

Austin Claims Firkins

Austin, Minnesota, calls attention to the fact that the late Professor Oscar Firkins was a resident of that city in his boyhood. Says the Austin Herald:

"The Twin City papers have published extended notices of the death of Prof. Oscar W. Firkins of the State University. Christopher Morley called him one of the great critics of the day. He was a contributor of criticism, poems and one act plays to the literary magazines, wrote biographies of a number of prominent people and could read in six languages besides English. Austin had an interest in the success of this man for he lived here as a boy. His father was in the lumber business and lived in a house at the corner of Maple and Greenwich streets, which was later to become the home of the late L. D. Baird and which was taken down two or three years ago following a fire. The Minneapolis Tribune makes no reference to the fact that he ever lived elsewhere than in Minneapolis or that he ever attended school except in that city. There are many in Austin who remember the family, and who attended school here at the same time he did."

Machine Puts Concrete "On the Spot"



THIS bit of research equipment includes a large chamber in which the temperature can be raised and lowered rapidly, or solutions containing various chemicals can be introduced. The effects of these changes on samples of concrete are studied to see what effect changes produced naturally would have.

Winnipeg Editor Advises Alumni

(Continued from page 1)

Jean Taylor, LaCrosse, Wis.; Grace Welch, Philip, S. D.; Helen Wiggert, Lead, S. D.

College of Science, Literature and the Arts

Bachelors of arts, cum laude: Wright Brooks, Minneapolis; Willard Conley, Watertown, S. D.; Lucie Klammer, Chaska.

Bachelors of arts: from Minneapolis—George Brewster, Zelia Goldberg, Kalman Goldenberg, Ralph Hockenson, Mildred Huff, Menfred Johnson, George Munson, Daniel Pickett, Sigsbee Seljeskog, Patricia Stephenson, Sidney Volk, Ralph Weber.

From St. Paul—Justin Brown, Frank Caspers, Jr., Gertrude Hoford, Alice Otis, Marvin Strate.

From Outside the Twin Cities—David Driscoll and Monroe Levinsohn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph Hofmeister, St. Ansgar, Iowa; Arnold Jylha, Ely; George Kraus, Chaska; Robert Lynn, Waseca; Emmett Marshall, Chicago; Thomas Ryan, Duluth.

Bachelor of science: Harold Goldberg, Minneapolis.

College of Engineering and Architecture

Bachelor of aeronautical engineering: Harold Stanley, Minneapolis.

Bachelor of agricultural engineering: Earl Young, Owatonna.

Bachelor of civil engineering: Clarence Johnson and Edward Whitman, St. Paul; Gerald Timmins, Minneapolis; Arne Lehtinen, Kimball; Olaf Lein, Jr., Rothsay; James O'Marr, Sheridan, Wyo.

Bachelors of electrical engineering: Elmer Ahlstrom, Carson Lake; Page Simpson, Minneapolis.

Bachelors of architecture: Ferris Seashore and Melvin Stenrud, Duluth; Henri Brunet, Minneapolis.

School of Chemistry

Bachelor of chemical engineering: Harold Graves, Morton.

College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics

Bachelor of science with high distinction: Roy Wagner, Minneapolis, forestry.

Bachelor of science with distinction: Grenfall Harms, St. Paul, agriculture; A. Orville Dahl and Harold Mattson, Minneapolis; Clarence E. Larson, Cloquet, agricultural science; Harold Engstrom, Rochester, forestry.

Bachelors of Science—Paul Carpenter, St. Paul; Henry Healy, Hancock; Eldred Hunt, Deerwood; Clifford Klapotz, White Bear; Walter Swenson, Chisago City, and Sylvan Warrington, Austin, agriculture; Glen Reep, Minneapolis, and William Roberts, Anoka, agricultural science; Harry Adams, Alexander; Karkula, and Arthur Mayer, Minneapolis; Dorothea Cahill and George Seaberg, St. Paul; Donald Campbell, Duluth; William Grigg, Virginia; Edward Sorne Iverson, Waseca, and Herman Olson, Amery, Wis., forestry; Marion Diegel, Minneapolis, home economics.

College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and College of Education

Bachelor of Science with Distinction—Leigh Harden, Minneapolis, agriculture.

Bachelors of Science—Viena Somero, Ely; Mae Stephenson, Pelican Rapids; Louise Barbara Boos, Luella Halvorson, Elsa Hendrickson and Fern Mattson, Minneapolis, home economics.

Medical School

Bachelors of Science—Stewart Ginsberg, Arthur Koepsell, Wallace Merritt, William Scott and Natalie Tankenoff, St. Paul; Raphael Koff, Minneapolis; Nels Anderson, Marshalltown, Iowa; Clarence Buckley, Menomonie, Wis.; Robert Holmen, Duluth; Carl Kroning, St. Charles; Leo Prins, Jr., Mohall, N. D.; Thomas Walker, Riceville, Iowa; Harry Wheeler, Jr., Rochester.

College of Pharmacy

Bachelors of science in pharmacy: Bernard Aabel and Raymond Callander, Minneapolis; Thomas Bartley, Appleton.

Pharmaceutical chemistry: Sam Beugen, Minneapolis.

College of Education

Bachelors of science, with high distinction: Mary Duncan, Marietta; Jean Gilruth, Duluth.

Bachelors of science, with distinction: Harriet Miller, Rebecca Olson and Julia Uggem, Minneapolis; Richard Brower, Coleraine; Bessie Keith, Bruce, Wis.; Edward Lopic, Hopkins; Madeline Longway, Wabasha; Helen Wiggert, Lead, S. D.

Bachelors of science: From Minneapolis, Elvira Bierbauer, Donald Cherp, Anna Diehl, Francis Drake, Jr., Florence Elvin, Elizabeth Goodrich, Clifford Hooker, Nellie Howard, Anna Kiernan, Nellie McNamara, Sadie Nylund, Edward Peterson, Clara Simon, Anna Pearson. From St. Paul, Rachel James.

From outside the Twin Cities—Harriet Amundson, Clear Lake, Iowa; Dolly Hubbard and John Stromberg, Proctor; Freda Parks, Winona; Laura Reinke, Elmwood, Wis.; Annabelle Rivett, Eveleth; Frances Snider, Faulkton, S. D.; Esther Streauder, Evansville; Tyne Suoja, Ely; Harold Utoft, Tyler; Elizabeth Wise, Wayzata; Beryl Yancey, Excelsior.

School of Business Administration

Bachelors of business administration: From Minneapolis—Kenneth Dryg, Terrell Forsman, Walter Hager, Horace Hamilton, Telford Lindborg, Aldrich Mattison, Jr., Russell Sawyer, Leslie Christian Smith, Clyde Sumner, George Sundell.

From St. Paul—Irving Bruns, Maurice Selander.

From Outside the Twin Cities—Howard Cheever, Superior, Wis.; Edwin Chown, Canada; C. Harold Christenson, Duluth; William Fowler, Fargo, N. D.; Rudolph Garfin, Mason City, Iowa; Donald Kulstad, Farmington; John McNamara, Superior, Wis.; Oscar Maenke, Lester Prairie; Frederick Morlock, Good Thunder; Donald O'Brien, Gettysburg, S. D.; Elmo Rose, Watertown, S. D.; Fred Seed, Taylors Falls; Clifford Williams, Mitchell, S. D.

University College

Bachelors of arts: Icko Kaiser and Leonard Evans, Minneapolis. Bachelor of science: David Rudin, Minneapolis.

College of Dentistry

Doctor of dental surgery—Samuel Jackson, Athens, Ga.

Graduate School

Masters of arts: Stanley Newhall and Raymond Sletto, Minneapolis; Thanning Andersen, Bow-

Big Outdoor Play Program Planned As Spring Intramural Season Starts

May Stop Hoppers Entomologist Says

More Than 6,000 Will Be in Events Arranged by W. R. Smith

Ruggles Warns, However, That Damage Threat Is Still Great

Forces are being organized in infested areas of Minnesota to meet the grasshopper menace, according to A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist at University Farm. Counties are mobilizing their forces for a campaign under T. L. Aamodt, as supervisor. Of the situation, Mr. Ruggles says:

"It is not the intention of the state entomologist or his assistants unduly to scare the farmers of Minnesota living in the grasshopper infested areas. The idea is merely to present the facts concerning the grasshopper situation so that proper and timely control methods will be instituted. One might put the situation in these words: Unless immediate steps are taken to organize the farmers in the infested areas, and unless proper control methods are used at the right time, we may expect one of the most serious agricultural situations our farmers have ever faced in Minnesota. We must at the same time consider the possibility that mother nature will interfere with our forecast in this matter. It is well to repeat that if we have a prolonged period of wet weather after the 'hoppers have hatched this spring, large infestations may be wiped out. On the other hand, it is the opinion of several leading entomologists of this country and Canada that we will have trouble even if weather conditions are in our favor."

lous; Lloyd Bjornstad, Crosby; Doris Clutter, Hopkins, Mo.; Sigurd Johnson, Hallock; Oscar Litterer, Nashua, Iowa; Earl Miller, Waterloo, Iowa; Edwin Oberg, Alexandria; George Palmer, Larwill, Ind.; Velma Spaulding, Payette, Idaho; Arthur True, Austin; Florence Zeleny, St. Cloud.

Masters of science: Joseph Day, Wilcox, Saskatchewan; Ernest Quackenbush, St. Paul; Louis Schnell, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Medical School

Bachelors of Medicine — From Minneapolis — Thomas Angland, Kenneth Dickson, Ruth Lundberg, Fred Trotter.

From St. Paul—Clayton Beecham, Stewart Ginsberg, Arthur Koepsell, Wallace Merritt, William Porcher, William Scott, Daniel Waligora.

From Outside the Twin Cities—Nels Anderson, Marshalltown, Iowa; Clarence Buckley, Menomonie, Wis.; David Flett, Milbank, S. D.; Richard Herbst, New Richmond; Robert Holmen, Duluth; Philip Karleen, Auburn, Iowa; Carl Kroning, St. Charles; Alfred McCausland, Clarksfield; Donald MacKinnon, River Falls, Wis.; George Penn, Eagle Lake; Leo Prins, Jr., Mohall, N. D.; Rosel Seashore, Wahoo, Neb.; Russell Spittler, Waseca; Lincoln Steffens, Racine; Roy Swenson, North Branch; Thomas Walker, Riceville, Iowa; Harry Wheeler, Jr., Rochester; Vere Borland, Albert Lea.

Doctor of Medicine with distinction—Vere Borlund, Albert Lea.

Doctors of Medicine, from Minneapolis—Wallace Beckman, Theodore Bulinski, Donald Clarke, M. C., Bernice Figenshau, Phillip Griffin, Ellis Harris, Emmett Kehoe, Ralph Kettlewell, Ludwig Seibel.

From St. Paul—Sydney Rogers, Floyd Thompson.

From outside the Twin Cities—Desmond Callaghan, Glenwood; Arvid Carlson, Moose Lake; Clarence Faue, Hamel; Joseph Gaida, Holdingford; William Haines, Duluth; Malcolm Hoffman, Rochester; Walter Jump, Mankato; Emil Krueger, Ceylon; Donald MacKinnon, River Falls, Wis.; Richard Picha, Hopkins; George Purves, Tracy; Edward Roberts, Livingston, Mont.; Harold Thatcher, Kansas City, Kan.

Graduate School

Civil Engineer—George Schroepfer, St. Paul.

Master of Science in Surgery—J. Grafton Love, Elizabeth, N. C. Doctors of Philosophy—Charles Anderson, Excelsior; Ella Wieg, Cambridge, Wis.; Harold Wiles, Columbia Falls, Mont.; Vernon Wilkerson, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles Creevy, Minneapolis; Charles Puestow, Rochester.

Preparations for directing organized play of 4,000 men students in games conducted on the campus of the University of Minnesota and of 2,000 more who play golf at the Recreation Field are being completed by W. R. Smith, director of intramural athletics.

During the spring quarter 1,200 men will play diamondball, which is a modified baseball; 500 will play regular baseball; 400 will pitch horseshoes; 1,200 will sign up to play tennis and about 500 will go in for swimming. All of these sports are supervised and the men are regularly registered as participants. Inter-fraternity and inter-house competitions also are arranged for them.

Baseball players get up early in the morning, according to Mr. Smith, because the parade ground, where they must play, is available only at 6 a. m. Swimming is conducted in the spring quarter only, Minnesota's small tank being large enough to take care only of 'varsity competition during the winter. Horseshoe courts are scattered at various places around the campus, some being in the backyards of fraternity houses. There are 34 tennis courts on Washington avenue near the Mississippi river and six 'varsity courts near Northrop Field.

In each of the sports mentioned an All University champion, either individual or team, is selected. Fraternities that enter teams charge themselves an annual fee, from the proceeds of which a trophy goes to the winning fraternity teams. The university gives medals to members of All-University championship teams in the several sports.

Mr. Smith will also issue tickets to about 2,700 persons who will use the golf course at the Recreation field during the spring quarter. Two thousand of these will be students, the rest, faculty and employees. About 1,000 alumni also will make use of the course during that quarter. During the year about 2,500 alumni will play.

Three athletic meets for Minnesota high school students will take place at the university during the spring. The state high school golf tournament will come May 27th, the state tennis tournament on the 27th and 28th of May and the state high school track and field meet on May 28th. These will all be directed by the department of intramural athletics.

The Minnesota State high school athletic association includes 456 schools, all of which make an attempt to be represented in the finals of the track and field meet on the university campus. Local and regional meets now reduce the number of schools actually competing in the finals. A few years ago the university endeavored one year to have high schools represented directly, without eliminations. As a result 700 school athletes came and the crowd was so great that it was difficult to run the meet or to find adequate housing or food for the representatives.

No races longer than a half mile will be included in this year's program for high school athletes.

Also during the spring quarter Minnesota will be host to the Western Conference golf teams in their championship matches.

Weekly Medical Broadcast

Subjects of the weekly medical broadcasts to be delivered in April by Dr. William A. O'Brien on behalf of the Minnesota State Medical association have been announced. Dr. O'Brien speaks each Wednesday at 11:15 a. m. over WCCO. April broadcasts will be as follows: Sixth, personal hygiene; rest and sleep; April 13th, Leg Cramps; April 20th, when pneumonia begins; April 27th, spinal cord tumors.

Harvey Translation Popular

A translation of the work on plant physiology by Maximov, the Russian scientist, made for the McGraw-Hill Book company by Professor R. B. Harvey of the University of Minnesota, is achieving a wide sale, according to information sent to University Farm by the publishers. A recent report from the London office showed 56 copies sold in England in one month.

Six Alumni Named On Football Staff

Bierman, Hauser, Baston and Harris the Older Men in Group

Although it will not be an alumni coaching system under the usual definition of that term, Minnesota's football coaching staff for the coming fall will be made up chiefly of alumni, under the direction of Bernie Bierman, Minnesota '16, headcoach. Except for "Red" Dawson, backfield coach, and Frank McCormick, the staff will all be graduates of Minnesota and former players, principally men who learned the game under the late Dr. Henry L. Williams. Appointment of George Hauser as line coach to succeed E. E. Wieman is the latest step to be announced.

Six members of the 1932 coaching staff are former Minnesota players. Bernie Bierman, headcoach, George Hauser and Bert Baston, end coach, all played on Minnesota's last championship team, that of 1915. Bierman captained this squad with the other two playing regularly on the line.

Since leaving Minnesota 17 years ago all three have become outstanding men. Bierman, rated as one of the best coaches in the country, had marked success at Tulane University where his teams suffered but two defeats in three years.

Hauser Helped Spaulding
Hauser, following his graduation in 1918, became assistant coach at Minnesota from 1919 to 1923. He then coached at Iowa State and later assumed head coaching duties at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. For the past two years Hauser has coached at Ohio State, directing line play.

Baston served as end coach for a short time under Bill Spaulding and then devoted full time to business until 1930 when he was again employed to coach the Gopher ends in the style of play which made him an All-American. He served again last fall and is expected to remain with his two former teammates.

Harris Still on Job
Another well-known Minnesotan, Sig Harris, will work under his fourth coaching regime at Minnesota. Harris, quarterback in 1903, has been almost continuously associated with Minnesota football since that time. He has assisted the late Dr. H. L. Williams, Bill Spaulding, Fritz Crisler and now will work with one of his former pupils, Bernie Bierman.

Two other Minnesotans, both of whom played under Dr. Spears, will direct activities of the Gopher freshmen. George Tuttle, former end, has been in charge of the first year men both in football and basketball for the past two years. George MacKinnon, center on the 1927 team, has assisted him, directing freshmen line candidates.

With these Minnesotans is Frank McCormick, who has worked in the capacity of backfield and baseball coach since 1930. McCormick played at the University of South Dakota at the time that Bierman, Baston and Hauser played at Minnesota. He will help coach football and will serve as head baseball coach.

Lowell Dawson, nicknamed "Red," a Minnesotan by birth, who played quarterback at Tulane under Bierman, will coach the Gopher backfield men this year. He was rated as one of the outstanding quarterbacks in the country during 1930 and '31. Dawson comes to Minnesota with a thorough knowledge of Bierman football.

Picked to Coach Gopher Linemen



George Hauser

Girls Engage in Many Sports



EQUIPMENT worn or carried by these Minnesota girls, photographed in the Women's Gymnasium, indicates the different athletic activities in which they engage. Front row, left to right, they are: Margaret Gadacz, Dorothy Falk, Eleanor Fournet, Virginia Pettigrew and Margaret Tressel; second row, Marjorie Jensen, Betty Darling, Catherine O'Neil and Betty Ann Cooper; rear row (standing), Charlotte Miller, Eileen Root, Margaret Birch, Ruth Daugherty, Margaret Jackson and Dorothea Nylin.

President Tells Of Eastern Visit

(Continued from page 1)

ly that such a boycott would be taken by Japan as a declaration of war. It would have strengthened the hand of the aggressive military party in Japan, which would have led to an extension of the Japanese seizures of territory and attacks upon China. Recent studies of the uses Japan can make of her military resources have been brought to light which reveal her as a potent military antagonist. In fact, Japan fears no single nation. She will listen only to the voice of a concert of nations. In the boycott project, America apparently would stand alone and speak for itself only.

Dr. Coffman complimented the Japanese as a people of great talent and superior ability for whom art and the appreciation of nature are a part of everyday life. He also praised their keen interest in education and the universities they have established to further it.

China, on the other hand, appears to be a country in which an effective centralized government is impossible. The vastness of its territory, the many dialects spoken, the poverty of communications and the dominance of family control, inevitably a localizing influence, combine to balk efforts to establish effective central government. President Coffman believes that any such creation is remote in point of time.

Saw Political Overturns
He had an opportunity to witness interesting political situations in both New Zealand and Australia. In New Zealand a coalition government went in about the time that Dr. Coffman reached the country. In Australia the long-standing labor government was overthrown, both in the federal government and in the Australian states with the exception of New South Wales.

"World economic conditions were responsible for the overthrow of the Australian government," he said. "The people were honestly of the opinion that there must be a change of government if the budget was to be balanced. The financial situation was desperate, for Australia had been borrowing heavily abroad. When England and other nations refused to lend her more money the commonwealth was in a crisis. New South Wales tried to repudiate its loans, but the federal government intervened and guaranteed the interest.

"Australia in this crisis took a unique step," he said. "It called in a council of professors of economics and told them 'this is the muddle we have got ourselves into; what shall we do about it?' Not only that, they took the suggestions of these advisers, passed legislation along the lines of those suggestions and balanced the budgets of the federal government and all of the states except New South Wales."

During his tour President Coffman, accompanied by Mrs. Coffman, traveled more than 29,000 miles. He visited, in all, fourteen universities, including one in Canton and four in Japan.

At Shanghai President and Mrs. Coffman made a stop of 16 hours. They landed but were advised not to stay. Their reservations from Shanghai to Japan on a Japanese

vessel were cancelled because the Japanese ships were being used to transport troops. From Shanghai they could hear the firing of both cannon and small arms, and as they passed the Woosung Forts on the way downriver fourteen Japanese airplanes were bombing the Chinese defenses, the Chinese replying with machine gun fire. Shanghai harbor was filled with the merchantmen and warships of many nations, including Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States. They counted 53 Japanese men of war in the Whangpoo river at Shanghai.

ROTC Graduates Approve of Course

(Continued from page 1)

"The large majority were of the opinion that the disciplinary and physical development aspects of R. O. T. C. training justified its continuance as a curriculum requirement. From the preparedness angle, the stand was taken that those who were receiving their education partly at government expense owed it an obligation to support its military preparedness program. The optional proponents stated that any required course was distasteful and that little was gained in forcing the training upon unwilling students. That the dissatisfaction aroused among the minority tended to belittle the R. O. T. C. and lower the morale of the other trainees.

"Considerable criticism was expressed by graduates of the earlier classes over the inferior and ill-fitting type of uniform forced upon the students. While the wartime surplus of clothing no longer hangs over the R. O. T. C., there can be no doubt but that it had for years a very adverse effect upon student sentiment at Minnesota.

"A wide variety of criticisms and suggestions relative to the R. O. T. C. were made. Outstanding among them was the plea that there be invoked a stricter type of discipline, a stronger basic course, higher scholastic requirements for passing grades and credits granted commensurable with the value of the course.

"The R. O. T. C. at Minnesota has the third largest enrollment of students undergoing military training in any educational institution in America. All male students in the colleges of Science, Literature and Arts, Engineering, Agriculture and Chemistry are required to take the Basic R. O. T. C. course. Fourteen officers of the Regular Army constitute the instructional staff. Advanced course students have the choice of selection of five branches of the military service."

Two to Lecture at Cornell

"Chemical action in electrical discharge" was the subject of a paper read by Dr. S. C. Lind, head of the School of Chemistry, on March 23rd as one in the series of George F. Baker Non-Resident lectures at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. On May 2 and 3 another member of the Minnesota faculty, Professor R. A. Gortner, biochemist, will deliver lectures on "Biochemistry and the world today," and "The electrical value of forces at interfaces."

Students to Hold U. S. 'Undepicted,' Mock Convention Firkins Declared

Will Repeat Demonstration of Method of Selecting Presidential Candidates

A mock political convention for the purpose of demonstrating the method by which presidential candidates are selected will be held by students of the University of Minnesota in the Field House, May 20. Members of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, and Delta Sigma Rho, honorary forensic organization, will co-operate in staging the convention.

Members of the executive committee have been named to plan the affair which has been staged in presidential years since 1920. Judson Anderson of Sigma Delta Chi and Albert Weinberg, representing Delta Sigma Rho, are co-chairmen of the general arrangements group. Other members of this group include Dorothy Paulson, Melba Hurd and Leon Boyd for Delta Sigma Rho, and Martin Powers, Kenneth Simpson, and Arnold Aslakson, Sigma Delta Chi.

Hundreds of students are expected to take part in the convention, which will nominate candidates for the presidency from all parties. Political science students probably will attend in groups, according to Dr. William A. Anderson, head of the department. Delegates will be seated by states on the main floor of the Field House while the balcony will seat spectators including high school students of government and history courses.

Book Describes Water Supply in N. W. State

The problem of finding enough good drinking water to supply their needs will be simplified for the citizens of northwestern Minnesota when Ira S. Allison's study, "The Geology and Water Resources of Northwestern Minnesota," is published by the University of Minnesota Press this spring.

This book will inform well drillers about the areas in the northwestern part of the state that are most suitable for drilling wells for water. Much of this section, the author points out, faces the problem of a scarce water supply because much of the available water is very hard, salty, or lacking in iodine. Continued use of the latter may result in goiters in both animals and human beings, while the drinking of sulphate waters commonly but incorrectly called "alkali" may cause disorders of the digestive system and the bones. Salty waters may also spoil other groundwaters by seepage, destroy vegetation, and break down drainage tiles.

Mr. Allison's book gives a survey of the geology of twenty-six northwestern counties—one-third of the state—and includes analyses of samples of water taken from hundreds of wells and other sources now in use.

Junior Unit Brings Change in Names

Following establishment of the Junior College of the University of Minnesota, recently announced, the names used for the College of Science, Literature and the Arts have had to be changed. Formerly the freshman and sophomore years were referred to as "junior college," and the upper two years as "senior college." This would cause conflict with the name of the new department, hence "lower division" and "upper division" have been substituted for the two sections of the Arts College.

Editorial comment coming from various parts of the state has been uniformly favorable to the new Junior College. That hundreds of students who wish to attend the University of Minnesota for one or two years, but who for any of several reasons have little prospect of continuing through four years or entering a professional school, will be benefitted by the new unit appeals as a fact to commentators. Savings will result both to the university and to the parents of students, they point out.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, director of the college, who is now busy at the task of arranging courses to be offered in the fall, has established his office at 215 Administration building.

Writing in "Yale Review" Said Great Opportunity Was Twice Missed

"Undepicted America," appearing in the autumn, 1930, number of The Yale Review, was one of the last of the late Professor O. W. Firkins' printed works, an article in which he advanced the thesis that America went undepicted by literary artists during its early and most fascinating era, and that there is no longer any chance to picture what is gone.

We had two chances to leave a splendid record of that period in which, he said, "a cultivated people found itself in a primitive setting, taking part in a primitive task." The first was offered by the New England group of writers, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Thoreau and Hawthorne. Professor Firkins believed that while these writers "voiced" America, they failed to depict it. The second failure to rise to the opportunity he attributed to William Dean Howells, born mid-century in Ohio, to which the unique early society of America was transplanted.

That the New England group failed to depict its America once and for all Professor Firkins blamed on three things. First, said he, Hawthorne, who might well have done the job, was "a preacher of ethics and psychology in symbols, and was bound over to romanticism by the fact that his favorite symbols shimmered on the wavering edge of possibility. Realism in the mass was impossible to such a mind, and this defection left the group without a spokesman." The second reason he found in "the Anglophile and cosmophile preoccupations of the clan" of New Englanders, and the third, called by Firkins "more debatable" was the Unitarianism of these writers. "Unitarianism," said he, "has never been as a sect distinctively or signally American. It reminds one a little of the magnolia in Central Park in New York City. In its time of flower it is almost the most beautiful object in the park and the least indigenous."

Mr. Firkins thought Howells failed to preserve this vanished America for us because, although a realistic novelist, "his reality misses a part of its own effect; it convinces without quite persuading; its authenticity is a little unfamiliar."

"One has a sense that the guaranteed, the verifiable, America of Howells might disappear if Howells took his hand off."

He goes on:

"The second chance was missed; there was no third. Whitman drew nothing; he was simply an exclaimer about Whitman. Mark Twain, whose comedy is largely definable as a certain fervor and solemnity in imposture, a sheer revelry in humbug, could not stand at the center of American life; he was 'a dancing shape, an image gay' on its fantastic border. To grasp America simultaneously by its two handles, aspiration and practicality, was a task for which the unpractical and un aspiring Poe was palpably unfit; his settings, like his temper and his aims, were European. No third chance could be sought in Henry James, or Mrs. Wharton. Europe appropriated Henry James, appropriated even his pencil; Mrs. Wharton's speciality was that denatured, floating aristocracy for whom the Atlantic is not so much an ocean as a strait.

"The sun of national idealism had already set before our later (not our latest) writers, Mr. Dreiser, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Anderson, appeared upon the scene. Not that they could have seen the orb before it sank; sunset makes no difference to a blind man."

However one may respond to Mr. Firkins' development of this theme, the article, typical of the man, makes fascinating reading. It reveals both his intense and effective thinking, and also the perfection, tempered by preciosity, of his style. Those who wish to remember Mr. Firkins vividly will be helped by a reading of "Undepicted America."

Josephine Pease and Phillip Harris, both sophomores in the liberal arts college at the University of Minnesota will direct the Freshman Week program next fall. In the past an upperclassman has been Freshman Week director.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

It's a Fact (or Should Be)

Dr. Everett Ward Olmstead, head of the department of Romance languages, is a "Comendador de la Real Orden de Isabella la Catolica." In Spain he must be addressed as "Your excellency."

At the University of Illinois, whence he came to Minnesota, Dean Walter C. Coffey was known as "the overalls sheep professor." He began his connection with the academic world as herdsman for the university flock at Urbana.

Dean Edward M. Freeman, head of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, is a teaching dean, head of the department of plant pathology. He also is the only head of a college in the university who is a Minnesota graduate.

Dr. Malcolm (Max) MacLean, director of the Junior College, spends his summers on an island in a Minnesota lake where, he avers, "pike fishing is good whether you can catch them in Mille Lacs or not."

President Coffman when a high school principal, coached the track team and built up a two mile runner by having him run to town each day from his home four miles out. After the boy had won the two mile race without effort they had to lasso him to stop him from running the other two.

Paul H. Fesler, superintendent of the University Hospitals, changed his entire human geography by walking four miles every morning.

Jay C. Poucher, director of service enterprises, started as carrier of university mail, built up the University Post-office, and has always been in charge of it.

Visiting architects consider the Music Building the most beautiful on the University campus. It also occupies what was formerly one of the most beautiful spots on the campus.

Minnesota's ugliest building houses the Department of Psychology, but the department members maintain a high degree of academic pulchritude. (See Tact).

T. E. Steward, director of the University News Service, once found a dime in Sibley Park, Mankato, Minnesota.

W. C. Cooper, botanist, rigged up an apparatus to shake a "laboratory grove" of young redwood trees as the wind would, to see if it changed the direction of their growth. Presently they grew up and would no longer submit to repeated shakings.

Digitalis can no longer be grown in the old university medicinal plant garden. The Cyrus Northrop Memorial Auditorium rests upon it.

Professor J. W. Stehman, School of Business Administration, is trying to decide whether he should frame a print of old Wall Street, sent him by a bank in 1929. He thinks he may wait to see what is just around the corner.

Dr. L. J. Cooke, assistant director of physical education and campus humorist, wore a mustache when he pitched for the University of Vermont. But, he insists, he is no Vermonter. He was born in Toledo, Ohio, in the days when folks roasted navy beans and sold them for coffee.

L. F. Keller, professor of physical education, thinks Oberlin should be in the Western Conference; which is strange, as he is not a coach.

Professor J. C. Bryant, head of the department of electrical engineering, once taught at the University of Texas, where he saw his first barbecue and caught malaria. Professors A. C. Krey and George Lussky taught at Texas without catching malaria.

Contribute to Animal Book
Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, director of the Museum of Natural History at the University of Minnesota, and Walter J. Breckenridge, museum preparator, are contributors to the book "Mamals in Minnesota" by Thaddeus Surber of the state game and fish department which will be published this spring. Dr. Roberts is the author of the first chapter of the book, entitled "Vanished Mamals in Minnesota." Mr. Breckenridge has made 12 crayon drawings including various species of mice, squirrels and moles found in Minnesota.

Fine Station for Forestry
One of the foremost forest laboratories in the country is maintained at Cloquet, Minn., by the University of Minnesota to illustrate what can be done with applied forestry. A tract of 3,000 acres provides an ideal area for

research work and for the training of forestry students. It is also used as a recreation ground by people of the state. The forest tract was established in 1909 when Professor Samuel B. Green persuaded lumber companies at Cloquet to donate 2,215 acres to the university. The tract now supports a stand of about four million feet of lumber and is surpassed only by the forests of Yale University and the University of Oregon.

Speaking on "A Five Hundred Year Program for the Human Race," Miss Lillian Gilliland, student at the University of Minnesota, won the annual Pillsbury oratorical contest recently. Miss Gilliland, third of three sisters to become prominent in public speaking on the University campus, was the first of the trio to win the contest.

The University of Minnesota Medical School

By Richard E. Scammon, Ph. D.
Dean of the Medical Sciences

THE Medical School of the University of Minnesota was established nearly fifty years ago through the consolidation under university control, of several pre-existing medical colleges in the Twin Cities. Since that time it has formed an integral part of the university.

The school occupies a beautiful stretch of high placed ground, covering approximately seven acres, extending from Washington Avenue, the chief highway between Minneapolis and Saint Paul, to the cliffs overlooking the Mississippi River. Here its grounds become continuous with those of the Minneapolis Park Board so that there is a broad stretch of rolling woodland and meadow to the banks of the river. This fortunate location was secured through the efforts of the alumni and other public-minded citizens some twenty years ago. To the west, separated by a narrow street are the buildings of the conjoint sciences of Botany and Zoology.

On page one is shown an architect's drawing of a birdseye view of the Medical, Dental and Nursing buildings as they would appear when the last mentioned had been built. The buildings are divided into two great main units, the laboratory-dentistry group, forming a shallow quadrangle facing north to Washington Avenue, and a larger and more extended hospital quadrangle continuing north from the cliffs overlooking the river. It is hoped that these two quadrangles may be joined in the future by covered passageways.

The construction is highly uniform, a modified Georgian, with rather severe lines fitted well to the purpose of the school and to the concept of simple and direct accomplishment that forms its ideal. All of these buildings are fireproof and are of ferroconcrete construction, faced with tapestry brick and trimmed with Bedford limestone.

The laboratory-dentistry group is made up of three buildings which, after closing a single small gap will constitute a continuous structure. Millard Hall, the unit to the east, is used for a variety of purposes. The building consists of a basement, mainly above ground, three main floors and a large roof house. Most of its space is occupied by the various physiologic sciences—physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, and bacteriology. Minor areas are occupied by certain divisions of the State Department of Health, by the administrative offices of the Medical School and Nursing School, and a few laboratories for several clinical departments. The roof house of this building is used as animal quarters.

Building Dentistry Home
The School of Dentistry, which occupies the central position in this group, is now in the process of completion. It will be occupied by the School of Dentistry, and will have lecture rooms common to both medical and dental schools and the administrative office moved from Millard Hall. The roof house will form an addition to the animal quarters in Millard Hall. It is hoped that with the shifting of certain units to this new building, it will be possible to provide quiet and comfortable study quarters for students in Millard Hall.

Third element in this group, is an L-shaped structure. It consists of a sub-basement containing storage space and refrigerating machinery, a basement, three main floors and a temporary roof house. The basement is used largely for service purposes, including certain special laboratories, a photographic shop, workshop, wax-modeling rooms and the like. The first main floor is occupied by the Department of Pathology, the second and third floors are devoted to the several divisions of the Science of Anatomy, and the roof house is used as animal quarters and a skeleton room.

The Hospital quadrangle contains the offices of the various clinical departments, the student health service, the X-ray department, several lecture rooms and a few laboratories for clinical investigation. The last addition to these laboratories is a small but well-equipped chemical laboratory for the Department of Pediatrics.

Has Fine Library
The University of Minnesota

has been fortunate in its medical library. Due to the efforts of Dr. Henry Nachtreib and Dr. Conway MacMillan, the printed material in the fundamental sciences was accumulated a number of years ago at prices that are but a fraction of the present values. Several years ago a policy was inaugurated of systematically adding the various clinical journals. This program has been generously supported by the central administration of the university. In general, it is the policy of the institution to build up, first, the sets of periodicals, second, the monographs in the various branches of medical knowledge and third, to provide text books. As a result, the medical library is probably the best one between Chicago and the Pacific Coast. The library is housed in special quarters along with the collections of books in biology and dentistry and is available to members of the profession as well as to the student body and faculty.

The pre-clinical branches are organized in five departments: anatomy, pathology and biochemistry, pharmacology and bacteriology. The clinical departments are medicine, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, and ophthalmology and oto-laryngology. Radiology, now divided between the hospital organization, the Cancer Institute and the Department of Medicine, is as yet without formal departmental organization, although in practice this subject has essentially a departmental status. Dermatology and Neurology are divisions in the Department of Medicine and urology and orthopedics are included with surgery.

Comments on Faculty
The Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health forms a link between the clinical and pre-clinical subjects. It is housed in the division of the Hospital devoted to the Student Health Service. Practically all teachers of the pre-clinical departments are full-time members of the university faculty, and the majority of heads of the clinical departments are also full-time faculty members. Most of the clinical departments have also one or more full-time clinical associates. However, the school deems itself fortunate in having upon its faculty a large number of clinicians engaged in active practice who relate the more academic phases of medicine to the art of medicine in private practice. The devotion of these members of the faculty, few of whom receive compensation in proportion to their services, is gratefully appreciated.

The organization of the school, though somewhat unique and on paper comparatively complex, is in fact simple and direct. There are two deans, a dean of the Medical School who is responsible for curricula, student affairs and programs, admissions and examinations, and a Dean of Medical Science, concerned with general policies, faculty, finance and relations of the medical school to conjoint branches in the university. Both are responsible to the President of the University and to the Board of Regents. The Dean of the Medical School is assisted in his duties by a member of the faculty dealing with student admissions, a medical school examiner, and a student work committee. There is an executive faculty, with a smaller advisory committee, and also a general faculty consisting of all the members of the teaching staff above the rank of assistant.

Approximately one hundred students are admitted to the medical school each fall. A supplementary number averaging about forty enter in the winter when the laboratories are free to accommodate an additional group of men. Students are admitted only after completion of at least two full years of college work, including specified courses in physics, chemistry, foreign languages and biology. They must have evidenced a specified standard of scholarship in this pre-medical work. Citizens of Minnesota are always given preference and although a few students from outside are accepted, this is never done until the children of the state are provided for. The number of students has increased greatly in the past decade and the future policy of the school regarding admissions is under discussion.

Duration of the Course
The medical course consists of four years of regular work lead-

ing to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and a fifth year in an approved hospital, or a fifth year in advanced laboratory work, is required before the degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred. The selection of interns is under the charge of Dr. Jennings C. Litzenberg, to whose diligence and attention the success of the intern year is due. In a general way, the first two years are devoted to the laboratory pre-clinical subjects and the last two years to intensive clinical study. A few preliminary clinical subjects are included in the sophomore year.

Final examinations are held at the end of each year. These are under the charge of a special examination committee. Dr. A. T. Rasmussen, working with appropriate committees, prepares and reads all examinations with great care. Examinations are read "blind," i. e., the examiner does not know the name of the student whose paper he is reading. A most valuable feature of these examinations is a review period of one or two weeks preceding them. In this interval the student has an opportunity to organize and consolidate his knowledge. The annual comprehensive examination system which has now been in effect about two years is, in the opinion of the majority of the staff, one of the most significant educational advances that the school has made in recent years.

Clinical instruction is given, not only in the University of Minnesota General Hospital, but also in the Minneapolis General Hospital, the Glen Lake Sanatorium of Hennepin County and the Ancker Hospital of Ramsey County and the City of St. Paul.

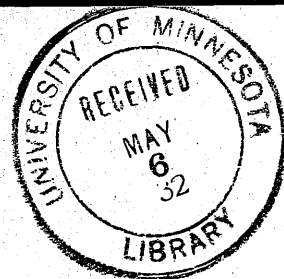
The school maintains several full-time members of the faculty in the first-named institution. The wealth of clinical material, as well as its special character, available in these institutions and the instruction rendered by their staffs forms a most valuable and appreciated adjunct to the school's activities. Without these opportunities and the cordial relations of the administrators and the staffs of these hospitals, the clinical departments of the school would be sorely crippled.

Many of the special features of the school's activities may be briefly mentioned. They include the wealth of fresh autopsy material made available through the school's large autopsy service (about 2,100 necropsies in the year 1931), the great opportunity for the study and treatment of cancer provided in the Cancer Institute, supported largely through the Citizens' Aid society and Mrs. George Chase Christian, the preliminary clinical demonstrations for first-year and second-year students and the clinical staff meeting, conducted by Dr. William O'Brien, and the numerous seminars and clinical conferences held in the several departments. Equally important is the close relation that the school has always held with the remainder of the university. The advantages of the general University Library, the opportunities of consultation with scholars in other branches of science, and the use of other department laboratory facilities at the university cannot be over-estimated. Perhaps no other university medical school has a close relation with conjoint branches of the university, and I am sure no medical school profits more from them. And finally, one should call attention to the increasingly close relationship between the school and the body of practitioners of the state which forms the basis and measure of the success of any state institution.

Class of 1901 Gives Fund
The Class of 1901, University of Minnesota, has turned over to the Board of Regents a check for \$350, representing the beginning of a Class of 1901 Student Loan fund. A letter of transmission accompanying the gift was from Professor R. S. Mackintosh, department of horticulture, University Farm. Additions to the gift will be made from time to time, as the fund will remain open.

Schwartz Addresses Engineers
"Subsurface topography and geology of the Twin City Area" was the subject of an address delivered March 18 before the Northwestern Section, American Society of Civil Engineers, by Professor George W. Schwartz, department of geology, University of Minnesota. The meeting was held in the St. Paul Athletic club.

MINNESOTA CHATS



Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students

VOL. 14

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1932

NO. 12

Regents Announce Economy Program For the University

Promulgate 12 Rules Setting Forth Prompt Means of Saving

SITUATION RECOGNIZED

Number of Students Has Grown Over 60%; Appropriations Nine Percent

The following "Statement of Financial Policy" was approved by the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota at its meeting on April 21.

"The University of Minnesota is intimately bound up with the best interests and permanent welfare of the state. Its policies are shaped by this basic purpose. Its program is conditioned by the multiplied services the people demand and their ability to support the consequent expenditures. Any temporary lessening of the ability of our people to pay should be taken into account in the immediate program and budget of the University.

"At present the state shares with the rest of the nation as the nation shares with the rest of the world in diminished economic activity and income. The situation in Minnesota is serious enough in certain groups and areas to require of any public agency every wise economy that does not impair the purposes for which the people instituted it. The University is such an agency and it proposes to continue and wherever possible to intensify its efforts to make savings.

"Further economies may be difficult, for with an increase in student body of over 60 percent in the last ten years and an increase of only nine percent in appropriations, there is not a great leeway for trimming. Nevertheless the Board of Regents volunteers to make the effort.

"During the current year needed repairs, improvements and additions to its buildings and grounds are being postponed, positions becoming vacant are, as far as possible, being left unfilled, equipment purchases are being limited to the most essential replacements, and staff adjustments are being made only where competition and previous agreement compel them. Many administrative readjustments, involving courses of study, teaching loads, and class size, have been made, and others, for example the new Junior College, are in prospect.

Serious Problem Faced
"It should be understood these cuts and postponements in service and normal repairs and replacements now being undertaken, however much they may limit the University's usefulness, are considered by the Board of Regents as wise precautions. To go farther will raise serious problems that will affect the efficiency of the University and the present and the future of the interests for which the University was established and is maintained.

"The Regents have directed the resident to issue the following instructions to the administrative officers, deans, department heads, and members of the staff.

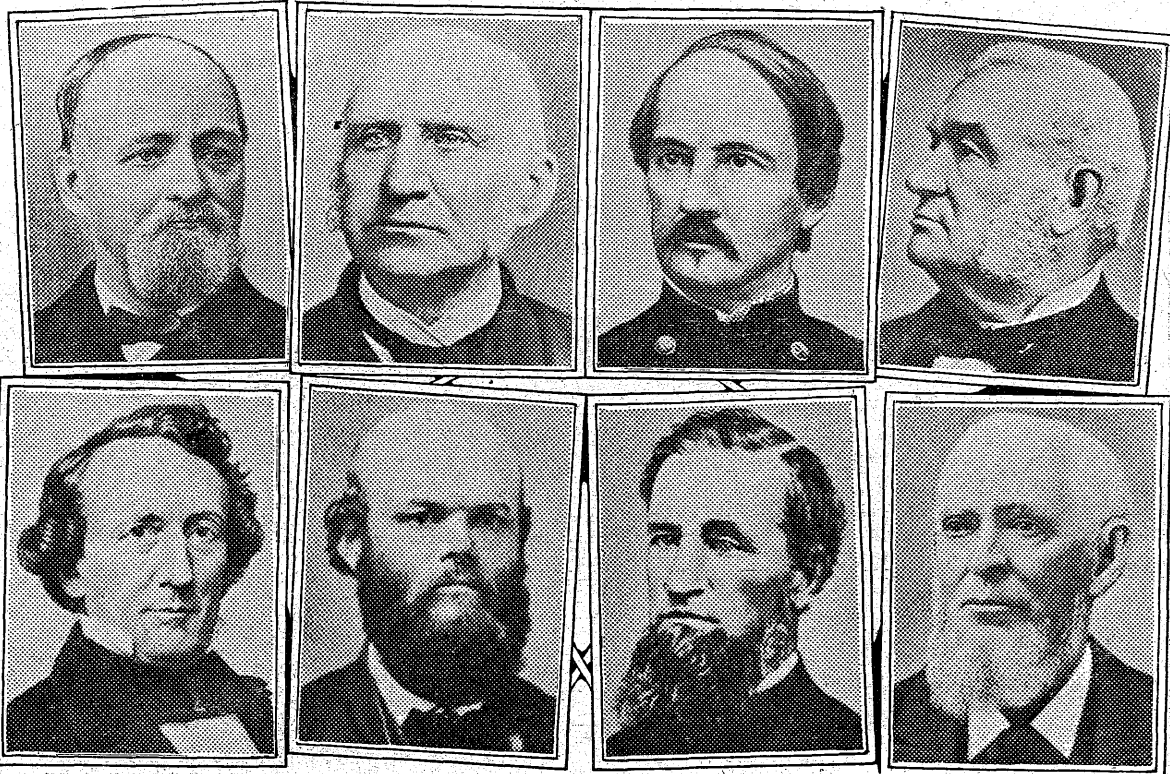
Instructions as to Budget
"Each administrative officer, dean, department head and staff member is urged to co-operate in an effort to conserve the funds of the University so that if present economic conditions continue and state appropriations are of necessity lowered, the University may continue its services to the state without too serious impairment. These methods of curtailment and retrenchment are suggested:

"1. No automatic or other salary increases should be recommended except for some unusual emergency.

"2. Positions becoming vacant should so far as possible be left vacant and the duties distributed to the remaining members of the staff.

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

Founders of the University of Minnesota



LEFT to right: John S. Pillsbury, Rev. Edward D. Neill, H. H. Sibley, Alexander Ramsey; lower row: Henry M. Rice, William R. Marshall, Dr. Alfred E. Ames, John W. North.

Honor Done to Eight Founders Of University

Names of Those Who Created and Made it Sound Are Selected

ONES WHO BUILT STATE

Tablets in Memorial Auditorium Carved to Perpetuate Memories

Eight men from among that early army of rugged, determined, idealistic pioneers who established the state of Minnesota, taking care to create and safeguard for the future a strong instrument of higher public education, have been selected, as "Founders of the University of Minnesota."

Pictures of these eight appear in adjacent columns of this publication. They recognized what every struggling people in the world's enlightened period has recognized—that no people can be secure in its liberties unless it maintains and makes accessible a major educational system, a beacon throwing light along the ways their feet must travel.

Alexander Ramsey, William R. Marshall, John W. North, Henry H. Sibley, Henry M. Rice, Dr. Alfred E. Ames, Rev. Edward D. Neill, and John S. Pillsbury are the eight who were selected.

In simple exercises in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium, Fred B. Snyder, chairman of the Board of Regents, read an address describing the times and conditions in which the University of Minnesota was founded. Later, President L. D. Coffman, following a brief address, read the names and stories of the eight men while their names, pictures, and descriptions of their careers were thrown upon a screen. The ceremony was impressive. The Board of Regents, many relatives of the founders, members of the faculty, and students attended.

Mr. Snyder's address follows:

University Pioneers

We have met today to honor the founders of the University. It seems altogether fitting that we should do so, and in some permanent manner perpetuate their names.

It has not been allotted to me to name the founders. My part is to set up on the stage of your imagination the scenery depicting the times in which they lived and the conditions under which they acted, leaving to President Coffman the task to fill in the actors, mention their names and identify them with the parts they played as founders.

The story begins with a quotation from Neill's history of Minnesota: "At eve, on the ninth of April, amid terrific peals of thunder and torrents of rain, the weekly steam-packet, the first to force its way through the icy barrier of Lake Pepin, rounded the rocky point, whistling loud and long, as if the bearer of glad tidings. Before she was safely moored to the landing, the shouts of the excited villagers announced that there was a Territory of Minnesota, and that St. Paul was the seat of government."

Territory a Wilderness

The territory extended from Wisconsin to the Missouri River. It was practically a wilderness. All that portion west of the Mississippi, from Iowa to Lake Itasca, was unceded Indian land. There was no connection by rail or wire with the outside world. Mail went out, on horseback or by steamboat, once a week. Trading with the far west was by two wheeled Red-river carts made all of wood and a strip of shaganappy raw hide, drawn by a single ox, and carrying half a ton. As no axle grease was used the creaking of axles could be heard a mile. St. Paul had a growing population of 250 and was "just emerging from a collection of Indian whiskey shops, and birch-roofed cabins of half-breed voyageurs." This was in April 1849.

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

What Is a Music Teacher Like? Well, Lean Forward and Learn All

Relation of Musical Ability to Other Traits Causes Disagreement Among Scientists

The typical public school teacher of music was described by Archie N. Jones, member of the University of Minnesota music department faculty at a symposium on public school music during Schoolmen's Week.

"The typical music teacher is a woman," he said. "She has a bachelor of science or bachelor of arts degree from a Minnesota college or the University. Her salary for the year 1931-32 was \$1,388.68. She has had 3.2 years of experience in teaching, which includes two years of experience in teaching other subjects in addition to music. She has had no training beyond the Bachelor's degree. She is teaching at present 1.5 subjects other than music, and the chances are one out of two that this subject is English. The chances are one out of three that she teaches music in all the grades, from one to twelve inclusive. She spends 8.7 hours per week teaching music, and the chances are one out of two that she spends 14 hours per week teaching other subjects.

She gives 1.3 operettas per year for the purpose of making money for the school, and she uses approximately fifty-two pupils in these productions. The chances are one out of two that she does not have adequate equipment. The items for which she feels the greatest need are text books, music for glee clubs, band, and orchestra, radios, and orchestral and band instruments. She uses the Golden Book of Favorite Songs more frequently than any other book.

He curricular activities include chorus in the high school, and the regular daily music lesson in the grades. Her extra-curricular activities include boys glee club, girls glee club, orchestra, band and operettas.

A second speaker in the symposium, Professor Earle C. Killeen, teacher of voice, explained that the modern trend in voice education is away from excessive vocalization. Modern repertoire demands a better balance between the development of consonant and vowel. Mr. Killeen said. Under the practice of extreme vocalization the necessary articulation and pronunciation can not be attained.

Discussing musical ability in relation to other traits, R. F. Goran-

son of the music faculty quoted European authorities on the following points:

A typical musical person has a high grade mentality and shows much versatility, particularly in art and literature.

There is a close and definite correlation between musical and mathematical ability.

The musical person is apt to have notable linguistic ability. The work of Feis is outstanding in this respect.

The musical person is likely to show qualities of effective social leadership.

On the other hand, he said, investigations in America, mostly based on the widely known Seashore tests, fail almost wholly to confirm the idea of a positive relationship between musical abilities and other important abilities.

Historian of Medicine Speaks

"Magic enchantment and leechcraft in Anglo-Saxon times" and "Ancient medicine" were the subjects of two lectures delivered at the university on April 26 by Dr. Charles Singer, a distinguished historian of science. Dr. Singer, who is professor of the history of medicine in the University of London, has been teaching at the University of California this year.

Delivers Address Honoring Founders



Regent Fred B. Snyder

Address Given by President Coffman Praising Founders

Regent Snyder has told you why he assemble today in convocation. It is to acknowledge our debt and to pay our respects to the founders of the University. It has not been easy to choose those whose names we would honor. A committee of faculty and alumni has worked for two years; its task has been most difficult. It has sifted the history of territorial days for the contributions which men may have made to the founding of the University. It found that there were men in those days who said that a university was not necessary and that it would be too expensive for the people to maintain—their names are scarcely recorded in the pages of colonial history. It found that there were those who thought of the university in terms of its political possibilities rather than as a free and vigorous institution serving a free and independent people—their names do not appear upon the list we shall present today.

The committee found, as it delved into the matter, that the real founders were the men in whose veins coursed the blood of the real pioneers—vigorous souls, courageous persons, adventurous spirits. With nothing in their pockets but with faces set to the future, they said there shall be a university established and maintained here in which there shall be taught the arts and sciences, agriculture, medicine, and the theory and art of teaching. They saw that these things were necessary for the life and comfort of the people who may reside here as well as for their material progress.

Poor as we think we are today, distressed as we may be over the world-wide economic depression and particularly as it may affect us, we are nevertheless ten million times richer in every way than were those sturdy pioneers who on faith and hope and courage laid the foundations, intellectual and otherwise, for the blessings we enjoy. They were optimists. Their creed was: "I can" and "I will."

Time Permits Judgments

It takes time for us to know who make the most significant contributions to human welfare. Comparatively small matters obscure our vision and dull our insight when we are in close proximity to a thing. Over the long stretches of time, trivialities of human nature fall by the way, insignificant things are lost sight of, little characters become smaller, selfish na-

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

Parents Approve Minnesota Chats

Answers to Questionnaire Reveals Intense Interest in University

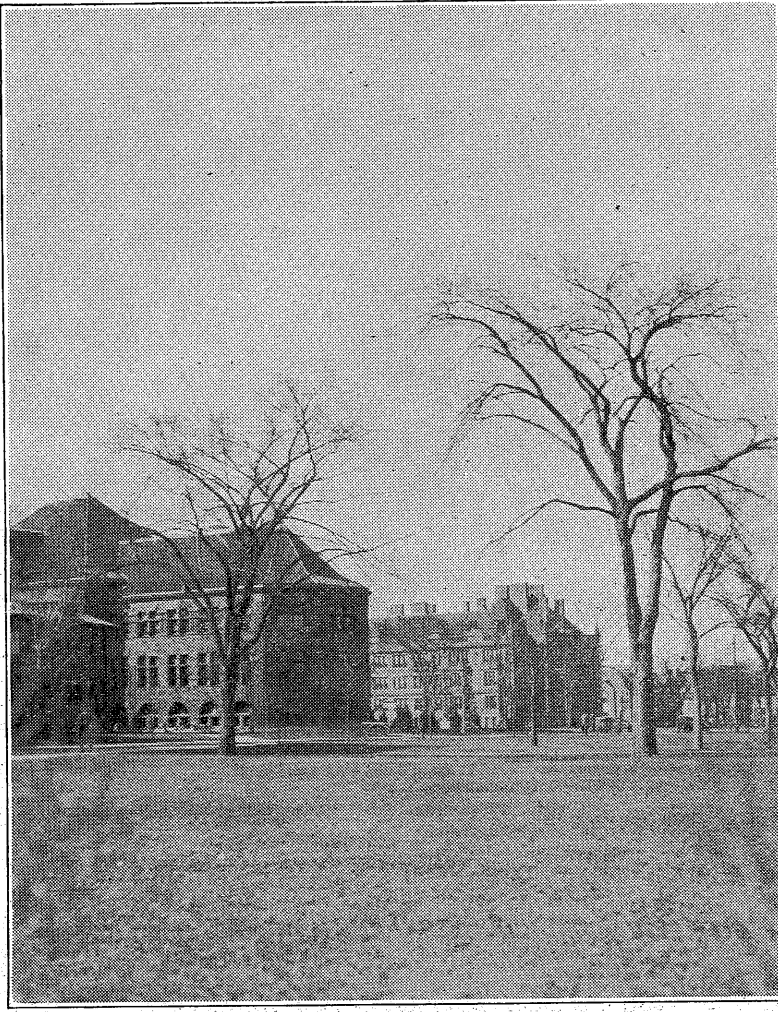
About a year ago Minnesota Chats sent a questionnaire to its readers, mostly the parents of students, asking what they thought of the publication, whether it should be continued, and what suggestions they might make. Naturally, a great many did not answer, but there were also a great many who did. Those who did voted in the ratio of about eight to one that "Chats" was a real service to the parents and other readers. Statements were enthusiastic for the most part, although here or there someone suggested saving postage, breath and effort. One question asked what part of the paper the readers enjoyed. The following are typical replies:

I enjoy every part of it; Essays, lectures and the work of professors; Digests of speeches; Articles by the president, etc.; Special articles by various faculty members; New discoveries in medicine; Scientific articles; Informational articles by members of faculty; All; All of it; About the student activities; Articles on administration; Current university activities in general and particularly in science; Your paper has been appreciated. During the past year we have read the various articles with interest, and hope to receive it this coming year also; Articles of general interest; Valuable as a source of news for our newspaper; All of it and drop in to hear lectures referred to; News of what present students are doing: Historical matters, essays and papers. We get the current news from the dailies; General university news; Details of speeches, sports articles; Entire sheet; New discovery items; Happenings of campus; Editorials and information as to different subjects; General news. I consider "Chats" as interesting, well edited, and a credit to the student body of the university; College news; Campus activity and University financial features; All of it; Entire sheet; Whole paper; About academic courses in the S. L. & A.; Management and policy; Paper as a whole; University activities, work of faculty members, can suggest no changes; Researches, discoveries, etc., of faculty men; News of all sorts; Growth and development of U. of M.; All of it by all means; Articles on research work; Athletic news and medical news; From cover to cover; Paterson's articles; H. S. Pupils read it also; Accounts of events and work done at the university, good balance of news items; Accounts of new projects; Experimental and research work; Gives one a broader view of work being done; Sketches of various men; Articles on Minnesota and early state history; Research work carried on; Research, experiments, etc.; Business information about the U.; All of it, it's all right; Whole Minnesota Chats; Glad to have it for our various patrons who are interested; Have a more personal interest and feeling since we have received it; Yes, I enjoy and appreciate it very much and thank you for the courtesy and kindness; Articles of general information and addresses; I have lost questionnaire you sent out regarding Minnesota Chats. I think this publication very interesting and serves a worthy purpose. Please continue sending it; All of it; Consider it very interesting and informative, every bit of it; Interesting research; Facts about vital interests of which citizens of state should be informed, also chats about faculty members, etc.; Greater university projects; Articles on research work.

Gopher Debaters Win

The University of Minnesota debate team, composed of Ira Peterson, Jr., Paul Anderson and Lee Loewinger recently defeated a debate group from the University of Indiana on the question "Resolved: That all world war intergovernmental debts and reparations should be cancelled." The Minnesota team upheld the negative and received the full decision of the critic and judge, Professor W. P. Sanford of the University of Illinois. Franklin H. Knower of the Institute of Speech at the University of Minnesota coached the Minnesota team.

A Pleasant Campus Vista



PART of Pillsbury hall is seen in the foreground; beyond, part of Folwell hall.

Honor Done to Eight Founders Of University

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

In May the new governor arrived. He came from Pennsylvania. He was a man of "large perceptive power and of much grasp of intellect." He diligently and ably guided the setting up of the governmental machinery, and at the second session of the Legislature, held in 1851, advocated the establishment of a University and recommended a memorial resolution to Congress asking for an endowment of 100,000 acres of public land. He is one of the founders. The subject was assigned to the committee on education, the chairman of which was the representative from St. Anthony, a man who afterwards served as the first Treasurer of the University, and one of its staunch defenders later in the Constitutional Convention. He, assisted, so one historian affirms, by a very learned, scholarly man, a minister of the gospel, later the first chancellor of the University, prepared a bill for an Act to Establish the University of Minnesota. The bill became a law. This law, without any amendments since its passage in 1851, was in 1929, declared to be the present charter of the University by the Supreme Court of the state. These two men are founders.

Land Grant Received

At the same session a memorial was sent to Congress asking for an endowment of 100,000 acres of public lands for the University. There was at that time representing the territory in Congress a gentleman who came from Michigan—a man of splendid athletic figure—a man of skill and strength in the manly art of self-defense—a calm, steady man of imposing demeanor." He secured the enactment of a law making a grant of 46,000 acres to the University. Subsequently another man of sterling worth from Vermont "fairly well educated, graceful and engaging in person," "alert, ambitious, already experienced," while territorial representative in Congress, with the aid of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, secured the passage of the Minnesota Enabling Act in which there was granted to the embryonic state, 46,000 acres in addition to the land already granted. He was later elected the first United States senator from Minnesota. As a result of their efforts the University received the larger part of its present permanent endowment fund. They are founders.

Board of Regents Formed
In the meantime the University

was a struggling entity. The Regents were organized. The outstanding pioneers of the state made up the board. The board accepted the gift of a site. It was the ground where the old Exposition building now stands on the easterly crest of the river bank. The chairman of the building committee was a man from Kentucky, afterwards governor of the state, than whom no citizen more "ardently loved justice and freedom." As no funds had been granted by the state to the University, he, as chairman of the building committee, solicited and raised funds to the amount of \$2,500.00 with which the first University building was erected. In November, 1851, it was opened as a preparatory school with forty students; but it soon developed that the site selected was not an appropriate site for a future great university. The present site, including the oak knoll, was then selected.

Plans for a new building were prepared and the board resolved to build one wing of the building. For the purpose of raising funds it was resolved to mortgage the new building and the campus, subject to a purchase money mortgage of \$3,000.00 for the sum of \$15,000.00 bearing interest at 12 percent. To supplement these funds the desirable timber on lands along the Rum River was sold on a stumpage basis, payments to be made when the logs came down in the spring. A contract was then let to build the wing for \$49,600.00. This was the situation when the Constitutional convention met in 1857. The chairman of its committee on education, embodied in the committee's report the paragraph which is now found in the Constitution of the state perpetuating the location of the University for all time at or near the Falls of St. Anthony, and which established the Regents of the University as a body corporate, coordinate, with the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments. The inclusion of the paragraph in the draft of the Constitution was stubbornly resisted; some members claiming that there should be several universities in the state; others that the endowment was ample for more than one; and still others that there was no good reason why the location should be fixed for all time at St. Anthony Falls. And here, again, we find the gentleman from Michigan standing in his place in defense of the University and declaring that the establishment of the University as a "State institution is an entirely original affair and that it is proposed to make it such by constitutional provision." The chairman mentioned is a founder.

University Difficulties
Then came the panic of 1857.

Exactly What Do Those Grades Stand For on Students' Reports?

Anxious Asker Answered as to Formal Significance of "U" Marks

The Regents were hopelessly involved. The Rum River went dry and the logs did not come down. In 1858 the wing was completed but its doors were not opened for ten years. Commerce was paralyzed, paper money became worthless over night, values disappeared, people struggled for a bare livelihood, and exorbitant rates of interest were eating the heart out of the University. The Regents were utterly discouraged. Then came the Civil War and the Indian outbreak; scourging the land with massacre. The University has reached its Gethsemane.

A few years later the governor of the state recommended that the lands of the University should be deeded to its creditors in satisfaction of its indebtedness amounting to \$95,000.00. In the legislature it was suggested that the building, which was boarded up, should be used for housing the insane. Another man now took an interest in the University. To carry out his plans for the rescue of the institution he offered himself as a candidate for the State Senate and was elected. A legislature committee, of which he was a member, visited the University. They found it occupied by a person who claimed to be looking after it. One end was boarded up. In the basement hay and turkeys were kept, and the floor of the main hall was nearly destroyed from the effect of splitting wood. This was in 1864. The committee reported and asked that three special regents should be elected with power to use up to 14,000 acres of land to pay, if possible, the debts of the University. The senator from St. Anthony, after large sacrifice of time and money in traveling about the state examining and appraising land, and in trips east searching out and negotiating with creditors, reported in the Legislature in 1867 that the last claim had been paid by the sale of less than 15,000 acres of land, and that there was saved intact the campus, its buildings and 32,000 acres of land. This man afterwards became thrice Governor of the state and while in office caused legislation wiping off the stain of repudiation on the escutcheon of the state. He was instrumental in bringing about the merger of the State Agricultural College located near Glencoe, Minnesota, with the University, and at a later day maintained the consolidation against a bitter attack in the legislature to dismember the University. He also gave to the University one of its most stately buildings at a time when it was urgently needed, and there were no funds available for an appropriation. But most of all was his continued service as Regent for the period of thirty-three years. He is known as the "Father of the University." He is the last of the founders.

President Coffman will now fill in this background with the names of the founders, who made possible all the splendor of the institution today.

I cannot close without the inevitable postscript in which so often, as in this case, a precious message is sent.—Most, if not all, of the founders brought with them to this wilderness their wives, who left home, parents and girlhood friends, to brave the future with their husbands. They brought the high ideals of womanly virtue, and the culture of the east into this primeval land. They shared in the struggles and discouragements of the times. They were true helpmates. They reared families and left their imprint for good on the state. Their names may not be carved in stone in this building, but hoping there may be something of psychic contact with the departed, let us rise in our places and in thought silently salute them.

(On page four will be found a description of the services rendered by the eight founders.

Dr. Bailey Honored

The Thomas Burr Osborne gold medal of the American Association of Cereal Chemists has been awarded to Dr. Clyde H. Bailey, professor of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm. It is awarded for "distinguished contributions to cereal chemistry." Formal presentation will be made at the annual meeting of the association at Detroit late in May. Dr. Bailey is one of the distinguished cereal chemists of the world. He has been associated with the University of Minnesota since 1911.

Four Have Birthdays

Four University of Minnesota deans celebrated their birthdays in one week, that of February 7 to 13, inclusive. E. E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs, started the celebrations, February 9. J. C. Lawrence, University dean, was next, February 10. The following day W. R. Appleby, dean of the school of mines, celebrated his birthday. E. M. Freeman, dean of the college of agriculture, forestry and home economics was born on Lincoln's birthday.

Parents may sometimes wonder just what is meant by the "Marks" which their sons and daughters receive on quarterly reports. To clear this matter up a complete statement of the significance of grades has been prepared by the University registrar, Mr. R. M. West. As recently printed in the Official Daily Bulletin, it read as follows:

The letter grades A, B, and C denote work of satisfactory quality. Of these A is the highest and C the lowest.

In certain colleges and schools of the university the letter grade D is also acceptable toward the degree. In other colleges and schools it is acceptable only when offset by grades of B or higher in courses carrying an equal amount of credit. The grade D, although passing, is not to be interpreted as indicating satisfactory work.

Other symbols which may appear on grade reports are as follows:

L, represents a satisfactory grade on the basis of which the student on admission to the Medical School will be eligible to the comprehensive examination in that field.

I, incomplete, indicates that a portion of the work of the course has not been completed and that the final grade is withheld. The student has an opportunity to remove a grade of I within the first thirty days of the quarter in which he is next in residence. Otherwise, the incomplete becomes a condition or a failure as the department may direct.

E, condition, indicates that a passing grade may be obtained only by passing a condition examination, completing additional assigned work, or both, as the department may direct. In certain departments, grades of E may be raised by satisfactorily passing continuation courses.

a. Condition examinations may be taken only at regularly scheduled times.

b. A fee of \$1.00 is charged for the privilege of trying for the removal of a condition.

c. A condition not removed at the first opportunity becomes a failure.

F, failure, represents a grade of work so low that a higher grade may be obtained only through repetition of the course in class.

X, indicates that the course is continued through more than one quarter and that the final grade will be assigned only when the full course is completed.

T, in addition to a letter grade indicates that the course was transferred from another school or college.

In the Graduate School, the grades of (S), satisfactory, and (U) unsatisfactory may replace all other letter grades. When letter grades are used, grades below B in the major and below C in other courses are to be interpreted as unsatisfactory.

5 Noted Musicians Will Lecture at 'U'

Five men outstanding in musical education in America will lecture in a special symposium on music at the University of Minnesota in the summer, it was announced Saturday by Carlyle M. Scott, head of the music department. The five are Facob Kwalwasser, professor of music education, Syracuse university; Dudley Buck, voice authority, University of Chicago; Edwin Hughes, New York, piano teacher; Henry Bellman, dean of the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, and Ernest MacMillan, British musician. Each will spend a week on the campus during the summer session and will present a daily lecture.

Mexican Scholar Investigates State

Dr. Montano, Guggenheim Fellow, Interested in Rural Life

A study of rural life with particular reference to public health will be made this spring in Minnesota and in Canadian districts close to the Minnesota border by Dr. Guillermo Montano of Mexico, who is spending the spring quarter at the University of Minnesota on a Guggenheim fellowship. Dr. Montano began his field work this week with the assistance of Professor Robert Murchie, formerly of the University of Manitoba, now at Minnesota.

He expects to find particular interest in the state and federal supervision of Indian life both in Minnesota and in Ontario and Manitoba. Despite reports of illness among the Indians from time to time he is of the opinion that American health supervision methods at Indian settlements are superior to those of Mexico, and he hopes to carry home information that will help improve the methods in use there.

At home Dr. Montano, a physician, is at the head of what is called in that country a "permanent cultural mission," whose personnel includes public health workers, rural sociologists, agronomists, and the like. These missions work on behalf of the rural population, especially in localities removed from population centers, or in which modern methods have developed slowly or not at all.

Despite world-wide business difficulties, Mexico is in the best position it has enjoyed since the Diaz revolution in 1911 according to Dr. Montano. Mexico, unable to negotiate foreign loans of any importance, has fallen back upon a more self-contained economy. This it is successfully working out. It has been made necessary not only by impaired credit but by the decline in the price of silver and the refusal of foreign countries to extract Mexican oil, due to strikes elsewhere and the new Mexican laws, he explained.

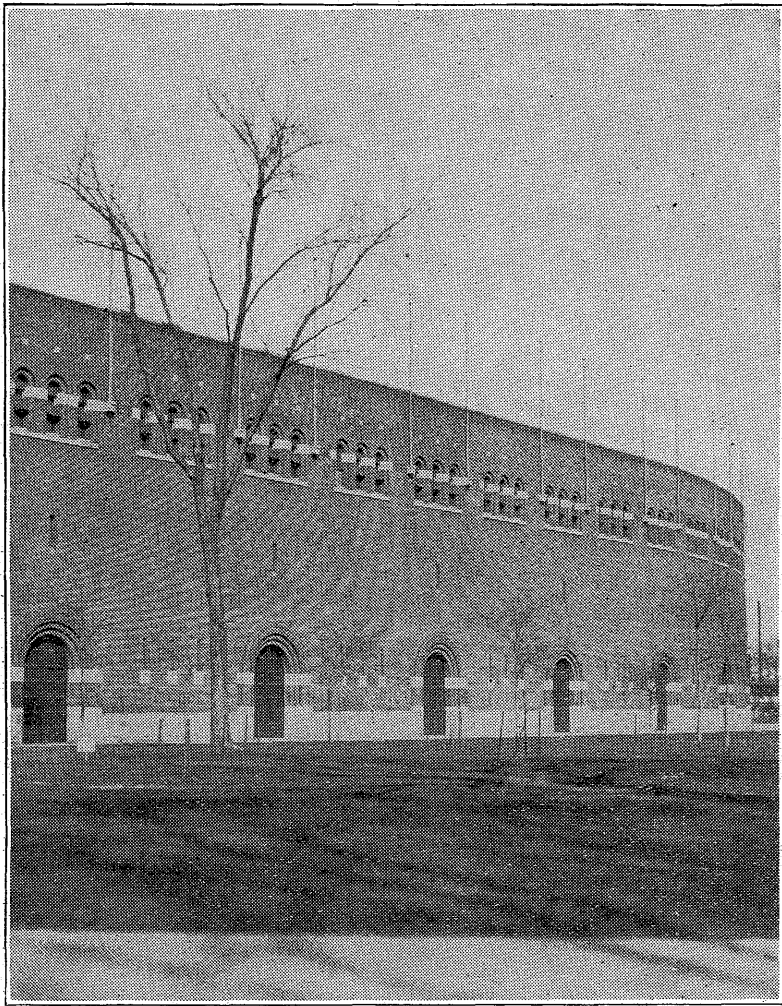
President's Address Praising Founders

(Continued from page 1)

res receive their proper condemnation, the uninspired critics of progress pass in quick succession to the limbo of the unknown and forgotten. But those who sacrifice to advance civilization, who work for public good rather than for self-interest, who venture to stand for the things that make life worth living, who mould themselves into the life of the community and who strengthen the humanitarian and educational agencies—these are the ones who gain increasing recognition with the passage of time. One can tell who there is among us today who will be regarded as statesman, a leader or a saint, tomorrow. Nor can any one tell who there is among us today whose name or names will be written in the history of this University fifty years from now. Of this one may be reasonably certain: It will be someone who has sought by every proper means to maintain the University of the greatest usefulness, a university that bears on its face and exemplifies in its actions mankind's historic and traditional confidence in learning and an abiding contemporary faith in its value in these pressing hours.

"May Their Spirits Linger"
Made of such stuff, endowed with such faith were those whom we are assembled to honor. May their spirits linger about the campus and throughout the halls of the university and may the presence of their names now engraved in stone in the foyer of the Auditorium serve to strengthen our hands and our hearts and those who follow after us, to be corresponding-fruitful and diligent and bold in providing educational advances for our children as superior to those they were able to provide for their children as our times are theirs. Thus we may repay part of the debt we owe them.

Stadium Guards Autumn's Secrets



THIS view of a segment of the Memorial Stadium Wall suggests that something interesting will go on inside next fall.

Works of Mr. Gopher Freshman, in Thousands of Volumes, Kept Safe

"Theme Room" in Folwell Hall Preserves Literary Gems; Prevents Plagiarism

By William Fahey

Kipling wrote a poem which said, in effect, that everything that ever happened could be found in the newspaper files. There is a similar repository on the University campus. Every idea that ever occurred to any freshman student can be found crystallized in compositions in English which are called "themes." We called them essays in high school; but in the University the term "essay" is reserved for a composition much more finished than the theme. Short themes, long themes, type-written themes, pathetic themes, expository themes, themes with the grade of "F", themes with the grade of "A", themes with the writing so illegible that only the author could decipher it—themes of all kinds are stored in a little ten-by-eighteen foot room, Room 319 Folwell Hall.

In Room 319-Folwell are stored biographies, dialogues, poetry (of a kind), philosophical discourses, "western" stories, detective stories, compositions on how to bake angel-food cake without burning it, and "informal essays" on the art of love or on the feeling of irresponsibility in youth. But this does not exhaust the variety of the subject-matter of the themes. These are merely a few of the representative types.

Come down the hall from the stairs on the third floor of Folwell hall. Look at the open door in the center of the hall, on the right side from the stairs. That is the theme-room. Enter the room to meet the kindly, sympathetic gaze of the young woman who is theme clerk and whom everyone hates for no reason at all except that she is the theme-clerk.

We had a long chat with her. Formerly we looked upon her as something of a watch-dog or policeman, some one to keep away from. But now we know that she has a pretty big job, and we can sympathize with her difficulties. What is her job? She is clerk and custodian of some 100,000 new themes each year: she is general information clerk in Folwell Hall; she is a clearance agent for all lost and found articles in the big building.

"No there is nothing interesting happens in the theme room. There is really nothing to do except to check the themes, and see that each student is given credit for the

themes he has written," she told us.

"Do I ever come across a theme that is an embryo masterpiece of prose? Hardly. That is what makes my work so dull and uninteresting—the absence of really distinguished literary merit in the pieces I receive. Of course, now and then a student writing an article for a course in English succeeds in selling it to a magazine. There was one class last year in which several writing assignments, after being turned in as themes, were afterward sold to magazines. The themes submitted by this particular class in narration were most interesting. I used to read them all as they came in.

"We have 2,200 files in the room here. Each student turns in from nine to 21 themes a quarter for the three quarters of the year. That makes a total of anywhere from 60,000 to 130,000 themes a year," she explained.

All the themes are kept in the theme room for a year. After that they are stored in the garret for four years, after which they are destroyed. Many of the themes, especially the extremely good and the extremely bad ones, are used in text-books to illustrate what to do and what not to do in writing English. Professor Joseph M. Thomas, of the English department has used many of the themes given to him by students for illustrative purposes in the famous text-book, "Composition for College Students," of which he is one of three joint authors—Thomas, Manchester and Scott.

"Sometimes students steal themes from the files to save themselves the trouble of writing for their classes. At the end of the quarter, we find that dozens of themes have been taken from the files. However, we try to be as careful as possible to prevent this. And then, too, a student who appropriates another's theme runs great risk, for plagiarism carries with it the penalty of failure in the course."

"I recall one instance last year. A freshman student came to the room several times to check his themes. He cast furtive glances at me to see if I was busy with my work. When he found that I was watching him, he blushed his embarrassment and left the room. This happened several times. At the end of the quarter a student came to me and reported that a very long and carefully written assignment, a biography, had been taken from his file. As it turned out, we found that the student who had been loitering several

Musician-Prisoners Will Have Reunion

Two men who spent nearly four years in Ruhleben, the famous German prison camp, during the war, will be figures in a reunion at the University of Minnesota next summer when Ernest MacMillan of Toronto comes to the campus as one of five special lecturers in a summer session symposium on music. William Lindsay, professor of piano at Minnesota, was a comrade of MacMillan's during the four monotonous years they spent as prisoners in the World war. Both English born, they subsequently came to this continent, Mr. Lindsay to teach in the United States, at Minnesota, and Mr. MacMillan in Canada, at Toronto Conservatory.

Four other lecturers during the first summer session will be Jacob Kwalwasser, Ph. D., professor of music education in the University of Syracuse, Dudley Buck of the University of Chicago, an outstanding authority on voice culture, Edwin Hughes, piano teacher, of New York, and Henry Bellaman. Mr. Bellaman is dean of the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, and examiner for the Juillard Foundation, New York. He will tell of the work of the music foundations.

Each man will be on the university campus for one week and will speak daily on some subject in his special field. Mr. MacMillan's lecture will deal with specialized topics, such as, "the audience."

Selection of the five lecturers, made by Carlyle M. Scott, head of the department of music, was announced by T. A. H. Teeter, associate director of the summer sessions at Minnesota.

times in the room had somehow managed to filch this theme, which his friend had written.

"Again an instructor will come to me saying that he finds similarities in the work of two students in different classes. After checking over the files we find that the two sets of themes are almost identical. The students have been collaborating in order to save themselves some work. Such instances are rare, however, because students are threatened with failure if they take the work of another and pass it off as their own."

The theme clerk is also an information clerk, a clearance agent for all lost and found articles in Folwell Hall, and the recourse of freshman students who have not yet mastered the intricacies of English composition.

"They come to me with a story something like this, Miss Peterson said: 'My instructor has assigned a theme to be written for next Friday. Today is Wednesday, and I haven't started the theme yet. I've tried and I don't know how to begin; I don't know what to say. Gee! I've simply got to get this theme in on time, and I don't know what to do. The instructor said you had charge of the theme room. You get lots of themes in here; you know what they write in themes; and I er-er—thought you could help me, please. I'll be awfully obliged to you if you only show me how to begin.'

"Well, I know very little about English composition myself," she explained. "Usually the best I can do for them is to invite them to read some of the themes in the files. This may help them a great deal. They thank me profusely and leave with grateful expressions of obligation."

In the theme room are twenty-two text-books, three notebooks, one umbrella, two un-mated gloves, one top-coat, two vanity-cases, and a tennis racket which will be returned to their respective owners upon application. These have accumulated in the room in the past month.

"I am continually interrupted by some one seeking information," the theme-boss said. "People have the impression that I am the only one in the building who can direct them to department offices. They look in the open door, see me at my desk, and burst in, wanting to know where the anthropology office is; and if I can't tell them, they want to know who can. A young student, obviously a freshman, will come dashing in: 'Say I've got an awful toothache. It's a big cavity in this back tooth. Can you tell me what I can do for it? Oh, this is not the health service; I beg your pardon! Some one down the hall told me this was the health service. I'm sorry.' And he will beat a shame-faced retreat. I had a man come in the other day and

Nation's Extension Workers to Meet

Conference Will Be at Minnesota Early This Month

Representatives of the general extension division of 46 important American universities will gather on the University of Minnesota campus May 11, 12 and 13 to discuss problems of adult education through night classes, collegiate correspondence classes and programs of visual and radio education. Most of the states of the union will be represented and the heads of between 75 and 80 extension services are expected to be present. It will be the seventeenth annual conference of the National University Extension association, according to Dr. Richard R. Price, director of the Minnesota Extension division.

Mrs. Hugh Bradford of Sacramento, Calif., president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will be one of the speakers appearing at the formal dinner Thursday evening, May 12. She will be in Minneapolis to prepare for the annual meetings of her organization the week following.

Among other outstanding speakers will be Professor Leon J. Richardson, head of extension work at the University of California. His paper will deal with adult education in Europe and will be discussed by Dr. R. R. Price of Minnesota.

How a university can contribute to employment stabilization by studying unemployed individuals to see where they can best be fitted back into the industrial picture will be told by Dr. Marion R. Trabue, executive secretary of the personnel study in the Minnesota Employment Stabilization organization. He will speak at a luncheon Friday, May 13.

President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota will deliver an address of welcome at the first session, May 11 and will speak also at the Thursday night dinner.

Joy Elmer Morgan, secretary of the National Education association, will be another speaker.

'U' Relations Project Issues New Bulletin

The opportunities for information and training along lines of international understanding and cooperation are as varied as they are important. That the student and the public generally may know of these opportunities the Committee on the International Relations Project has issued a bulletin announcement. A foreword describes the library facilities, Extension Division opportunities, the major extracurricular agencies with international programs, and the purpose and scope of the project itself. The bulletin lists 62 courses in 10 departments which promote understanding of other peoples and other countries. The subject and countries treated in these courses are indexed for the reader's convenience. The bulletin will be sent on request.

Get Stuttering Practice

"Practice in stuttering" was provided for five members of the university's "speech clinic" recently when they produced a play "Their Anniversary," in which each speech was required to be stuttered. Under the direction of Professor Bryng Bryngelson stutterers are greatly benefited by methods of instruction in the speech clinic and the play was put on to show how difficult it is to stutter voluntarily once a person has been partially cured of that weakness. It also was designed to help stutterers overcome self-consciousness. The play would ordinarily last about 25 minutes, but with each speech stuttered it ran ten minutes longer.

Are We Smashing? Yes? No?

"Is international finance headed for a smash? Have we smashed, or have we safely avoided actual catastrophe?" was the subject of a campus discussion recently by two visiting professors of economics, Dr. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin and Professor Harry D. Gideonse of Northwestern university.

ask me where he could buy a ticket to a track meet. I had to explain to him that the ticket-office was in the stadium. Even then he didn't understand, and he left, shaking his head."

MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Foundations Rene Fund for Studies In Unemployment

Continuance of Unemployment Research Projects for Another Year Assured

Grants made by the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Spelman Fund to finance the work of the University of Minnesota Employment Stabilization Institute and that of the Tri-City Employment Stabilization committee have been renewed, assuring continuance of this work up to July 1, 1933. Action by the donors has been announced by Dean Russell A. Stevenson, director of the institute.

Original grants were \$75,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, each for one year, and \$80,000 from the Spelman Fund, to be received \$50,000 the first year and \$30,000 the second, a two year grant. The Rockefeller renewal of \$75,000 was announced at the last meeting of the Board of Regents, and the Carnegie grant has been renewed.

Each of the three grants has financed a different type of work in the employment Stabilization Institute. That of the Rockefeller Foundation supports investigations of basic industrial and economic conditions that are being carried on by a subcommittee headed by Professor Alvin H. Hansen of the School of Business Administration. The personnel subcommittee, headed by Professor Donald G. Paterson, which is studying the types of the unemployed, their personality factors and the possibility of retraining them for more effective employment, has been financed by the Carnegie grant. This work is under the immediate direction of Dr. Marion R. Trabue. The Tri-City Employment Stabilization committee is seeking to perfect the operations of state and public employment agencies. It represents St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Its connection with the university comes through membership in it of Dean Stevenson, Professor Paterson and Professor W. H. Stead, who is its executive secretary.

Many Historians at Convention

Between 450 and 500 historians took advantage of the annual meetings of the American Historical Association in Minneapolis to take part in some of the sessions, which lasted three days. Attendance was better than had been anticipated according to Professor Ernest Osgood of the committee on general arrangements. Meetings were in the Nicollet hotel on Monday and Wednesday and on Tuesday, December 29, were conducted in various rooms on the University of Minnesota campus. Meeting coincidentally with the American Historical Association were a number of other bodies, including the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, American Catholic Historical Association, History of Science Society, Commission on Social Studies of the American Historical Association, the Medieval Academy and others.

Will Examine Skeleton

Dr. Albert E. Jenks of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota will conduct an investigation at Detroit Lakes, Minn., this spring in an effort to determine the origin of a skeleton found near there. It is believed to be that of an early type of man, probably an Indian. The skeleton was sent to the university in the autumn, but as Dr. Jenks did not return from New Mexico until January, he has had little time to devote to a study of the bones. Measurements of the skeleton will be made and the surroundings from which it was taken will be studied this spring.

Will Study Adult Learning Capacity

Foundation Finances Studies to Be Made by Dr. Herbert Sorenson

Minnesota studies of the ability of adults to learn and to continue the processes of education have attracted nationwide interest. In recognition of them the Carnegie Foundation has given \$10,000 to be used under the direction of the Committee on Educational Research to duplicate at several other universities the successful studies made at Minnesota. Dr. Herbert Sorenson's Minnesota studies have shown little decline in the learning ability of human beings as their ages advance. They also have shown that selective factors, greater perseverance and stronger motivation among adults offset whatever slight decrease in mental plasticity there may be. Dr. Richard R. Price has been made chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Educational Research which will supervise the studies under the Carnegie grant. Dr. Sorenson will conduct them. He expects to work at several institutions, including one in the southeast, one on the west coast, and probably one in the Middle West other than Minnesota. The work will be done this year.

Regents Announce Economy Program

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

- "3. Promotions to vacant positions involving salary increases should be recommended only under the most exceptional circumstances.
- "4. Appointments and reappointments in the lower instructional grades should be limited in general to one year to permit freedom of adjustment in case of lowered student enrollment and appropriations.
- "5. Temporary and part-time clerical service and instruction assistance should be limited to minimum needs.
- "6. Only equipment representing the most essential replacements should be requisitioned. New and additional equipment should not be requested.
- "7. Departmental supply stocks should be used and replacements limited to emergency needs for operation.
- "8. No requests should be made for buildings and grounds replacements and additions.
- "9. Travel requests should be held to a lower minimum than in the past.
- "10. Co-operative projects with other national, state or local agencies should be postponed wherever possible or undertaken only when all costs are provided.
- "11. New and continuing research and other activities and services carried on with state funds should be limited as far as possible.
- "12. Savings can be effected in heat, electricity, gas, ice, water, telephone and telegraph, and other services of the buildings and grounds department with the help of members of the staff.

"It is imperative that each member of the staff join in the effort to reduce university costs."

May Discontinue Subject

Discontinuing the present course in architectural engineering and bringing those students interested in such a course closer to the School of Agriculture is being considered by the faculty of the College of Engineering and Architecture. According to Dr. F. M. Mann, head of the School of Architecture, the present course is unsatisfactory in that it equips the student for a calling which does not exist, leaving him stranded.

Founders of the University of Minnesota

Alexander Ramsey, the first governor of Minnesota Territory, recommended in his message of January, 1851, that a university be established and that the legislature memorialize Congress for a land grant for the prospective institution. The legislature drew up such a memorial and as a result the grant of 1851 was made. Governor Ramsey was a member of the board of regents appointed by the legislature during the same session, and he was president of the board that was appointed under the charter of 1860. In 1869, when he was a United States Senator, he introduced a "bill to allow" the second grant of land for the university. As a result of his efforts the bill was passed by Congress.

Alexander Ramsey was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1849, after service as a Pennsylvania congressman, he was appointed Governor of Minnesota Territory, a position that he held for the first four years of Minnesota's political existence. He was one of the negotiators of the Indian treaties of 1851, which opened the way for settlement West of the Mississippi. In 1855 Ramsey was mayor of St. Paul, and it may be noted that Ramsey County is named in his honor. He was governor of the state from 1860 to 1863; he served in the United States senate from 1863 to 1875; and he was secretary of war in President Hayes' cabinet from 1879 to 1881. Throughout his long career he was deeply interested in the advancement of Minnesota's educational and cultural interests.

William R. Marshall was a member of the first board of regents of 1851, its librarian, and a member of the committee that raised the money for the institution's first building. As governor he played a prominent part in the passage of the reorganization bill of 1868 and in his message to the legislature strongly recommended the passage of this bill to reorganize the university and to "establish an Agricultural College therein." Under the charter of 1868 Mr. Marshall became ex-officio a member of the board of regents. He went to Washington in 1868 to "prosecute the claim to the second land grant" and drew up a petition that was presented to the Senate in April of that year.

Marshall was a prominent figure in the political and cultural life of Minnesota. He was president of the preliminary organization set up in St. Anthony in 1855 for the establishment of the Republican party in the Territory; he served as governor from 1866 to 1870; he was railroad commissioner from 1876 to 1882; and he took an active part in the Minnesota Historical Society as its president in 1868 and its secretary from 1893 to 1895. He was identified in numerous ways with the pioneer history of Minneapolis and St. Paul. He surveyed and platted the town of St. Anthony, was a pioneer merchant in St. Paul, and founded the St. Paul Press. Marshall County is named in his honor.

John W. North, as chairman of the house committee on schools in the territorial legislature in 1851, is said to have drawn up the bill for the establishment of the university, passed in that year. He was treasurer of the board of regents appointed under this act. As a member and presiding officer of the Republican wing of the constitutional convention of 1857 he fought for a permanent location for the university and for a unified institution. At that time he claimed the credit for the decision to locate the university at St. Anthony, a provision of the act of 1851.

North was a Yankee with an astonishing flair for cultural, legal and economic pioneering, and his

Fewer and Better Teachers Asked for

Fewer and better teachers should be trained by the institutions that supply Minnesota's demand for educators in the state elementary and high schools. This is the conclusion reached by Dr. Alfred V. Overn, professor of education at the University of North Dakota. In his book, "Indices of Supply and Demand of Teachers in Minnesota," Dr. Overn surveys the situation that has existed in Minnesota during the years from 1920 to 1930. The book is being published by the University of Minnesota Press this month.

Nearly all teaching fields are

overcrowded, the author says, and in most subjects this situation is growing more rather than less acute. This is true especially in regard to positions available in the elementary schools, but it also holds good for most of the subjects taught in high schools. Between 1910 and 1928, the number of teachers in training increased so enormously that there is now one person preparing to teach for every teacher already employed. While there has been considerable weeding out going on during the past eight or ten years, Dr. Overn declares that even more is necessary if the situation is to be improved.

Henry H. Sibley, a territorial delegate to Congress, secured the first land grant for the university in February, 1851. He was a member of the first board of regents. As president of the Democratic wing of the constitutional convention in 1857, he used his influence to secure provision in the constitution for the university, "to make one great institution in the State for University purposes," and to "secure to the University of Minnesota the lands which Congress has already granted." Sibley was appointed to the board of regents after the reorganization of 1868 and served until 1891. He was president of the board for fifteen years, from 1876 to 1891.

Fifteen years before the creation of Minnesota, Sibley, the son of Judge Solomon Sibley of Detroit, arrived in Minnesota to take charge of the American Fur Company's business in this region. His Minnesota career spanned the period from 1834 to 1891, and in many of the movements and activities of that half century in Minnesota's life, Sibley played a prominent part. As a delegate to Congress from the portion of Wisconsin Territory that was not included in the state of Wisconsin, he secured the passage of the act creating Minnesota Territory. He served that Territory as congressional delegate from 1849 to 1853. In 1858 he became the first governor of the state of Minnesota. In 1862 he was made commander of the white forces that quelled the Sioux uprisings of that year. The interest of this pioneer of culture in the university was matched by his interest in the Minnesota Historical Society, of which he was president from 1879 to 1891.

Henry M. Rice was a member of the territorial board of regents of 1851. In 1856, as delegate to Congress from Minnesota Territory, he introduced the bill for the enabling act for the state of Minnesota. This contained a provision for "seventy-two sections of land for the use and support of a state university, to be selected by the governor of the state," notwithstanding the fact that a similar grant had been made to the territory for a university.

Rice, a native of Vermont, came to Minnesota in 1839 as a pioneer fur-trader. He served two terms as Minnesota's territorial delegate to Congress and was influential in securing in 1854 the extension of the right of preemption in Minnesota to unsurveyed public lands. He was one of the first two United States senators from Minnesota and served in the senate from 1858 to 1863. His activities were many and varied, including those of philanthropist, for he donated many lots to churches and public institutions. Rice Park in St. Paul and Rice County are named in his honor.

Dr. Alfred E. Ames was chairman of the committee on school funds, education, and science in the Democratic wing of the state

constitutional convention of 1857. He was responsible for the incorporation in the constitution of a clause that fixed the location of the university and provided that it receive all past and future grants of land. In one of the debates he said: "It was necessary to incorporate something into the constitution that would secure to the University of Minnesota the liberal donation made by Congress for that purpose."

It is of interest to note that Dr. Ames was a prominent citizen of Minnesota in other respects. He was one of the pioneer physicians in the town of St. Anthony and during part of 1852 held the position of surgeon at Fort Snelling. In 1854 he was elected to the office of probate judge. On January 4, 1856, he drafted a bill for the incorporation of the village of Minneapolis, which later became law; and in April, 1857, he was appointed postmaster of Minneapolis.

Edward D. Neill was appointed chancellor of the university in 1858. He prepared the reorganization bill that was passed by the legislature of 1860 and was elected chancellor by the board of regents appointed under this act. At the same time he became ex-officio superintendent of public instruction. Dr. Neill resigned as chancellor in February, 1861. He shortly withdrew his resignation, but during the following summer he left to become chaplain of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Dr. Neill made other noteworthy contributions to his state and country. He came to Minnesota in 1849 as a pioneer Presbyterian minister and was throughout his career a zealous churchman. He was secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society from 1851 to 1863 and wrote a history of Minnesota and numerous other historical treatises. After the conclusion of his Civil War chaplainship in 1864, he became one of President Lincoln's private secretaries. For three years he was United States consul at Dublin. He was founder of Macalester College in St. Paul, and from 1884 to 1893 he was a professor of history, literature, and political economy in that institution.

John S. Pillsbury was appointed a member of the board of regents in November, 1863. As one of the three "Sole Regents" appointed under the act of 1864, he helped to free the university of its financial embarrassments. The triumvirate reported to the legislature in 1867 the discharge of most of the university's debts, "leaving intact the campus and buildings and some 32,000 acres of land in the Territorial grant." The act of 1868 for the reorganization of the university and the establishment of an agricultural college was prepared "at the suggestion and by the aid" of Pillsbury and by him it was introduced into the state senate. Under the new charter of 1868 Pillsbury was again appointed regent and was made president of the board.

The catalogue of John S. Pillsbury's contributions as a founder is merely an introduction to a lifetime of work for this institution. He served continuously as regent from 1863 to 1895, then was made regent for life, and on his death in 1901 a period of thirty-eight years of service on the board was brought to an end. It should be noted that through his influence in the state government, backed by his magnificent gift of Pillsbury Hall as a science building, he made secure and permanent the administrative unity of the university. Pillsbury is deservedly known as the "father of the university" and it is fitting that his statue, erected in 1900, stands at the heart of the campus.

the discovery of six human skeletons and a number of pieces of pottery on a Northern Minnesota farm was expressed by Dr. Albert E. Jenks, professor of anthropology at the University of Minnesota. The skeletons and pottery were found on the farm of Samuel S. Strangeman, 45 miles north of Deer River, Minn. All were found buried in a sitting position in a mound, leading to the theory that pre-historic mound-builders may have lived in northern Minnesota. Dr. Jenks said investigation has shown that there are more than 7,000 such mounds in Minnesota and that the site of this one may be of no particular importance. If funds are available next summer, he said, a party will be sent to study the area.

Views Indian Skeletons Doubt as to the significance of

MINNESOTA CHATS

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UNIV OF MINN



New Index Charts General Business Over Northwest

Produced as One in Series of
Studies by Employment
Institute

MAY BE PERMANENT

Comparisons of Activity in
All Business, Also Individ-
ual Items Shown

The first statistical index of general business in the Ninth Federal Reserve district ever made public has been prepared for the Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota by Richard H. Kozelka, a member of its staff. About 1,000 copies of a bulletin containing the index and a description of the manner in which it has been compiled are being mailed to representative business men, bankers and editors. The index begins in 1919 and enables one to see the fluctuations in general business in the northwest from that year through 1931 and also to compare them with a graph of business on a national scale.

For the last eight years of the period 1919-'31 inclusive the index is based on the following series of statistics in the Ninth Federal Reserve district: Bank debits, country clearings, security sales to the public, agricultural marketings, iron ore, copper-gold-silver, building contracts, building permits, electric power, flour, meat packing, furniture shipments, automobile shipments, miscellaneous loadings, Minneapolis and St. Paul freight forwardings, livestock receipts, farm implement shipments, wholesale hardware, wholesale groceries, retail furniture, country lumber sales and life insurance written.

In the bulletin published, which is No. 4 in the Employment Stabilization series, are presented also subordinate index charts of different phases of business contained in the index of general business. The charts trace the course during 13 years of "deflated" bank transactions, agricultural marketing by crop years, index of agriculture, building volume, farm capital expenditures, and Twin City freight forwardings. The index of bank transactions is "deflated" to conform to actual business volume to using a combination of debits to individual accounts and bank clearings.

Whether the prosperity of agriculture depends on national business conditions or if influenced predominantly by yield, as fostered by weather, is considered at length in the report. Its author inclines toward the former view, quoting Professor Alvin Hansen to the effect that yield is more constant than price, and that general prosperity throughout the country increases price as to bring prosperity to the farm.

"As far as local region is concerned," says this report, "we may conclude that the prosperity of its farming population is dependent on two factors, (1) the physical volume of its crops, which fluctuates with weather conditions; and (2) the prices of its products, which fluctuate largely with national business conditions.

During the 13-year period the index of general business in the northwest was higher than the index of national business taken from "The Analyst," in 1919, half of 1922, again from the fall of 1924 until 1926 was half over, again from the fall of 1927 through 1928, and most of the time from January 1930 to the close of 1931. Northwest business was generally below the national level during most of 1920, 1921, 1923, from the fall of 1926 until late in 1927, and during practically the entire year 1929.

At the close of 1931 northwest business, according to this index, stood at 70, as compared with between 65 and 66 per cent shown

President Helps Honor Ole Bull



President L. D. Coffman is shown standing with a pretty little Norwegian maid at the Ole Bull statue, Loring Park, during the Syttende Mai exercises, at which he spoke.

Discussion of "The Modern Temper" Is Challenge to the "New Abandon"

Professor Wilde of Philosophy Department Speaks at Oberlin College

"The Modern Temper" was the subject of a Phi Beta Kappa address delivered at Oberlin College this month by Professor Norman Wilde, head of the department of philosophy in the University of Minnesota. The questioning of authority as authority, the acceptance of a vast amount of newly revealed scientific data about ourselves and our lives and motives, and the comments on these phases of life by such well-known writers as Bertrand Russell, Walter Lippman, and Joseph Wood Krutch, were discussed by Professor Wilde. In his summary he said:

One of the results of the exaltation of science at the expense of the non-rational aspects of human nature, is often a sense of the futility and illusion involved in the ordinary values of life. The scientist himself, naively dominated as he is by his interest in the discovery of the mechanism of life and conduct finds satisfaction in his intellectual pursuits themselves, ignoring the fact that these pursuits and their satisfactions depend upon non-intellectual conditions, the value of which is not scientifically determinable. He may even believe, as Pavlov seems to do, that these values are scientifically determinable. But whether he does or not, his own life has value for him in the enthusiasm of his faith in science.

But for the layman who follows his work afar off and at second hand, this is not so. Imbued with the faith that the scientific account of life is the only true account, and understanding that the scientific account must now be a mechanical account, and finding, moreover, in the mechanical account, nothing that seems to justify the values of life, he becomes skeptical of them, disillusioned, and morally bewildered, or cynical. His knowledge of the mechanical conditions of life tends to destroy his faith in its values. Life is identified with its mechanical conditions. The spirit becomes nothing more than the body, as

physiologically conceived.

This seems to be the trouble with Mr. Joseph Wood Krutch, in his mournful but interesting, volume on "The Modern Temper." Romantic love which our ancestors regarded as a mystic expression of the inner nature of the world, or at least, as an experience of unquestioned worth, is now discredited as only a more or less useful illusion for the propagation of the race. Its ideal aspect is purely the product of imagination, and its reality is only physiological sex. We are bound to yield to its urge, but we have lost respect for its meaning. Love, in its romantic sense, is dead. And so of all the glories of life, we have seen through them to the grim mechanical skeleton at their base. Life is not even tragic, for tragedy involves noble characters in conflict with a fate in some way aware of them—a conflict of spiritual forces—but life has lost its dignity and is seen as a struggle of forces purely mechanical. It is no more tragic than that of a bird beaten by the storm, or a tree shattered by the lightning.

But not merely has our artificial civilization lost its values as we have penetrated to their base found

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

Dr. Jenks Will Teach In U. Summer School

Dr. Albert Jenks, professor of anthropology in the University of Minnesota, will not go afieid this summer to continue his searches for material related to the story of prehistoric man, but will teach in the university summer sessions. For several years past Dr. Jenks has been on part time at Minnesota and has spent much of his year in anthropological research either in the Mimbres Valley of New Mexico, or in northern Africa. He will offer two summer courses, one an introduction to anthropology and the second entitled "Prehistoric Man." This will be a detailed study of prehistoric men and their cultures, together with a consideration of chronology and world-wide distribution.

Fruits of Scholarship Will Determine Progress President Tells Seniors

Freedom of Speech In Radio Channels Asked by Educator

An appeal for "states' rights" in the allotment of federal radio channels and for free speech by radio and the elimination of radio advertising from elementary and secondary schools was made by Joy Elmer Morgan, of the National Education association before the annual meeting of the National University Extension association in Minneapolis last week. Mr. Morgan spoke in Shevlin hall on the University of Minnesota campus.

Mr. Morgan developed the thought that the Federal Radio commission should allot certain definite radio broadcasting channels to all of the states with permission to use them as they see fit. He urged that the time on such channels be divided between state departments of the university, "so that the commonwealth may tell its own story to its own people."

Canada, which is now redistributing its radio channels, is following this plan, Mr. Morgan explained. Every province will have reserved channels over which it may reach its own people.

Educational broadcasting must be defended in America if it is to survive, he said. Half of the channels originally allotted to education have been lost to the institutions, according to Mr. Morgan, who said, however, that the number of attacks on educational channels by commercial interests has decreased by half since the committee on radio in education, for which he was speaking, began its work.

"Unless we defend these state and educational channels, the day may well come when the American people will be denied free speech over the air," he declared. "No matter how satisfactory a commercial station may be at the moment, none of us can know when it may change hands and come under the control of interests inimical to the public interest."

Engineers' Day Parade Cheered

Traditional Ceremonies Take
Place on Oak Knoll of
University

Green-garbed St. Pat and his queen rode in state at the head of a long parade of floats that wound about the University of Minnesota campus on May 13th.

It was Engineers day on the campus and classrooms in the technical schools were empty. Thousands of students lined the paths and walks as one of the most spirited affairs at the University got under way with the boom of a cannon.

Except for a baseball game on Northrop field, all activities at the University were at a standstill.

The celebration of St. Patrick's day began early with the opening of shops and laboratories for inspection of alumni and other visitors. In the chemistry building, another exhibit was opened. Here amazed spectators watched water turn to fire, goldfish appear and disappear, a "halitosometer," where one's personality is measured, a narcotic and crime detection display.

Leading the parade, the band cleared the way for royalty, Wilfred Darling, St. Pat, and Cheffe

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Mankind Has Incurable Desire for Learning, Dr. Coffman Declares

CRISIS ADDS TO EFFORT

Calls for Renewed Belief in the Essential Dignity of Humanity

We assemble today for two reasons: One that we may read the names of those who have won scholastic honors at the University during the year; and the other, and even more important reason is, that we may acknowledge the debt society owes to human learning. There are tragic and dramatic moments in the history of civilization when we are likely to lose sight of the significance of this latter fact. War, pestilence, famine, depressions, each in its own way, distorts the values of life and obscures for the time being the forces of constructive growth and progressive advancement. Nothing, no matter how great the disaster, can ever completely stifle hope or the ambition to achieve something better. The impulse to learn inheres in the nature of man. Dispossessed of it he would at once revert to the common level of all animal life. It is this that distinguishes him from the lower forms of life. The only way the human race has of making progress is through education. Down the ages, under varying skies, subject to the influences of differing racial temperaments and forms of tribal or other governmental control, education has been concerned with just two things, viz., the desire to learn more about the things that we know and an insatiable curiosity to discover the unknown.

Men Will Always Learn

Men will learn in spite of everything. Science, invention, discovery will move forward in the face of seemingly insuperable handicaps. The flair for learning has been referred to as the "divine afflatus." It differs in degree but not in kind among human beings. No one is wholly devoid of it. Some possess little of it; others, an overwhelming passion to learn and to discover new truth.

Long before schools were established, when there were no scientific instruments and no teachers, courageous and adventurous spirits were hypothesizing about the unknown. They observed, formulated judgments, and discoursed on the heavens, the earth, the seasons, the constituent elements of matter, on forms of government, and on the moral values of life. The spark they produced became a consuming flame for most of the human race. Education became the ruling passion of democratic people, and still is. True, there have been lapses when hatred and intolerance and selfishness and greed, primitive impulses of barbarism and savagery have gained the upper hand and have steered the course of nations. It is also true that at such times these forces have been powerful enough to make the agencies of learning do their bidding. The cost of such excursions in human misery is such that, once the crisis is passed, the imprisoned inertia and restless hopes of men burst forth in a million ways in the effort to compensate for lost time. Even at the very moment when disaster and failure seemed to be assured, as for example at the present when the economic depression is the chief subject of conversation everywhere, men of learning and of science are busily at work in their studies and in their laboratories on new problems.

What Scientists Seek

Within a week I attended two conferences of scientists, one here and the other in Washington, at which the sole topic of discussion

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

Social Sciences To Be Stressed In Summer Talks

Second Symposium on "Educational Thinking" Arranged by Education School

"Social Foundations" will be the topic of the second annual symposium of lectures on "The Foundations of Educational Thinking" to be given under auspices of the College of Education during the first summer session. Last year the first group of lectures dealt with biology and psychology. These lectures are designed to bring up to date the school teacher's background and understanding of current thought.

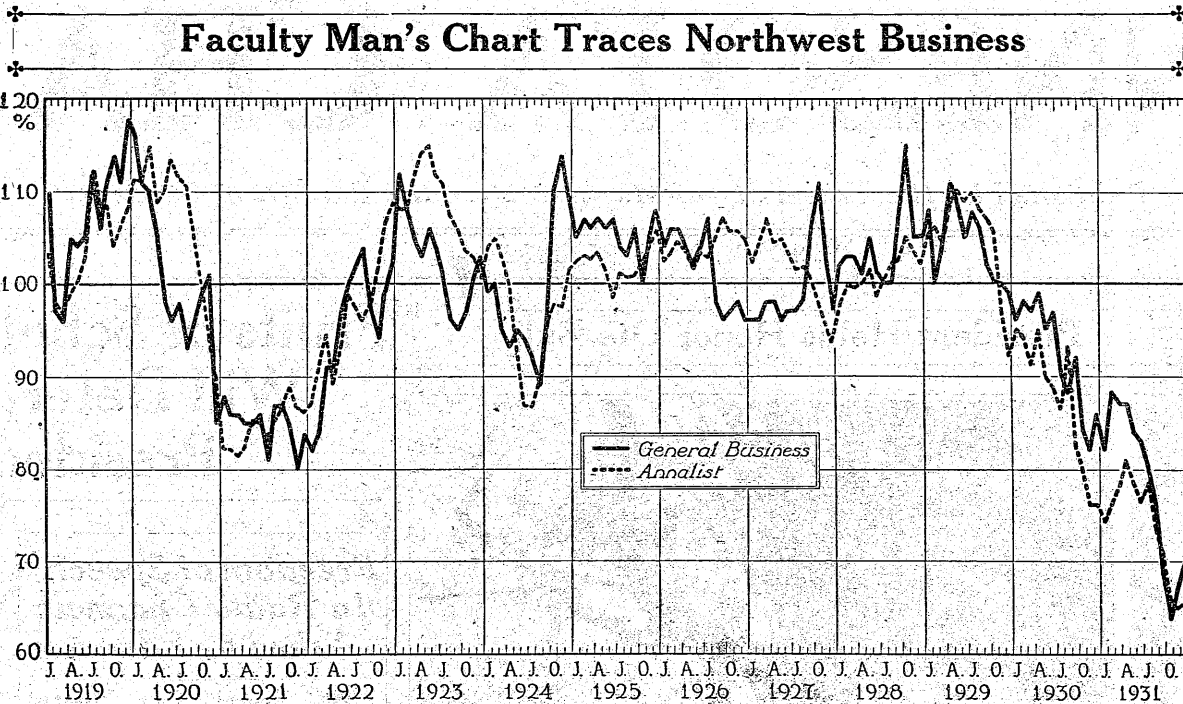
Frank J. Bruno, formerly head of the Family Welfare society of Minneapolis, now at Washington University, St. Louis; Robert E. Cushman, department of government, Cornell University; John Gaus, professor of political sciences at Wisconsin, formerly at Minnesota; Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon, and Thorsten Sellin, professor of sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, will be visiting speakers for the symposium. Minnesota faculty members who will lecture are Deans M. E. Haggerty and Russell A. Stevenson, and Professors William Anderson, Charles Bird, Roy G. Blakey, F. Stuart Chapin, Fred Engelhardt, Frederic B. Garver, Alvin H. Hansen, Morris B. Lambie and Malcolm W. Willey.

The schedule of lecture subjects and speakers is as follows:

June 15, "Society and Education," Melvin E. Haggerty; June 16, "Community Analysis," F. Stuart Chapin; June 17, "Poverty in Contemporary Society," Frank J. Bruno; June 18, "The Community and the Dependent," Frank J. Bruno; June 21, "Civic Education and the Undergraduate," John Gaus; June 22, "Civic Education and the Adult Citizen," John Gaus; June 23, "The Problem of Anti-Social Conduct," Thorsten Sellin; June 24, "Anti-Social Conduct in Relation to Education," Thorsten Sellin; June 27, "Communication," Malcolm W. Willey; June 28, "Determinants of Belief and Opinion," Charles Bird; June 29, "Political Objectives of Social Science Education," Arnold Bennett Hall; June 30, "Education for Intelligent Political Behavior," Arnold Bennett Hall; July 1, "Public Utility Regulation," Frederic B. Garver; July 5, "The Nationalization of Civil Liberty," Robert E. Cushman; July 6, "The Development of Federal Social Regulation," Robert E. Cushman; July 7, "Co-operation in the Federal System," Robert E. Cushman; July 8, "Population Shifts," Alvin Hansen; July 11, "Economic Stabilization," Alvin Hansen; July 12, "Taxation Problems," Roy G. Blakey; July 13, "Taxation Problems (continued)," Roy G. Blakey; July 14, "Educational Administration," Fred Engelhardt; July 15, "Business Administration," Russell A. Stevenson; July 18, "Business Administration" (continued), Russell A. Stevenson; July 19, "Expansion of Governmental Functions," William Anderson; July 20, "Expansion of Governmental Functions" (continued), William Anderson; July 21, "Governmental Administration," Morris B. Lambie; July 22, "Governmental Administration" (continued), Morris B. Lambie.

Scholarship to Guide Progress

(Continued from page 1, Col. 5) was the discovery of new knowledge. The Minnesota group of scientists was asking itself the question, what new knowledge will aid most in the economic rehabilitation of the Northwest. Stories were told of industries and even of agricultural products that must soon disappear due to discoveries recently made by scientists. For example, wood alcohol will no longer be produced from wood nor linseed oil from flaxseed. Unless new uses can be found for old products, those dependent upon them will soon be facing bankruptcy. But the scientists are not discouraged. As a matter of fact, they are eager to accept the challenge. They say, "Civilization with all of its welfare and educational agencies, its conveniences and



As one of the projects of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota, Richard Kozelka, School of Business Administration, has evolved a chart of Northwest business conditions. The Minnesota curve is compared to that of The Annalist.

comforts, was built by science; it is faltering; some of it has been destroyed through no act of ours; it needs to be studied and revamped. The civilization of tomorrow will also be built by science. We shall find new uses for old products, we shall find new products. "Back to the laboratories and away from the public forum," they say.

It will thus be seen that the Minnesota group was concerned with practical uses, i. e., with researches that are almost immediately useful. But the Washington group had a different point of view. It was composed—not of chemists, biologists, economists and the like, but of America's most profound students of the learning processes. These men, too, have problems for study—in fact, they think their problems are the most important in the world. Never once do they refer in their discussion to the depression, nor to financial rewards. What they want to know is what the laws of learning really are and how they are modified by various aspects of human nature. To discover the answers to their problems will require years—perhaps twenty or more—of the most patient study. And not until then can much consideration be given to their practical implications.

Progress Through Co-operation
The spirit that animates the men in both of these groups is nothing new to them. They and their kind have always had it. Where they formerly worked alone they now meet in conferences, pooling their experiences and mapping out their programs, saving time for themselves and facilitating their investigations. There is nothing hilarious about their conferences; on the contrary, there is an earnestness of purposes and a seriousness of mind. The contagion of this earnestness produces not a gloomy outlook but on the contrary an exhilaration of spirit. The thrill that comes from intellectual achievement or the contemplation of it is, so it seems to me, the greatest of all thrills.

While scholarship will move forward in war as in peace, whether men are rich or poor, still it is a fact, men do their most profound thinking when they are disturbed about something. It is then that they marshal anew their experience and weigh their concepts to find out what is wrong or how to correct it. It is then that they test most vigorously their principles and go in quest of new knowledge. It is then that the stereotyped processes of life are broken down and mental vigor flows forth afresh. Minds that are never disturbed, never think. To be sure the shock of some experiences may be so devastating as to produce disaster, but by and large it is the stirring of one's equilibrium that reveals the hidden levels of human nature and excites the passions for new growth.

It is well to remember that creative conception seldom, if ever, comes to a generation which thinks meanly of itself. In schools, in colleges, and in churches, men arise who can shape the future more spaciouly if they themselves believe in the essential dignity of human nature and in its undefeatable possibilities. Such a change of emphasis is due today. Men are restless under the weight of their own disbelief, and the cynical are

Dr. L. J. Cooke, Athletic Veteran, Has Served Minnesota 35 Years

Years Mean Nothing to Famous Coaches Prowess With Squash Racquet

Dr. Louis J. Cooke, veteran of the University of Minnesota athletic department, will complete his thirty-fifth year as a member of the Minnesota athletic staff when the spring quarter ends, June 11. Dr. Cooke has been acting athletic director during the interim before Frank G. McCormick assumes the directorship on July 1.

Known to thousands of Minnesota alumni and students, ever increasing in popularity, Dr. Cooke's restless, energetic figure is always to be found near the center of Gopher athletic activities. Widely known as coach, teacher, storyteller, and ready conversationalist, he has achieved a national reputation during his 35 years at Minnesota. As an athlete, too, Dr. Cooke still is a formidable figure, his prowess on the squash racquet court and golf course being the dismay of many a younger opponent.

Dr. Cooke was born in Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1868, where he also attended the public schools. After two summer sessions at the Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass., he took his degree in medicine at the University of Vermont in 1894. He served as physical director in Toledo, Duluth, Burlington, Vt., and Minneapolis for a time, and then became part-time Director of Gymnasium at the University in 1897. He celebrated his thirty-fifth anniversary at Minnesota February 1.

From September 1897 until 1913, he served as fulltime director. Between 1913 and 1922, Dr. Cooke also acted as medical examiner. Since 1922, he has been staged for the benefit of the Minnesota medical examiner, assistant direc-

tor of physical education, has been in charge of ticket sales, and has lectured. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Kappa, a chapter of which he installed at Minnesota in 1898, Alpha Sigma Phi, academic fraternity, and Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific organization.

When Dr. Cooke assumed charge of physical training at Minnesota in 1897, the institution had no organized system of physical education. Through his efforts the expansion of this department was carried on. He acted as coach for every sport except football, teaching boxing, wrestling, basketball, baseball, handball and gymnastics, each in its turn. In addition he personally conducted all classes in physical education.

As a basketball coach Dr. Cooke established a remarkable record. He brought the sport to the campus a few years after its invention, and during the 28-year period of his regime, his squads won five championships and always ranked well up among the strong teams in the country. The record shows championships in 1902, 1903, 1904, 1917, and the famed 1,000 per cent team of 1919. Besides winning victories over leading midwestern teams during this period, Minnesota defeated Yale, Cornell, Williams, Rochester and other eastern institutions. He retired from coaching in 1922.

Another of the things for which the doctor was famed in an earlier day was his annual circus. He staged the last of these great performances in 1913, the show lasting two full days with four performances. All the animals of the Ark were there as well as several which have been evolved since Biblical times. The circus was staged for the benefit of the Minnesota Union.

becoming sick of the fruit of cynicism. There are abundant signs of the desire which H. G. Wells voiced so prophetically in his "The Research Magnificent" when he described "The Young Man About Town." And now as he looked upon his whole existence, he seemed to see . . . all his wasted days, the fruitless activities, the futilities, the perpetual postponements, that had followed his coming to London. He saw it as a joyless indulgence, as a confusion of playthings and undisciplined desires, as a succession of days that began amicably and weakly, that became steadily more crowded with ignoble and trivial occupations, that had sunken now to indignity and uncleanness . . . By some trick of the imagination he saw life as an interminable Bond Street, lit up by night lamps, desolate, full of rubbish, full of the very best rubbish, full of temptations, and down it all he drove as the damned drive, wearily, inexplicably . . . And then suddenly he reached out his arms in the darkness and prayed aloud to the silences. "Oh God Give me back my visions! Give me back my visions!"

Long years before the prophet Hosea had said, "Where there is no vision, the people perish." True then, it is true now. When there

awakes among a people a sensitive awareness of great ideals, which ought to be true, then the far-off possibilities of an unexpressed and concealed urge for accomplishment move in from unsubstantial distance and grow into creative fact. Then new power is released, and civilization enters upon another voyage of discovery and progress. To be members of the ship's crew upon such a voyage is a high privilege; to be one of its officers is the chiefest honor that can come to one. But whether one rides on the ship or pursues his course alone, he has the satisfaction of knowing that the romance of learning is as great for one as for the other and that the benefits of knowledge flow equally in all directions regardless of the sources.

The reason why we meet in convocation to do honor to scholarship then becomes clear. Upon scholarship all progress depends. This convocation is a fitting symbol, as well as the visible expression of the fealty of the University to the cause of human learning, a conception to which the University must dedicate itself with special vigor and certainty in these days.

Dr. Cooke said the survey desired would provide first, an examination of the vocational opportunities in journalism and, second, the examination of existing schools and departments. The latter have increased tremendously in number in recent years. Such points as the subjects taught, equipment, preparation and fitness of the teaching personnel and the objectives sought through instruction would be emphasized in the survey.

Among those who attended were Fred Fuller Shedd, general chairman of the committee on co-operation between schools of journalism and the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which called the meeting, Paul Bellamy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, chairman of the American society's committee on schools of journalism; Elbert Baker, owner of the Plain Dealer; Hilton U. Brown of the Indianapolis News, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' association, and for the teachers and schools, Dr. Casey, Dr. W. G. Bleyer of Wisconsin, Professor Franklin Banner of Penn State and A. S. Will of New York.

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Journalists Seek Funds for Survey

Dr. Casey, Minnesota Head, Joins in Project Broached at Cleveland

A group of the most representative newspaper organizations in the United States will ask one of the national foundations that endow research to finance a survey of schools and departments of journalism. The decision was reached at a meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, last week from which Dr. Ralph D. Casey, head of the journalism department in the University of Minnesota returned today. Joining in the request will be the American Society of Newspaper Editors, American Newspaper Publishers' association, Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, the National Editorial Association, the Inland Daily Press association, and the New England Publishers' association.

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Engineers' Parade Proves a Success

(Continued from page 1, column 4) Marx, his queen. Back in the parade of floats, carefully guarded, rode the far-famed blarney stone. Expressing frankly their opinion of recent campus events, engineers paraded floats mocking student politicians. Onlookers saw a float bearing a steel cage with a ballot box inside and an apparatus described as a neutralizer of acid.

Knighting ceremonies on the knoll at which St. Pat and his queen officiated, brought 200 senior engineers, each with a green cape, green hat and clay pipe, into the Order of St. Pat. Ora M. Leland, dean of the technical colleges, announced names of 11 students elected to Plum Bob, honorary society.

Students admitted were Clifford O. Anderson, St. Paul; Gordon E. Bodien, William C. Hill, Martin G. Swanson, George H. Taft and George E. Townsend, Minneapolis; Nelson E. Anderson, Russell; Robert G. Cerny, La Crosse, Wis.; Kenneth B. Haugen, St. James; Cecil C. March, Slayton, and Paul W. Salo, Cloquet.

Business Chart Produced at "U"

(Continued from page 1, column 1) on "The Analyst" chart for national business.

The index is a product of the study in basic economic conditions and background directed by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, one of three divisions into which the Employment Stabilization Research Institute has divided its work. The second is the investigation of the personality and employability of the unemployed; the third the study being made by the Tri-City committee on employment stabilization looking to the development of superior methods of conducting employment offices and bringing about the re-employment of men without jobs.

The index will probably be published periodically.

Ole Bull Praised By Dr. Coffman On Syttende Mai

Great Norwegian Won Fame
By His Demonstration of
Universal Genius

President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota took a leading part in the annual Syttende Mai celebration of Norwegian independence conducted in Loring Park, Minneapolis, this year. His paper, dealing with the great Norse violinist, Ole Bull, was read during exercises at the base of the Ole Bull statue.

President Coffman's address follows in part:

Erect the rapt musician stood;
Fair-haired, blue-eyed, his aspect
blithe,

And figure tall and straight and
lithe,

And every feature of his face
Revealing his Norwegian race;

A radiance streaming from within
Around his eyes and forehead
beamed,

The angel with the violin
Painted by Raphael he seemed."

This is Longfellow's picture of Ole Bull beneath whose statue we have gathered today to honor his memory—as Norwegians all over the world on this day assemble to commemorate the one hundred eighteenth anniversary of Norway's independence.

There is a striking similarity or parallel between Ole Bull's rise to fame and Norway's achievement of independence. Had there not been confidence born of irrepressible youth, courage to for-ward, the will to work, strength to persist and even suffer, and a plan to follow,—had these characteristics not existed in both Ole Bull and the Norwegian people, we should not be here today honoring the memory of one and commemorating the anniversary of the other.

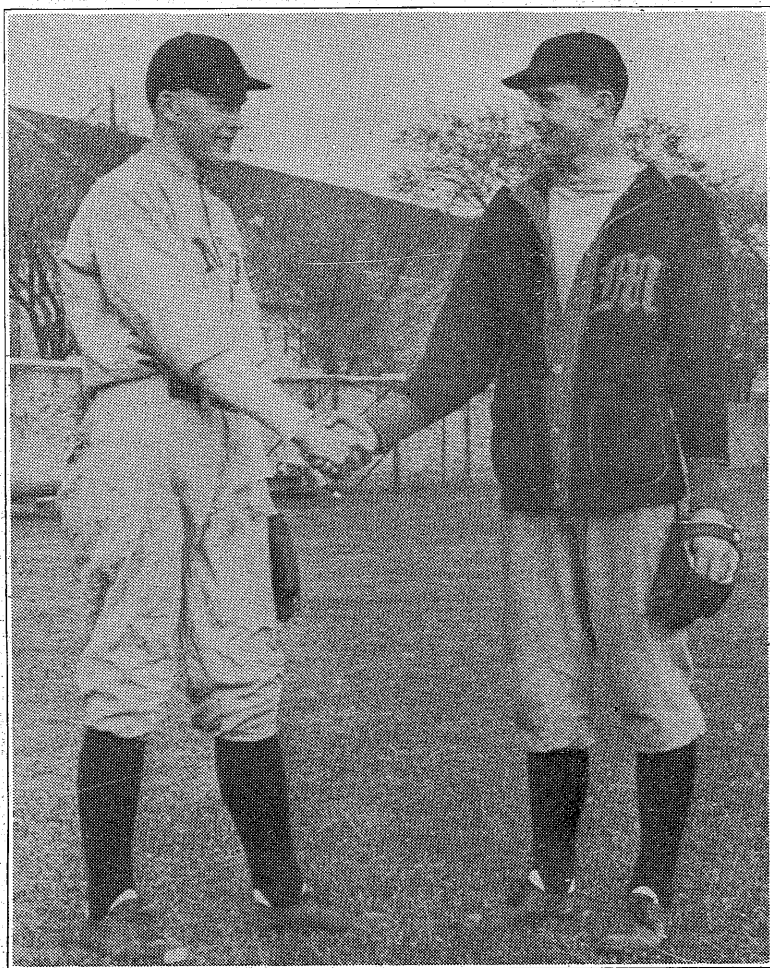
The patriotic and political influence of Ole Bull was of far-reaching importance to Norway. Liberty with him was synonymous with life. He was impatient with restraint, and chafed when his freedom was restricted. His political influence resided not in the fact that he was a politician but in his musical ability and skill and in the fact that wherever he went he was accepted and admired as a distinguished citizen and patriot, an interpreter of Norway's marvelous nature and particularly of his countrymen, whom he lifted up and glorified by his illustrious fame and toward whom he directed a sympathetic interest and understanding among Americans.

Like his country, Ole Bull had his struggles for recognition. Born of a musical family, and having early heard the melodies of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and Pleyel, he early developed a great love and aptitude for music. He was only five years old when his father presented him with the first violin. This was not an artistic instrument—studded with pearls and diamonds like those presented to him in later years. His mother taught him his first lessons, but at the age of nine he became the master of his second teacher.

He became a violinist at the same theater where his father was an actor. The father, however, did not covet a musical career for his son. He sent him to Oslo to matriculate in the classical course, preparatory to the ministry. Ole was required to promise two things: To study diligently and to leave his violin alone. He succeeded in neither. Music was his life. He was often called upon for entertainments, and equally often were the studies neglected. Such extra-curriculum activities occupied the two nights previous to his final "examen artium," and the next morning he failed completely. The professors told him that the University was no place for him. He went home discouraged to the utmost degree.

Through the generosity of his friends he was provided with an opportunity to study with Spohr in Germany. But this famous violinist gave him so little encouragement that he determined to give up music and he returned home a second time depressed in spirit. A year later we find him in Paris, where he saw his ideal, Paganini, who touched off the spark of musical interest anew. He went to Italy where he found congenial spirits among the old masters. He practised hard and soon was giving concerts. In some of them he

Star Athletes Have "B" Average



Left, Walfrid Mattson; right, Earl Loose

Honor students and outstanding athletes, Wilfrid Mattson (left) and Earl Loose, graduating seniors at the University of Minnesota, both were on the list of students who have made a "B" average or better during four years. Mattson has been the star pitcher of the Minnesota baseball team for two years. Loose was awarded the Western Conference medal for proficiency in scholarship and athletics. He was a member of both the basketball and baseball teams during his years in college.

had the assistance of Ernst, Chopin and other celebrated artists. During the next ten years he played throughout all Europe and his fame increased from year to year.

Everywhere he went, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, England, Scandinavia—none could escape the magnetic touch of his skill and power of interpretation.

In 1843 he came to America and played at many of the leading cities. By 1852 his genius was universally recognized. The New York Tribune of that date commented upon his art as follows:

"That Ole Bull's success on Saturday evening was very great is unnecessary to say; for no audience (except the French), however critical and severe, can escape the electrical touch of his genius. One word, one glance, one sweep, if it is charged with magnetic power, leaves all rules in the rear, and asserts its own supremacy. Here is the characteristic and charm of Ole Bull. Like Paganini, he is an exceptional person. Like every man of remarkable and pronounced genius, he is a phenomenon. He has his own standards; he makes his own rules. It is useless to pursue him with the traditional rules. His orbit will not be prescribed or prophesied, for it is eccentric. Ole Bull stands in direct opposition to the classical school, of which the peculiarity is to subdue the artist to the music. He is essentially romantic. His performance, beyond any we have ever heard, is picturesque. He uses music as color and it matters nothing to him if the treatment be more or less elaborate or rhythmical or detailed, if it succeed in striking the hearer with the vivid impression sought. It is unavoidable, therefore, that he is called a charlatan. It is natural that the classical artists are amazed at this bold buccaneer, roving the great sea of musical approbation and capturing the costliest prizes of applause. But these prizes are never permanently held by weakness. They surrender only to majestic power. Hence we have the strange spectacle of an immense and miscellaneous audience hanging enchanted upon this wondrous bow, through performances of a length which, in itself, would be enough to wreck most success. It is because the artist magnetizes them for the time and they think and dream as he chooses. Ole Bull's mastery of his violin is imperial. He shows that the heart and imagination yield against all wishes and precedents and rules. Ole Bull's is precisely an irrefragable fact," against

which criticism may dash its head at leisure. The public heart will follow him and applaud, because he plays upon its strings as deftly as upon those of his violin."

The United States Senate sent Ole Bull a written invitation to play for it. Among the signers of that invitation we find names like Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Stephen Douglas, William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase and General James Shields.

Tri-City Bureau Finds Many Jobs

April Report Shows Nearly
3,000 Persons Given
Employment

That real results are being accomplished by the placement bureaus in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth maintained by the organization built up by the Tri-City committee on employment stabilization, is shown by the figures of actual placements for April. In that month 2,711 persons were actually placed in jobs a report by Professor W. H. Stead, secretary, reveals. The Tri-City committee is one of three projects financed by foundation gifts that are being conducted under the Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota.

During April 7,414 persons applied to the bureau, of whom 2,971 were men and 4,443, women. Employers asked in 2,995 instances that prospective workers be referred to them, and 3,724 such referrals were made, of which 1,422 were men and 2,302, women. Of the 2,711 actually placed 1,208 were men and 1,503, women.

The task of placing workers is handled in five classes by the employment service, and of all persons placed 244 were in the commercial and professional class, 218 were skilled and industrial, 191, hotel and restaurant, 1,330 unskilled casual labor, and 728 women in domestic service or men placed on farms.

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Weekly Health Talks

Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology, will continue his broadcasts for the Minnesota State Medical association during June. Speaking over WCCO each Wednesday at 11:15 a.m. he will discuss personal hygiene on June 1; pilonidal cyst, June 8; congenital cataracts, June 15; the nature of scabies, June 22, and on June 29, "Do Moles Ever Become Cancerous?"

Wilde Speaks on "Modern Temper"

(Continued from page 1, column 3)
dation, it is undermining its own existence. We have become sophisticated, devitalized, and are destined to be cast aside by nature in favor of a more vigorous race not yet infected by the disease of self-consciousness—a race for whom sex still serves its natural ends, and ideas have not yet become the playthings of useless intelligence.

A Compound Pessimism

And not merely does Mr. Krutch predict the dissolution of our own civilization, but he looks forward to an eternal recurrence of similar cycles—always the perversion of our powers from their natural practical uses, to be followed inevitably by nature's revenge and our dispossession by some ruder race more natural and less contemplative than its predecessors. What is very sad about all this is that Mr. Krutch, having himself seen the futility and illusion involved in our sophisticated civilization is unable to free himself from it, and recover the values and interests of a more natural life. He can't be natural because he is scientific, and because he is scientific, he has lost faith in the romantic values of our civilized life. Science gave, and science has taken away, but he is not yet able to say, blessed be the name of science. He remains unreconciled, unable to discover in the world revealed by science any substitutes for the values he has lost, but still regrets. Like Matthew Arnold, he stands "between two worlds, one dead, and the other powerless to be born," but he has advanced one step further in the pessimist's progress. Matthew Arnold was lamenting the lost values of a supernatural religion, but while he had not yet been able to adjust himself to a world of purely natural values, he had not come to distrust them. Mr. Krutch had started from this world of natural values, but his lament is that science has undermined even these.

Explanations That Fall Short

If we were to look for the theoretical ground of contemporary disillusion, it might be found in a previous illusion—the illusion that a scientific explanation of anything is a complete explanation of that thing, that when science has discovered the conditions for its existence, it has thereby explained its nature. Indeed, it is often felt that when anything has been explained, it has been explained away. When anything has been found to be this or that, it is taken as equivalent to being merely this or that. Accordingly, when Mr. Krutch and his like suddenly awake to the fact that all the phases or our conscious life have a physiological basis—that love and hate and friendship and religious fervor and esthetic delight, are probably all susceptible of a mechanical explanation, that in fact we have a body, they are shocked and hurt. The value of these things seems to be explained away by the discovery of their physical conditions, they come to seem no more than these physical conditions themselves. And yet their knowledge that there are physical conditions for good digestion does not seem to destroy the value of the dinner dependent on these. Its value remains what it is whether we know its conditions or not, though it is an added value when we do know those conditions and can control them.

Does Not Deal in Values

What we need to realize is that the scientific description of a process does not determine the value of it. Science is not interested in values—it is interested in facts, in events and their causal conditions. It does not attempt to determine why a thing happens, but how. It intentionally ignores the value of life, not because they are not real, but because they are not useful for its task of exact quantitative description. It is futile therefore to look to any scientific explanation of life for either the justification or the discrediting of it. The beauty of a sunset can be justified only by the interest it evokes, not by any theory of its conditions. The physics and physiology of vision may explain the occurrence of the beauty, but will not explain the nature of its quality and value—these are simply as we find them, however they have arisen.

The "Relative" Attitude

But now there is another attitude toward values and ideals which is not quite the despairing

one of Mr. Krutch, though it too shows the influence of science in its tendency to discredit these. Its character is expressed in the term relativity—not relativity in the fashionable physical sense, but relativity in ideals and in standards in art, morals, and even religion. It is largely a consequence of our wider knowledge of the variations in standards, and of the relation of these to the changing conditions of life. It recognizes that we must have standards, but insists that these standards are only relative, not final and absolute. They are standards that express the interest of an age, of a year, of a day, of a moment, standards of a race, of a class, of an individual. Judged from one or another of these temporary or partial standpoints, a work or an action may be good or bad, but only from that standpoint. Things are never simply or absolutely bad, but only relatively for you, for me, for this age or for that. And the inference is often drawn that in this case, they are not really bad at all. That a standard is relative is taken to mean that it is not even a real standard.

Relativity is identified with skepticism. Hence the battle in recent times between the Humanists and the Anti-Humanists over this question of standards in art and morals—a battle which again raises the question of human nature and its character and reliability.

Ideals Are Significant

It is true enough that life manifests itself in many forms, that it undergoes change and development in a changing environment, that the ideals of the youth are not those of the man, nor the standards of the primitive man those of today. No art, no moral code, can give complete and final expression to the needs of this varied life—in this sense relativity is true. Nevertheless it is equally true that these standards and ideals, so far as sincere, are not mere groundless opinions, based on prejudice or arbitrary will, but the forms in which human nature has sought to conceive and to realize a larger and more adequate life. And the more we know of this life, the more we seem forced to recognize that there is a unity in its manifoldness, a permanence in its change—or, to put it more musically, that life is a series of variations upon a constant theme.

If one were to seek for a philosophic expression of this more judicious interpretation of relativity, it might be found, perhaps in George Santayana, a thinker who stands by himself, embodying much of this modern temper, but with a delicacy of discrimination and a clarity of self-consciousness, that sets him apart from his generation, and with a reference to him I will bring my survey to a close. Accepting unreservedly the scientific analysis of the conditions of life, he is equally firm in his assurance that the values of life are not to be measured by these conditions of their existence. The beauty, the goodness, the joy that characterize life are eternal essences, or natures, or qualities, not analyzable into the causes that explain their existence. The physical and physiological and psychological conditions that determine when the loveliness of a spring day is to appear, offer no explanation of that loveliness itself. Its quality is a timeless essence, momentarily characterizing the brief existence of the day. Its significant place is in an order of values, not in an order of time. It is interesting to explain its existence, but it is more significant to appreciate its value.

Each Has Own Ideal

But while these values are distinct from their conditions, they are relative to them, they have their basis in organic life, and are relative to its types. It is not ours to choose our ideals at will, it is ours to discover them through our discovery of the self; and when we have discovered them, relative as they must be to our real nature, they are absolute in their authority, since they are the conditions of our perfection. Each type of life has thus its own ideal and its own perfection, and there are many types and many perfections, of which ours is only one. It behooves us, therefore, not to be dogmatic, or intolerant, or scornful—to enjoy our own perfections, but not to disparage those of others—to live and let live, to pursue our own interests simply and sincerely, yet with a certain ironic recognition of them as what they are, expressions of that particular bit or organized nature that is ourself.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Cap and Gown Day Honor Elections.

HEADED by elections to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, honor societies in the arts and the sciences, respectively, more than 400 students were appointed to honorary organizations or awarded scholarships or prizes at University of Minnesota Cap and Gown Day exercises, Thursday, May 12.

In announcing its elections, Phi Beta Kappa defined its ideals in the following terms: Phi Beta Kappa stands for scholarship in all the elements of a liberal education, specialization in one department being recognized only if based on excellence in others. The society desires neither those who by mere plodding have attained to average excellence in several lines of study without giving evidence of superior interest in any, nor those who have shown power in a single direction to the exclusion of an intelligent interest in others.

Phi Beta Kappa

Those elected to membership were Verna L. Anderson, Lucille Aitchison, Edward Bade, Lawrence Berman, Hildred Brohaugh, Elizabeth S. Brown, Richard D. T. Carlson, Hugh D. Colby, Olive L. Crocker, Mary Culhane, Marjorie E. Davis, Ruth L. Day, Irvan M. Eitrem, Lillian Gilliland, Jean Gilruth, Jeanet Goldstein, John Herberg, Mary Huff, Sigurd Johansen, Russell E. Johnson, Sidney Kaner, Besse S. Katz, Lucie C. Klammer, Joseph Maun, Simon Miller, Virginia Miller, Benjamin Moskovitz, John B. Moyle, Marjorie Myers, Catherine H. Newton, Ruth Anne Olsen, Laila Punkari, Bernard Seibel, Mildred Seeger, Russell C. Smith, Margaret Tallmadge, Grace E. Thees, Phyllis Turritan, Lawrence L. Vance, Helen I. Walker, Wilson A. Wallis, Helen A. Webster and Robert B. West.

Sigma Xi

Sigma Xi awarded the Thomas F. Andrews prizes for undergraduate research to Laila T. Punkari of Hibbing, for work in bacteriology, and to Henry C. Yutzy of Minneapolis, for work in chemistry. Undergraduates elected to membership in the society were Robert Geehan and Benjamin Moskovitz of Minneapolis, and Lee Loevinger of St. Paul.

Faculty members elected were Ruth E. Boynton and Charles Hynes in medicine, Gladstone B. Heisig in chemistry, William J. Luyten, astronomy, James J. Ryan, engineering, Johan Borksten, agricultural biochemistry, C. A. Hughes, engineering, Willis B. Combs, dairy husbandry, Harold H. Shephard, entomology, Troy M. Currence, horticulture, Sydney Dickinson, plant pathology, R. M. Pinckney, soils, Henry E. Hartig, engineering, Gordon D. Byrkit, chemistry, and C. B. Williams, entomology.

The following graduates were elected: Borghild Gunstad, biometry; Robert Humphrey, botany; Henry M. Davis, Charles Rosenblum, Grant Smith, Vernon Stenger, chemistry; Burrell F. Ruth, Eldred B. Murer, engineering; Maynard M. Stephens, geology; Milton Abramson, John A. Urner, obstetrics and gynecology; Wallace D. Armstrong, Meredith C. Guernsey, physiology; Stark R. Hathaway, Edward A. Rundquist, psychology; Alfred L. Vaughan, physics; Gustav Swanson, zoology; Elmer L. Ausemus, plant genetics; John J. Lawless, Lydia Lux, anatomy; E. L. McMillen, Loren W. Neubauer, John H. Roe, agricultural engineering; N. J. Ellingson, M. J. Oosthuizen, entomology; Carroll J. Bellis, physiology; Erwin Louis Le Clerg, Harry G. Ukkelberg, plant pathology; Sam N. M. Hill, soils; Lucille M. Bishop, veterinary; De Forrest A. Olson, zoology; Charles E. McLennan, anatomy; Clarence L. Moyle, chemistry; Charles E. Rimpila, agricultural biochemistry; Nordahl T. Ryken, engineering; W. W. Wetzel,

physics; Stanley Buckman, forestry; Donald H. Ruhnke, metallography; C. Arnold Anderson, biometry; C. W. Buggs, bacteriology; Theodore R. Corbett, engineering; H. S. Hicks, geology; John C. Hide, soils; Charles S. Holton, plant pathology; D. E. Kvalnes, chemistry; T. G. Andrews, geology; Yu-Jen Liao, geology; A. F. Matheson, geology; R. W. Sandelin, engineering; George Herman Starr, plant pathology; C. Stuart Christian, plant genetics; Otto G. Jensen, agricultural biochemistry; Clifford J. B. Thor, and Vernon A. Wilkerson, agricultural biochemistry.

Honor societies in more limited fields elected new members as follows:

Delta Phi Lambda

A society whose purpose is to stimulate creative writing and promote literary arts among women students.

From Minneapolis: Elizabeth Atkins, Mildred Boie, Marion S. Brown, Dorothy Canfield, Mary Culhane, Freda Ebin, Helen Elveback, Alice Fraser, Annette Friedlander, Lillian C. Guthrie, Margaret Harvey, Alma Kjelland Kerr, Mrs. Monica Krawczyk, Jeannette Latta, Marjorie Myers, Ruth Anne Olson, Margaret Scallon, Sherna Shalett, Mrs. Caroline Waters, Elizabeth Kerr.

From St. Paul: Elsie Buchanan, Harriet Ingevoll, Genevieve Loring, Dorothy West.

Omicron Nu

An honorary society in the Department of Home Economics. Graduate students: Dorothy McClary, Kansas.

From Minneapolis: Katherine Bernheisel, Lyla Flagler.

From St. Paul: Mary Allen Steers.

Seniors: Elvera Carlson, Isanti; Marie Lindberg, Hopkins.

From Minneapolis: Florence Bruce.

Juniors: Betty Rogosheski, Sauk Rapids.

From Minneapolis: Sophie Erickson, Adele Wurdeman.

Mu Phi Epsilon

An honorary musical fraternity. Marian Maurer, Arlington.

From Minneapolis: Hildred Brohaugh, Adelaide Lacy.

Pi Tau Sigma

An honorary society in the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Seniors: John M. Appert, St. Cloud; Walter E. Gartner, Brainerd; Henry A. Kanninen, Floodwood.

From Minneapolis: Forton A. Christoffer, Russell E. Erickson, Albert E. Lilja, Neil J. McDonald.

From St. Paul: Clifford O. Anderson.

Juniors: Roman F. Arnoldy, Savage; Norman E. Carlson, South St. Paul; Clayton E. Ebert, Bemidji; Robert B. Wherland, Williston, N. D.

From Minneapolis: George M. Graetz, Roy L. King, Morris C. Knight, Donald E. Leslie, Norbert E. Mengelcock, Gayle B. Priestler, Donald C. Rollins.

Beta Gamma Sigma

Men's honorary fraternity in commerce. Elections are based on high scholarship and promise of marked business ability.

Norman C. Davey, Hibbing; Kenneth M. McGhee, Virginia.

From Minneapolis: John W. Forney, Irving C. Johnson, Powell F. Krueger, Herman Lasken, Marshall L. Remund, Leslie C. Smith.

From St. Paul: Wendell T. Peck, Richard G. Rapp.

Order of the Coif

A society among law schools having the same character as Phi Beta Kappa in academic circles.

Roger Catherwood, Austin; Philip Gartner, Preston; Elvero McMillan, Princeton.

From Minneapolis: Noel C. Fleming, Donald F. Pratt.

From St. Paul: Moritz J. Blomquist, Maurice Grossman.

Chi Epsilon

An honorary society in the Department of Civil Engineering.

Seniors: J. Donovan Jacobs, Motley.

From Minneapolis: George F. Weigel.

Juniors: John C. Hubbard, Des Moines, Iowa; Arthur Solem, Spring Grove; Harold J. Sundstrom, Mora; Howard Wakefield, Elk River.

From Minneapolis: Gordon H. Carlson, Harry Calson, Jack Lenhart, George E. Lindhjem, Ernest Margulas, Roy Oltman, Jason Yaggy.

Eta Kappa Nu

An honorary electrical engineering fraternity whose object is to obtain closer co-operation among students and others in the profession.

Faculty: Henry E. Hartig, Robbinsdale.

From Minneapolis: Elmer W. Johnson.

Students: Nelson E. Anderson, Russell; Fred W. Baumann, Winona; Cleo Brunetti, Virginia; Carl W. Christensen, Sioux City, Iowa; Robert J. Kutzler, Dodge Center; Robert M. Lommen, Lanesboro; Albert E. Olson, Emmons; Milton P. Olson, Luverne; Harold A. Sanderson, Anoka.

From Minneapolis: Paul L. Erickson, John E. Hancock, Robert O. Haxby; Laurence E. Hendrickson, Adolph J. Kupka, Raymond E. Milner, William G. Shepherd, Walter A. Specht, James E. Stoddart.

From St. Paul: Samuel Levy, Scott E. Linsley, John Jay Mangin, Laddy J. Markus.

Rho Chi

An honorary society in the College of Pharmacy.

Seniors: William Schapiro, Minneapolis.

Juniors: Hilary Joswich, Winona; Stanley Shima, Montgomery.

Omicron Kappa Upsilon

An honorary society in the College of Dentistry.

Gothe B. Ahlcrone, Sweden; Dean G. Campbell, Park Rapids; Lowell R. Carlson, Borneo; Henry E. Colby, Luverne; Fred W. Gorham, Virginia; Gustavus T. Krause, Colfax, Wis.

From Minneapolis: Evar F. Wessel.

From St. Paul: Sherwood R. Steadman.

Iota Sigma Pi

A national honorary chemical society for women.

Roslyn Giraud, Fulton, S. D.; Ruth Harrer, Belgrade, Mont.; Marie Lindberg, Hopkins; Louisa Plummer, Hamilton, Ohio; Agnes Robinson, Rainier, Ore.; Anita G. Sallans, Canada; Lois Sellers, Canada; Sister Glenore Reidner, St. Joseph; Marion Warner, Beacon Falls, Conn.

From Minneapolis: Marion Chinn, Villa May Emblom, Sister Loyola.

From St. Paul: Mary Allen Steers.

Tau Sigma Delta

A national honorary fraternity in architecture.

Robert Cerny, La Crosse, Wis.; Austin Lange, La Crosse, Wis.; Eino A. Jyring, Virginia; Ruth Richardson, Bemidji; Jarl Seppanon, Meadow Brook.

From Minneapolis: David A. Anderson, Helmer Brockhoff, Kenneth Lundberg.

From St. Paul: Gordon A. Wall.

Phi Lambda Upsilon

A national honorary society in the field of chemistry.

Faculty: Isaac M. Kolthoff, Minneapolis; J. Lewis Maynard, St. Paul.

Graduate Students: Charles E. Bartsch, Kaukauna, Wis.; Frank T. Donaldson, Helena, Mont.; Charles L. Faust, St. Louis, Mo.; Carl M. Langhammer, Belgrade; Edward E. Litkenhous, Louisville, Ky.; Sidney E. Miller, Oklahoma City, Okla.; William J. Mitchell, Pipestone; Romund Moltzau, Fergus, Mont.; Grant W. Smith, Grand Junction, Colo.

From Minneapolis: John S. Andrews, Webster W. Benton, Robert E. Jeffrey, Clinton W. MacMullen.

From St. Paul: Jose B. Calva.

Seniors: Arthur E. Hebbard, La Crosse, Wis.; John W. Hoekstra, Proctor; Clarence E. Larson, Cloquet; Einar R. Michelson, Chisholm; Eugene Nelson, Omaha, Neb.

From Minneapolis: Marvin F. Goldberg, Kenneth B. Goldblum, Julius R. Katz, Ralph E. Peck, Henry C. Yutzy.

From St. Paul: Benjamin Moskovitz, Edgar L. Piret, Marshall F. Ruley.

Juniors: From Minneapolis: Francis W. Martin, Frederick T. Wall.

Alpha Omega Alpha

A non-secret, fourth-year med-

Dean of Students Visits Many Cities



Dean E. E. Nicholson

To conduct meetings in Minnesota cities at which they described the purposes and activities of Freshman Week for the information of parents who are to send their sons and daughters to the University of Minnesota next fall, Dean Anne D. Blitz and Dean Edward E. Nicholson have traveled about 3,000 miles in Minnesota during May. Their conferences have been held in 12 centers. Beginning with Aitkin on April 23, they have made the following visits: May 2, Worthington; May 3, Albert Lea; May 5, Red Wing; May 9, Granite Falls; 10, Hutchinson; 16th, Thief River Falls; 18th, Alexandria; 19, Little Falls; 23d, Chisholm; 24th, Grand Rapids; 25th, Pine City.

ical honor society, membership in which is based entirely on scholarship.

Faculty: Dean Richard E. Scammon, elected to honorary membership, Minneapolis.

Students: George Sverdrup Bergh, Montevideo; Verl G. Borland, Albert Lea; S. Sverre Houkom, Fergus Falls; James Ernst Lofstrom, Litchfield; Owen F. Robbins, San Antonio, Texas; Herbert William Schmidt, Northfield; Elmer M. Sorenson, Askov.

From Minneapolis: Kenneth D. Dickinson, Carl Milton Eklund, John Eldon Hynes, Jr., Russell O. Sather.

Gamma Epsilon Pi

An honorary commerce fraternity for women. Members elected this year: Lucille Aitchison, Arnolds Park, Iowa; Anne Arvidson, Kandiyohi.

From Minneapolis: Sarah Gorder, Margaret Hartley.

From St. Paul: Lois Druck, Vivienne Nelson.

Gamma Sigma Delta

An honorary society in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Faculty: From St. Paul: Alexander A. Granovsky, Clayton O. Rost.

Graduate Students: Frederick Bennett, England; Elmer R. Clark, Crookston; Norris J. Ellingson, Northfield; M. J. Oosthuizen, South Africa; Mark Regan, Butterfield; Arthur True, Good Thunder.

From Minneapolis: William G. Murray, Howard B. Sommerfeld.

From St. Paul: George C. Wallis.

Undergraduates: Leo Fenske, Bemidji; Earle Hanson, Graceville; Clarence Larson, Cloquet; Walfred Mattson, New York Mills; Eugene Nelson, Omaha, Neb.; Edwin Strand, Karlstad; Albert Tofte, Tofte.

From Minneapolis: A. Orville Dahl, Leigh Harden, Harold Mattson, Roy Wagner.

From St. Paul: Grenfall Harms, Harold Lawrenz, John McMillen.

Delta Sigma Psi

An honorary society whose purpose is the advancement of Norwegian culture and literature among university students of America.

From Minneapolis: Thomas V. Kachelmacher, Mrs. Alma B. Kerr, Lillian Moen.

From St. Paul: Helga S. Bjornson.

Pi Lambda Theta

An honorary society established in the College of Education in 1917.

Genevieve Bowen, Biwabik; Madaline Bullis, Sandstone; Gladys Coss, Willmar; Alice Mae Christian, Turtle Lake, N. D.; Ruth L. Day, Clinton Falls; Charlotte Dunn, Gainesville, Fla.; Mary Davidson Forbes, Denver, Colo.; Mercedes Gugisberg, Mankato; Gert-

rude Louise Hawkins, Spring Valley; Audrey Elvera Hoiland, Duluth; Kathleen M. Hynes, Sauk Center; Gladys Kittleson, Madison; Dorothy May McLary, Chanute, Kan.; Helen E. Sundberg, Braham; Joyce Winberg, Red Wing.

From Minneapolis: Florence E. Bruce, Elizabeth Graybeal, Ruth Camilla Haycock, Anita Houlthausser, Nadine Miller, Fay Rogers, Evelyn Thoreson, Doris Tyrrell, Katherine West.

From St. Paul: Elizabeth Forseth, Grace Marie Holmes, Harriet Lamson, Loretta B. Leroux, Minerva Pepinsky, Margaret Tallmadge.

Lambda Alpha Psi

Lambda Alpha Psi is a society organized for the recognition and encouragement of study in languages and literature.

Faculty: From Minneapolis: Jean M. Boyer, Raymond L. Grismer.

Graduate Students: B. J. Christensen, Latimer, Iowa; Conrad H. Diekmann, Collegeville; Hilde Lynckner, Germany.

From Minneapolis: Helen E. Hamilton, Jean F. Mosier, J. Riis Owre, Ruth E. Stevens, Allen B. Ward.

From St. Paul: Emma M. Birkmaier, Irene R. Hedberg, Albert Loosen. Seniors: Mabel Hammond, Rochester; Jane Hanly, Glendive, Mont.; Chestine Beach Knight, Wayzata.

From Minneapolis: Jeannette Latta, Virginia E. Miller, J. Weston Princell, Marion A. Rasmusen.

From St. Paul: S. Jerrold Orenstein, Grace E. Thees, Helen I. Walker. Juniors: Hans Sachse, Germany; Lenore E. Wolfe, Deer River.

From Minneapolis: Richard D. F. Carlson, Mary J. Culhane, Helen Belle Elveback, Deloris Bereniece Schreiber, Sherna Shalett.

Tau Beta Pi

An honorary engineering fraternity.

David B. Anderson, Rock Island, Ill.; Nelson E. Anderson, Russell; John Appert, St. Cloud; Fred Baumann, Winona; Cleo Brunetti, Virginia; Carl W. Christensen, Sioux City, Iowa; Winfield W. Foster, Mankato; Walter Gartner, Brainerd; Paul Jerabek, Silver Lake; Gordon F. Lindner, Glencoe; Cecil March, Slayton; Hugh Meindl, Two Harbors; Einar Michalsen, Chisholm; Albert E. Olson, Emmons; Milton Olson, Luverne; Paul W. Salo, Cloquet; Harold A. Sanderson, Anoka; Milton Schmidt, Perham; Albert M. Wenner, Roseau.

From Minneapolis: Gordon Bodien, Robert Calton, Forton A. Christoffer, Stephen Erickson, Robert Geehan, Kenneth Goldblum, Robert O. Haxby, John H. Hayes, Sigmund J. Jacobs, Archie B. Japs, Kenneth C. Johnson, Marvin Johnson, Richard C. Jordan, Anthony A. Juettner, Julius Katz, Robert F. Kreiss, Donald Leslie, Albert Lilja, Raymond Milner, Ralph Peck, Eugene Pfeiderer, Gayle Priestler, Walter A. Specht, George Townsend, George F. Weigel.

From St. Paul: Benjamin M. Axilrod, Sam Levy, Scott E. Linsley, Edgar L. Piret.

HONORS AND PRIZES

The Shevlin Fellowships

Science, Literature and the Arts: Mary Elveback, Minneapolis.

Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics: Robert Glen, Canada.

Medicine: Erling Josef Ordahl, Minneapolis.

Chemistry: Donald L. Fuller, The Class of 1890 Fellowship

Jane Armstrong, St. Paul.

The Caleb Dorr Graduate Research Fellowships

Tenko Maki, Minneapolis; Edward K. Vaughan, Minneapolis.

The du Pont Fellowship in Chemistry

Marvin A. Spielman, Larimore, N. D.

The Albert Howard Scholarship

Charles M. Gates, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

The Clara Ueland Fellowship

Dorothy M. Houston, Hillsboro, N. D.

Coffman Foundation Scholarship

Wilbur F. Murra, Minneapolis.

The Moses Marston Scholarship in English

Ruth Anne Olsen.

Delta Sigma Psi Scholarships

Helga S. Bjornson, St. Paul; Mrs. Alma B. Kerr, Minneapolis.

The Albert Moorman Memorial Fellowship in Architecture

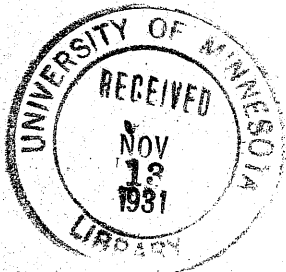
Lyell G. Halverson, Minneapolis; Gordon A. Wall, St. Paul.

The Alpha Zeta Scholarship

Ralph E. Comstock, Spring Valley.

(Minnesota Chats lacks space to complete this list, it regrets to announce).

MINNESOTA CHATS



Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students

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Dad's Day Talks Touch All Angles Of Student Life

Regents, Alumni, Faculty, Students Represented by Speakers

Representatives of the fathers' group, the students, the university staff and the Board of Regents spoke at the eighth annual Dad's Day banquet in the ballroom of the Minnesota Union the night of October 24th.

Earlier in the day the visiting "dads" had watched Fritz Crisler's Minnesota football team run over Iowa by a score of 34 to 0.

"This is one of those rare times when sons, daughters and fathers get together and take counsel with one another," said Dean Guy Stanton Ford, who is acting president during Dr. Coffman's absence. "You know, there are times when father should be in the picture; times when he should know what letters and marks are being sent home from the university. There are times when sons and daughters need father (I say this without disrespect to mothers) and times when the university needs father. He is not purely a fiscal entity. Often it is well to talk with him; young people sometimes need him in a way no other member of the family can supply, not even mother.

Parents send their young people to the University of Minnesota with great expectations," Dean Ford said. "They should realize that we at Minnesota cannot give these students an education, a character, or a job. What we can give them is an opportunity to get an education. We can give them, not free entry into the most lucrative of professions, a chance to lay the foundations for the most rewarding life. Their experiences at the university should enable them to learn to know their place in the scheme of things, wherever they may be, which after all, is the mark of a gentleman and an educated man or woman.

"Do not send your children to us with doubts," Dean Ford said. "You have here a good university which is not a university to which young people go and then, after waiting two or three years of previous time, learn that they should have started somewhere else.

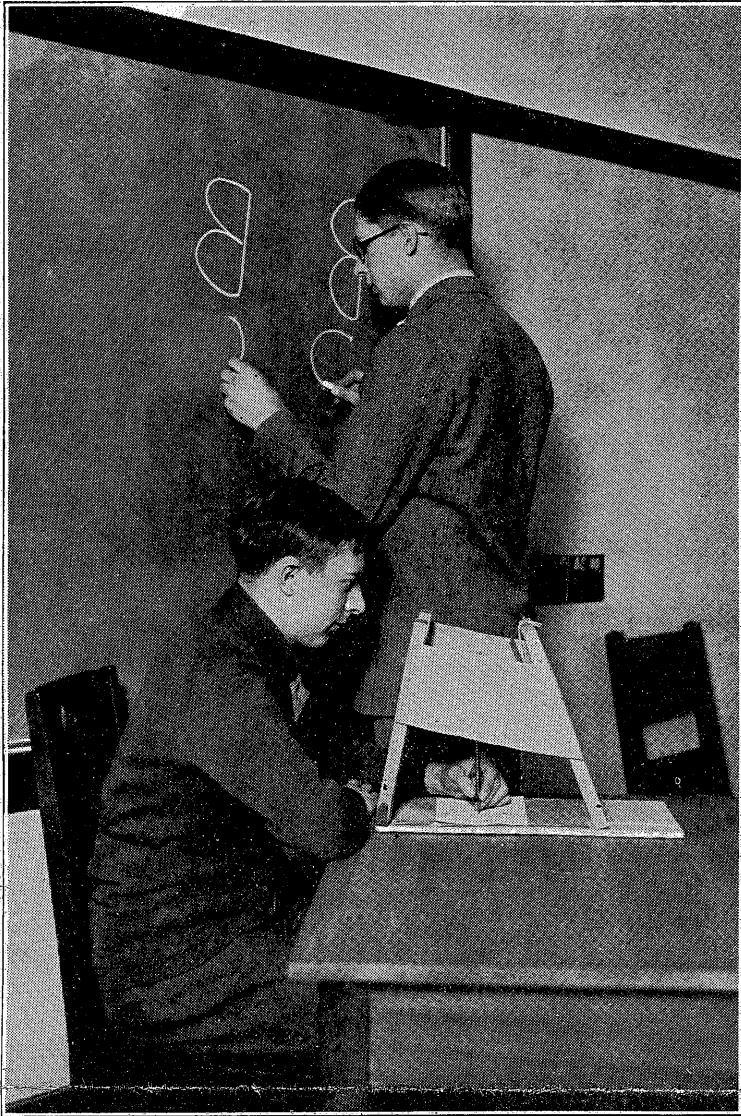
"Sometimes you hear of the many psychological and aptitude tests given to students at the university and you wonder what it is all about. You ask yourselves whether these young people mean to us only a catalogued set of 'vocational profiles'. Do not fear. We know that these are flesh and blood young men and women. What we really want to know is their hearts' desire and their greatest wish of accomplishment. To set them on the road to that accomplishment is our greatest wish, just as it is yours.

"There are times when we can do that for them better than you can," he continued, "for the university must be always young. It renews itself. It must never become middle-aged. Our tests are revised so that we may learn what they long to achieve so that we may then enable them to do it and to learn to lead the good life."

Dean Ford prefaced his remarks by saying the people of the state should be thankful that at some critical time when a new leader of the university was needed the choice fell upon President Coffman. No one, he said, is better endowed with far-seeing educational statesmanship; no man more courageous when principles are involved; none a straighter shooter in an open fight.

Fred B. Snyder, vice chairman of the Board of Regents, told of the University of Minnesota's efforts to free itself from dictation as to the ways in which it might spend its funds. He explained that the institution is at the will of the popularly-elected legislature because the legislature decides what support funds the university must have. To have made the Board of Regents responsible to another

Tested for "Cerebral Dominance"



If the student is naturally left handed he makes letters backward with his left hand.

Effort to Cure Left-handedness Found Common Cause of Stuttering

Minnesota Speech Clinic Works Wonders by Applying Scientific Procedures

If your small son Bill or your daughter Jennie writes, sews, pitches, in fact, is left handed, you mothers and fathers, don't try to correct it. Let it alone.

One person in one hundred is a stutterer, according to Bryngel Bryngelson, director of the speech clinic at the University of Minnesota, and among these a very large number are boys and girls who were trained out of left handedness—and into stuttering.

The Minnesota speech clinic reverses this process. Given a stutterer, Dr. Bryngelson and his helpers first determine whether the person was born left handed. If that is the trouble, he is assisted in the process of reverting to left handedness; whereupon, in the majority of cases, the speech defect disappears.

When the department of speech was divorced from its former connections with the department of English in 1927, one of the ventures started by Professor Frank M. Rarig, department head, was a speech clinic. Many persons besides stutterers have trouble with their speech. According to Dr. Bryngelson there are between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 in this country who suffer from articulatory defects, emotional troubles that make it hard for them to talk, especially in any large group, or who stutter. About 1,000,000 stutter.

As far back as 1908 it was known that "cerebral dominance" governed stuttering. The speech organs are dual affairs, those on the right side of the throat being governed by impulses from the left side of the brain, and vice versa. In more than 80 out of 100 persons the dominant impulse is

toward right-handedness. Others are ambidextrous as far as the brain impulses are concerned. In such a person impulses from the brain may reach the speech organs simultaneously, making speech difficult, as is evidenced by stammering. In normal persons the impulses from right and left brain centers are so timed as to create no difficulty.

"Some of us are born with a definite bias toward left handedness," Dr. Bryngelson explained. "Sometimes the environment interferes with that growth by enforcing a shift to the right side. Here we find that in seven out of ten instances disabilities result. This interference with the native neurological equipment, in a functional way, causes a delay in the maturation of the nervous system.

"We have had cases in the clinic whose parents were both left handed and who were forced against their native tendency to become left handed and thus developed a speech disorder. There are tests which determine dominance and indicate on which side of the brain the greatest center of nervous potentiality should be located in order to guarantee good speech, good writing and easy reading."

The theories were first taken up in a practical way at the University of Iowa in 1920 by Dr. L. E. Travis. There, however, the emphasis is on research, while at the Minnesota clinic attention is centered on technique for working out the theories and actually helping individuals.

Students are sent to the speech clinic at Minnesota as a result of their physical examinations or by instructors who observe their difficulties. Some go to Dr. Bryngelson on their own account. Three times a week they have classroom work. At other times there are individual conferences and private drills in which they are helped to

Regent Outlines Duties Of State Universities; Tells Minnesota Plans

Thousands Hear Dean J. C. Lawrence in Many Addresses

Speaking of education, and who does not in the vicinity of a university, there is James C. Lawrence, university dean, whose record of public speeches made since the University of Minnesota reopened late in September has already reached sixteen, and who is booked at present for a number of others. This does not include half a dozen or more introductions of campus speakers and brief talks on informal occasions.

Dean Lawrence has been speaking not only of education, but of unemployment, industrial conditions, intercollegiate football and other matters currently to the fore.

Here are some of his ventures: September 16, "Educational promise and performance," before the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs; October 2, "Unemployment," before the Minnesota League of Women Voters; Oct. 6, "Recent economic trends and their effect on cost accounting," before the National Association of Cost Accountants; Oct. 7, "Recent studies of unemployment and industrial conditions," before the American Society of Civil Engineers; Oct. 7, 3 p. m., "Unemployment," before the New Century club; Oct. 15, "Intercollegiate football," before the Minneapolis Traffic club; Oct. 16, "Educational promise and performance," before the general session of the Minnesota Education association, meeting in Mankato; and "Methods of supporting a living educational program on a shrinking budget," before the administration section.

October 17, "Adapting progressive educational ideals to a changing world," before the meeting of the Minnesota Education association section at Winona; October 19, "The current urge to train for leisure," before the Minnesota Parent-Teacher association state convention; October 23, "Address of welcome," before the meeting of School of Music Heads, at the University of Minnesota; October 27, Community Fund address before the Woman's club of Minneapolis; October 27, "Facing the Facts," before Scabbard and Blade, student military society; October 28, "Make way for the ladies," before the Midway club; October 29, "Shall universities merge their efforts?" before the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities, university campus.

Mr. Lawrence is also scheduled to speak on November 9 before the Men's club of Mount Zion Temple, St. Paul, and November 28th before the Minnesota Boys' conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, meeting in Winona.

Children can be cured of stuttering in a year or less. Adults may require two or three years.

"Above all, one must never whip or punish a child in an effort to correct stuttering," the Minnesota director explained. "I am not referring to Minnesota students of course, but to their period of childhood, when such a thing might conceivably have happened. The child has no control over his stuttering. It is based on a neurological disorder, and failure to achieve cerebral dominance on one side of the brain or the other."

Failure to conquer stuttering is likely to have an important bearing on a person's choice of a vocation. Many stutterers seek jobs in which they will have seclusion and not be called on to talk, and such positions may not coincide with their true vocational aptitudes.

F. B. Snyder Says Institution Not Too Large if It Does Its Job

DESCRIBES PROGRESS

Hopes for More Economical Procedure in Handling Masses in Junior College

The University of Minnesota or any other great state institution of learning, never can be too large, however phenomenal its growth, as long as that growth is predicated on the demands and needs of the people of its state and as long as it gives each student the individual attention and training required for successful education, Fred B. Snyder, chairman of the university board of regents, said in a recent address.

Mr. Snyder, discussing "How Large Should a State University Aspire to Be," was a speaker at the annual meeting of the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities, at the University of Minnesota. He prefaced his talk with a history of the growth of Minnesota.

In 1873 the university graduated its first class of two members. There were nine members of the faculty and the investment in the school plant was less than \$100,000. In 1930 the university graduates numbered 2,441 and investment in property totaled \$29,500,000. The teaching staff numbered 706 and there were 1,865 other employees. Attendance of students of college grade totaled 17,522.

"Such figures represent no aspiration on the part of the regents or faculty to have a large university," said Mr. Snyder. "They represent the aspirations of thousands of parents of the state to give their sons and daughters opportunity which was denied them. The extraordinary growth rests upon the determination of the people to stabilize a republic form of government by advancing the intelligence of citizens. It is due also to the system of education in vogue in Minnesota, which makes school attendance compulsory to those under 16 and gives each high school graduate a certificate admitting to the university."

Confront Serious Problems
"A serious problem confronts every large university in the fact that only 53 per cent of all freshmen who enter become seniors and graduates. What of the 47 per cent of the freshmen who fall by the wayside? Money, time, the use of expensive apparatus, has been wasted upon them. Many of them are not equipped by birth, inclination or preparation for the hard and fixed curricula of the four year course. Some of these move away, some drop out because of illness and lack of funds.

"But the university is alive to the problem. A committee, headed by Dean Guy S. Ford, is not only at work, but is getting results. A notable step forward is the creation of a separate college in which there is a self-selected group of students who have special purposes and definite careers in mind not now served by the curriculum of any one college, but easily served by a judicious selection from the offerings of several colleges.

"Under the new arrangement they are at liberty to make up elective programs to suit their intended careers. If that is approved as sound they are given an advisor and are on their way to a degree.

Purpose Is Essential
"To qualify for the privilege of admission to university college the student does not have to be a student, but he must have a purpose and a program that we know is not met by our present administrative division into colleges. The number granted this unusual status never will be large. If it grew too large it would only show that

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued on page 4)

Dr. Quigley Goes To Attend Pacific Relations Meeting

Political Scientist Will Spend Fall Quarter at Hangchow, China

Dr. Harold S. Quigley, professor of political science in the University of Minnesota, sailed from Vancouver Sept. 26th en route for Hangchow, China, where he was to have been an official delegate to the Fourth Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. War between China and Japan caused postponement of formal conferences but the delegates were asked to carry out their plans through informal gatherings.

"The institute was started about eight years ago by private persons in Honolulu," Professor Quigley explained today. "The idea was that the growing political consciousness of the Pacific area should find some means of private expression, and that if persons from the different professions and from educational business, religious, labor, journalism and other fields could be brought together from time to time for conference, they might have an important influence upon the future relations between countries whose shores are watered by the Pacific."

There have been three previous conferences, two in Hawaii and one in Kyoto, Japan. Besides the United States, Australia, Japan, China, Canada and New Zealand are represented. Soviet Russia sends an observer, as do the Netherlands and France, which have large oriental possessions. Food supply, race relations, the foreign relations of China, the Manchurian problem and the control of native peoples are among the topics set for the October meeting, Mr. Quigley said.

A partial list of the American members of the conference follows: Jerome D. Greene, Lee, Higginson & Company; Willis J. Abbot, editor, the Christian Science Monitor; Isaiah Bowman, director American Geographical Society; Edward C. Carter, secretary-treasurer of American Council; Joseph P. Chamberlain, professor of public law at Columbia University; Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College; D. L. Crawford, president, University of Hawaii; Wallace R. Farrington, ex-governor of Hawaii, president Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Roger S. Greene, director China Medical Board, Peiping; E. S. Craighill Handy, Bishop Museum, Honolulu; Paul Hopkins, Shanghai Power company, Shanghai; Bruno Lasker, author; Harold S. Quigley, professor of political science, University of Minnesota; Chester H. Rowell, journalist, Berkeley; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, California Federation of Labor; Corwin S. Shank, lawyer, Seattle; Mrs. F. Louis Slade, vice-chairman New York State League of Women Voters.

Music Departments Meet

Executive heads of 10 state university music departments gathered for a two day convention at the University of Minnesota October 23 and 24. Problems relating to their various departments were discussed by the attending delegates. The group attended the Symphony concert as guests of the Orchestral association and following a luncheon Saturday were guests of the university at the Minnesota-Iowa football game. Attending members were Dean B. W. Merrill, University of Indiana; Professor Thomas Giles, University of Utah; Dean Frederick D. Stiven, University of Illinois; Dean Charles F. Rogers, University of Arizona, and Dean Earl V. Moore, University of Michigan. Carlyle M. Scott, head of the Minnesota department, was host. Others present were Dean Royal D. Hughes, Ohio State University; Professor P. G. Clapp, University of Iowa; Dean James T. Quarles, University of Missouri; Dean Charles H. Mills, University of Wisconsin, and Professor H. C. Rowland, University of North Dakota.

Norwegian Film Shown

A film showing the scenic beauties, industrial development, sports and typical events of Norway was shown in Northrop Memorial Auditorium a week ago. The film was brought to America by Lyder Selvig of Oslo, who made it. Nora Fauchald, Norwegian soprano, sang a group of Grieg compositions and Norwegian folk songs, accompanied by Paul Oberg, pianist.

Crisler and Assistant Examine Turf



The bluegrass may be responsible for the Gophers' football success. This year it was the best ever.

Research Worker Meets Adventure In Study of Diary

An adventure that knocked half a ton of dust out of "dry" research recently befell David H. Willson, assistant professor of history at the University of Minnesota. It centered around the accidental discovery, in the library of an English nobleman, of a valuable old document, the diary of Robert Bowyer, a seventeenth-century English parliamentarian. This diary, with a preface by Dr. Willson, is to be published jointly by the University of Minnesota Press and the Oxford University Press, thus linking two continents in the presentation to scholars of a historical treasure.

Dr. Willson did not know of the existence of the original manuscript when he began his work. Wishing to make available to historians the "inside" story of English political affairs in 1606 and 1607, he began to edit an incomplete copy of Bowyer's diary that was kept in the British Museum. His work was finished and the book in type when a colleague, Professor Frances Relf of Wells College, ran across the original diary written in Bowyer's own hand, in the library of Lord Braye.

This discovery meant, of course, that Dr. Willson's work must all be done over again. He found that, while both the original diary and the copy were incomplete, the whole record could be brought to light by piecing the two manuscripts together. This involved the expenditure of an enormous amount of time and labor, for photostat copies had to be made of the original diary and then there still remained the laborious task of comparing and fitting together the two manuscripts, written in the peculiar Elizabethan script. The whole work has occupied more than five years. The complete diary, with the editor's notes, comprises a large octavo volume of more than 400 pages, and will be a valued source for students specializing in English constitutional history.

Tech-No-Log Wins Honors

Honors in four contests staged by Engineering College magazines during the recent national convention at State College, Pennsylvania, were awarded to Techno-Log, publication of the College of Engineering and Architecture at the University of Minnesota. Techno-Log won third honorable mention in both the best illustrated magazine and the best alumni section contests. The periodical received second place award for editorials entered in the contest. Another third place was awarded it for the best student article division. Twenty-one other engineering journals were entered.

Research Worker Hospital Group



Paul Fesler

Manganese Industry Extinct in the U. S.

While Minnesota and United States scientists in the Mines Experiment Station and the Bureau of Mines are working on the problem of making ferro-manganese from Minnesota ore from the Cuyuna range the last American plant for the manufacture of manganese has been closed down according to stories recently printed.

Dumping of ferro-manganese in America by Russia was given as the principal cause. Russian sales of this commodity were going on in the United States before the public prints took up the problem of other commodities thrown on the world market by Russia, such as wheat, sugar and lumber. On the other hand, an editorial in The New York Times points out that the American manganese industry was a forced growth, subsidized during the war, and therefore was likely to perish once the artificial stimulation had been removed.

Thomas L. Joseph of the North Central Station, United States Bureau of Mines announced last summer that a five year experiment on making ferro-manganese had been successful. It remained, he said, for commercial interests to undertake production by the process he and his assistants worked out.

Ferro-Manganese is necessary in the manufacture of steel as it absorbs carbon from the steel and prevents the cracks and faults likely to appear when carbon crystallizes inside the metal. The importance of making it within continental United States is that the steel industry would then be self-contained in time of war. If private enterprise develops an indus-

Van Doren, Convocation Speaker, Tells Why Lewis Won Nobel Prize

Dr. Mayo's Service As Regent Will Reach 25 Years January 1

Dr. William J. Mayo, senior member of the University of Minnesota board of regents, will have served a quarter century on the governing body on January 1, 1932. It was twenty-five years ago, on January 1, 1907, that he was appointed to the board by the late Governor John A. Johnson. Next in length of service on the board are Fred B. Snyder, appointed in 1912, and John G. Williams of Duluth, who came on two or three years later.

This fall Dr. and Mrs. Mayo were hosts for the twentieth time to members of the board and some members of the university staff on a boat trip aboard his river yacht, North Star. The earlier trips were made on the North Star's predecessor, Orinoco. Since these autumn outings were begun they have been conducted each year except during the period when the United States was engaged in war.

Guests for the trip gathered at Stillwater Saturday morning, October 17, and boarded the North Star at the new Stillwater levee, just below the recently opened interstate bridge. The first day's run was to Wabasha, and the second night found the party in La Crosse. The return trip to Wabasha was made on Monday.

Perfect weather enhanced the beauty of autumn foliage shining from the rugged bluffs along the most beautiful 100 miles of the river's course.

Included in the party, besides Dr. and Mrs. Mayo, were Regent and Mrs. John G. Williams of Duluth, Regent and Mrs. A. J. Olson of Renville, Regent W. H. Gemmel and Mrs. Gemmel of Brainerd, Regent and Mrs. J. V. Williams of Marshall, Regent O. J. Hagen and Miss Harriet Hagen of Moorhead, Dean Guy-Stanton Ford and Mrs. Ford, Dean J. B. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Dean and Mrs. E. P. Lyon, Dean James C. Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, and Miss Marie Mousseau, secretary to the president. Members of the party wrote and signed a letter to Dr. and Mrs. Coffman, who were on the Pacific ocean en route to Australia.

Fraternities Refuse Secret Accusations

No secret accusations of fraternity "rushing" rules will be made among fraternities at the University of Minnesota, it was decided by a vote of the interfraternity council at a special meeting recently.

Defeat of the amendment providing for secret proceedings does not alter the power of Otis C. McCreery, assistant dean of men, to keep secret the names of signers of petitions charging infractions of the rushing rules, it was stated by Dan Feidt, student chairman of the committee on rushing rule infractions.

The council disciplinary committee has the option, however, of refusing to handle a case if the names of those making charges are not divulged, according to Mr. Feidt. It was further explained that in suggesting the amendment the administration sought only for co-operation with the fraternities.

Members of the committee are, besides Mr. Feidt, Edward Thompson, Sam McKee, Casper Caveny, Carlyle Anderson and Vernon Pearson.

A proposal to turn over the annual pledge night program to outside promoters was turned down by the council. This action confirmed its former move of last May when it was voted to supervise the affair. Approval of a monthly salary for the program manager of the pledge night celebration also was made. Approval of a benefit show for the student loan fund and a stag party for freshmen was given by the council.

try based on Mr. Joseph's method this will have been achieved. The Cuyuna iron ore deposits in Minnesota contain between 40 and 50 million tons of material with a low manganese content capable of being utilized by the process.

Artistic Treatment of Classic Themes Appealed to Swedish Jury, He Explains

Many Americans looked askance at the award of the Nobel prize to Sinclair Lewis because Americans have been trained always to be optimistic, while Lewis is a pessimist, Carl Van Doren, writer and critic, told an audience of 2,000 students and townspeople in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on October 22.

The Swedish jury which awarded the prize looked, on the other hand, at Lewis' classic handling of important themes, Van Doren said. They judged him as a creator of literature, not by the rubber-stamp standard of current American tradition.

Mr. Van Doren praised Lewis as the most important educator of the Twentieth century in the United States.

"In the literary sense it is most important that he has handled his themes satirically," the speaker said. "We Americans are in the habit of asking questions and expecting and also insisting that the answer be of the same tenor."

"Why is it, when important foreign visitors come to New York, that reporters always ask them the same questions, 'what do they think of American women?' and 'what do they think of the skyline?' And the poor visitor must always give the same answer. He must say that the American woman is the flower of all mankind and that the skyline overwhelms him with awe."

He said that when Lewis wrote such books as "Main Street," "Babbitt," "Arrowsmith" and "Elmer Gantry" he did not give the answer that our people have been trained to look for. Readers who did not expect to get literature, rather than pattern, from an American, were disconcerted.

"But," said Mr. Van Doren, "optimism is not a literary virtue. If it were, Edgar Guest would be a model of literary virtue. Soundness is not a literary virtue; Coolidge's writings are sound in the extreme, but his fame does not rest on his literary achievements. People say of Lewis that he is not representative. Being representative is not a literary virtue. The most truly representative book in America today is the Sears-Roebuck catalogue. If I were a student of ancient Greek life I should rather have the Sears-Roebuck catalogue of that day than a lot more of Herodotus or quite a little more of Plato."

"Dealing with the dullness of a stereotyped life in a small community, Lewis in 'Main Street' handled a theme classic in importance and antiquity. We had begun to think of dullness as a virtue; something to be let alone and not criticized. In dramatic effect the only other American book comparable to this was 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' The older classic described slavery under a certain type of master. Lewis dealt with slavery to a deadening community standard, a slavery capable of being as complete and cruel as the other. He described a man who suffered from too complete a faith in one system. And in much the same vein and manner he handled the doctors in 'Arrowsmith' and the clergymen in 'Elmer Gantry'."

Of Eugene O'Neil Mr. Van Doren's comment was principally that America, lacking an effective modern theater, had tried to make a whole dramatic movement of O'Neil, who had suffered thereby.

Plan New Magazine

Approval of a new faculty-student publication of the School of Business Administration at the University of Minnesota awaits the return of Dean R. A. Stevenson, head of the school, from a business trip in the East. The name of the proposed publication is the Minnesota Business Review. It is planned to change the name of the Gopher Business News, former publication, and introduce a combined faculty and student magazine. The plans were introduced by Chester Jones, editor of the News, and Meyer Gold, business manager. If faculty approval is secured the magazine will contain articles by both faculty members and students with an editorial board of 12 students and seven faculty members to determine the policies of the magazine.

New People on Faculty Listed

Many Departments Represented Among Staff Replacements

The following members of the University of Minnesota faculty, new in 1931, are being listed in the address book—Deans: Dr. and Mrs. Richard E. Scammon, medical science, 723 Fulton street southeast; Mr. and Mrs. Harold R. Benjamin, professor and assistant dean, College of Education, 715 Fulton street southeast.

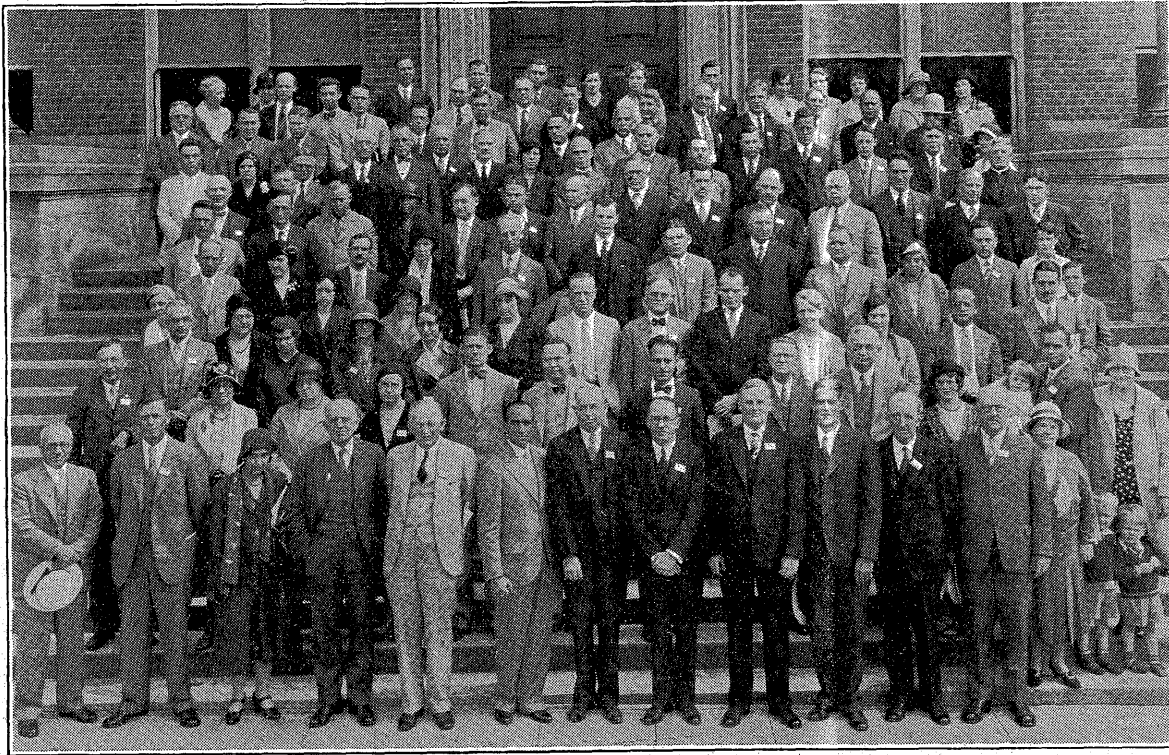
Professors: Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Boyden, anatomy, 805 East River Road; Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Murchie, rural sociology; Mr. and Mrs. Didrik A. Seip, visiting professor in Norwegian languages, 500 Southeast Delaware.

Assistant professors: Ira D. Beals, architecture, Campus Club; Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Gibbs, mechanical engineering, 500 Southeast Delaware; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Grismer, Romance languages, 67 Barton avenue southeast; Dr. and Mrs. George E. Hudson, obstetrics and gynecology, 515 Southeast Delaware; Major and Mrs. Theron G. Medthven, military science and tactics, 15 Seymour street southeast; Mr. and Mrs. James J. Ryan, mechanical engineering, 1815 Franklin avenue southeast; Michael Sadowsky, mathematics and mechanics, 703 Southeast Delaware; Calvin F. Schmid, sociology, Campus Club; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Starr, political science, 827 Sixth street southeast; Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Ziskin, medicine, 4445 Colfax avenue south.

Professorial lecturers: Charles E. Artman, employment stabilization institute; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hallberg, history; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Kuhlmann, history, 4026 Vincent avenue south; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Langer, physics.

Instructors: Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Adams, sociology, 1113 Eighth street southeast; Francis S. Appell, English, Campus Club; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford E. Aubel, animal husbandry, 1523 Hythe, St. Paul; Curtis E. Avery, English, 500 Southeast Harvard; Roman Becker, English, 515 Southeast Delaware, Apt. 311; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Bing, University high school, 977 Fourteenth avenue southeast; Raymond F. Blount, anatomy, 320 Walnut southeast; Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence R. Boies, ophthalmology and otolaryngology, 3132 Garfield avenue south; Jesse M. Campbell, mechanical engineering, 74 Bedford avenue southeast; Mr. and Mrs. Russell C. W. Carlson, geography, 721 Seventh street southeast; Mr. and Mrs. Alburey Castell, philosophy, 515 Oak street southeast; Miss Anna Cawley, University high school, 821 Sixth street southeast; James E. Curtis, University high school, 1476 Chelmsford St. Paul; Miss Ruth M. Davis, home economics, 2261 Carter avenue, St. Paul; Miss Helen Druley, art education, 521 Sixth street southeast; Miss Maud G. Forberg, University high school, 517 West Thirty-first street; Mr. and Mrs. Irvin L. Forbes, plant pathology and botany, 2195 Hendon avenue, St. Paul; Erling S. Reque, sub-freshman mathematics, 495 Park avenue, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Fulton, speech department, 512 Southeast Delaware; Miss Marcella G. Gosch, University high school, Sanford Hall; Miss Norma K. Henry, School of Business Administration, 2517 Blaisdell avenue; Dr. Meredith B. Hesdorfer, Physician Students' Health Service, 3028 James avenue south; Harold S. Hicks, geology and mineralogy, Miss Grace G. Hood, home economics, 1570 Vincent street, St. Paul; Donald W. Johnson, animal husbandry, 2130 Como avenue west, St. Paul; Miss Beulah M. Larson, University high school, 1307 Sixth street southeast; Miss Mildred R. Lee, physical education for women, 318 Southeast Harvard, Apt. 305; Edward R. Linner, agricultural biochemistry, 1455 Cleveland avenue, St. Paul; Dr. Hyman S. Lippman, pediatrics, Wilder Dispensary building, St. Paul; Ben Lundquist, University high school, 3233 Garfield avenue south; Mr. and Mrs. Truman W. Manning, School of Business Administration, 90 Malcolm avenue southeast; Mrs. Jesse M. McFaylen, English, 1629 Sixth street southeast, Apt. 32; Miss Myrtle Messinger, physical education for women, 410 Eleventh avenue

What a Group of Mathematicians Look Like



These men and women attended conventions at Minnesota in September

Homecoming Called Big Success As Minnesota Ropes Wisconsin

Traditional Campus Festivity Conducted for Seventeenth Time

"Rope Wisconsin" was the slogan and a bucking broncho with its cowboy rider was the symbol of the 1931 Homecoming at the University of Minnesota, October 31. And Minnesota did rope Wisconsin by a score of 14 to 0.

A two day celebration featuring a rodeo with real wild horses, steers and cowboys in addition to the Minnesota - Wisconsin football game was staged. The program opened Friday with registration for Homecomers at the Minnesota Union.

Luncheons and class reunions occupied most of the day and a huge bonfire and pepfest on the Parade attracted several thousand persons in the evening. A rodeo in the Field House was followed by dancing at the Union to end the day.

Dedication of Pioneer Hall in honor of foremost Minnesota settlers started Saturday's activities. The annual Homecoming parade of more than 50 floats passed in review down University avenue just before noon. Another feature of the morning program was the Minnesota-Wisconsin cross-country race won by the Badgers.

Following the football game open houses were held by most of the sororities and fraternities on the campus and the Union was the scene of a huge alumni reception. The final exhibition of the Gopher rodeo officially ended the eighteenth annual Homecoming.

The first Homecoming at Minnesota was held in 1914. At this celebration the Minnesota Union, which had been reconstructed to accommodate campus social affairs, was the center of activities. Co-eds sold the first Homecoming buttons, inscribed with the slogan "Everybody's Doing It."

Wisconsin, Minnesota's rival, was the opponent for the first Homecoming game. Captain Boles

southeast; Mr. and Mrs. Franz Montgomery, English, 631 Oak street southeast; Miss Elizabeth Noyes, physical education for women, 1229 Seventh street southeast; Mr. Harry A. Pool, sub-freshman mathematics, 2715 Lincoln street northeast; Mr. and Mrs. Clyde P. Shumway, plant pathology and botany, 5020 42½ avenue Robbinsdale; Miss Bernice M. Srawn, home economics, 2261 Carter avenue, St. Paul; Dr. Charlotte C. Van Winkle, pathology, Glen Lake Sanatorium, Oak Terrace; Chester R. Wasson, sociology, 2525 Como avenue southeast; Dr. Bernard Watson, Student's Health Service, 519 Southeast Essex; Miss Lucille Wendt, music, School of Agriculture, 2082 Como avenue west, St. Paul; Miss Wilma D. Wolfe, art education; Miss Marvel G. Wooldrik, University high school, 730 Twelfth avenue southeast; John J. Zeleniak, University high school, 2538 Quincy street northeast.

Rosenthal led his team to a 30 to 7 victory to make the first event a success.

In 1915 the first musical production in connection with Homecoming was held when the glee clubs of Minnesota and the University of Chicago gave a concert on the evening before the game between the two institutions.

Minnesota lost a close game to Michigan before 1920 Homecomers. The theme resembled that used at the recent celebration. A cowboy roping a huge Gopher was mounted on the float that won the decorations prize.

A Viking theme was carried through in 1929 to celebrate the traditional game for the Little Brown Jug between Minnesota and Michigan. The famous jug, attended by a crack drill squad, was carried on a float in the parade. More than 59,000 persons attended the game.

Last year floats depicting the world in the future, fantastic in their design, made up the parade. The football game of the day was between Minnesota and Northwestern and Minnesota lost.

Carnegie Pensions Total 20 Millions

Annual Report of Foundation Says Payments Surpass Endowment

The Carnegie Foundation, in the twenty-five years of its existence, has spent more than \$20,000,000 on retiring allowances and pensions, or more than the total of the Foundation's permanent endowment. Latterly, however, it has been unable to provide as liberally for retiring professors as it did in the earlier days of its career and colleges and universities are finding it necessary to make provision of their own to help remove the old-age burden from the teacher's shoulders.

A recent report by the Carnegie Foundation said that a total of 52 retired professors and administrative officers have received maximum allowances of \$4,000, the first of which was granted in 1909, and four of which were granted in 1929. Only 36 allowances of the total of 897 granted have been less than \$1,000 and most of these were granted before the end of 1909.

The average amounts of the 897 retiring allowances granted by the Foundation from 1906 to 1930, inclusive, have reflected the rise of salary scales in American colleges. In 1906, the average of 48 allowances granted on the basis of age was only \$1,246. This increased to \$1,947 in 1911 when 28 allowances were granted; to \$2,233 in 1916 for 29 allowances; to \$2,359 in 1921 for 39 allowances and to \$2,503 in 1926 for 42 allowances. For the first six months of 1930, when 12 allowances were granted on the basis of age, the average was \$2,115.

League Arranges Finance Parleys

County Groups Meet to Talk of Taxes and Necessary Expenditures

First of a series of local conferences for municipal, county, school district and township officials to discuss the financial problems of local government units was held Thursday, October 22 in the city of Morris, Minn., under a cooperative arrangement between the city and the League of Minnesota Municipalities.

"The object of the conference was to permit officials residing within convenient distances of Morris to discuss problems of government of interest to all," Professor M. B. Lambie, league secretary explained. Everyone in attendance was given an opportunity to ask questions informally and to voice his opinions on any subject of governmental administration.

Principal subjects up for discussion were poor relief, taxes and revenues, advantages or disadvantages of the income tax, tax delinquency, state aid, licensing of itinerant peddlers, and the relations of cities, villages, counties and school districts on problems of finance.

Schedules for district meetings in other convenient centers are being arranged, Mr. Lambie said. The next will be in Virginia early in November. It is planned to hold several such conferences in different parts of Minnesota, bringing in representatives of nearby units of government. In arranging the Morris meeting, Mr. Lambie had the cooperation of Harry Phinney, city attorney of Morris.

Communities served in the first conference were in the counties of Wilkin, Otter Tail, Traverse, Grant, Douglas, Big Stane, Stevens, Pope, Swift, Lac qui Parle, Chippewa and Kandiyohi.

Biochemistry Draws Graduates

Forty-one graduate students and four guests of the university are carrying on studies in the division of Agricultural Biochemistry at University Farm this fall, according to Dr. R. A. Gortner, department head. Among the guests is Dr. Johan Bjorksten of Helsingfors, Finland, who is in the United States on a fellowship awarded by the International Education Board. Of the 41 graduate students 25 have the degree, master of science, and are doing work for their doctor's degree.

Month's Medical Broadcast

Speaking for the Minnesota State Medical association, Dr. William A. O'Brien will continue his weekly medical broadcasts during December, speaking at 11:45 a. m. every Wednesday over WCCO. His subjects will be as follows: December 2, Diagnosis of Interruption; December 9, Epilepsy Cures; December 16, The Tuberculin Test; December 23, Control of Communicable Diseases; December 30, Attitudes Toward Cancer.

Dr. Anderson in Radio Symposium

Speakers Will Deal With Economics, Psychology and Childhood

Dr. John E. Anderson, director of the Institute of Child Welfare, will be one of the speakers in a symposium on economics, psychology and child development that is being conducted during the fall and early winter by the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education. He will speak December 12 on "Social Behavior in Infancy and Childhood," appearing from 9:45 to 10:00 p. m., Central Standard Time. Professor Florence Goodenough of the Institute will speak December 5 on "Anger, Its Causes and Control."

Drs. Robert A. Milliken, Livingston Farrand, Norman H. Davis and Walter Dill Scott are officers of the committee directing the broadcasts.

One topic in the field of economics joined with one in psychology or child development constitutes each evening's program. The economic lectures go on the air at 9:30 Central Standard time, followed by the others.

Remaining lectures are as follows:

November 7: Economic, "Social Consequences of Business Depression," by Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; psychology, "Our Social Attitudes," by Gardner Murphy, professor of psychology, Columbia University.

November 14: Economic "Effects of Depressions upon Unemployment and Wages," by William Leiserson, professor of economics Antioch College; psychology, "Current Trends in Psychology," by R. S. Woodworth, chairman, Social Science Research Council.

November 21: Economic, "Business Depressions and Business Profits," by William F. Gephart, First National bank, St. Louis, Mo.; child development, "The Growth of the Infant Mind," by Arnold Gesell, director of the Clinic on Child Development, Yale University.

November 28: Economic, "Agriculture in Relation to Economic Recovery," by Edwin G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics, Columbia University; child development, "Children's Fears," by Harold E. Jones, Institute of Child Welfare.

December 5: Economic, "Wages in Relation to Economic Recovery," by Leo Wolman, professor of economics, Columbia University; child development, "Anger, Its Causes and Control," by Professor Florence L. Goodenough, Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota.

December 12: Economic, "Banking Policies in Relation to Recovery," by Jacob H. Hollander, professor of political economy, John Hopkins University; child development, "Social Behavior in Infancy and Childhood," by Dr. John E. Anderson, director, Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota.

December 19: Economic, "Forward Planning of Public Work," by Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.; child development, "Adolescence: The Difficult Age," by Leta S. Hollingsworth, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

The addresses will be made over a nationwide hook-up of the National Broadcasting company.

Establish Stenographic Service

A new university venture has been begun this fall with the establishment of the central stenographic service in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium. The bureau will handle all kinds of typing and stenographic work, both for faculty and students, including manuscripts, themes, letters, and the like. The work will be adequately supervised and customary rates will be charged. Requests for the service are to be made through the University Employment Bureau. Dorothy G. Johnson, director of the employment bureau also has been given oversight of the stenographic service.

Engelhardt on Chicago Survey

Dr. Fred Engelhardt of the College of Education, has been selected as one of the members of the staff engaged to conduct a comprehensive survey of the public schools of Chicago. His work will be in connection with the study of school buildings and the business administration of the school system.

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

Dad's Day Talks Touch All Angles Of Student Life

(Continued from page 1)

board for every expenditure would have made them a rubber stamp body, he declared.

Ray P. Chase, former state auditor, urged the university to spare no effort to make itself known in a friendly way to the fathers of the state. He advised that the state's 400 weekly papers be sent more detailed information about the personal activities of students on the campus.

"This day and banquet are evidence that a dad is a human being," Mr. Chase said.

"Solomon spoke kindly of dads, but when his wives got him in trouble, dads lost standing and for 2900 years have been tolerated as fiscal entities only.

"Yet a dad may have other uses. The function of the University is to impart wisdom, give understanding, advance culture and develop character.

"Its task is not only to educate the students on this campus but to determine and raise educational standards of the state, from the college to the kindergarten. There is no limit to its opportunity and influence.

"There is not an educator in the state who is not guided and inspired by your scholastic attainments, not a farmer who has not been benefited directly and tangibly by the work of college and school of agriculture, not a mining man who is not vitally concerned with your efforts toward cheap beneficiation of low grade iron ores. Fritz Crisler can affect the standards of sportsmanship of every school boy in Minnesota. Mrs. Carlyle Scott has made Northrop Memorial Auditorium the center of the musical culture of the northwest.

"What is the real measure of the University's usefulness?"

"Those charged with the duty of determining its educational policies will gauge its success by its educational attainments.

"Taxpayers will measure the institution with the yardstick of money, and compute its success by the dollars it costs and the return it gives.

"A dad's measure will be what it does to his girl or boy during four of life's best years.

"The ultimate needs of the University are as many, as varied, as complex, as expensive as the limits of its activities and influence. The immediate need is to secure at the earliest possible time, the best possible agencies for hastening attainment of ultimate goals.

"This is where the lowly dad can help.

"The University has little about which to worry when its purposes and standards are known. What it requires are more friends and new friends, scattered through localities where it is least known. And this friendship should be a personal one."

Dean Anne Dudley Blitz spoke briefly urging the students to avoid needless expenditure, even if they could afford them, at a time when so many of their fellow students are having difficulty in making ends meet. Philip Neville was the speaker for the student body. Dean Edward E. Nicholson was toastmaster.

Smith Dean Speaks

Professor Marjorie Nicolson, dean of Smith College, and a former member of the English faculty at Minnesota, spoke on "Science and the Poetic Imagination" Wednesday, November 4, in the music auditorium. While in Minneapolis and St. Paul Dean Nicolson met with alumnae organizations of Smith College and was guest at several special gatherings and teas.

Regent Outlines Duties of Universities

(Continued from page 1)

our existing colleges are too bound up in red tape to meet the demands of the student body.

"At present there are 35 in the university college and scores that applied have been quietly enrolled in colleges that once adhered too closely to the letter of the law in granting their degrees."

"Some relief should be provided for the students who drop out of school by the end of the sophomore year and who do not wish or want a four-year course.

"Should we do anything about it—anything that will be a service and an economy of human material and money to the state. We think at Minnesota that we can. We are at least willing to try the experiment.

"The same committee that proposed the university college is maturing a plan for an all-university unit that will receive this group—the tests we are now using will locate most of them. The committee's plans for curriculum, staff and leadership are sound enough to have received the preliminary approval of our board. If we can thus take better care of large numbers of one and two-year students, we can, it is hoped, do what is even more our obligation, take better care of the group who go on for four years in college and from thence into research, the professions and the forms of public service and demand long preparation and intensive training.

'U' Must Keep Pace

"Negatively, the answer to the question of size of the university may be this: A university is too large which fails to furnish proper undergraduate, graduate, professional and specialized instruction; which fails to properly guide and care for the morals, health, and well-being of the student body which fails to disseminate new knowledge or adequately serve the public; if it fails to furnish the necessary opportunities to further the education for those who are unable to secure resident instruction; if it compels all students to go 'lock step' en masse through an ironclad curriculum; if it knowingly and persistently graduates more doctors, lawyers, teachers, dentists and engineers than society can absorb.

"If it fails at any of these points it is too large even if it registers only 250 students.

"If it meets and solves the problems and these major functions of a university, it is not too large even if it registers 15,000 students.

"Affirmatively, in the words of President L. D. Coffman, a university should aspire to be 'free to pursue the truth wherever it may be found, free to teach that truth when once it is found, free to determine its activities and program and policies in light of the high educational ideals that justify its existence free from politics, free from partisan pressures, free from the pressures of groups or classes or individuals that would use the institution for ulterior ends.'"

"Honduras or Bust"

Paul Kenefick of Algona, Iowa, a student majoring in sociology at the University of Minnesota, and Arne Solem of Thief River Falls returned recently from Honduras, for which country they left in a second hand automobile soon after the close of college in June. At that time they announced the slogan, "Honduras or Bust." Dr. Haakon Gjessing, a dentist from Christiansand, Norway, went with them. They planned to drive to Tampa and go by boat to Belize, capital city of the British colony. Their intention was to enter the jungle on mules, carrying provision for a two months' trek.

Psychology of Personality

By Dr. R. M. Elliott

Head, Department of Psychology

THE psychology of personality is a subject which is obviously broad and unmistakably appealing. Personality is our everyday name for the sum total reached by adding together every trait a man has. Blended, and fused together these traits make up the individuality, the uniqueness of every friend or acquaintance or historical personage of whom you or I or anybody has knowledge. Stop to think for a moment how many traits there are. If a book worm ate all the names for them out of the dictionary we could get what was left of Webster's Unabridged into a vest pocket. Kindness, cheerfulness, honor, intelligence, cleverness, humor, adaptability, patience, anger, fear, joy, sorrow, pity, reverence, industry, efficiency, memory, concentration, enthusiasm, hatred, endurance, even "It", and I could go on for hours.

Now the point is that every human being has some degree, high average, or low, of every one of those traits, and also some degree, high, average or low, of all the parts or aspects into which these traits may each be analysed. Multitudes of people exist, each one has multitudes of traits, and each trait can exist in a multitude of different degrees. No wonder, then, that no two persons are exactly alike. No wonder, too, that people have tried to find a refuge from this infinite and confusing variety of human beings in the easy but false doctrine of mental types, classes of individuals marked off from each other by gaps—such as the mental, vital and motor types. The fact is mental types do not exist, and when this is clearly understood the character analysts and phrenologists and astrologers will have to go out of business, shown up as fakes. We shall refer to this topic again in later talks in this series.

Can Personality be Identified

The moral for us at this moment is that personality cannot be grasped or explored or analysed without the use of elaborate and specially devised methods which conform to scientific principles. Professor Heron of our psychology department tells his students of animal psychology: "If you want to know what animals can do go to the circus, if you want to know how they do it come into the laboratory." So I say if you want to see human personality in operation watch human beings at work and at play, watch them struggle and win and lose, watch them grow in wisdom and influence and charm, and then, alas, slowly, lose these powers, and like everything else that lives, slip into decay. If you want to watch human nature in action ask any person who is attempting to influence others what his problems are: the teacher, or the pupil; the preachers or the convert; the politician or the voter; the man of affairs or the union laborer; the salesman or the buyer; the gossip or the victim of gossip. Each one of these is up against human nature in one of its infinitely varied forms.

Now, and here is the modern point of view, if you wish to add anything scientific to what these persons have discovered, if you are determined to see the human being not so much in a halo of worldly wisdom as in the glare of modern science, then you must knock at the door of the laboratory; before you can get in you must allow the doorkeeper to search you for contraband goods never knowingly admitted into a scientific laboratory; these are blunders and gags, superficiality, prejudices, timidity and dogmatism. To be frank, the modern attempt to take personality into the laboratory and measure it encounters almost insurmountable difficulties.

Psychology Pushes Ahead

And yet for us it is that or nothing, the way out is ahead. And I hasten to add that a little done on a great task is after all a great accomplishment. So, forgetting modesty, I ask your attention for some of the achievements of modern psychology dealing with the problem of personality. I cannot, under these circumstances exhibit the methods of the psychologist and yet without them we would have nothing to claim—our laboratory would turn out to have been built upon the sands.

I have already told you, much too hurriedly, that mental types—distinguished from each other by

differences of kind, rather than of amount—do not exist. The consequences of this are far-reaching, alike in theory and practice.

I pass to another generalization: The majority or a person's actions are motivated, at least in part, from sources unsuspected by him. Or stated more simply, even when we think we know perfectly why we are doing a certain thing we are very likely to be deceiving ourselves, making up reasons which seem plausible enough to us but which are in reality substitutes offered in place of reasons because it is more pleasant for us to remain in ignorance of the real ones. Think of it, man as a constant habit, not willing to face his own nature—afraid to see himself as he is!

Now it would be a tremendously ambitious undertaking to attempt to prove any such statement off-hand in just a few minutes. I shall not even try to do so with any seriousness. I can accomplish more by challenging you to think about it and to start watching for the holes in the ordinary everyday theory, which is just the opposite, namely, that man is primarily a rational creature with adequate self-consciousness enabling him to understand his motives without self-deception and as judiciously as Solomon.

"Solomon" a Poor Judge

Now the fact is, the supposed Solomon in us is anything but impartial. His judgments and thoughts express his desires, without knowing it. We believe many things which we have no good grounds for believing because we crave certain kinds of action which would be reasonable and proper if our beliefs were true. It is a solemn thought that no war will ever be fought by a nation which believes itself to be in the wrong; because a nation as a whole cannot believe it is wrong; in the minds of any people whether they are the aggressors or the attacked, beliefs spring up proclaiming the baseness of the enemy's motives and the idealistic character of their own motives. Even the most brutish soldier will excuse the atrocities in which he had a part by calling them "measures of reprisal". A thousand atrocities will be believed in, and testified to by "eye witnesses," for every one actually committed. "The will to believe" is so strong that a man's actions and beliefs may spring from a desire of which he is entirely unaware and which he vehemently and indignantly denies when it is suggested as his motive.

The youth in love believes the most fantastically romantic things about his sweetheart. She is perfect, the only one of her kind, impossibly above all competitors. Why? Because only so can the tumult she causes in him be made rational. Of course, the maiden that turns his wits so upside down is a paragon of perfection. Actually she may not have even average looks, wits and good nature.

A person who is in love, though normal enough, (do we not offer him the tribute: "all the world loves a lover?") is illustrating the very same kind of mental mechanism, namely an obsession, which may in another person, seriously disturb his adjustment to society and the world. One kind of pathological or abnormal obsession is known as hypochondria, the persistent belief in imaginary ailments in oneself—parallel you see to the persistent beliefs in imaginary perfections in the beloved. The obsessed person cannot get it out of his head that he has some particular disease, or even a long list of them, though competent medical advice assures him this is not the case. Such a person cannot read the symptoms of any disease without finding he has them all. The famous "inferiority complex" is a related phenomenon. Here the person is obsessed with his own worthlessness, and no amount of argument or even obvious success in the world can dislodge from him this unhappy and paralyzing conviction. The most elaborate form of this delusion is shown in persons who go one step further and believe that they are being persecuted, that everybody, employers, teachers, associates, and even friends and family "has it in for them." These curious abnormalities are only extreme forms of similar tendencies in normal people,

and as a matter of fact throw great illumination on the actions of people everywhere. There is an inexpensive little book, which discusses these things: simply and helpfully. It is "The Psychology of Insanity," by Bernard Hart.

The book as you will learn, is poorly named, being fully as much about normal as about abnormal people. You will find yourself and all your friends in it.

Desires Our Rulers

What you will get from reading this book is much more evidence of the kind I have been citing that wishes and desires are fundamental in human personality, and that our thinking processes are usually the servants of these wishes and desires. You will also get a picture of the extent to which these wish-tendencies may conflict with each other and how the personality of a person is the final result of their interplay. Personality, we pointed out at the start, is the total grouping of all the traits of a man,—his capacities, habits, impulses, emotions, wishes, and all rest. The great problem of the psychologist, and in serious cases, of the psychiatrist, is to increase the harmony and decrease the conflict between these tendencies. For example conflict may show itself in undue and constant worry, un-called for anxiety, a constant stream of depressed pessimistic daydreams; or in a lack of drive, the inability to get started on a job, or once started, to finish it; or in lack of concentration and restlessness. The aim of mental hygiene in all such difficulties is to discover the source of the conflict and to re-educate the person in his fundamental attitudes toward life and its difficulties.

After all, you may say that I have been talking tonight about personality in a way which does not illustrate personality as a laboratory subject. And you are right. This seems to me inevitable when I could not show you a lot of mental tests, and rating scales for traits of character, and measuring instruments which determine how one person's conduct differs from another's. If a doctor were talking to you about health in daily life he would have to do much the same thing, i. e., talk some general principles, as compared with what he and his assistants do in the laboratory, behind the consulting room, to analyze the infinite variety of conditions which are summed up under the general word health. Many of those physical tests you would not understand because they are complex and technical; it is the same with psychological tests and particularly tests of personality traits. They look so simple that they may be confused with something as trivial as a parlor-game. But very complicated mathematics is involved both in making and interpreting these tests. However, the psychologist's aim in studying personality is quite as clear as the doctor's. The doctor believes, and has proved, that the physical welfare of the race can be improved by knowing everything that it is possible to know about human bodies. The psychologist sees human personality, in each and every one of us, striving for certain life goals. He sees that disappointment and failure to achieve happiness are as common as ill-health. He sets out to find out why. He discovers that people fail fully as often from causes within themselves as from causes in the outside world. So he studies the laws of human behavior.

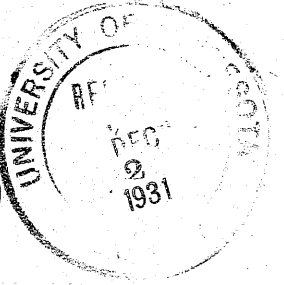
Dental Building Begun

Contracts for construction of a new building for the College of Dentistry were let early in August for the sum of \$411,000 and work on the building has been under way for a month. The general contract, including plastering and painting of plastered walls was given to the Standard Construction Co., Minneapolis, and amounted to \$294,596. Heating, plumbing, ventilating and other contracts brought the cost up to the figure given.

Nurse Alumnae Frolic

The alumnae association of the School of Nursing conducted a benefit Hallowe'en dance in the Minnesota Union, Thursday evening, Oct. 22. Members of the committees in charge were Lucille Eastman, Eleanor Saltwick, Veronica Dirkhising, Irma Fesenmeyer, Freia Terava, Bernice Harlow, Sophie T. Ostlie and Leona Liv-

MINNESOTA CHATS



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Arts Dean Tells Woman's Club of U Advisory Work

Dr. J. B. Johnston Says College Students Should Be Selected

Things being done by the University of Minnesota to help the prospective college student and his parents decide whether college attendance is the most desirable and probably most beneficial step, or whether some other course of preparation for life would be preferable, were described before the Woman's Club of Minneapolis recently by Dean John B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

In recent years between 2,300 and 2,400 freshman students have been entering Minnesota directly from high schools. Due to the counselling and information provided to young people about to finish high school, something like 200 a year reach a decision that college may not hold for them as great an advantage as would some other line of endeavor, Dean Johnston said.

After outlining the tests, interviews with advisers, letters of suggestion sent parents and other means of providing information employed by the Arts college, Dean Johnston explained why these steps are taken.

The public function of higher education is absolutely essential to the welfare of society, he said. Inasmuch as the major part of the cost is raised by taxation, it is eminently desirable that the best results be attained and that waste be held to a minimum. At the same time, the economic, social and political problems of state and nation will be solved for the most part through the efforts of persons carefully educated and trained, and chiefly by persons trained in institutions of higher learning.

Who Should Attend?
Dean Johnston expressed his conviction that it is the duty of the state university to determine who should go to college and what training should be offered these persons. Furthermore, he said, it is the duty of the university to make its methods of direction known and intelligible to the citizens and taxpayers of the state.

In outlining what is accomplished by the system of advice before registration he made the following points:

The University of Minnesota learns the relative promise of students; also whether they have special handicaps and difficulties. Experience has satisfied educators that a low rank in the high school graduating class indicates low college ability.

The University tells parents its findings as to the relative prospects of their children, and explains that aptitude for college work is independent of aptitude for many other worthwhile things. It makes clear also that it will assist in the adjustment of students who prove capable in any way.

Some students are dissuaded from entering as a result of the committee's advice, Dean Johnston said, and most of those who enter accept advice as to the studies they should pursue in college. Of those who insist on following their original plans despite low ratings and advice to the contrary, almost none are able to show themselves more capable than the tests had indicated.

An Economical Procedure
"Such a process saves money for the university, keeps expensive equipment and forms of instruction free for the use of those who can profit from it, and relieves us from the need of constantly guiding and counselling students on whom such efforts are wasted," he explained. "On the other hand, low-rating students, entering classes suited to their talents, may get real benefits from their work, benefits they would not derive if they were in a class conducted at a pace suitable only for more brilliant young people."

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

At Dedication of Pioneer Hall



Dean Walter C. Coffey, department of agriculture, read the dedicatory address on Homecoming Day. (See report on page 2, column 1).

Experiences as Lecturer in Germany Described by Dr. E. C. Stakman

Plant Pathologist Also Studied Rubber on Tropical Plantations

Experiences of Dr. Elvin C. Stakman, who lectured during part of last winter at the University of Halle, belied the general opinion that Prussians are stiff, inconsiderate and cold. Faculty and students at Halle did their utmost to make him feel at home as soon as he arrived, Dr. Stakman said, and continued to do so until he left.

His first lecture was one of his pleasantest experiences. Expecting only a small group of those interested in his special subject, plant pathology, the Minnesota professor entered the lecture hall to find it crowded with members of the university and to find a long table on the speakers' platform banked high with flowers. Again at his last lecture great bowls of flowers and a general attendance from all departments of the university signified the appreciation of his hosts, Dr. Stakman explained.

Liked Farewell Song
"Even more affecting, as I felt it, was the fact that the students appeared at the train when I finally was leaving and lustily sang a farewell song as the train pulled out," he said. "The demonstration interested me as an indication of the splendid spirit of the place rather than as a tribute to me."

During his year's leave of absence Dr. Stakman went first to Liberia where he helped the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in their work of establishing a research department in connection with the extensive rubber plantations they are developing as a source of crude material for their business. The research department aims at three accomplishments, namely, developing better technical methods in plantation operation, improvement of their tree types in an effort to increase production, and the protection of the rubber trees against pests and diseases of various kinds.

Two Minnesota graduate students are now employed in the Liberian plantations of the Firestone company, Dr. K. G. MacIndoe and Roland Lorenz. The latter recently sailed from New York en route to Africa.

After remaining in Liberia from June to August Dr. Stakman returned to Minnesota and then went to Halle for the winter term. During his Christmas holidays he traveled widely in Europe, visiting many points of interest. When he left the German university city he went to the Middle East to inspect rubber operations and possibilities there, spending time in Java, Sumatra, Ceylon and Malaya.

Has Seen Most of World
The Minnesota plant pathologist's sojourns in the East, Europe and Africa just about completed his familiarity with all parts of the

world as he went to Australia in 1923 to attend the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress on invitation of the National Research Council of Australia. The year before that he had traveled throughout Europe as a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. But he has never been in Russia.

Through the liason of Dr. Stakman with the rubber producing industry the research material of the Minnesota department of plant pathology will be enriched. Men who recently went out to Liberia probably will send back some of their nicer problems to give faculty members a chance at them, or at least, certain phases of them. Further material related to tropical agriculture may come back to Minnesota from Hawaii, where Dr. R. A. Chapman, formerly at Minnesota, now heads a big research laboratory dealing chiefly with the plant diseases of pineapples and sugar cane.

Until further results are made known by the company that employed him Dr. Stakman is hesitant to say a great deal about that phase of his experience, but he is enthusiastic about his visit to the University of Halle. For consumption among graduate students in agriculture he has written an account of some of his experiences, in which he said in part:

About German Students
"The German students that I know—and I am not writing about those I don't know—fairly glow with interest. They are serious-minded; they know what they want and they know how to get it. The atmosphere of complete academic freedom in which they live as undergraduates prepares them for the attitude of intellectual independence and self reliance which all successful graduate students must acquire sooner or later. The German graduate students acquire it in their undergraduate days. They have to; if they don't, they don't become graduate students. No one tells them, even as undergraduates, when, where, what or how to study. They select their own courses, they go to lectures if they want to, and if they don't want to, they stay away. There is no haranguing on the part of the professors, there is no threat of expulsion from the university if the student does not make the grade in his work—nobody knows whether he has made the grade, because there are no grades. The threat of quizzes and examinations is not held over the student, because there are no quizzes. The whole system of undergraduate education is based on the assumption that the students are intelligent human beings with a sufficient degree of maturity to enable them to spend their time profitably if they want to; and if they don't

Tests for Tuberculosis Show Fallacy of Belief "Everyone Has Had It"

May Give Williams' Name to Fieldhouse

A suggestion that the University Field House be named in honor of Dr. Henry L. Williams, University of Minnesota football coach from 1900 to 1922, has won widespread approval during the past two weeks. Dr. Williams died on June 14, just after the college year closed. The suggestion that the Field House be named for Dr. Williams was first broached by The Minnesota Daily, student newspaper.

Besides a number of influential alumni H. O. Crisler, E. B. Pierce, Dean J. C. Lawrence and Fred B. Snyder, head of the Board of Regents, have endorsed the project.

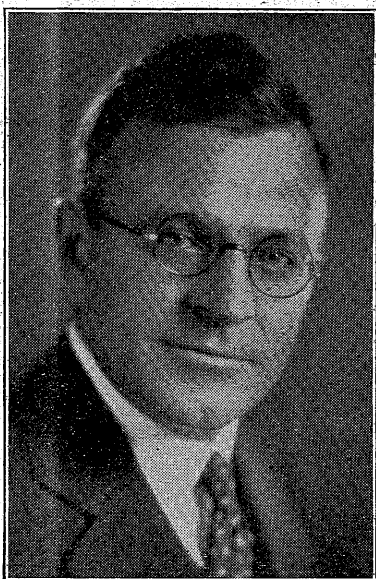
Dr. Williams probably was best known as the creator of "the Minnesota shift," which rules of the Western Conference now prevent Minnesota from using. Also, however, he, with Fielding H. Yost and Alonzo A. Stagg, deserves to be recognized as one of the builders of the Western Conference and fathers of Middle-Western football.

want to, that is their business and that of their parents.

Graduate Students Differ
"The German graduate student usually is quite a different phenomenon from the American. This may be due partly to national

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

Angel of All Frosh Spoils Vacations But Likes His Task



Dr. Oscar Burkhard

Dr. Oscar Burkhard, professor of German and well-known campus figure, is chairman of the Freshman Week committee, a privilege he purchases by returning several weeks early from his vacation and going into conference with student committees on many subjects, such as publicity, get-together, campus tours and information booths. Under Dr. Burkhard's genial tutelage the newly arrived student finds a friendly Minnesota atmosphere out of which a green cap descends upon his head. Outstretched hands lead the frosh off to the Health Service for his Physical examination and elsewhere to a place where his college ability is tested. From lectures the newcomer finds out what a college library is like, how to study, and wherein he is or is not suited for various professions. Presently he pays his fees, elects a course of study and begins to attend classes. Professor Burkhard then resumes his wonted academic dignity and teaches German. All is well.

Students' Results Low by Comparison With Colleges in Eastern Section

STATE SHOWS DROP

Third of Freshmen Found to Have Been Attacked at Some Time

Contrary to the belief once commonly held that nearly all people have at some time suffered a slight tuberculosis infection, which in most cases had been conquered or sealed off, tests being made of all entering students at the University of Minnesota show that only about one-third have ever been touched by the disease. This compares with the much higher figures of 60 per cent at Yale, 49 per cent at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the University of Wisconsin the lower figure of 22 per cent.

The figures were made public by Dr. J. Arthur Myers of the Students' Health Service, specialist in tuberculosis.

Skin tests in which an amount of tuberculin so minute as to be absolutely harmless is injected between the layers of the skin provide the basis for the statistics. When such a test is made there is a positive reaction of slight inflammation at that spot if anywhere in the body there is even the most minute focus of tubercular infection. For several years the tests have been made on all entering students.

"We were pleasantly surprised to find the figure so low when we checked up on the tests," said Dr. Harold S. Diehl, director of the Students' Health Service. "We should emphasize the fact that a positive reaction to these tests does not mean, necessarily, that the person has ever had a tubercular disease. When we use the word disease we mean a condition that reveals itself in symptoms. Many of the people under discussion have merely had a slight infection which passed off without ever manifesting itself through symptoms."

Not only is Minnesota low in the incidence of tuberculosis by comparison with eastern states, but the disease is decreasing, Dr. Myers said. Some years ago when the testing of livestock was begun, seven animals out of 100 were found to be infected. The rate now is only .0028 per cent, or one animal in between three and four hundred. At the same time, Wisconsin, which has carried on the tests longer and has a better record than Minnesota, is 10 per cent under this state in the number of positive reactions to skin tests.

This year for the first time the Students' Health Service is making a further examination of the students whose reaction is positive. X-ray photographs of their chests are made.

"If we discover only one person with an active case of tuberculosis of the destructive type we shall have done enough in guarding other students from infection to make the entire work worth while," Dr. Myers explained. "Almost every year one or more members of the student body are found to have tuberculosis. Everything we do toward the prompt discovery of these cases leads to a double benefit. It makes it easier to cure or to prolong the life of the person suffering from the diseases and it enables us to remove from the campus a carrier who is spreading the disease among other students."

Dr. Myers explained that in a selected group like the student body of the university there is considerably less tuberculosis than there would be in a city of 12,000, approximately the same population. But in a group in which one-third have had at least a slight in-

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

Dean Coffey Dedicates Hall To Pioneers

Speaks at Exercises Officially Opening Men's Building

Dean Walter C. Coffey of the Department of Agriculture, was the speaker at the dedication of Pioneer Hall, the University of Minnesota's new residence home for men, which took place on Homecoming Day.

This building which we are now dedicating as a residence hall for student men is the fulfillment of one of the most cherished dreams of every president of this great university. Each in his day saw how a building like this, furnishing comfortable and attractive living quarters could contribute to the betterment of student life and experience. Presidents Folwell, Northrop, Vincent, Burton, Coffman each believed that a system of dormitories or residence halls for men would return paying dividends to the state. They believed this because they thought that residence halls would furnish an opportunity for intimate associations out of which a splendid group spirit could be developed and that this spirit would be reflected in the whole student body. They also believed that this spirit could be gained through group living in comfortable and attractive quarters without additional expense to the individual student, and in this respect their dream is being fulfilled.

How appropriate it is for us to call this first dormitory for men Pioneer Hall, and to give the eight houses into which it is divided the names of hardy men who made significant contributions leading to the development of this great commonwealth, the State of Minnesota.

Pioneers Sought Betterment

Our pioneers, we should remember ever sought better opportunities for their children than they had. They manifested this spirit in the homes they built, the churches they erected and the schools they established. Thinking in terms of posterity, they courageously and patiently grappled with the stubborn conditions of wilderness and swamp in order that we who have followed might live in greater comfort, with more intelligence and to greater advantage. Out of the group of men who toiled on the borders of civilization or beyond, for the future of Minnesota those whose names have been chosen for the eight houses in Pioneer Hall were:

The Men Honored

1. Charles E. Flandrau was one of the first settlers of St. Peter in 1854. He was a member of the state constitutional convention, associate justice of the state supreme court, and the commander of the volunteer forces that defended New Ulm against the Indians in 1862.

2. Pierre Bottineau was a famous pioneer guide, the pathfinder for many expeditions—such as that of Stevens in 1853—westward from Minnesota.

3. Joseph B. Brown came to Fort Snelling as a drummer boy in 1819. He later became a pioneer farmer, a fur-trader, a lumberman on the St. Croix, a townsite promoter, and member of the territorial legislature.

4. Archbishop John Ireland came to St. Paul in 1852, and later was ordained a priest there. He served as chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota in the Civil War. In 1869 he organized the first total abstinence society in the state. He did much to encourage Catholic immigration to Minnesota. In 1875 he became a bishop and in 1888 archbishop of St. Paul.

5. Hans Mattson came to Minnesota in 1853, when he founded a Swedish colony at Vasa. He was colonel of the Third Minnesota in the Civil War. Later he served as secretary of the State Board of Immigration and as secretary of state. From 1881 to 1883 he was United States consul general in India. He was interested in Swedish newspapers in Minneapolis and Chicago.

6. James J. Hill came to St. Paul in 1856, where he acted as shipping clerk. He became interested in transportation in the Red River region, and eventually brought together a number of railroads as the Great Northern system.

7. William T. Boutwell visited

Knoll Will Look Like This in June



Although winter has stripped the leaves from this campus beauty spot it will still be there next year.

Sigma Delta Chi Meets on Campus

Annual Convention at Minnesota Called Most Successful

Newspapermen from all walks of the profession addressed the seventeenth annual convention of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, meeting at the University of Minnesota November 16, 17 and 18.

A feature of the meeting was the initiation into the fraternity of twelve well known newspapermen, namely V. E. Joslin, Heron Lake; Harold H. Barker, Elbow Lake; George T. McConcille, Associated Press; Hjalmar Bjornson, Minneapolis Tribune; Donald Brown, Waseca Journal; Dan Wallace, Webb Publishing company; Martin J. McGowan, Appleton Press; Carl W. Jones, Minneapolis Journal; Roy J. Dunlap, St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press; F. E. Murphy, Minneapolis Tribune, and J. C. Morrison, Morris Tribune. The last four were unable to be present for the formal ceremony.

Among the newspapermen and teachers of journalism who spoke were John Stempel, New York; H. D. Paulson, editor of The Fargo Forum; Herman Roe, publisher of The Northfield News; Henry Z. Mitchell, publisher of The Bemidji Sentinel; Professor Grayson Kirk, University of Wisconsin; George H. Adams, editor, The Minneapolis Star; Dr. Ross A. Gortner, head of the division of agricultural biochemistry, University of Minnesota; Dr. Ralph D. Casey, head of

Minnesota for the first time in 1832, when he accompanied Schoolcraft on the expedition which resulted in the discovery of Lake Itasca. In the next year Boutwell returned as a missionary, and he served at various stations among the Chippewas until 1847, when he settled at Stillwater.

8. William Colvill settled at Red Wing in 1854 and established a newspaper, the Sentinel, there. He was colonel of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War and led their charge at Gettysburg. After the war he was a representative in the state legislature and attorney-general of the state.

Adopt Their Spirit

Pioneer Hall will fail to make the contributions dreamed of by Folwell, Northrop, Vincent, Burton and Coffman unless the men who reside therein possess the pioneer spirit of Flandrau, Bottineau, Brown, Ireland, Mattson, Hill, Boutwell and Colvill. Swamp and wilderness may be subdued, but within society there are always conditions quite as stubborn as swamp and wilderness which must be conquered if progress is to be made. If the group life within Pioneer Hall is to make the contributions to society dreamed of by the University's presidents and others, it must not be a life of complacency and self satisfaction. While it should be a life of sincere gratitude to those who pioneered in our behalf, it should nevertheless be a life that sees the obstacles to further progress and having seen, determines with courage, patience and intelligence to remove them in the interest of future posterity.

the University of Minnesota department of journalism; Robert M. Brinkerhoff, famous cartoonist; F. W. Beckman of St. Paul, editor of The Farmer's Wife, and Alexander F. Jones of The Minneapolis Tribune.

It was voted to conduct the next convention at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

31 Members of Faculty Promoted

Advancements in Higher Teaching Ranks Are Announced

Thirty-one promotions to the ranks of associate professor and professor are in effect this year at the University of Minnesota.

In the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, Oliver P. Field in political science and John D. Bush in English were promoted from associate professor to professor.

In the College of Engineering and Architecture, Chester A. Hughes in civil engineering and Joseph A. Wise, also in civil engineering, were made associate professors.

Rodney B. Harvey, department of plant pathology and botany, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, was promoted to a full professorship. Three members of the department of agriculture, Clarence E. Mickel, entomology and economic zoology, Arthur J. Schwantes, agricultural engineering, and Jonas J. Christensen, plant pathology and botany, were promoted to associate professorships.

In the Medical School Owen H. Wangenstein, Ernest M. Hammes, Samuel E. Sweitzer, Leo G. Rigler, Jay A. Myers and Albert J. Chesley were promoted to professorships. Those promoted to associate professorships were Raymond N. Bieter, Frederick H. K. Schaaf, James S. McCartney, John F. Noble, Chester A. Stewart, Esther M. Greisheimer and Ruth E. Boynton.

George H. Montillon, School of Chemistry, was given a professorship. In the College of Education Charles W. Boardman was made professor and director of student teaching and W. E. Peik was promoted to an associate professorship.

The following promotions on the Mayo Foundation were made: Associate professor to professor, A. W. Adson and H. W. Woltman; assistant professor to associate professor, A. E. Ostberg, Jesse L. Bollman, George M. Higgins, B. E. Hempstead and J. S. Lundy.

Publish on Rural Sociology

Professors Pitirim A. Sorokin and Carle C. Zimmerman, both former Minnesota men who are now members of the Harvard University faculty, have just published, with the assistance of Professor C. J. Galpin, the second volume of their "Systematic Source Book in Rural Sociology." The new book, which comes from the University of Minnesota Press, deals with the rural family, and with rural economic, educational, moral, religious, recreational, and political activities. Most of the readings on these subjects are translations from foreign languages, prefaced by critical and explanatory introductions by the editors. Volume I

Faculty Man Helps Build Rotor For Use in Generating Electricity

Professor John D. Akerman Designs Equipment for Experiment

John D. Akerman, professor of aeronautical engineering, spent most of the past summer working out the design and superintending construction of the first "rotor" tower ever built for the purpose of generating electricity. The "rotor" is a metal column, ninety feet high, so constructed that it will revolve when the wind strikes its surface. Some years ago a ship driven by rotor power crossed the Atlantic from Bremen to New York.

Julius D. Madaras, a Hungarian by birth, is inventor of the rotor on which Professor Akerman worked. It is being constructed by the Public Service Company of New Jersey at Burlington, N. J. A group of important public service companies put up the \$100,000 necessary to finance the experiment.

If the first rotor lives up to expectations of engineers who tested the laboratory models it is planned to construct a plant of fifteen to twenty rotor masts somewhere in the eastern United States. A full-sized plant will consist of about forty rotor units, with a capacity of 1,000 kilowatts each. A wind of six miles an hour will move the rotors, but a 28 mile wind will be necessary to accomplish 1,000 kilowatts per hour.

Plans for the plant call for the rotor units to be mounted on wheels on a circular track 3,000 feet in diameter. Each rotor will be twenty feet in diameter and ninety feet high. It will be made of duralumin and will revolve around a core of steel mounted on the track. A generator attached to a trolley similar to that used in streetcars will supply the rotors with the initial impulse needed to revolve it around the track. After that the rotors will revolve on the principle of the wind-mill, the wind supplying the necessary power.

According to Dr. Akerman, rotors will supply very cheap power but must be used as an auxiliary source because the wind will not blow every day. Great economies from the new source of power are expected in those industries that especially need cheap power, such as the manufacture of steel, copper, aluminum, carbide and artificial fertilizer.

Tests for T-B Show Fallacy Of Old Belief

(Continued from page 1)

fection at some time earlier in their lives there is always a certain amount of the disease present in active form.

"How bad conditions may become is shown," he said, "by the fact that in some parts of Philadelphia 90.2 per cent of all persons react positively to a tuberculosis skin test by the time they are 18 years of age."

The University of Minnesota was one of six institutions represented at a conference in Cleveland last summer called by the National Tuberculosis Association to discuss tuberculosis in colleges. Institutions represented were Yale, Pennsylvania, Western Reserve, Stanford, Minnesota and Michigan. With the possible exception of Michigan these universities are all conducting the skin tests as Minnesota is, Dr. Myers said.

X-ray pictures taken of the chests of students who give a positive reaction to the skin test are being studied and filed. Among these there are sure to be some which show the destructive type of tuberculosis and many more showing demonstrable tuberculosis of the childhood type, he asserted.

Two Take Part in Personnel Meeting

James C. Lawrence, university dean, and Professor Donald G. Paterson of the department of psychology, took part last week in the tenth annual conference of the Personnel Research Federation, meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York City. Professor Paterson spoke at the morning session on Nov. 12, discussing the Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute, for which he is chairman of the committee on individual diagnosis. Dean Lawrence was one of three speakers at the annual dinner. "How Minnesota Industries, Communities and University Are Stabilizing Employment" was his subject. Other speakers were Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the Carnegie Foundation, who spoke on "Facing the Facts," and David Lawrence, Washington newspaperman, publisher of The United States Daily, whose subject was "The Government and Employment."

Black Type Easier to Read Than White

Black type on a white background is about 10.5 per cent easier to read than is white type on a black ground, it has been revealed by a study conducted at the University of Minnesota by Professors Donald G. Paterson and Miles A. Tinker, department of psychology. They admit that the significance of the study relates almost wholly to advertising, inasmuch as white print on black paper is unusual in any other connection.

"The advertiser who contemplates utilizing white on black through novelty will be sufficient to offset the disadvantage of a 10.5 per cent difference in speed of reading," their report says. "Perhaps the best compromise would be to adopt the rule that whenever white on black is employed as a reading device for attracting attention the amount of reading material should be reduced to a minimum so that the question of speed of reading ceases to be a problem of any moment."

They say further: "From a theoretical point of view, it is difficult to state just why black on white should be read much faster than white on black. Hollingworth attempted a theoretical explanation by asserting that we generally attend to the objects in our environment and by association identify them as dark spaces whereas we identify background with light spaces such as air, openings, sky, water, etc. Hence, when white letters appear on black, he states that they appear as holes in the object—that is, we tend to react to the background rather than to the letters."

"In addition, one might emphasize the role of specific reading habits as one of the important factors involved. Practically all of our reading throughout life involves reacting to black letters on a white background. Therefore, since our reading habits involve complex and delicate oculomotor adjustments, one would expect that the exact opposite of the normal reading situation would tend to upset those habits to a sufficient extent to retard the rate of reading. At all events, it would seem that these disturbances are concerned primarily with difficulties of word perception, since Holmes, who used isolated words cut from our printed texts, discovered that words printed in the usual manner can be perceived at a greater distance than words printed in white on black."

of the Source Book appeared last fall, and Volume III will be published during the fall of 1931. Professor Sorokin is now chairman of the Department of Sociology and Social Ethics at Harvard, and Professor Zimmerman, who recently accepted an associate professorship in the same department, spent the past year investigating social conditions in Siam. Professor Galpin is chief of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Academic Ratings of Student Groups Listed by Dean

E. E. Nicholson Report Gives Facts on Relative Scholarship

The annual report by Dean Edward E. Nicholson, listing the academic standings of various groups in terms of honor points shows the highest average to have been made in 1930-'31 by the residents of the women's co-operative cottages, girls who work to meet part of their housing expenses. This group had an average of 1.685 honor points. The grade "A" carries with it three honor points; "B," two honor points, and "C," one honor point. Women in co-operative cottages, therefore, had an average of nearly "B" and in one cottage, 11 Beacon street, an average of 1.065, or more than "B."

Men in academic fraternities averaged 1.098 and in professional fraternities 1.344. Women in academic sororities had an average grade of 1.435; in professional sororities, 1.567.

By college groups the grades of non-members of Greek letter societies were as follows:

Division or College	Women	Men
Science, Literature, and the Arts	1.265	1.172
Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics	1.232	1.240
School of Business	1.464	1.328
School of Chemistry	.924	.960
College of Dentistry		1.459
College of Education	1.467	1.329
College of Engineering and Arch.	.798	.866
Medical School	1.632	1.577
Medical Technicians	1.973	
School of Nursing	1.345	
Dental Hygienists	.923	
Public Health Nurses	1.314	
College of Pharmacy	1.062	.990

The fraternity average was lower than that of last year, 1.108, but that average was the highest since records have been kept. On the other hand, the average of all men students was above last year's, or 1.223 honor points as against 1.215 for '29-'30 and 1.177 for '28-'29.

The sorority average was also slightly lower than last year, when a high record had been established. All college women rated 1.223 honor points as against 1.215 a year ago.

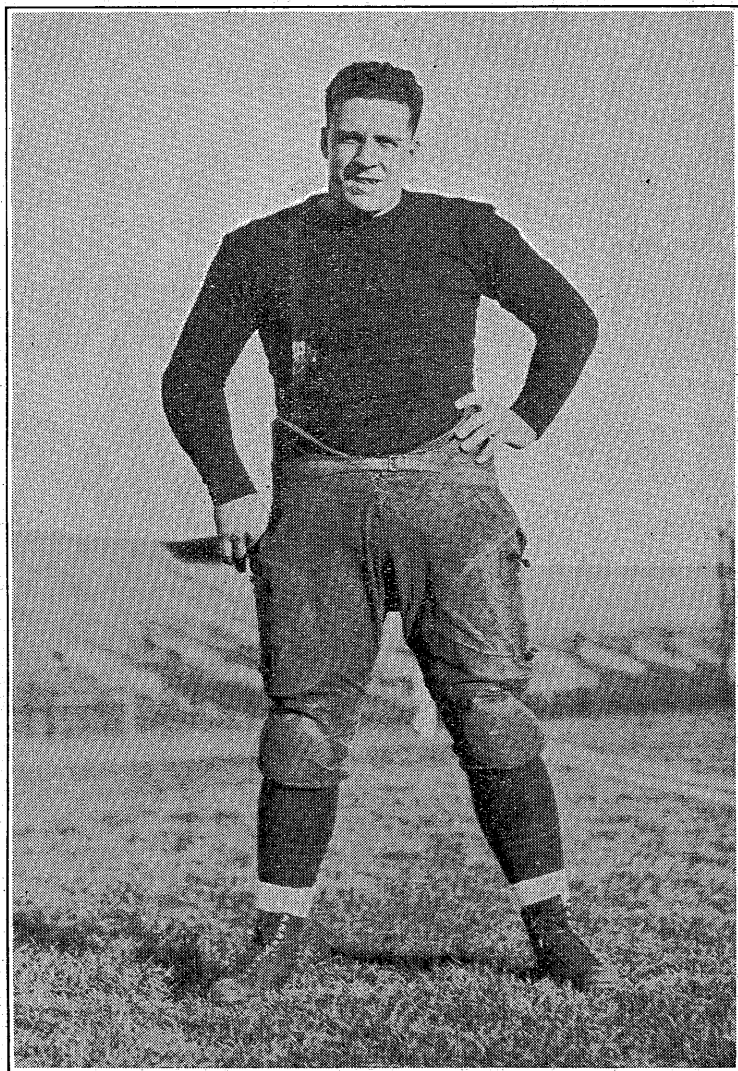
Stakman Describes His Experiences as German Lecturer

(Continued from page 1)
characteristics and partly to the student goes. German students system of education through which do not necessarily know more about their specialty than American students, but they do think more and work harder. This habit of thought, of quiet but intense mental concentration may again partly be a national characteristic, but it is due partly also to the system of education. German students discuss Kant, Schopenhauer, and Nietzsche with as easy familiarity as American students discuss Red Grange, Babe Ruth, or Jack Dempsey; and the German students make no apology for it—they would apologize if they did not. They are philosophically minded, and this philosophical attitude, coupled with the interest and industry, makes them good thinkers and good research men.

"Maybe the German system of education would not be successful or desirable in this country. That is an open question and an entirely different one from that which is being discussed in this article. But the results of the German students, as far as graduate work is concerned, is decidedly good. They develop those qualities that one wants in graduate students, or they survive only if they have them. Figure it as you like."

Klaeber Celebrates Birthday
Dr. Frederick Klaeber, a world authority on "Beowulf" and a member of the University of Minnesota faculty until his retirement at the end of 1929, recently celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday in Berlin, Germany. Professor Klaeber returned to his native country to spend the declining years of his life after resigning his Minnesota professorship. In his retirement his time is given over chiefly to writing for German learned periodicals.

Brings Fine Football Career to End



Captain Clarence Munn, Minnesota's right guard, seems to be on his way to recognition by as many selectors of "all" teams as any player in the United States.

Prodding Chemicals Into Activity A Subject of "U" Research Work

Alpha Rays, Electrons and Light Beams Are Employed

Researches looking to the activation of chemical reactions, which is to say, putting molecules in a reactive mood so that they will "do their stuff" instead of remaining inert, are meeting success in the University of Minnesota School of Chemistry.

By various methods the Minnesota chemists are able to make substances jump around and perform, just as a spur, applied to a horse, brings a reaction.

Four different activators are being used in these experiments, namely, alpha particles, which are one form of radium emanations, light beams, electrons and cataly-

Most of the work in this field began when Dr. S. C. Lind, director of the school, and Dr. George Glockler undertook a three year program of research financed by the American Petroleum Institute, to see what results could be obtained by passing electrical discharges through hydrocarbon gases, such as methane, ethane, propane and butane, which are obtained in the raw state from oil and gas wells.

These experiments were successful. By passing charges of as much as 20,000 volts through these gases the researchers produced a hydrocarbon liquid which was, to all intents and purposes, gasoline.

What Will Start It?

Dr. Glockler decided, however, that he was not satisfied with knowing that 20,000 volts of electricity would bring about such a reaction. He determined to find out how small an electrical discharge would activate an inert gas. By "dropping" electrons through the gas into an electric field he found out that hydrogen could be activated by as little as an 11-volt discharge, and oxygen by a discharge of 15 volts.

"An electron is attracted to an electric field just as a ball or rock is attracted by gravity if one drops it off the top of a building," Dr. Glockler explained. "In this way the electron attains a high momentum and strikes the molecules in a way that stirs them up. This produces activity where there had been inertia."

To accomplish this end he uses an apparatus which in principle is the same thing as a radio tube.

As in the radio tube, the electron shoots from the filament to the plate, passing through the gas en route.

Not Necessarily Practical

"We are not especially seeking practical results," he said. "We want to know more about the causes of chemical reactions. We hope to co-ordinate our knowledge of these various processes into a more detailed and intimate view of how chemical reactions in general proceed."

Thus a plate of copper that had been heated to produce a film of copper oxide on its surface was unaffected when placed in a tube of hydrogen. But when he began to shoot electrons through the hydrogen he found that at eleven volts the hydrogen got busy with the copper oxide and a reaction was set up. In this way chemists may apply the old rhyme, making fire burn stick, stick beat dog, dog chase cow, and, sometimes, the cow jumps over the fence and discovers in new pastures some astoundingly important scientific fact.

The activation experiments in which light beams are the agent are conducted by Dr. Robert Livingstone, Dr. S. C. Lind, director of the school, continues his experimentation with alpha rays, radium and radio-activity being in his field of special interest. In the use of the catalyst to induce chemical reactions Dr. Lloyd H. Reyerson is at work. Here no "bombardment" is involved. A catalyst is a substance that induces or speeds up chemical reactions by its presence. Without the catalyst nothing happens, or the reaction proceeds at a slower rate. In its presence, better results are obtained. Just why this should be so is not known. That it is a fact is one of the most interesting among many interesting facts of chemistry.

Write Psychology Handbook

Two members of the Child Welfare Institute of the University of Minnesota have contributed sections to a new symposium entitled "A Handbook of Child Psychology," published by the Clark University Press. Dr. John E. Anderson, director of the Institute, writes the opening article, "The Methods of Child Psychology," and Florence L. Goodenough, Professor of Child Welfare, writes on "Children's Drawings." Dorothea McCarthy, author of the section on "Language Development," was

Pre-School Child Gets Little Notice

White House Conference Report Suggests His Importance

Despite the fact that there are as many children in the United States under school age as there are in elementary schools, pre-school children still receive very little attention from society, according to the latest report of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, issued in book form as "Nursery Education."

Dr. John E. Anderson, director of the University Institute of Child Welfare, headed the committee on the education and training of the infant and pre-school child, which made the report. A survey of all day nurseries, kindergartens and nursery schools in the United States was undertaken, and the investigation forms the most comprehensive study ever made on this phase of child care.

Modern conditions of living, such as employment of mothers, apartment house living, the small size of modern families and the relative isolation of the individual child make the nursery school necessary, the committee finds. It recommends that the nursery school movement be encouraged.

The committee undertook to determine what society is doing for the sixteen million children below school age in the way of providing "educational" facilities and play schools. Such items as buildings and equipment, tuition, teaching personnel, play equipment, the teaching of health habits, medical care, and whether or not the children are taught "self-help" were studied. The status of the American youngster in the home will be described in a later publication.

Lindsay, Pianist, Will Appear in Own Songs

William Lindsay, teacher of piano in the University of Minnesota department of music, will appear in a program of seventeen songs of his own composition, Tuesday evening, December 1, in the Music auditorium.

During the past two years Mr. Lindsay has turned more and more to the composition of songs and the program will include eight that have been written within recent months. It also will include the first song he ever wrote, a musical setting for Herrick's "To Daffodills." And in fact the seventeen numbers on the program cover all of his essays into the field of song.

Assisting Mr. Lindsay, who will play the accompaniments, will be Agnes Rast Snyder, contralto, Gertrude Lutzl, soprano, and George Stump, tenor.

Professor Lindsay obtained his musical education in Germany and England. He has been a member of the University of Minnesota faculty since 1921 and is widely known for his fine musical taste and highly developed technique.

Studies Reading Abilities

Because the ability to read quickly and intelligently is considered by educators to be fundamentally important not only to students' school work but also to success in whatever business or profession they may later engage in, a series of tests to discover how well college students can read has been carried out recently at the University of Minnesota. Alvin C. Eurich, assistant professor of educational psychology, has had charge of the experiment, the results of which will be published this month under the title, "The Reading Abilities of College Students." The University of Minnesota Press is publishing Dr. Eurich's book, which he prepared for the University Committee of Educational Research.

formerly on the Institute staff. All three Minnesota contributors have previously written books on Child Welfare that have been published here by the University of Minnesota Press.

"U" Enrollment Figures Revised, Registrar Reports

Some Units Decrease But Graduate School Has Notable Growth

University of Minnesota attendance figures for this year show increased interest in graduate study, teaching, chemistry, pharmacy and business, with enrollments in other branches of the big state institution slightly smaller than a year ago.

How thoroughly people who have finished college appreciate the advantages of further education is shown by a growth of 322 in the number taking graduate work. A number of these are persons temporarily out of work who have reserves sufficient to enable them to add to their technical equipment by continued study.

A report by the registrar, Rodney M. West, to Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, acting president, showed that at the end of October total enrollment at Minnesota was 59 greater than it had been at the corresponding period a year ago. On October 24 the attendance was 12,533, including graduate students but not including pupils in the schools of agriculture below college grade.

The Arts college, with a decrease of 146, was the biggest loser among the units for which attendance declined. The only other college losing more than 50 was engineering and architecture, in which the decrease came to 94 under last year.

"Contrary to expectations," said Mr. West's report, "fewer students have dropped out during the first few months than did last year."

There had been 195 cancellations on Oct. 25, against 269 a year ago. Records show 283 fewer attending the schools of agriculture, 42 more extension students, and 545 fewer taking university courses by correspondence.

One college, the Law School, has exactly the same enrollment this year as it had in the fall of 1930, namely 253 students.

Mr. West's Table

The following tabular statement of attendance was prepared by Mr. West:

Division	1931	1930	Gain or Loss
Univ. College	45	9	+36
Unassigned	15	31	-16
Sc. Lit. & A.	4,472	4,618	-146
Eng. & Arch.	1,409	1,503	-94
Agri. For. & H. Econ.	900	938	-38
Law	253	253	—
Medicine	649	658	-9
Nursing	475	509	-34
Dentistry	238	257	-19
Dental Hyg.	66	61	+5
Mines & Met.	159	168	-9
Pharmacy	161	146	+15
Chemistry	420	384	+36
Education	1,610	1,532	+78
Bus. Admin.	427	412	+15
Grad. School	1,446	1,124	+322
Total	12,745	12,603	+142
Less duplic.	212	129	

Total 12,533 12,474 +59

This covers only collegiate attendance in regular departments on the Main Campus and at University Farm.

First Conference on Consumption Held

The first conference in a nationwide study of consumption of goods and consumer habits, being conducted by the National Research Council, was arranged at the University of Minnesota November 27 and 28. Studies of family budgets, of the channels through which consumer goods pass, and of the standardization of consumer goods were among the subjects on which reports were to have been made according to Professor Roland S. Vaile of the university. The National Research Council study of consumption is being directed by Dr. Max S. Handman, formerly of Minnesota and now at the University of Michigan. One of the possibilities of the council's study, he said, is that typical communities in different parts of the country may be examined down to the last detail to determine economic efficiency, potential consumption, buying habits, income, and the like. Minneapolis business men, representatives of United States departments and research workers from other universities are to be asked to take part.

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

Arts Dean Tells Woman's Club of U Advisory Work

(Continued from page 1)

Dean Johnston explained at some length the methods of student guidance employed after a student enters the university, including the restriction of studies that the lower-rating students may take, the way in which faculty counsellors work, and the honors courses and method of supervised study intended to discover those who are ready for independent study and rapid advancement. He outlined the aims of the special work of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts in student guidance as follows:

Aims of the Work

To make available to each individual that grade and type of education for which he is fitted.

To make education not a perquisite of an aristocracy of wealth, family and position, but the privilege and duty of the aristocracy of mind and character.

To make the facilities and offerings of the university available to all in proportion to the degree in which they demonstrate that they belong to such an aristocracy.

To make a chief evidence of the individual's claim to university instruction the appreciation on his part of his duties to society.

"Furthermore," he said, "it is the university's duty to make available to society the innate possibilities of those who come to us as students."

Weather May Not Destroy Hoppers

Ruggles Warns Farmers to Give Nature Some Help

Farmers who are depending upon severe weather to remove the danger of a grasshopper visitation next summer are making a mistake, according to A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul. Mr. Ruggles believes that the kind of winter weather which the northwest may have between now and next spring will have little to do with preventing another grasshopper outbreak in 1932. The thing to do is to destroy the grasshopper eggs.

It is not too late to do something further in that direction this fall, provided the ground does not become frozen too soon. Areas that are infested with grasshopper eggs should be plowed and, if possible, disked and harrowed at once, says Mr. Ruggles.

The egg pods are to be found in the first two inches of the surface soil, and plowing or disking and harrowing will serve to bring the egg masses to the surface where they may be exposed to the drying action of wind and sun or to attacks by birds, rodents and insects.

Surveys have shown that there are large numbers of grasshopper eggs in the soil and farmers can find them by examining the roots of grasses in corn or stubble fields, and of alfalfa and sweet clover or of the grasses bordering alfalfa and sweet clover fields, ditch banks and roadsides; also portions of pastures or meadow bordering such fields. Areas of this kind are likely to contain large numbers of grasshopper egg pods.

Formula Failed To Help Einstein Remember His Hat

The world's most distinguished mathematical philosopher, Herr Albert Einstein, has a terrible time remembering his hat. This is the report brought to Minnesota by Professor William T. Ryan of the department of electrical engineering, who spent part of last year at the California Institute of Technology while Einstein also was there.

"During the first part of his stay Herr Einstein used to wear a hat to the lectures he attended, but invariably he would walk off and forget it," Professor Ryan explained. "Finally he decided it was useless to be bothered, so he began going hatless just as the undergraduates do."

Einstein was popular among the undergraduates of California Tech., the Minnesota professor explained. They did their best to treat him as one of the boys and the famous scientist seemed to enjoy it.

Professor Ryan spent the first part of his sabbatical leave in Germany and France, visiting the famous electrical establishments of those countries. After about six months abroad he and Mrs. Ryan returned to the United States by way of Florida and drove west to the coast, where he spent some time in the laboratories of the California Institute of Technology, where every courtesy was extended to him by Dr. R. A. Millikan and he was free to pursue whatever investigations interested him. He also visited many of the interesting electrical projects of California and the west coast states.

Rabbi Speaks at "U" Convocation

Rabbi Louis I. Newman of the Rodelph Sholem synagog, New York, spoke at a University of Minnesota convocation in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, Thursday, November 12. In place of negation in religion and ethics, the need for the affirmative has come; instead of reckless experimentation we must endeavor to arrive at a satisfying system of ethics and ideals, Rabbi Newman said.

"Our times cry out for sobriety, self-restraint and stability," he remarked. "We must give a new opportunity for philosophers and religionists to re-interpret the cardinal ideas of faith."

"The good life means more than a phrase in our generation. We must recover standards of personal and communal conduct. The corruption of our times must give way to a rigorous sense of probity."

"We must understand anew that the cornerstone of social reconstruction is the re-enthronement of the family, based upon the love of one man for one woman and their joint love for their child."

Graduate Electrical Course

Twenty-one employees of the Northern States Power company, five of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., two of the Electric Machinery company and three other men, all college graduates, are taking work in the first strictly graduate course in electrical engineering ever offered at night by the University of Minnesota. Professor E. W. Johnson is instructing them in advanced alternating currents and transient electrical phenomena. The course was offered when a petition from fourteen students was received, and later grew to 31. Among the students the Universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, California and South Dakota State College are represented.

On the Teaching of Adults

SOME of the problems of adult education that are met by the director of an organization teaching several thousand grownups through the medium of university extension classes were discussed by Dr. R. R. Price, head of the University of Minnesota's Extension Division, at the recent meeting of the Association of Urban Universities at Toledo, Ohio.

Parts of Dr. Price's paper are reprinted herewith:

What constitutes real education? Knowledge or learning or erudition? Not always. Some pedantic specialists are far from being educated men. Some men who are well read in only two or three really great books, but who have observed, reflected, and experienced, are veritably educated.

Thorndike has truly said that education is the changing of an individual from one kind of a person to another kind of a person. Education implies change. Knowledge that does not produce change is a mere inert collection of facts; it is not vivifying, renovating, transforming education. Unless a man be born again, he cannot be educated.

Again, book learning is not enough. Knowledge must be combined with experience to produce the desired result. Only as a man can use and verify in his own experience the things he has learned do those things become truly his own and thus the germinating seeds of true culture and education. Knowledge, observation, reflection, experience—these are the key words to the mental and spiritual transformation which we call education. It is not the means but the end result that counts. Therefore there is truth in the saying that education is what a man has left when he has forgotten what he has learned. Hydrogen and oxygen when properly united do not make a combination of hydrogen and oxygen but an entirely new substance—water. Education is the transformation or the evolution of an individual into a personality.

We must clearly view our objective. Training for a job is good, but it is not education. We must have in mind the longer swing, and not be so severely practical for immediate material ends. Education is a fine flower of slow growth. What we need and must aspire to as real education is the quickening power of a new life.

This must be the goal and measurably this must be the achievement of the man who would be an effective teacher of adults. And of immeasurable importance is such a teacher to those adults who are in the third decade of their life-span.

Elements in Teacher Success

Now it is plain that in the success or failure of a teacher there are two vital elements,—the teacher himself and the group to be taught. To be sure, the subject matter is important, but any of our college disciplines may be so manipulated by the effective teacher as to bring about the desired results. Even mathematicians and biologists, as Sir Gilbert Murray so finely puts it, have learned "to see and understand the beauty and the greatness of the world."

Let us examine first the salient characteristics of the group to be taught,—namely, the students in the classes for adults. The normal reactions of this group weigh heavily in the success or failure of any attempt at effective teaching.

We note first, as a matter of course, that the group is composed of adults, grown men and women who have put off childish things. They are not children and they are not adolescents. This means that they cannot be spoon-fed, that they dislike dogmatic or ex-cathedra utterances, that they require a reason for things, that they expect and respect high standards and adequate scholarship, that they resent being "talked-down" to, and that, while they are not so blasé or cynical as the college sophomore or junior, they are not docile or humble. Moreover, they have had some practical experience in commercial, industrial or social affairs, and have been observers of the passing show of human life. Hence they bring to bear on class-room matters a wealth of heterogeneous experience and observation,—a real challenge of the adaptability and resourcefulness of the instructor.

Students Are Independent

Then, in the second place, they are invariably in the class on a

voluntary basis. They are not sent there by admiring or ambitious parents, nor are they there for the purpose of satisfying some social aspiration. They are there because the course contains something they want or need, whether for economic advancement or for the satisfaction of some inward urge. Here, then, we have the prime educational desideratum, an adequate motivation. They mean business, and both course and teacher must rise to the level of their expectations or the class rapidly dwindles. There is no compulsion on them to come. If the teacher with his material does not interest and stimulate them, they will not waste time. They incontinently depart and that teacher knows them no more. Effective teaching in adult classes, therefore, implies the ability to hold the attention and interest of adult students in the evening hours after a day's work against the drawing power of recreation and amusement.

Third, these adult students are prone to be suspicious and wary. For the first few meetings at least they hover around the instructor keenly alert for signs of condescension on his part, or a disposition to be arrogant or cock-sure or aloof. They will measure his ability to relate his subject matter to the plain facts of life as they know it and in the presentation of his material they will not be unmindful of his skill in keeping both his feet upon the ground. If he passes these tests, they will take him to their hearts and he will be their leader, their mentor, and their friend.

Not Inferior Mentally

In the fourth place, it is well to note that these people are not mentally inferior to regular college students. A study has recently been completed by Professor Herbert Sorenson of the University of Minnesota in which a careful study was made of the college ability of 5,000 individual adults who had enrolled in the extension classes of the University. These students were given the regular college ability test which the University prescribes for all entering freshmen and also the reading and vocabulary test given to juniors in the College of Education. These tests indicated that on the average the adults were significantly superior in mentality to the entering freshmen and that they were only slightly inferior to the juniors of the College of Education. The tests also indicated that the best of the extension students are fully equal to the very best in the undergraduate student body. And it must not be forgotten that from the best of the undergraduate students are recruited the graduate students of our universities, and from these come our future professors and research scholars. The point must be reiterated and emphasized that these instructors of adult classes are not teaching an inferior group of students. The thinly veiled contempt of some of the educational Brahmins in college faculties for these part-time students must be tempered by more adequate knowledge of the facts. These people are worth teaching and they have the ability to assimilate the very best of the educational pabulum. Therefore they are worthy of the best efforts of the most skillful and effective teachers.

What Is a Good Teacher?

In the light of these facts let us examine the qualifications which experience has shown must be possessed by successful, that is effective, teachers of adult classes. We do not need to theorize much about the matter; by trial and error we have learned who will succeed and who will fail. In general we know the characteristics of good teachers anywhere; but teachers of adults, in addition to the good qualities of other skillful practitioners of the pedagogic art, need some gifts, endowments, skills, and psychological insights of their own.

It goes without saying that the effective teacher of adults must have adequate scholarship. These students are quick to discriminate between one who "has the goods" and one who has not. But this mantle of learning must be worn with becoming modesty and not ostentatiously flaunted. The best teacher of groups such as these is the instructor who knows how gracefully to vacate the throne of the pedagogue and to become one of the group, assuming only to outline the field of discussion and guide the proceedings. With the true humility of the scholar he will

somehow convey the fact that he is, like them, a learner and expects so to be all his life; and that in this particular specialty he happens to be, because of his experience and concentrated labors, a little further along the path than they.

Must Be Resourceful

He must also be adaptable and resourceful. His skill is shown in adapting his material to the heterogeneous abilities and the multifarious backgrounds of the group before him. In these adult groups there are likely to be a greater spread in mentality, a wider variation in background and experience, and a more marked diversity of ages, than in the more evenly prepared and specially selected groups in the regular campus classes. This calls for skill in the preparation and presentation of subject matter. And here we should dispose of a common fallacy. When we say that the courses for adults should parallel the regular campus courses and be of equal difficulty and maintain equally high standards of achievement, we do not by any means imply that the treatment should be identical. Far from it. It would be a pedagogical blunder of the first magnitude to use the same methodology with adolescents and with adults. The effective teacher knows this and governs himself accordingly. And yet I have known a university teacher to lose all influence with a class of adults because he lectured to them as if they were children. For this reason I advocate using only the older and more experienced university teachers for service with adult classes.

The same resourcefulness is shown in tying in the subject matter with the everyday interests and experiences of the students. This calls for versatility and for careful and specific preparation. It will not do to dish up cold or warmed-over viands from a campus exercise for an evening session with adults. But educational material does not become fruitful unless or until it is vitally and functionally related to experience, observation, and reflection.

The effective teacher of adults is an adept in the science of human behavior. He knows his adult psychology even if he be unable to formulate it. This means that he exercises tact, has keen insight into motives and impulses, and has dependable intuitions. He knows that these people are sensitive, that they have a self-respecting sense of dignity and worth and that they have no use for sham or pretense. They appreciate above all things genuine, human friendliness. Above all things the teacher must not be temperamental. I have known such a teacher to close his book, dismiss the class, and walk out of the room because a student accidentally dropped something and made an unexpected noise. Of course, the class in disgust refused to come back, and thus created a very embarrassing situation for the administration. If that had happened on the campus, the class perforce would have been back at the next session. These people however, cannot be coerced, and they do not endure with patience or meekness irascibility or petulance on the part of the instructor. The genuine man with some personality and an appreciation of the difficulties and handicaps through which these adults must struggle will have little difficulty in teaching them effectively.

European Biologist Speaks

A leading European biologist, Dr. Richard Woltereck, professor of zoology in the University of Leipzig and director of the biological station at Seon, Bavaria, recently visited the University of Minnesota campus as guest of the Graduate school and the department of zoology. Dr. Woltereck spoke at a luncheon in the Minnesota Union, discussing "The present state of marine and freshwater biology in Europe." Other lectures dealt with "Genetics and Biology of islands and lakes," and "Shape, movement and stratification of pelagic Cladocera." Dr. Dwight E. Minnich arranged the lectures.



MINNESOTA CHATS

FRANK K WALTER
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NUMBER 1

Mathematicians Hold 2 National Conventions Here

Colloquium of Four Lectures by Harvard Professor Focuses Interest

The University of Minnesota was the national center of interest among mathematicians beginning Monday, September 7, and continuing through Friday, during the annual summer meetings of the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America. The Mathematical Association met on Monday and Tuesday, while the American Mathematical Society, beginning Tuesday, continued through the week.

Universities and colleges in all parts of the country were represented at the meetings and a large delegation of high school and junior college mathematics teachers came to the twin cities for the week.

"Business and Statistics" was discussed Monday afternoon by Professor H. C. Carver of the University of Michigan, and "Projective differential geometry" by Dr. E. P. Lane of Chicago. At Tuesday morning's session Professor J. H. Van Vleck of Wisconsin, formerly of Minnesota, described the mathematics of the new physics. He was followed by Professor J. W. Young of Dartmouth college, retiring president, whose subject was "Functions of the Mathematical Association of America."

Principal among the events of the American Mathematical Society's convention was a series of four lectures, delivered Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings by Professor Marston Morse of Harvard who spoke on "The Calculus of Variations." Among other speakers on the society's program were Professor Edmund Landau of the University of Göttingen, Germany, who discussed "Schnirelmann's theorem," and Professor C. C. MacDuffie of the Ohio State University, speaking Thursday at 11 a. m. on "Ideals in Linear Algebra."

On Wednesday a joint dinner of members of the two societies was served at the Minneapolis Automobile club. Thursday afternoon was devoted to an excursion to Taylors Falls.

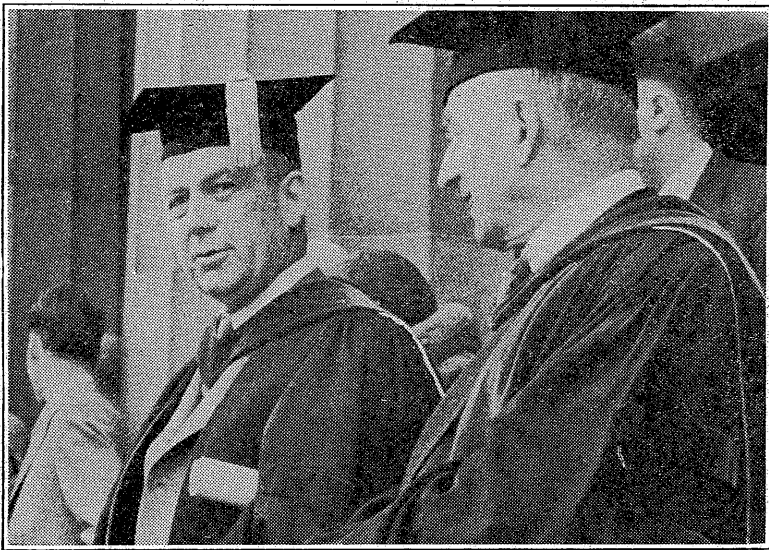
Professor Dunham Jackson and Max G. Scherberg, instructor in mathematics and mechanics, were Minnesota faculty members who read papers. Professor Raymond W. Brink, head of the department of mathematics in the university, was chairman of the general arrangements committee. Professor William H. Bussey, assistant dean of the junior college at Minnesota, is editor in chief of the American Mathematical Society, official journal of the Mathematical Association of America.

Seventy specially prepared papers were presented before the American Mathematical Society, its program showed.

Populist History Published by Press

Presenting background and precedent for more recent political movements among agriculturists, a history of the Farmers' Alliance and the People's Party, entitled "The Populist Revolt," has just been published by the University of Minnesota Press. Dr. John D. Hicks, professor of American history in the University of Nebraska, who is lecturing at Harvard this winter, is the author. "The Populist Revolt" paints in the story of rapid western settlement, boom and depression. It then sketches the rise of the Populist party, describes the campaigns in which that party was an important factor and relates its decline following fusion with the Democrats. Among the many thorough and interesting chapters are discussions of railroad development and "The Rise of the Silver Issue."

University Heads in Good Humor



PRESIDENT L. D. COFFMAN and Hon. Fred B. Snyder, vice-president of the Board of Regents, are shown in front of the Auditorium awaiting a University ceremony.

Cycle of Wild Life Studied In Conference at Matamek, Canada

Dr. R. G. Green, Minnesota Bacteriologist, Reads Two Scientific Papers

The waxing and waning of wild life populations in easily recognizable cycles was the subject of a meeting known as the 1931 Canadian Biological Conference, attended this summer by 30 scientists at Matamek Factory, P. Q. Dr. R. G. Green of the department of bacteriology, University of Minnesota, was one of those who took part. He told of the cyclical increase and dwindling of rabbits, grouse and other creatures in Minnesota and explained his studies in tularemia, the disease which he believes responsible for the decimation of the animal tribes.

An account of the conference printed in The New York Times said evidence indicates that many species have the same peaks of abundance and corresponding periods of scarcity. Some "key animals" seem to be responsible in each group. Mice, and mice-like rodents such as lemmings, constitute one of the "key animals," not only in Labrador and Northwest Canada, but also in the tundra regions of Russia and Norway, and to a lesser extent in other regions as well. Wild mice populations vary in a fantastic way, reaching an over-abundance every four years or so. Then they almost disappear entirely from one season to the next. All the animals which feed on the mice or lemmings follow in their wake.

As the mice increase, the animals that prey upon them increase also. The white fox, gyrfalcon, snowy owls, wolverines, bear, weasels, ermine, wolves. Foxes are so well fed on mice that they cease to prey on ptarmigan, the snow partridge. Wolves give caribou a respite from their harrying. Even trout eat mice, and their flesh changes in food quality.

When Mice Decrease

Then comes the "crash" in mice. Foxes turn to ptarmigan and almost exterminate them, thus depriving the Indians and Eskimos of necessary food. The goshawks migrate to New England to prey on partridge and other game. The gyrfalcons shift their attention to gull eggs, affecting the gull population, and in turn the fish of the coastal seas on which the gull feeds. Weasels and ermine die out in numbers. Wolves turn to the caribou for food, and the caribou are driven to long migrations to escape. Trout feed on flies and minnows, and their flesh grows sweet and more wholesome. Snowy owls fly south for food, only to perish in a climate too warm for them. Other ramifications follow the fate of the humble Labrador mouse.

Another key animal is the vary-

ing hare, or snowshoe rabbit, so widespread in North America. So great is its influence on wild life that many Indian tribes speak with respect of the "Little White One." With ptarmigan it is the principal Winter food of the Northern In-

(Continued on page 3)

Sixteen Important Steps In University Progress Described Among Many

Michigan Honors President Coffman

The honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, was conferred upon President L. D. Coffman by the University of Michigan in June when he went to Ann Arbor to deliver Michigan's annual commencement address.

The degree was conferred in the following words:

"Lotus Delta Coffman, President of the University of Minnesota since 1921. Called to conduct the affairs of a great University after long and effective service in the study of educational problems and the practice of teaching, he has greatly increased the material and intellectual resources of the institution which he so ably represents. Skilled in expressing the purpose of education in its relation to state and society, and competent to give force and direction to his plans, he seeks by progressive administration to extend the horizons of research and to enrich the content of life through knowledge."

The address delivered by Dr. Coffman will be found on page 4.

Specimen Changes Show Steadiness of Improvement Within the Institution

COVER PAST DECADE

Students, Faculty, Curriculum and Plant Included Among Projects

Within the past decade at least 16 very important strides ahead have been taken by the University of Minnesota, most of them, incidentally, without recourse to the state for additional special appropriations. Some of the items to be mentioned have to do with physical development of the plant; some with improvement of instruction, some with student living conditions, one with the faculty, and others are less easy to classify.

Before the list is given it must be said that there probably have been ten or a dozen other important and significant improvements during the period in question. An enumeration, however, must be held within reasonable limits lest it become a history. In selecting the sixteen forward steps listed below, Minnesota Chats has no intention to imply that other obviously progressive movements have been any less valuable than these.

Here, then, are the fifteen notable developments:

1. Statewide examination of high school seniors to determine the likelihood that they will achieve success if they enter college.

This program has been developed under the direction of Dean J. B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts. In it he has had support from the Association of Minnesota Colleges and results of the tests are open to those colleges as well as to the University of Minnesota. Begun some years ago, the testing has grown until last spring nearly all young people about to graduate from high schools were tested, the examinations being conducted at centrally located points in different districts throughout Minnesota. Under a system of classification developed by Dean Johnston, these tests, combined with the student's high school rating and the high school principal's estimate of him, show quite clearly whether or not he is one likely to benefit from attending a university. To the parents of students who seem unlikely to benefit, frank letters are sent, advising them of that fact and suggesting that they consider whether or not he should be sent.

2. Construction of Pioneer Hall, providing ideal living and study conditions for men students.

The new dormitory for men will be in use for the first time this fall and will be filled approximately to its capacity of 258. By creating a real college atmosphere, by its central location, its arrangements conducive to serious study and careful living, Pioneer Hall is expected to become one of the most wholesome influences in the University of Minnesota. The present building is the first unit in a group of five buildings that is planned.

3. Adoption of a Faculty insurance system.

Considering the entire period of a business cycle, from peak to peak of prosperity, payment of teachers is low compared with the remuneration of men of equal ability in other professions and in business. In times of depression the professor's salary may look rather good to persons of small income, but when business booms it is only a tithe compared to what successful men in many fields receive. Partly to offset this situation, the university established in 1929 a system of faculty insurance, under a group plan. Approximately half of the cost is borne by the teachers themselves and the remainder

(Continued on page 3)

Degrees for Kellogg and Vincent

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA UPON GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT

AN EDUCATIONAL STATESMAN WHO GAVE CHARACTER TO THE LIFE OF THIS INSTITUTION—A CREATIVE PIONEER WHO DEVELOPED FIELDS OF USEFULNESS FOR A NEW TYPE OF BENEFICENCE—AN EMBODIMENT OF THE IDEAL OF GREAT TALENTS DEVOTED TO PUBLIC SERVICE.

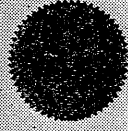
THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE FACULTIES, BESTOW THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF LAWS, HONORIS CAUSA

WITH ALL OF THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES BELONGING TO THAT DEGREE

DONE AT MINNEAPOLIS THIS EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE

Lotus Delta Coffman
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY



Frederick B. Snyder
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

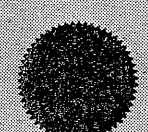
BECAUSE OF HIS DISTINCTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF HUMAN WELFARE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDINGS AND HIS SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS AS A LEADER OF PUBLIC THOUGHT AND A GUIDE OF PUBLIC ACTION

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE FACULTIES, CONFER UPON

FRANK BILLINGS KELLOGG

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS, HONORIS CAUSA WITH ALL OF THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES BELONGING TO THAT DEGREE

DONE AT MINNEAPOLIS THIS EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE



Lotus Delta Coffman
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

Frederick B. Snyder
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

UNTIL last June an honorary degree from the University of Minnesota has been received by but one man, the late Dr. William Watts Folwell. Two more were awarded at the 1931 commencement, one to the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg and one to Dr. George Edgar Vincent. They are reproduced above.

Committee Helps Vocation Choice

Special Group Functions on Behalf of Entering Students

A stronger effort than ever before to persuade entering freshmen to accept vocational advice that will protect them from starting courses of study foreign to their interests and abilities was made this fall at the University of Minnesota.

A special faculty committee of 14, representing all colleges which students may enter as freshman, worked under the chairmanship of Prof. Edmund G. Williamson. Throughout Freshman Week, this committee kept offices open in the Minnesota Union to meet freshmen who wanted its advice.

Last year's experience was disappointing, according to Mr. Williamson. Only about one freshman in ten asked advice of the committee. The visit to this committee is not required by Freshman Week routine, but is a service of primary importance, its chairman believes.

"The choice of a vocation should be based upon a careful consideration of your aptitude for that vocation as well as the opportunities for promotion and happiness," he said in a statement prepared for the benefit of entering students. "You should not be unduly influenced in your choice by the desires of your friends, the outstanding success of someone you know, or by other irrational factors. Some people probably can be successful in several vocations while others do their best work in one particular vocation. The important thing for you to do is to understand your own assets and to find the kind of job in which those assets will make for satisfactory work.

"If you are unable to decide upon a vocation, do not feel alarmed, or feel that you are different from your friends. Sometimes it is better to postpone a decision than to make a hasty one just to be able to justify your friends or your parents."

The student's interests and abilities, as well as the studies it is possible for him to get at the University of Minnesota, will determine the advice to be given by the committee. In addition to the physical and psychological examinations given all students, a special test of vocational interests will be given. This test shows, among other things, whether a student likes the things chiefly enjoyed by persons who have succeeded in a given vocation.

No student will be forced to make a choice. Those who remain undecided will be classed as "unassigned" and will be given a chance to make up their minds at some later time.

Committee members working with Professor Williamson were Clyde H. Bailey, Fred S. Beers, Frank Buckley, Randolph M. Brown, Clara M. Brown, James Edmunds, Ann L. Fenlason, Ruth Merrill, R. E. Montonna, Harry J. Ostlund, William H. Stead, James G. Umstadt and Katherine Woodruff.

State Honey Crop to Fall Below Average

Minnesota's honey crop this year will be much below the average, says Dr. M. C. Tanquary of the division of entomology, University of Minnesota. Conditions in southern Minnesota have been unfavorable for honey production, and, though the northern and north central parts of the state have a good crop in prospect, the total for the state will be low. Reports from the principal producing sections of the United States, says Dr. Tanquary, indicate that the honey crop of the entire country will be one of the smallest for many years.

Dr. Heaton in England

Dr. Herbert Heaton, professor of history, will spend this year in Yorkshire and London, gathering material for a volume on the Industrial Revolution in the Yorkshire woolen and worsted industries. He is the recipient of a fellowship from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. His book will be a companion to earlier volumes he has written dealing with the woolen and textile industries of Great Britain.

Minnesota's Splendid New Home for Men Students



THIS is a front view of Pioneer Hall, which now houses 258 of the university's male student body. At the right is seen the attractive colonial design of the main entrance.

Golf Clubhouse Open to Players

Completes Facilities at the University's Recreation Field

As a final convenience at University Recreation Field, near University Farm, a clubhouse built last spring has been opened as a headquarters for students and faculty who play golf on the university course. The house faces Larpenteur avenue on the North side of the road, almost opposite University Grove.

The building is colonial in design, with shingle exterior and stone trimmings. A porch extends along the front of the main section. An east wing contains a lounge and recreation room, and a west wing serves as stockroom and provides quarters for the professional and caretaker. Lockers for men students are on the ground floor. On the second floor lockers for faculty members and women students are provided.

The clubhouse and course can be reached in 15 minutes from the Main campus over the inter-campus trolley line.

When it was decided to build the clubhouse W. R. Smith, director of intramural athletics announced that in the year 1929-30 cards for use of the golf course had been issued to 1,814 students and to 532 members of the faculty or faculty wives.

Fees charged for playing the course fully cover the cost of operation and interest on the investment, including the clubhouse, it has been announced.

To Help School Survey

President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota is one of 17 prominent men in education who have been appointed as consultants in the United States government's national survey of school finance. Begun July 1, the survey will require four years and will cost about \$350,000. Dr. Paul R. Mort, director of the School of Education in Teachers college, is head of the project.

Continues Health Broadcasts

Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology in the Medical School will continue this year his weekly broadcasts on medical topics under auspices of the Minnesota State Medical Association. He speaks over Station WCO. Subjects for October have been announced as follows: October 7, Corneal ulcer; 14th Prevention of hay fever; 21st Cretinism; 28th Brain tumor.



Will Obtain Birdseye View of All Deposits on Mesabe Range

Survey of Existing Ore Is to Be Made from Records of Past Borings

A complete analysis of Minnesota's greatest reserve resource, the billion tons of so-called low-grade iron ore of the Mesabe range, will be begun this summer.

The dual purpose of the analysis will be to show, first, just how much low grade ore there is, and second, what types of ore are in these deposits. The second point is of particular importance, Mr. Davis explained, because in research work to develop machines for "beneficiating" the ore, he and his assistants must know what type of material is to be worked with.

Some of the ores classed as low-grade, which is to say, of less than 40 to 45 percent iron content, are magnetite, requiring magnetic separation, some can be brought to higher grade by washing, some are inferior in mechanical respects rather than iron content, and require crushing or sintering, and others depart in different ways from

present shipping standards. When the analysis of deposits has been

finished the Mines Experiment Station will devote itself to developing, equipment to treat the types of ore occurring in largest quantity and at the most available locations.

The investigation will be continued until a cross-section map of the entire Mesabe range has been completed, it was announced. No new drill holes will be sunk, as a single drill hole might cost as much as the entire \$7,000 appropriation, but all mining companies and owners in fee of iron ore properties will be asked to make available the records and cores from existing test drillings.

"The mining companies have data that should make it possible for us to make a very thorough analysis of the deposits, and on the basis of this, show what the future of the industry is to be, and also what types of equipment should be developed so that the future can be assured," Mr. Davis

There is no question, he explained, that northern Minnesota holds tremendous deposits of these lower grade ores, most of them not available for shipment under present extractive methods. Year by

Dean Writes in "Current History"

"Good and Bad in American Education" His Topic

"The Good and Bad in American Education" is the title of an article by Dean Guy Stanton Ford in the July issue of "Current History." In it he recognizes the fact that colleges and universities were nearly submerged by the great flood of students that poured in upon them after the war, and he admits that educators were slow in solving some of the problems thus created.

Dean Ford looks hopefully, however, upon the accomplishments of the past decade and points out some noteworthy steps forward.

Faculties, he says, are becoming increasingly conscious of their joint responsibilities as a group or profession. They are asking as a profession what should be taught, how it can be taught best and to whom it can be taught.

A second hopeful sign in American education is found in the readiness of the great educational foundations to finance undertakings in scholarship and educational study.

"These foundations have been sources of support in new and untried fields of education such as the pre-school child and art education," his article said. "They have sought strategic points as leverage for backward areas especially in the South; they have helped to lift the standards of professional education, notably in medicine and public health. They have sought to support scholarship until there comes that day on which a democracy will become conscious of the social value of the rare creative mind in art, letters and the basic sciences. Their mistakes are tremendously outweighed by the good they have done. Their policies for the coming twenty-five years are of more significance even than for the past."

The growth of adult education, the help rendered education by such organizations as the Association of American Universities and the important progress made in scientific selection of students entering college are among other good points to which Dean Ford's article calls attention.

Reserve Corps Officer Officially Praised

Compliments for the University of Minnesota R. O. T. C. and particular praise for the part taken by Lieutenant Rex W. Minkler in training men in technical branches was received by Major John H. Hester from Major General Johnson Hagood of Omaha, commanding the Seventh Corps Area. General Hagood reported on the recent inspection of military units at the university.

"It gives me pleasure to inform you that the report shows that the general administration of the R. O. T. C. and the training of all units at the University of Minnesota are excellent," He wrote to President Coffman.

Special mention is made concerning First Lieutenant Rex. W. Minkler in connection with his excellent work in preparing installations for use in practical technical subjects.

The inspection was conducted last spring by Colonel Thomas S. Moorman.

Theodore C. Blegen of St. Paul, a member of the department of history at Minnesota, has taken the position as superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society vacated last spring by Dr. Solon J. Buck. The part-time arrangement between teaching and management of the society arranged for Dr. Buck will be continued for Professor Blegen.

year, however, more relatively low grade ore is being shipped after being brought up to standard by having some of the very highest grade mixed with it. For approximately eight years past the percentage of treated or beneficiated ore included in annual Minnesota shipments has risen steadily.

Mining experts are agreed that the estimate of "a billion tons," always offered as an explanation of Minnesota's low-grade ore reserve has not been exaggerated. This will be the first effort, however, to determine exactly what and where that mammoth potential wealth is.

President Will Visit Australia And New Zealand

Is to Represent Carnegie Corporation; Will Lecture at University of Philippines

President L. D. Coffman will make a tour of New Zealand and Australia this winter to study the educational institutions and scientific laboratories of those dominions on behalf of the Carnegie Corporation, which administers a fund of \$10,000,000 left by Andrew Carnegie to be spent for education in those countries.

He will leave about the middle of October and will remain in New Zealand and Australia until New Years. Dr. Coffman will spend the month of January lecturing on "Problems of Educational Administration" at the University of the Philippines, Manila.

The Carnegie fund's income is spent for education and also in promoting research, libraries, library training and in sending scholars to American institutions. It also aids the Workers Educational Associations, which are closely allied with educational institutions in Australia.

Among the New Zealand institutions which he will visit are the universities of Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin, Otago University and Canterbury College in Christ Church. In Australia he will work at the University of Adelaide, Melbourne, Sidney and Brisbane. His duties will include examinations of existing Carnegie projects and recommendations for new ones.

After leaving Manila Dr. and Mrs. Coffman will visit Shanghai, Hong Kong and Japan before returning to the United States.

During President Coffman's absence the various schools and colleges will be administered as usual by their respective deans. The present staff of the president's office will be supplemented by Dr. Guy Stanton Ford who will be released from his duties as dean of the graduate school to assume certain responsibilities and duties in the president's office.

Conference Studies Wild Life Cycles

(Continued from page 1)
dians and of white folk trapping in the interior. Its cycle of fluctuation is longer than that of mice, running to about 9.6 years between peaks of abundance.

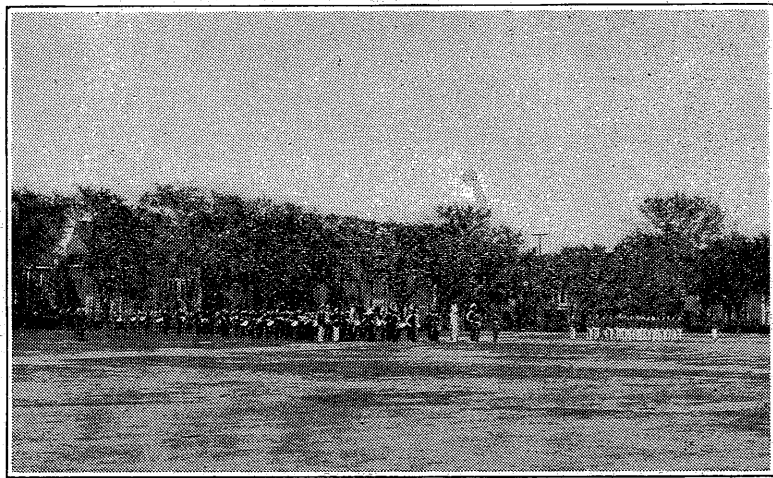
Sixteen Important Steps in University Progress Described

(Continued from page 1)
is paid by the institution. Because of the low rates obtainable under a group policy, this provides \$10,000 of basic insurance to each faculty member and \$2,000 to those whose rank is that of employee.

4. Erection of a new Library.
Nearly eight years have passed since the new University Library was completed, but, as the period under consideration is ten years, the Library must be placed high among the important achievements of the decade. Minnesota had completely outgrown the older Library. A library is so much a center of college life, and is so liberally used, that it must measure up fully to the physical demands made on it by the student body. The older Library wholly failed to do this when the post-war rush of students appeared. It had so many children it didn't know what to do—and couldn't do it. The new library is not only a most attractive structure standing near the heart of the campus, but provides adequately for the study space of undergraduate students and for the housing of the collections of books without which scholarship is impossible.

5. Construction of the Northrop Memorial Auditorium.
The large and beautifully finished hall that stands at the head of the central campus known as The Mall fulfills a dream held for the University of Minnesota for many years by its president, Dr. Lotis D. Coffman and those who are associated with him in directing the institution. It provides for the first time an adequate place for the addresses of distinguished lecturers, for musical events, such

Band Snapped at Military Parade



as the concerts of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, for gatherings of the student body in convocation or to discuss matters important to all, and for student dramatic and musical enterprises. During its two years of existence the Auditorium has more than justified the expectations held for it when it was built. It has become a true cultural center and a center of university spirit.

6. Establishment of the University of Minnesota Press.

In books lie most of the rich deposits of fact and tested experience that provide the basic materials of learning and education. The publication of manuscripts important to higher education is, therefore, distinctly inside the limits of a university's field. Minnesota has followed such other distinguished universities as Yale, Columbia, California, Chicago and Harvard in the establishment of a University Press. The Press's books now have a nationwide distribution. It publishes manuscripts submitted by persons outside the university faculty on occasion. One of its principal services, perhaps, is that of providing an outlet for the results of much important faculty research.

7. Development and adequate housing of the Students Health Service.

With the development of the Student Health Service during the past decade under Dr. H. S. Diehl, Minnesota has become a recognized leader in the matter of caring for the physical well-being of its students. This year, when the University of Pennsylvania was looking for a man to manage its health service, it chose a man with training in the Minnesota system, Dr. H. D. Lees, who has been assistant director. Examination of all entering students, annual examination of all students, provision for hospital care in cases of acute illness, and for follow-up work where examinations reveal defects, are all provided for by the University Health Service. When the new western wing was added to University Hospital one large section was fitted up to provide quarters for this most important venture in student supervision. These quarters are adequate in every respect and will be satisfactory for many years to come.

8. Expansion and Development of Agricultural Research.

It is no mere boast to state that students come to Minnesota from all over the temperate world to carry on graduate work in the various branches of agricultural science and to familiarize themselves with the work in these fields of Minnesota's research men. In plant pathology, plant breeding, dairy science, forestry, entomology, parasitology, agricultural biochemistry, soil analysis and other fields the Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm draws graduate students who are in search of the best. Students come to Minnesota from all regions where the problems of agriculture are similar to our own. Although this might not be expected to include tropical agriculture, one of the most distinguished research stations dealing with the problems of tropical plants is headed by a former Minnesotan.

9. Establishment of honors courses and sectioning in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

As an incentive to the abler and more ambitious undergraduates, honors courses are now offered by a number of departments within the Arts College. History, English, Political Science and Latin may be mentioned among the departments. The student admitted to these sections must have a "B"

grade average and must be recommended by the faculty. Students of ability and intelligence above the average are likely to find honors work much more to their liking than the traditional course. They are given special privileges and study more on their own responsibility and with less strict requirements of class attendance. Those who wish to graduate with specific honors, such as, a degree "magna cum laude" or "maxima cum laude," must specify their intention at the beginning of the senior year and pass a special examination.

Sectioning is carried on, also, for students whose college ability tests indicate that they are unlikely to succeed in college work. Such students are not admitted to courses in the laboratory sciences nor in foreign languages. If, however, they show at the end of two years that they are fully able to do regular college work they are released from the so-called "blue-card" category.

10. Reorganization of the department of physical education and athletics.

Minnesota's department of physical education and athletics is today on the most satisfactory basis in its history. Not only has a new athletic plant been built, including the Stadium, the Field House, and an enlarged Northrop Field, but the management of the department has been placed on a new basis. By action of the University Senate a year ago, this department is to operate as other departments do, on a budget, with the director or head in charge within the limits of that budget. Prior to that change the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics passed on many of the official acts of the director. This committee has now become legislative. It lays down the rules under which the department is to operate, and the director manages the department's business. A year ago last February H. O. Crisler of the University of Chicago was brought to Minnesota to become director of Physical Education and Athletics. His determination to develop a well-rounded program of sports within the university as well as intercollegiate is already bearing fruit.

11. Development of the Mayo Foundation for Graduate Study and Research in Medical Science.

Under a gift of more than \$2,000,000 that became available for use within the past decade the Mayo Foundation, an integral part of the University of Minnesota Graduate School, is operated at Rochester, Minn. Income from the Foundation's capital is used to pay stipends to selected students who receive fellowships and to defray the costs of conducting one of the most distinctive medical research programs in the world. Students are sent to the Mayo Foundation from many countries, some under government grants. The Foundation also has a chance to pick its fellowship holders from the finest of the graduates of American and Canadian Medical Schools. Liason with the University of Minnesota Graduate School is maintained through Dr. Louis B. Wilson, director of the Foundation, and Dean Guy Stanton Ford. Dr. William J. Mayo, who with his brother, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, made the gift, is a member of the Board of Regents.

12. The development of electrical and aeronautical engineering.

More than 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical power are used weekly in the United States. Aviation has been one of the fastest growing new industries of the past decade. It is not surprising that there should be particular developments in these fields in the

"Making Poetry American" Chosen As Summer Convocation Subject

Recognition of the Native Scene Discussed by Professor Elizabeth Jackson

College of Engineering and Architecture. Early in the building program carried on through the first years of the decade a new building was constructed for the classrooms and laboratories of the department of electrical engineering. Here provision was made for teaching and research in radio, a fast growing branch of electrical engineering. Three years ago instruction in aeronautical engineering was begun, and this branch of engineering was set up as a new department within the college, headed by Professor John D. Akerman, formerly an aviator in the Imperial Russian Army. Aeronautical engineering has been the fastest growing branch of that science. The department offers instruction in all details of aviation with the exception of actual flight.

13. Research Program of the College of Education.

Creation of the Committee on Education Research some years ago by President L. D. Coffman led to important results in stimulating the university to study its own problems. Many important studies setting forth the results of these investigations have already been printed, and others are to follow. The work has been done under the general supervision of Dean M. E. Haggerty of the College of Education and many members of his faculty have taken part, as have people from other faculties. Studies of the effect of class size on the efficiency of instruction, of methods of teaching science, of the lecture system versus the recitation system, of student marks, of student self-support and of extra-curricular activities have been among those completed. This work is still continuing. Its chief importance lies in hunger and want and distress; throughout the earth there is insurrection and misunderstanding; that it provides the facts about educational matters on which there has always been chiefly guessing.

14. Establishment of "University College"

Although it has no official name, University College is the description commonly used for one of the most interesting of Minnesota's new ventures. A committee of deans discussed the cases of those students who have some definite objective in going to college and who are fully capable of reaching that objective, but who have been hindered by the red tape that necessarily exists where an institution is divided into so many colleges and departments. It was found that college rules were preventing some students of this kind from taking work that they both wanted and needed. University College was a result. Its opportunities are available only for a restricted group of students whose special circumstances make it necessary for them to be enrolled under this plan. With the consent and advice of the director, Dr. John T. Tate, these students are permitted to take courses in more than one college, or even courses for which they have not the prerequisites, as long as these studies conform to a special program laid down for the individuals. And these courses lead to a university degree.

15. New departments in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Four new departments have been created in the Arts College during the past decade. These are Geography, Orientation, Journalism and Fine Arts. Each is adequately described by its title. The work in orientation is divided into two parts, in the first of which the human being is considered in his relationship to the world of nature, in the second, as related to the world of man, in other words, to human society. This course is optional and is intended chiefly for freshmen. The Department of Journalism has been greatly expanded under a gift from the late Wm. J. Murphy publisher of The Minneapolis Tribune, who endowed journalism study with a grant of \$350,000 that has since grown to amount to more than \$400,000. The department of Fine Arts is the most recent of the four, having been established in the fall of 1929. Geography has been a flourishing department since the early years of the decade.

16. Development of University Hospital.

Including a principal of more than \$2,000,000 donated by the

"Making Poetry American" was the subject selected by Professor Elizabeth Jackson of the department of English for an address before a special summer session convocation. An abstract of her paper follows:

"The desire to make poetry American is no new thing in the history of American literature. Longfellow mentions a contemporary desire for a national poetry as long as the Mississippi and as large as the Great Lakes, 'shaggy and unshorn as a herd of buffaloes thundering over the prairie.' Longfellow himself was eager to provide his country with the poetry of a romantic past, such as he loved in Europe. 'John Brown's Body,' which won the Pulitzer Prize not long ago, is a modern evidence of the same impulse.

"Other poets have made much of American landscape. There was a time in American poetry when skylarks soared from New England meadows, and the nightingale sang on Boston Common. Presently the skylark gave way to the meadow lark, and the nightingale to the whippoorwill. There is no single American scene corresponding to the familiar English landscape of hedgerows, daisies, and skylarks. Carl Sandburg has made himself the poet of prairies and of skyscrapers. Look at the titles of the volumes: 'Corn Huskers,' 'Chicago Poems,' 'Slabs of the Sunburnt West,' 'Good Morning, America.' Amy Lowell's best verse is in her poems of New England: 'Lilacs,' 'symbolic of spring, and 'Purple Grackles,' of the coming of fall.

"Poets have attempted to fill their poetry with people who are indubitably American. So we have poetry of the negro and of the American Indian. The 'Spoon River Anthology' owes most of its importance to its record of a group of people who could not have lived anywhere in the world except in the American Middle West. Frost and Robinson and Amy Lowell have described the familiar figures of their native New England, not the men of the busy twentieth century cities, but of farm and country town, a unique civilization. Frequently the character of Lincoln has been drawn as the greatest of American characters. The theme goes back to Lowell: New birth of our soil, 'The First American.'

"American poetry cannot be made American merely by the use of American material—history, landscape, and character. To be completely national it ought to spring spontaneously from American idiosyncrasies, ideals, and points of view, an unconscious rather than a self-conscious expression of the American mind and imagination. At present architecture is the only one of the arts which can show work triumphantly and uniquely American. The great day of American poetry is yet to come. I might mention innumerable peculiarities of America that will sometime find their voice in American poetry. I will suggest only two, entirely dissimilar but suitable to this audience and this weather.

"In the first place, pervading all American thought is our faith in education. Some centuries have believed in the salvation of mankind by religion; others in the regeneration of the world by new forms of government; and out of their faiths has come poetry. Our faith at present finds its outlet in school buildings and intelligence tests; its poetry may come later.

"A second extraordinary thing about us is the ease with which we pull up our roots and move from place to place. Every summer we see the phenomenon of half a nation on wheels. We have a great migratory population, seeing the American countryside with new eyes. No one can estimate the influence of the tourist camp and the Ford in the development of American imagination. We say that the 'Canterbury Tales' came from the wayfaring life of the middle Ages. Why not a new Chaucer to write 'Tales of a Tourist Camp' or 'Fantasies of a Ford'?"

"It is true that so far the greatest achievements of America have been in other things than the arts. But we are developing the possibilities of poetry, a national imagination, and a national faith in books. From such things will come poetry and poets."

(Continued on page 4)

MINNESOTA CHATS

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University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Today's Challenge to the College Graduate

(An address by President Lotus D. Coffman at the Commencement exercises of the University of Michigan, June 22, 1931)

ALL commencement addresses are supposed to begin by declaring that we are living in a new world. I do not propose to break with that tradition. I have seen life transformed during my lifetime. My boyhood was spent on a farm and in a small town. I can remember seeing my own grandmother dip tallow candles; I have seen her card the wool, spin the yarn, knit the socks. My own mother quilted quilts; made clothing for the family, did the baking; while on the farm the reaping was done with the sickle, the cradle and the dropper; we cut our own wood, split our own rails, cleaned our grain, and in a thousand ways found employment from sun-up till dark. There were no telephones, no good roads, no automobiles, no chain stores (in fact, the country peddler drove by our farm every week and exchanged coffee, sugar, and gingham for our eggs and butter and my game.)

The community in which I grew up was typical of the rest of the United States. It was characterized by personal initiative, individual enterprise, community pride, and the disposition on the part of everyone to work. These are the social forces that have built America.

Now in that same community modern machinery is found on the farms, men work fewer hours per day, macadam roads lead in every direction, automobiles and telephones are found in every home, and radios in most of them; chain stores and a chain creamery occupy permanent sites in the town, and soon the banks will be a part of a chain banking system. There is more activity, more moving of materials, more organization of forces and processes. The community thinks it is a progressive community, and it is.

These changes have come, of course, with the development of mechanical power, which emancipated man from much of his ancient drudgery. Men differ enormously in their views as to what this means to mankind. Certain it is that machines have increased man's productive power on the one hand and apparently multiplied his wants on the other. The luxuries and superluxuries of yesterday are ordinary commodities of today. New occupations and new trades have been created. The more we produce the more the advertiser insists we need. It seems that everything, when once made, must be sold and used—radios must be listened to, movies seen, chewing gum chewed, cigarettes smoked, and cosmetics spread on cheeks and lips. Not thrift but greater spending, not saving but more selling have displaced those of my boyhood days.

Craftsmanship Disappears
The coming of the machine has been accompanied by a disappearance of craftsmanship. Strange things are happening in America. Oriental rugs are manufactured in Philadelphia, Sicilian, Grecian and Turkestan art is being duplicated at various places in this country; antique furniture will be made for you while you wait; the linens, laces, luncheon cloths and the like, formerly produced in the Russian and Belgian households with artistic accuracy and beauty, are now being produced in manufacturing plants. Hand production is so slow that we are unwilling to wait for it. We want everything and we want it now. Now we have mass production, which crystallizes things in single designs and puts a brake on experiment and personal initiative. It speeds up the processes of production but slows down

the creative effort of the common man.

The spirit of the machine with its tendency toward mass output and standardization, has invaded every field. Mergers and vast organizations of capital and enterprise abound everywhere. Even the professions have not escaped. The doctors have organized for dignosis and treatment—that old-fashioned family physician with his deep understanding of human nature and his comforting smile, has almost disappeared; the independent editor is being absorbed by the syndicate paper; lawyers have organized themselves to fit in with the new scheme of life; even professors have become members of protective associations. The rural merchant is disappearing, and the farmer he serves is being drawn into a vast social organization.

As Mr. Beard and others in **WHITHER MANKIND** declare, the most striking characteristic of modern times is the omnipotence of the collective man as contrasted with the feebleness of the individual man. And yet the forces that have shaped history in the past have had to do with the worth of the individual, with his knowledge, his aspirations, his dreams, with his self-expression for achievement, for liberty to live his own life to shape his own thought, to express his own opinions, to be the center of his own personal world. More recently the tide of human interests has been away from the creative things of art, poetry, philosophy and religion, in the direction of great organizations of capital and industry.

Youth seldom establish themselves in business any more. Instead they get jobs where their success often depends on their speed rather than on their knowledge and creative ability.

Indeed, initiative may be regarded as a sign of inefficiency. The danger is that increasing thousands will fall victim to routine types of work and develop routine types of mind. Efficiency is the modern pagan god before whom we bow in order that dividends may be paid. There are millions of us just now who are wondering if we have not been worshipping too blindly at the shrine of this modern deity; at any rate, we have suddenly discovered that he is no longer able to pay us our dividends.

It was the late Dr. E. E. Slosson, director of Science Service, who declared that in our civilization the mechanical forces have got ahead of the moral and intellectual forces. He said that modern man is like the Arabian fisherman who liberated from the bottle genie he did not know how to control.

Stuart Chase comes forward with this provoking statement: "This is the last great adventure—the boldest, most exhilarating, most dangerous adventure that ever challenged the intelligence and spirit of mankind. From our brains have sprung a billion wild horses, now running wild and almost certain sooner or later to run amuck. Where are the riders with whirling rope; where are the light-hearted youth to mount, be thrown, and rise to mount again?"

How difficult this will be for youth, for its view of the world is different from that of its immediate ancestors. The older generation is dwelling in thought in one area and acting in another, while the younger generation finds itself facing the new wilderness which science has produced without many of the traditions of the older generation.

Will Materialism Succeed?

What shall happen in America and throughout the world seems to be largely a matter of psychology. The gods never sense danger so long as man aspires to divinity by the spiritual route, but they begin to raise their Olympic eyebrows when material prosperity is counted upon to blaze a new path to heaven.

And that I fear has been the ambition of most of the human race in recent years; and what a price we are now paying for it! The people of the earth find it difficult to turn from a life of gambling to one of toil, and to make matters worse they find less toil to engage in. Poverty and misery and unemployment stalk abroad in the midst of plenty. The bed-time story of many of the captains of industry whose feet have suddenly become mired in the clay they themselves have produced, is a story that sends mankind after ever disappearing and constantly recurring economic rainbows. Fitful spurts of artificial prosperity, without the development of a constructive program based upon sound policies, will only involve us the more deeply in the approaching maelstroms of tomorrow.

When one views the world situation he finds little hope in it. Apparently the political leaders are interested in preserving and in developing still further the spirit of nationalism. No government has been willing to make any vital changes in its policies in the interest of international good will. Political instability and national insecurity prevail everywhere. With revolutions in Spain, Portugal, Argentina, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil, turmoil in China, unrest in India, a dictatorship in Italy, Hitlerism in Germany, Communism in Russia, the diplomats and statesmen have little to show for their efforts. Major tensions exist between France and Germany, Germany and Poland, France and Italy, Russia and the rest of the world. Men talk less happily about peace than they did a few years ago. More money is being spent for armament, except by Great Britain, than was spent in 1925 and this, someone has said, is the barometer of international temptation.

Governing by Expedient

The governments of the world are at the crossroads. Government by expedient rather than principle based upon a well-ordered program is the order of the day. The people in their frantic anxiety are seeking relief and help for an intolerable situation through government action. Their despair expresses itself in desperation. And governments do not know how to deal with many of the questions with which they are faced.

The things men want are protection for their homes, security of position, education for their children and the comforts that science can bring to them. These things they are willing to work for; these things they will undertake to have even if they have to obtain them in some other way. Communism in its various forms will not be held at bay by negative actions and attempts at government regulation; instead there must be positive action and constructive programs if we are to be spared the consequences of outbreaks of violence.

In the dark days of October 1929, when the era of illusive prosperity came to an end, and economic disaster and unemployment settled down over the nations of the earth, we began to appreciate more vividly than before how deeply and intimately our welfare is involved with that of the rest of the world. We Americans sometimes delude ourselves with the pleasant thought that we are secure in our isolation when the most patent fact of current history is the interdependence of the nations of the earth.

Now we are giving hasty and superficial consideration to the causes of the debacle. The machine order of civilization, overproduction, under-consumption, and a dozen other shibboleths were at once raised into bolder relief in our discussions. No satisfactory explanation or solution has been offered as yet. We are still dealing with these vital issues on the basis of emotion. We are impatient with and intolerant of the methods of the intellect. Whim and caprice and the phantasies of the moment often control our actions more than solid facts and demonstrated procedures. We prefer to trust to "hunches" rather than informed opinion.

When our emotion becomes militant then we hear the crusader vociferating against everything with which he does not agree. Militant intolerance is the kind that

invites the world to consume our goods but tells it to consume its own at home. It inveighs against Russia's lack of religion and certain moral standards but smiles deprecatingly and sardonically at Reno where there are now so many prospective divorcees that they must live in tents. It frowns upon nationalism but practices it with a vengeance here at home. Thinking men maintain that nothing will ever arouse us to the necessity of larger allegiances except a challenge to democracy itself. And that challenge may be coming.

Strength Gives Temptation

How important it is that we give special attention to this thought just now, for America walks in uncertainty and fear and yet holds a key position among the nations of the earth. The danger of position resides in the misuse of power. The more strength we have the more we are tempted. This is as true of nations as of individuals. If nations go to pieces, indeed if a civilization goes to pieces, it will not be because of weakness but of abused strength. The disasters of history have been caused by the strong rather than by the weak nations. Ultimate victory to a nation never comes from prestige, power, wealth, or empire. These are the forces that produce disintegration. Not swagger, superciliousness, arrogance, or aloofness but rather the quality which St. Paul meant when he said, "I know how to abound," is the quality essential to success. The practice of it is the practice of the highest of the arts. America needs to cultivate it. In her strength lies greatest danger.

Substitutes for Intelligence?

At a time when we are facing the greatest of crises Americans are seeking substitutes for intelligence. They are compromising with the future and dealing with the things nearest at hand. They are following or trying to follow the paths that are most attractive and alluring. They are modifying their conceptions of the values of life with the shifting winds of expediency. The truth is the chief weakness of a democratic people is its unwillingness or inability to set up remote goals and to strive to attain them. In a country where you have one hundred and twenty million persons each exercising his kingly qualities, special training, expert service and common sense find it hard to get a hearing. The only solution we have for most of our problems is to wait for time, the tide of affairs and some fortuitous combination of circumstances.

The most popular American substitute for intelligence is the appointment of committees. Let a group of Americans be together long enough, talk long enough, reach a certain state of exhaustion and they will appoint a committee to consider the thing they are talking about. They always place on their committee a number of persons who are not expected to know anything about the thing they are expected to report upon. They insist that the committee shall be open-minded. Its members start in with open minds and usually finish with their minds still open.

If there was ever a time when we needed to pay a duty to intelligence that time is now. With the methods we have used thus far we have not been able to avert war, to free ourselves from superstition and fear, to banish hatred and prejudice, nor to eliminate poverty. And we are facing a new kind of slavery. It is the slavery that grows out of a surplus of leisure for which we are not prepared biologically or by education. Man was meant for a life of activity; in an environment of leisure he begins to degenerate. L. P. Jacks recently said, "The evils of enforced leisure are almost as bad as the evils of enforced labor, and it really is a new form of slavery."

It is possible that the universities may have been partly responsible for the over-emphasis which the substitutes for intelligence have received. At any rate they cannot claim that they taught the graduates of yesterday what they now need to know about economics and international relations. Perhaps they did not know themselves. But in that failure lies a partial explanation of our present world situation. A university that is mortgaged to the past and reaches aimlessly to the future, serves no useful purpose, nor can it be condoned for its failure to provide the leaders it claimed it was training.

Universities Must Help

There is no good reason why our universities should stand helpless at such times. Others may seek to prevent the recurrence of the plague that hangs like a pall over

President Names Dad's Day Group

President L. D. Coffman this week appointed a steering committee for Dad's Day, which is to be on Saturday, October 24, the date of the Minnesota-Iowa football game in Memorial Stadium.

Dean Edward E. Nicholson will serve as chairman, having the assistance of Dean Anne Dudley Blitz, Dean Otis C. McCreery, Professor R. C. Lansing, T. E. Steward, E. B. Pierce and G. Ray Higgins of the University staff.

Student members of the committee are Virginia J. Peters of the College of Agriculture; Maxine K. Kaiser, College of Science, Literature and the Arts; Jane W. Affeld, representing the Women's Self Government Association; Evadene A. Burris, Morter Board; Martin C. Powers and Arnold C. Aslakson of The Minnesota Daily, Weston B. Grimes, president of the All-University Student Council; Fred W. Gould of the College of Agriculture and Robert H. Lillyblad, College of Engineering and Architecture.

us by legislation or the use of some other substitute for intelligence, but educated men and educational institutions may do much by gathering the facts and courageously imparting the information relating to such problems, to drive fear and terror from the hearts of those who do not know how to emancipate themselves. Now is the time to consider hard realities. One of the ablest business leaders states the matter well the other day when he said: "The need is for leadership, sympathetic in its understanding, tolerant in its viewpoint, and dynamic in its courage."

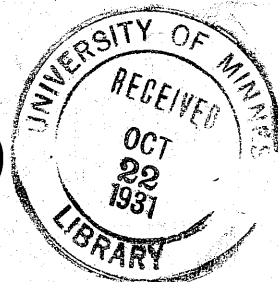
The subject of this address is TODAY'S CHALLENGE TO THE COLLEGE GRADUATE. Thus far I have made no reference to it. Outside the cloistered walls of universities and colleges there is prosperity, universal peace, tolerance, international good will, are still dreams to be realized; the conflict between freedom and initiative on the one hand, and submission and control on the other, between personal liberty and some form of human slavery, has been raised to a new magnitude and power. We are faced with a challenge that is peremptory and ominous. The time has arrived when faith needs to be testified to in works. The performance of these works calls for broadmindedness, an openmindedness, a progressive and enlightened liberalism. A distinguished leader of American thought recently declared, "that stubborn resistance to betterment may well be the first step toward catastrophe." The world's problems now imperiously crying out for solution, are the challenge to the college graduate. It is he presumably who has been prepared for the coming hour.

Sixteen Important Steps in University Progress Described

(Continued from page 3)

late William Henry Eustis, several important gifts have made possible the rapid development of the University of Minnesota hospital. This has resulted in bringing to the campus cases of many types to provide clinical material to be observed by students in the Medical School. The Citizens Aid Society gave \$250,000 for the erection of the George Chase Christian Memorial Cancer Institute. Also, in memory of Dr. Frank C. Todd three gifts were received and applied toward the cost of building the Todd Memorial Pavilion for eye, ear, nose and throat cases. Mrs. F. C. Todd and Mrs. E. C. Gale each gave \$20,000 and a gift of \$5,000 was made by Mrs. Emory Mapes. From income of the Eustis gift the Eustis orthopedic unit was constructed three years ago, one of three units then added to the hospital, the other two housing the outpatient department.

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R. C. Jones Finds All Architects to Be Enthusiasts

Returns from Year's Study of Schools of Architecture for Foundation

The one brilliantly lighted attic on any university campus is pretty sure to be the School of Architecture, according to Professor Roy C. Jones, Minnesota architect, who recently returned to the campus after spending a year investigating architectural education in the United States and Canada as a representative of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. The survey was financed by the Carnegie Corporation. Associated with Professor Jones in the study was Professor F. H. Bosworth, Jr., of Cornell University.

The two investigators visited 52 out of 58 architectural schools on college campuses in the two nations. Fifty-two of the fifty-eight are in the United States.

"Students of architecture are the same wherever one finds them," said Mr. Jones. "They seem to be a noisy and irregular lot, but they are hard workers, and they have lots of initiative and perseverance. In fact, schools of architecture have developed a system of instruction that may hold suggestions for other departments. They work to achieve certain results, not to put in time. Consequently, when there is special work to be done, they forget time and concentrate on work. This is the traditional method that has come down from early days, and is best exemplified at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. It is the project method."

Interesting to Professors Jones and Bosworth was their discovery that architectural students work this same way wherever they may be, whether on the rolling prairies of the west or in older and supposedly more conventional universities. Architecture, he said, does not readily adapt itself to the usual routine and red-tape methods of instructions and universities are gradually coming to recognize the need for leeway in dealing with these institutions.

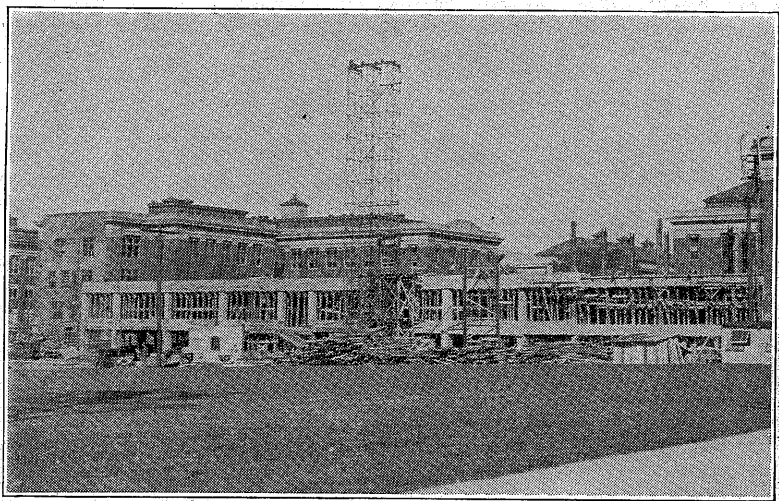
In some parts of the country architectural education is spread a little thin as a result of the universities' desire to offer everything, he said. When one understands that 39 out of 52 collegiate schools of architecture in the United States have been established since 1900 it becomes apparent, he believes, that not all can have built up strong faculties and adequate resources.

Although the Minnesota school has no great resources, only about half those of the corresponding school at the University of Illinois, for example, it is one of the six largest in point of enrollment, Professor Jones said. Illinois, Michigan and New York University have over 300 students in architecture. In the group having between 250 and 300 students are Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Minnesota. The Harvard school is restricted to graduate students and enrollment in architecture is rather closely limited at Yale, Princeton and Cornell.

Architecture is not as yet so thoroughly professionalized as are law and medicine, he explained. Only a few states have laws governing the requirements for practice, although a few, notably New York and Illinois, have very stringent laws. Furthermore, he said, architecture is a combination of many endeavors, including engineering, the fine arts and business. One of its present weaknesses is that it provides no bridge for the gap between school and practice such as is furnished in medicine, for example, by a year of internship in a hospital.

The study was made possible chiefly by the interest in the subject maintained by F. P. Koppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation, which financed the survey. A preliminary report has been prepared in mimeographed form.

New Dentistry Building Goes Up



Season's Offerings in Music To Be as Brilliant as Ever

Mrs. Carlyle M. Scott Announces Plans for Orchestra and Special Artists' Course

Stepping into a prominent position as a fine arts center, the University of Minnesota this year will present one of the most brilliant series of musical events ever staged on an American college campus.

Minnesota's music schedule for the season offers a three-fold opportunity to the 15,000 faculty and student members—the privilege of hearing the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra in its 29th series of concerts, of hearing a score of the world's outstanding singers, pianists and violinists who will appear as soloists with the orchestra, and of hearing half a dozen of the most distinguished artists of the musical world in the recitals of the University Artists course.

All concerts will be given in Cyrus Northrop Memorial Auditorium and all events will be presented at low rates specially suited to student and faculty purses. Sixteen concerts in all will be given by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra beginning October 23 and closing April 1. The six concerts on the University Artists course will be interspersed through the season, with the first November 18 and the last March 8.

In the past 28 years, a handful of Minneapolis citizens have contributed \$3,000,000 to make the orchestra possible—a sum representing the difference between the total cost of supporting the orchestra and the amount it can earn by its concerts. It is now possible for Minnesota faculty members and students to enjoy the fruit of all those years of organization and financing. The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra has become recognized as one of the important orchestras of the country.

Last year for the first time the university undertook to sponsor these concerts, which were moved from downtown halls in the Twin Cities to the campus. Then for the first time also, special rates were offered to faculty members and students. So enthusiastic has been the response that the project no longer is an experiment but a cultural privilege offered by the university as part of its year's program.

Henri Verbrugghen will enter upon his ninth year as conductor of the orchestra with the opening concert October 23. At this concert Mary Garden, the spectacular soprano prima donna of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, will appear as soloist.

Other soloists with the orchestra through the season will include the pianists, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Eunice Norton of Minneapolis, Walter Gieseking, who has been hailed as "the Rubenstein of this generation," and Harold Bauer, long a favorite with Twin City symphony audi-

ences; the violinists, Mischa Elman and Adolf Busch, who is acclaimed as Germany's greatest; the great singers, Lotte Lehmann and Elizabeth Schumann, both German sopranos; Tito Schipa, outstanding Italian tenor; and Richard Crooks, an American tenor.

The orchestra also will offer several programs of a purely orchestral nature, the most outstanding of which will be the second concert of the season, November 6, at which the unusual "Ein Heldenleben" of Richard Strauss will be presented with an orchestra augmented to 100 members.

Mrs. Carlyle Scott is manager of the orchestra and it is she who for years has presented the series of recitals, famous as the University Artists course.

Richard Tauber, distinguished lyric tenor, called the "Caruso" of central Europe, will give the opening concert of this series in November. The half dozen evenings will offer the most diverse entertainment ranging from a second appearance of the Don Cossacks, the Russian male chorus of 38, members of which were actually Cossacks in the Czar's white army, who were so enthusiastically received when they appeared here last season, to Mary Wigman, German dancer. Vladimir Horowitz, brilliant pianist, will come to the campus December 8 on his first American tour. Sigrid Onegin, the dramatic contralto, will sing in February and Yehudi Menuhin, the boy violinist who is but 14 years old, will give the closing concert of the series in March.

Arnal on Leave; Changes Made

Dean Leland Lists the New Members of His Faculty

Leon Arnal, professor of architectural design, is spending the coming year on sabbatical leave in France and southern Europe and will devote a considerable amount of time to archeological studies in Italy and Greece. During his absence his work will be divided by Professor Roy C. Jones and Ira D. Beals, assistant professor of architecture on appointment for the year.

New members of the faculty in engineering include Michael A. Sadowsky, assistant professor of mathematics and mechanics, who comes from Berlin; Assistant Professor Joseph J. Ryan in mechanical engineering, who comes from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company to teach machine design; Assistant Professor Russell E. Gibbs, assistant professor of steam engineering; Jesse M. Campbell, instructor in mechanical engineering and Frederick D. Knoblock, instructor in aeronautical engineering.

Rearrangements have been necessary in the School of Chemistry

"U" Employment Institute Making Public the First Results of Endeavors

Dean Ford Assumes President's Chair For Winter Period

Group Meetings Will Lead Up to General Conference Coming in November

MANY EXPERTS ASKED

Plans Are Aimed Chiefly at Helping Relieve Minnesota Situations

Data on unemployment and methods of relief will be laid before a conference on Unemployment Relief and Stabilization called by the University of Minnesota Employment Research Institute for November 17 to 19, Dean Russell A. Stevenson, director of the institute, has announced.

Preliminary to the general conference three group meetings are being held. Members of the Tri-City Employment Stabilization committee met at the institute headquarters, Northrop Auditorium, on October 13. A meeting with the representatives of social agencies and relief organizations of the three cities was scheduled for October 20 and one with municipal officials throughout the state, to be gotten together by the League of Minnesota Municipalities, is set for November 2.

During three months of work the Employment Research Institute has assembled a large amount of factual data on employment conditions and relief methods throughout Minnesota and the nation. The group meetings will serve to sift and weigh this material and the tested data will be laid before the conference in mid-November. It is hoped that some long-term policy of handling the employment and relief situations may begin to take shape at this conference.

The general conference, Nov. 17 to 19 will take up two projects, namely relief programs and proposals for the stabilization of industry. Well known persons from many parts of the country will be invited to attend and some acceptances have already been received. Among these are the following: C. A. Dykestra, city manager in Cincinnati; E. F. Du Brul of Cincinnati, general manager of the National Machine Tool Builders association; William Mauthe, president of an industrial concern in Fond du Lac, who will explain a special relief plan used in Fond du Lac; Harry Lippart of Milwaukee; B. C. Seiple, representing the International Association of Public Employment Offices; B. M. Squires, representing the men's clothing industry in Chicago; Professor M. W. Watkins of New York University; Joseph Willits, member of the president's committee for employment and director of the Bureau of Business Research in the University of Pennsylvania and Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics in the Harvard Graduate school.

A large number of state and Tri-City groups will also be represented at the general conference.

Weston B. Grimes Heads U. Council

Weston B. Grimes of Minneapolis, mid-law student at the University of Minnesota, will lead the All-University council for the coming year.

Other officers chosen are Carl John Lind, vicepresident; Gordon Bodien, treasurer; Romaine Nicholson, recording secretary, and Cecil March, corresponding secretary. John Bailey and Richard Morean will continue on the council for a second year. Other new members are Ralph Golseth, Quinten Jensen, Maurice Moe, Bennett Nylene, Walter Swenson, Lloyd Stanley, Gordon Bowen and Arthur Brudvik.



Dr. Guy Stanton Ford

Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, who has been released from his duties as dean of the Graduate School during the absence of President L. D. Coffman, now on his way to Australia, has been a member of the University of Minnesota faculty since 1931, when he came to Minnesota from the University of Illinois as professor of history and dean of the Graduate School. In 1916 he became chairman of the department of history, in which position he remained until a year ago this fall, when the press of Graduate School duties made it desirable for him to relinquish the department chairmanship.

Before coming to Minnesota Dean Ford taught at Yale from 1901 until 1911, rising from instructor to professor. From 1911 until 1913 he was head of the department of history at Illinois. He took his undergraduate work in the University of Wisconsin and did graduate work at the University of Berlin and Columbia University, taking his Ph.D. from the latter in 1903.

In history Dean Ford's special field is the history of Prussia and he is said to have been the only man in the United States who was specializing in that field at the outbreak of war between this country and the German Empire. He was called to Washington in the fall of 1917 and served in important capacities for the Committee on Public Information until the first of 1919. Among his important works are "Hanover and Prussia, 1785-1803," a life of Stein, "Bismarck as Historiographer" and others.

Dean Ford is chairman of the library committee and the committee on University Press, and holds memberships in many other important university committees, besides directing the Graduate School. During the year 1924-25 he was absent from the university on leave to conduct investigations for the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation, now known as the Spelman Fund.

due to the death of Professor William T. Hunter and the retirement of Professor E. P. Harding. Dr. Ralph E. Brewer will continue in the field of technological chemistry in which Dr. Harding worked. Dr. Murray M. Sprung will assist in organic chemistry, which was Professor Hunter's field. Dr. Walter Lauer of the department of organic chemistry will spend the year on sabbatical leave, studying in Europe. The division will be under the direction of Professor Lee I. Smith.

(Continued on page 3)

Rotary Club Offers to Finance Project to Help Foreign Students

Gift of \$2,500 First Installment Destined to Help Foreigners

The Rotary club of Minneapolis will finance during the present year a new project in the University of Minnesota in the interest of foreign students, a work which President L. D. Coffman has long been eager to advance. At the October meeting the Board of Regents accepted a gift of \$2,500 from the Rotary club, with the understanding that \$2,500 more would be forthcoming. There is a strong likelihood that the undertaking will be continued after this year.

C. P. Barnum, formerly secretary of the University Branch of the YMCA, has been appointed to direct the workers.

Foreign students have received special advice, counsel and friendship at Minnesota from the religious agencies, the regular student advisers and from Dr. A. E. Koenig, of the Minneapolis YMCA, who has been spending several afternoons a week on the campus for this purpose.

A full-time director will be appointed for the work to be financed by the Rotary club, which will supplement existing efforts instead of taking their place. The new employee will be attached to the office of the dean of student affairs, Edward E. Nicholson.

Last July a report was made to President Coffman by a special committee he had named to consider what more could be done in aid of nearly 250 foreign students who register at Minnesota each year. At that time Dean E. M. Freeman, committee chairman, suggested, among other things:

1. That the registrar's office be instructed, as a part of registration procedure, to see that each foreign student establish contact with the office of the dean of student affairs or dean of women.

2. That the scope of the committee of faculty counsellors of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts be enlarged to give counsel to all foreign students needing such counsel, upon recommendation of a dean.

3. That for the next two years detailed records be kept in the offices of the deans of men and women and centralized so that definite data may be available.

4. That present agencies dealing with the general social problems continue as at present.

The first outcome of this committee's work will be the new project, which is expected to be conducted in such a way as to meet many of the needs of students from abroad. Among these needs are vocational problems and selection of courses, methods of study, advice as to lecture systems and outside reading, and equally important, opportunities to familiarize themselves with American life and social customs. Foreign students also benefit from opportunities to enter American homes as guests and to see Americans in a different light from that of the office or classroom.

Honored by Psychologists

Professor Donald G. Paterson, department of psychology, was elected secretary of the American Psychological association at its recent meeting in Toronto. He will serve for the coming three years. Professor Paterson came to Minnesota shortly after the World war from Chicago, where he had been a member of a firm of personnel management specialists headed by Walter Dill Scott, now president of Northwestern University. College ability tests and student guidance are among his specialties.

Heads Hospital Group

Paul H. Fesler, superintendent of University Hospital, was inducted as president of the American Hospital association at its recent meeting in the east. He later took part in the meetings of the American College of Surgeons in New York, where he spoke on records before the library division. Last summer Mr. Fesler completed a year's service as president of the Minnesota Hospital association. He also has been president of the Oklahoma Hospital association. He came to Minnesota from Oklahoma, where he was superintendent of the state hospital at Norman, also a university hospital.



C. P. Barnum

Mr. Barnum has been appointed to direct the project on behalf of foreign students which the Rotary Club of Minneapolis is financing.

Hughes Assists in Study of Welding

Minnesota Conducts Part of Nationwide Series of Tests

Professor C. A. Hughes of the department of mechanical engineering recently took part in an extensive series of investigations into the value of welding as an alternative to riveting in connecting structural steel members. The work was done under direction of the National Research Council.

Relative to this work Dean O. M. Leland of the College of Engineering and Architecture reports as follows:

The use of welded joints in structural steel work as an alternative to riveted joints is a very recent development, but one that has progressed at a remarkable rate, and which appears certain to exercise a tremendous influence on future steel design and construction. Whether or not welding will ever completely replace riveting for all types of connections, its use in certain types of structures and structural members has proved to be of very marked economic advantage, and the relative noiselessness of the process renders it especially desirable for building construction in many locations where the noise of riveting hammers constitutes a serious nuisance.

The novelty of the welding process as applied to structural steel has made necessary a large program of experimental investigation. The pioneer work in this field was carried out by Professor Hughes, while a member of the staff of the University of Toronto, the tests being made in the School of Engineering Research of that institution under the direction of the late Professor Peter Gillespie. These tests have been used as guide tests in the recent very extensive series of investigations of the American Bureau of Welding. This latter program involved the breaking of approximately 5,000 individual specimens, and some 60 technical laboratories located in all parts of the country, co-operated in the work.

The University of Minnesota laboratory was especially honored in that the Welding Committee stated in their letter, acknowledging the receipt of the report on the welding tests, that it was the finest individual report received from any of the co-operating laboratories.

All data are now in the hands of the Committee on Structural Steel Welding of the Bureau, and when analyzed and correlated, they will form the basis for a new and more authoritative set of Structural Steel Welding Specifications.

Dr. Smith Lectures

Dr. Homer J. Smith, professor of industrial education, spoke on October 9 and 10 before the Northern Indiana State Teachers association, meeting in South Bend. On October 16 he spoke on vocational training before the Northern Minnesota Teachers association, at Bemidji.

Work to Reveal Employment Data



Dean R. A. Stevenson



Professor W. H. Stead

Dean Stevenson has general direction of the Employment Research Institute at the university. Professor Stead is secretary of two of the institute's major committees.

Helps to Plan Home Conference

R. T. Jones Takes Part in Meetings at Washington

Robert T. Jones, professor of architecture, returned last week from Washington, D. C., where he spent several days conferring on advance preparations for the president's conference on home building and home ownership. About 400 participated in the advance meetings, including S. N. Reep, a lecturer in the Extension Division, who has been made a member of the general steering committee. The final conference will begin December 2nd.

One paragraph of President Hoover's announcement of the conference said, "I decided a year ago after a conference with interested leaders in various parts of the country to undertake the organization of an adequate investigation and study, on a nation-wide scale, of the problems presented in home ownership and home building, with the hope of developing the facts, to inspire better organization and remove influences which are limiting the spread of home ownership, both in town and country."

Associations to be represented include the following: American Civic Association; American Farm Bureau Federation; American Federation of Labor; American Home Economics Association; American Institute of Architects; Associated General Contractors; Association of Life Insurance Presidents; Better Homes in America; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; General Federation of Women's Clubs; National Association of Builders' Exchanges; National Association of Real Estate Boards; National Congress of Parents and Teachers; National Farmers Union; National Grange; National Housing Association; Russell Sage Foundation; Savings

(Continued on page 4)

Famous Former Minnesota Coach, Dr. H. L. Williams, Has Passed On

"U" Plans Swine Feeders' Day

Yearly Event Will Be Held at University Farm

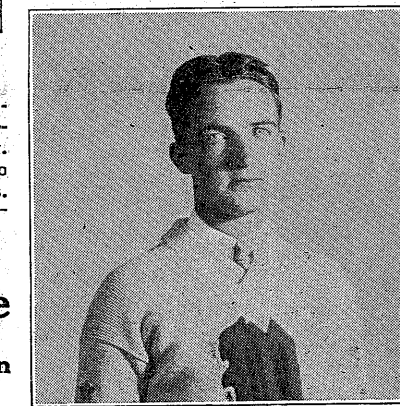
Swine Feeders' Day, one of the big events among Minnesota's swine raisers, will be held at University Farm, St. Paul, Friday, October 30.

Reports will be made on interesting feeding tests carried on this year. One of these tests has had to do with the feeding of soybeans to pigs; another with the results of different protein mixtures in the hog ration. Further work during the year on the individual feeding of pigs as a means of determining their variability as to feeding requirements will be explained.

A report will be made on the three years of record-of-performance work. This is a work carried on by the experiment station in cooperation with farmers. Fourteen litters have been tested this year. Four pigs from each litter are fed until they reach a weight of 225 pounds each. Then two are slaughtered and their dressing percentages determined. This is followed by a study of the carcasses to find out the quality of meat produced and the proportions of the various cuts. The aim is to discover the quality of the animals produced by the breeding parents.

The program will begin about 10 o'clock and the pigs used in the experiments will be on display for study on the part of the visiting farmers.

Will Lead Cheers for Homecoming



Robert Hurrle

Robert Hurrle, academic senior of Minneapolis, again will be near the spotlight of University interest when the 1931 Homecoming celebration gets under way on October 30. Early in the month as rooster king, he made the long trip to Palo Alto, to take charge of the demonstrations of alumni in attendance at the Stanford game. On the night of October 30 he will conduct the traditional Homecoming pep fest. Whether he will be astride a pony or steer as he leads students and alumni in raising the "Rope Wisconsin" battle cry of celebration remains to be seen.

Gives Folwell Painting

A picture of Dr. William Watts Folwell, first president of the University of Minnesota, has been given to the Carnegie public library at Worthington, by A. M. Welles, former publisher of the Worthington Globe. Mr. Welles, during his senior year at the University in 1877, served as private secretary to Dr. Folwell. The picture, a reproduction of a painting made by Emily MacMillan, a graduate of Minnesota, was made when Dr. Folwell was eighty years old. Dr. Folwell became president of the University of Minnesota in 1869, retiring in 1874 to become librarian for a number of years. The remainder of his life was spent in writing his history of Minnesota, a work of four volumes. He died in 1929 at the age of 96.

Death of Man Who Originated the Shift Came Soon After College Closed

Minnesota Chats takes the liberty of reprinting from the Minneapolis Journal the following article about Dr. Henry L. Williams, the famous Minnesota football coach whose death occurred just after college closed last June. Dr. Williams was headcoach at Minnesota from 1900 until 1921 inclusive. The story herewith reprinted was signed by Dick Cullum, special writer on sports.

The death of Dr. Henry L. Williams closes out the career of one of football's greatest strategists and original thinkers but the mark of his greatness lies in the fact that those who knew him best could forget his amazing gifts as a coach in the light of his high character and unfailing sportsmanship.

He was first a gentleman, then a sportsman, then a football coach and, inasmuch as he was one of the game's greatest coaches, you may guess how vividly revealed those other attributes were.

Eight Championships
The eight western conference championships that his teams won or shared testify sufficiently to his genius, but even that makes an inadequate record.

It was not until the days of adversity came, when the quality of his material fell off and the odds against which he had to play piled high against him, that the world was shown the full measure of his greatness.

It was in those lean years when methods changed, when recruiting and subsidizing of athletics became the fashion and when Minnesota played with what it had against opponents who used what they could get, that Dr. Williams had to win games by speed, brilliance of his strategy, and had his best opportunity to reveal his resourcefulness.

He was at his best in the seasons when championships were beyond his reach.

Won in Lean Years
In those years he started practice with woefully scrubby material. His teams, playing upon what physical ability they had, were battered about pitilessly through the early games.

They had not the numbers, the size or the athletic instinct to match the newly enlarged, widely recruited squads they had to oppose.

It was then that Dr. Williams could prove to the world that he was the master coach for even in these leanest years he invariably went into the closing games of the season with a team that was a match for any opponent.

When his teams were outweighed and outnumbered, when they were built out of the run of material that drifted indifferently onto the practice field and when they were sent against the most powerful football machines in the country there was still no opponent that could stop the steady roll of the Minnesota shift.

They say his greatest football teams were those of 1903 and 1916. That is doubtless true, but the greatest revelations of Dr. Williams' genius were made later when the utterly inadequately manned team of 1920, the turn of material having gone heavily against Minnesota, went through the season without a conference win.

Those who saw it will never forget how that oft humiliated team, light and awkward, green and scrubby, held its morale under Dr. Williams' leadership, came slowly into shape under his amazing resourcefulness and finally played one of the historic battles of all time with one of Michigan's finest teams. The score was 3 to 0 for the Wolverines because a blunder two yards from the goal line, attributable to the referee, checked the winning march of the Minnesota shift.

Winning or losing that was a great football machine and it had been made out of nothing.

It was Dr. Williams' greatest triumph. It left no doubt that he was unsurpassed in his profession. In all of his career and in spite of his great passion for the game Dr. Williams was never heard to blame a player for a defeat or withhold unqualified praise for his conqueror.

"A splendidly coached team," he would invariably say. "It beat us fairly," and when some sympathizer

(Continued on page 8)

Homecoming Plans Maturing

Chairman Simpson Hopes to "Round-up" a Record Attendance

An exhibition of hard riding in advance of the real hard riding and Western roundup exhibitions that are to have a two-day vogue on the Minnesota campus at Homecoming, October 30 and 31, is being staged daily by Kenneth L. Simpson, general chairman of the event, and his corps of assistants. The advance exhibition is that of riding down innumerable details, of arranging the "Roundup Homecoming". The celebration gets its title from the fact that Mr. Simpson and his aids intend to "round up" an unprecedented number of graduates and former students to attend.

To this end 175 students have been banded together in committees whose major heads include two assistant chairmen, Wanda Lundberg and William Morse, both of Minneapolis; three associate chairmen, Virginia Peters and John Spear, both of Minneapolis, and Harold Elfman, Montevideo; and an executive council composed of Gardner English, Virginia Miller, and Robert Hurrell, all of Minneapolis; Maxine Kaiser, St. Paul; Thomas Thompson, Red Wing and Mancel Mitchell, Eau Claire, Wis.

Plans call for converting the campus into a typical cow town of the Old West. Decorative effects for fraternity and sorority houses and business establishments near the campus are being worked out. The Homecoming program will require the importation of stage-coaches, pinto ponies, Texas long-horn steers, cowboy garb, and other western paraphernalia. It will begin with an alumni open house and banquet at the Minnesota union the night of October 30. Student activity will begin after the banquet when the traditional Homecoming bonfire will be touched off.

The Homecoming parade on Saturday will be featured by a float conveying the Queen of the Roundup. The queen will owe her prominent position to her industry in "branding" students and alumni with the official Homecoming badge in the sales campaign during the week preceding Homecoming.

The Homecoming football game with Wisconsin will take place Saturday afternoon. "Rope Wisconsin" is the battle-cry.

Joins Journalism Faculty

W. P. Kirkwood, director of publications and professor of agricultural journalism at University Farm has been added to the staff of the department of journalism in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts with the rank of professor. Professor Kirkwood is widely known throughout Minnesota for his work in the field of weekly journalism and for the annual short courses held under his direction at University Farm. He has been connected with the University of Minnesota since 1913. Prior to that time he was on the staff of Minneapolis newspapers and also was a contributor to magazines.

Arnal on Leave; Changes to Be Made

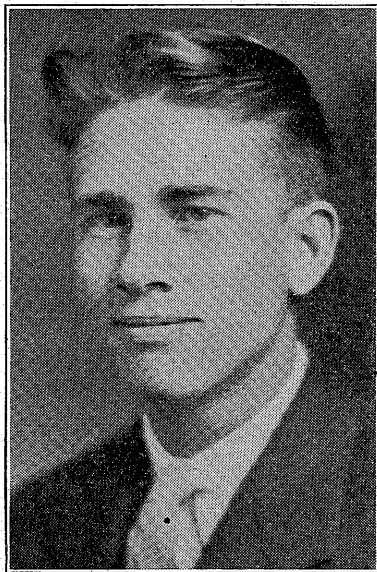
(Continued from page 1)
Donovan E. Qvalnes, who received his Ph.D. degree in chemistry at Minnesota last spring, will be substitute for Dr. Lauer during his absence.

Dr. Charles A. Mann, head of the division of chemical engineering, has returned to his duties after being absent for nearly a year on account of illness.

Dr. Williams, Famous Coach, Passes On

(Continued from page 2)
The coach would point to some error by which one of his players tossed away the chance to win the doctor would say, "Don't blame the boy. It wasn't his fault. I forgot to tell him about that. Don't ever blame a boy in a football game. The coach should not have sent him out there to blunder in front of thousands of people. The coach should have instructed him better."

Chairman



Kenneth Simpson

is chairman of the 1931 Roundup Homecoming committee which is planning for Oct. 30 and 31.

Cut Rule Killed Instructors Urged To Be Stricter

When it was brought out in a meeting of the Arts College Faculty of the University of Minnesota that many teachers paid no attention to class attendance in the junior and senior years, the faculty voted with but two "noes" to abolish attendance regulations in the senior college, comprising the two upper years.

Prior to this action the rule was that any student who "cut" more than one sixth of the total number of class meetings should be denied the right to take the final examination and be given a grade of "F".

Immediately after this action, however, the faculty voted to make it easier for all instructors to call attention to students whose work was unsatisfactory. The vote was that the instructor might report directly to the students work committee "at any time any student who is not satisfactory."

"Not satisfactory" was defined as "actually failing", "able but careless," "showing the 'getting by' attitude" and the like. It was also ruled that no instructor need spend any time explaining to students work they had missed by failing to attend classes.

Reported students will be assigned to a probation adviser who, after considering the case, may recommend that the student cancel one or more courses, be classified as a blue-card student (low college ability), or have his study list revised before the beginning of the next quarter.

The upshot of the several actions is that the student will be thrown more directly on his own responsibility to learn what a class offers. He will not be led to class with the halter of the absence rule about his neck, but the instructor may decide whether he is getting sufficient mental nourishment.

Firemen's School Conducted by League

Four hundred firemen from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas and Canada gathered for the fourth annual Northwest Fire School at the University of Minnesota this fall.

A program consisting of discussions and demonstrations of fire fighting methods, equipment, chemical apparatus and other subjects in connection with a fireman's duties was held during the five day meeting. National authorities on various phases of combatting fires spoke at the gathering.

The school was founded by several agencies including the League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Insurance, city of Minneapolis; General Inspection bureau, Minnesota Fire Department association, National Board of Fire Underwriters, Underwriters' Laboratories and the United States Bureau of Mines. The school began with an attendance of 248 in 1928 and in 1930 this figure was increased to 350.

Dads Will Be "U" Guests on Oct. 24

Dean Ford Will Speak for the President at Annual Banquet

Dean Guy Stanton Ford will make his first public appearance in the role of acting for the president when he delivers the principal address at the Dad's Day banquet in the Minnesota Union at 6:30 p. m. Saturday, October 24.

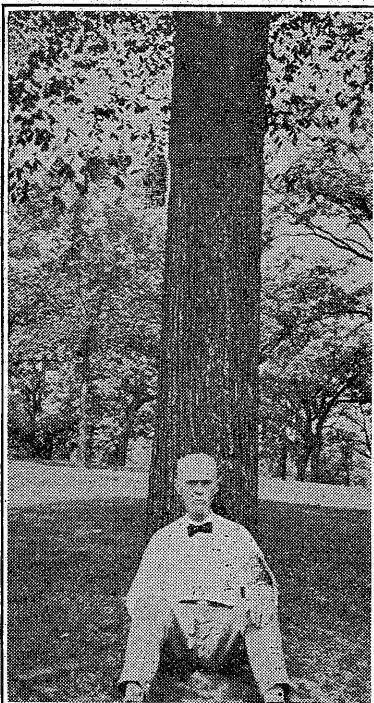
Fathers of all University of Minnesota students have been asked to visit the campus on that day and to learn how their sons and daughters live and have their being while in the process of obtaining an education. They will be encouraged to attend classes, visit living quarters and dining places, to meet faculty members and to go to the Minnesota-Iowa football game in the afternoon.

The annual banquet will be a joint affair of fathers, sons and daughters and faculty. To speak on behalf of the Dads, Dean Nicholson has invited

Both Dean Nicholson and Dean Anne Dudley Blitz will speak. Philip Neville will be the students' representative on the platform.

Several hundred fathers of students have attended the Dad's Day events annually since they were begun. Fewer Dads have come, however, than there have been mothers on the campus on Mother's Day from year to year. Dean Nicholson and the committee in charge are eager to have a larger turnout of fathers than has attended in recent years.

Under '77 Tree



A. M. Welles, '77

decided one day recently to sit under his class tree, planted in the long ago. He is a former editor of the Worthington Globe and is donor of the Welles trophy to the Minnesota weekly newspaper that performs the most distinguished community service each year.

Writes States History Outline

Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, associate professor of history at the University of Minnesota and superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, has just published through the University of Minnesota Press a syllabus on "Minnesota History," designed for use by high schools, colleges, study clubs, and all individuals who wish to become better acquainted with the history of the state. Mr. Blegen's outline-course covers Minnesota history from the time when the Sioux and Chippewa owned the territory, through the years of exploration and fur trading, early settlements, the Civil War and the Sioux Outbreak, modern industrial and agricultural development, down to present-day affairs. At the close of each topical outline the author lists a number of books and periodicals in which Minnesota's history is recorded. Some of these are original sources and most of them are available at the University and Twin City libraries. Historical novels about Minnesota are included on the reading lists.

Degreeless Prof Wins Honored B.A. in University College



Professor Abe Pepinsky

Abe Pepinsky, assistant professor of music, is no longer an undergraduate. Marching up proudly with his fellow students at the commencement that closed the first summer session, Professor Pepinsky received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the hand of Dean James C. Lawrence and became a college graduate.

Professor Pepinsky, B. A., is by no means embarrassed to think that he had not received a college degree sooner. In his specialty, music, the intensive professional training leaves relatively little time for the pursuit of learning in chemistry, biology, economics, sociology and the like. At least, it didn't in the days when he attended college, although the situation has since been remedied in university schools of music. And so, although he has long been an honored member of the faculty, director of the University Orchestra, and prominent in other ways, Professor Pepinsky was, awful thought, degreeless.

University College, that unique branch of the University of Minnesota which permits many irregular students to take short cuts to worthy and desirable ends, opened exactly the opportunity that Pepinsky wanted. He went to Dr. John T. Tate, brevet dean of University College, and spoke in part as follows:

"Jack," said he, "I'd like to enroll as an undergraduate in this what-you-may-call-it — thing — a — ma-jig of yours."

"All right, Abe," said Dr. Jack, "we'll see what can be done about it."

And you might think that after a year and more of steady plugging, as "soldier and sailor too", both a student and a faculty member, Professor Pepinsky might have been satisfied and rested on his baccalaureals. But it hasn't ended by his living happily after all. He has enrolled as a graduate student, for he likes the taste of a degree and is determined to win himself a couple more of them.

Great Falls Alumni Meet

Forty graduates of the University of Minnesota recently attended a banquet of the Alumni Association held at Great Falls, Montana, at which E. B. Pierce, secretary of the Association, and George R. Martin, president of the body, were the visiting speakers. Mr. Martin also is vice president of the Great Northern Railway. Plans for future development and reminiscences of the history of the university were discussed before the Great Falls chapter. Appropriations for the university by the state of Minnesota were discussed by Mr. Martin, while Mr. Pierce spoke on the history and athletics of the institution. J. N. Thelen, president of the Great Falls alumni group acted as toastmaster at the banquet.

Dean Lawrence Speaks

Dean J. C. Lawrence of the University of Minnesota spoke on problems of unemployment at the annual convention of the Minnesota League of Women voters recently. Dean Lawrence was a member of President Hoover's first emergency committee for employment. Miss Cornelia Lusk, president of the League, presided at the opening session.

Coffmans Sail; President Will Lecture in East

University Head Leaves for Australia and First Vacation in 10 Years

President and Mrs. L. D. Coffman sailed from Vancouver on Wednesday, October 14, for Auckland, New Zealand, where he will begin a series of visits to educational institutions in New Zealand and Australia as representative of the Carnegie Corporation. His duties will include examining existing projects financed by the Carnegie Corporation and making suggestions for new ones.

Supplementing his duties for the corporation, President Coffman will serve as visiting professor to universities in those dominions for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In a letter of appointment Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and director of the endowment, wrote:

"We shall be glad if you will carry to these universities messages of greeting and good-will from the Carnegie Endowment. The purpose of these visits is, of course, to multiply the bonds of intellectual and scholarly understanding between the different countries and to perform such academic service as may be agreed upon between the universities visited and the visiting Carnegie professor. In addition to lectures it is customary to arrange for more intimate conferences and discussions with advanced students at round tables or otherwise. Naturally, the visiting Carnegie professor is expected to lecture in his own special field of knowledge and in addition to develop contacts and friendships which will be useful to him in future years.

Dr. Coffman will visit Auckland University, the University of Otago, Victoria University in Wellington, and Canterbury College in Christchurch, all in New Zealand, and in Australia, the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Queensland.

Leaving Australia, President and Mrs. Coffman will go to Manila about New Years, where Dr. Coffman will spend the month of January, lecturing on educational administration at the University of the Philippines. They will return home by way of Shanghai, Hong Kong and Tokio, thence back across the Pacific. They will reach Minneapolis early in March.

Dr. Hansen Heard At Rate Inquiry

Minnesotan's Testimony Opposes Rail Rate Advance

Forty-four pages of statistics, charts and graphs illustrating the history of American business, with special reference to railroad property or depression were presented before the Interstate Commerce Commission recently to supplement testimony given in a rate hearing by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of the department of economics, University of Minnesota.

In final arguments on the application of the railroads for a 15 percent rate increase, relative to which Dr. Hansen testified, his testimony was given prominence and frequently referred to, especially by Henry N. Benson, attorney general of Minnesota, Clyde Reed, former governor of Kansas, and Karl D. Loos, attorney for the California Citrus League. Mr. Loos referred to the testimony as "the most logical analysis of the present economic situation given at any hearings on the rate case."

Professor Hansen's argument was to the effect that increased freight rates would not help restore prosperity and he pointed out the fallacies on which such an assumption was based.

Dr. Hansen also was one of the round table leaders during conferences on economic problems conducted in Chicago this summer by the Harris Institute.

Discuss Unemployment Problem

Representatives of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth attended a meeting of the Tri-City Employment Stabilization committee called recently by Dean R. A. Stevenson, director of the university's Employment Research Institute.

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

Praises Veteran Editor

Editor John Casey of The Jordan Independent recently published a tribute to Ola M. Levang, whose Lanesboro paper has been widely known in Minnesota for more than three decades. He wrote:

For thirty-three years Ola M. Levang has published the newspaper in Lanesboro, "Levang's Weekly." It is one of the scintillating and editorially fearless weeklies of Minnesota. Editor Levang has done much for his community. His inspiration was behind the founding there of a Kiwanis club and it still flourishes, being the only such organization in any such sized town, Lanesboro having a population of 1,014. Editor Levang's work also resulted in the allocation of a state fish hatchery to Lanesboro and he has done many other things for the community. An accomplishment of Editor Levang and his town is the community park and a splendid building therein as a memorial to soldiers. Lanesboro voted \$40,000 bonds for this project. The city owns its electric light plant, the profit from that enterprise (also urged by Editor Levang years ago) will pay off the bonds, so the memorial will cost the people nothing. Editor Levang received a very well deserved tribute from his fellow townsmen and fellow Kiwanians on his 33rd newspaper anniversary.

Registration Not Very Involved Study of Procedure Shows

Routine s Carefully Planned and Goes Ahead Systematically

System evolved through years of experience, and faculty and administrative help on every hand make the process of registration in the University of Minnesota much simpler than the freshman who has never visited the campus might suppose in advance.

Because the special examinations given high school seniors in the spring now reach every corner of the state, most freshmen entering from high schools have had the college ability tests before they come to the campus in the fall. Most of them, also, have sent in their high school credentials, proving that they are entitled to enroll, and have read the University bulletin sent them when the credentials are acknowledged. The way has been made ready, therefore, for rapid progress once the young man or woman appears at the office of the registrar.

At the registrar's office each student receives a booklet of Freshman Week Assignments which tells exactly what is to be done throughout Freshman Week. It specifies the time for the physical examination, for matriculation and payment of fees, for the opening assembly in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium and for attending the various lectures which are given annually on "How to Study," "What Is a University Library" and on professional subjects for those with special interests.

The student, wearing a green cap if a freshman man, or a green rosette or carnation if a woman, may appear to be lost in the midst of a great crowd that throngs about the campus. Actually, however, each appointment is specified in the book and there is complete order and a well-regulated system.

One of the most important of the assignments contained in the book obtained at the registrar's office is that for making out the freshman's program of study. This ticket sends the freshman to the junior college office in Folwell Hall if he is to register in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, which receives more than 1,500 newcomers each fall. Only colleges that admit freshmen without pre-professional training in the Arts College, manage their own curriculum advice. Among these colleges are Mines, Engineering and Architecture and Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

At the junior college office in

Folwell Hall students present the card which shows that they have visited the registrar's office and been regularly enrolled. Groups of about 30 students come to the junior college office at a time, and about 50 faculty members are on duty there as advisers, particularly to help them fill out a program of study. Each student is asked whether he is pre-business, pre-legal, pre-medical, and the like, or is planning to take the general course in Science, Literature and the Arts. According to his interests each is sent to the room where advisers in that field are on duty.

At this time each student obtains an eight page abstract from the University Bulletin showing courses open to freshmen. It is explained to him that the freshman English requirement is the one thing which all students must meet, but that this subject may be taken either in the freshman or sophomore years. Apart from this he may make up his course of subjects that seem to him and to his adviser to satisfy his needs. Pre-professional students are more restricted according to the requirements of the college than they are to enter.

One other important restriction is imposed on the freshman student. Only those who have satisfactory college ability ratings, as shown by the tests, and good high school records are permitted to take any subject open to freshmen. Those for whom advance data indicates poor promise in university work are not enrolled in certain subjects, including foreign language, mathematics and laboratory sciences. At the time they come to the junior college office the students must have cards indicating the class into which they fall with respect to probable college ability.

This is the routine through which students go who have taken all steps regularly, including the college ability and other tests given in the spring to high school seniors in many centers throughout the state. Students who come to the campus with any of the important preliminary steps still to be taken are required to bring their records up to date before they begin the Freshman Week program.

Because of the large amount of detail that is incidental to the matriculation of incoming freshmen, new students are called to the campus a week early. During the present year Freshman Week covered the period of September 21 to 26.

Opening Convocation Address

By President L. D. Coffman

IT IS customary at the opening of the University year to extend felicitations to new members of the staff and to the new students, and I am happy to do so. But if this occasion were used merely to do this, I should feel that we had overlooked an opportunity and neglected an obligation.

The world is in the midst of the most tragic economic depression it has ever experienced. Individual fortunes have been swept away; millions are unemployed; more than one nation is bankrupt; deficits are being passed on to the future by borrowing from the present. Men everywhere are fumbling like men in the dark for something stable to grasp. They know not where to look for leadership, for the leadership they have followed has led them into the morass in which they are now struggling for life. The demagogue finds the masses, at such a time, an easy prey to his fantastic schemes. He offers them politics rather than facts; he appeals to their emotions rather than their intellects; and they are soon shouting for fancied remedies and political solutions of their problems.

There is the constant danger that the depression will become a panic. Ignorance and fear, the enemies of progress, should not be allowed to control us; it is a time for sober thought and deliberate action; it is a time when we may be called upon to do unwarranted things. Whatever sacrifice may be necessary both men and institutions should willingly give, except that sacrifice which jeopardizes the fundamentals of our social welfare.

Must Not Merely "Wait"

In the past democracy has been able to muddle through its problems. We still think we can do it. We are waiting for time and some fortuitous combination of circumstances to solve our problems for us. Time and good fortune will help, but if we wait on them and them alone we shall probably wait in vain. The affairs of life, the management of business, the interdependence of nations are too sensitive, too technical, and too complicated to be left to muddlers. America's weakness has been that she has assumed that everyone is competent for everything, certainly in political life. That may have been good philosophy a generation or so ago, but it will no longer serve the age in which we live.

As long as the people of the earth were engaged in nation-building, as long as there were vast undiscovered and uncultivated resources of nature, as long as communication was slow, during all these years when we were being led into wider areas, when we were seeking richer territory across the river or beyond the mountains, then individualism was playing its great part in making our nation. And those were the days when we muddled along in government and business.

Surely I do not need, nor is there time, for me to show that we are living in a different world today. The old one was burned up by the late war, not entirely, I hope, even though hope appears to be somewhat bedimmed just now. When shall we learn the futility of war? Last year the world spent \$4,100,000,000 for war and war preparations. The United States headed the list in the amount spent. When all other explanations have been properly appraised, I dare say that we shall find the war is the cause of the present economic debacle.

Need International Amity

The war has shown us how important it is that the nations of the earth shall live in amity and that there shall be social and industrial co-operation among them. We cannot live by ourselves alone. We are learning that a nation's place among the nations of the earth is not determined by its wealth, the vastness of its territory, its great urban centers, or the size of its army or navy, but rather by the intelligence and character of the people. Holland and Denmark have none of the things that in the past have been supposed to make nations great, and yet there are no nations safer or more secure.

If the present problems of mankind are to be solved and the world is to move forward with assurance, it will be because we trust to the intelligence and character of men and of nations. It will be

because our actions are guided by tested experience and the carefully winnowed and scientifically acquired information upon which policies and programs should be built. Life is more difficult for the oncoming generation because of the indiscretions of the passing generation. The problems we have to solve are tomorrow's problems, not yesterday's. They cannot be disposed of by insulating ourselves nor by any attempt to return to the "good old times" which some will be advocating in the near future. Certainly, even though unwittingly at times, we are learning that national isolation is a synonym for standing in our own light. The man whose intellectual horizon is limited by the needs of his own community, his own state, or his own nation, is scarcely qualified for leadership in this new day.

Intelligence Most Important

The students who sit here this morning will discover, I venture to assert, that problems fundamental to their personal welfare will be disposed of more and more in terms of their international significance. What I am really trying to say, and in a hurried manner, is that ideals, ideas, intelligence must be substituted for politics, emotion, and time in the solution of our problems. Insofar as it is possible, men must be taught to think, not to become the victims of phrases. Considerable progress, to be sure, has been made in this direction, but it must be admitted, I believe, that we are still suffering from a want of leadership. A vigorous leadership, however, is of no value in a democracy unless there is an intelligent followership. We, the masses, must be willing to follow the facts fearlessly. We must have leaders who will tell us the truth, supported by facts, and we must have followers who will not fall prey to the tricks and strategies of the sophist and the demagogue. Without this, the American system of political liberty, free public institutions, and free capitalism is endangered.

What part shall the universities play in this world crisis? Shall they be residing places for colorless and ineffective intellectual effort for students and faculty? Or shall they be places where men are trained to follow where facts lead? Shall they be places where the facts are sought no matter where they lead? Shall they remain apart from the world or shall they do their part in helping to solve its problems? There is danger that our universities will be futile and helpless rather than robust and courageous in their effort to know and to disseminate information. And yet there are no institutions in which greater trust reposes, no institutions better endowed or equipped, no institutions with a greater opportunity to aid, for they are relatively protected and free, and to their doors come the best of youth; no institution, I say, upon which greater responsibility resides to know what it knows, to know what it does not know but should know, and to learn these things and teach them to others. Where universities lack this stimulus, it should be supplied them. Those not animated by this spirit should be closed. A democratic society must and will rely upon its higher institutions of learning more in the future than in the past. They will be not merely great repositories of learning but also the great information-gathering and research centers of those theories and facts which the world must have in outlining its policies and in promoting its programs. They will be the places where judgments free from politics and without emotion can be obtained.

Must Depend on Learning

The students have their contribution to the making of universities centers of intellectual effort. Learning is as valuable today as it ever was and, if anything, more needed. Upon it, in the final analysis, a democracy must depend. Without it, a democracy must fail. Learning is the basic necessity for all social progress. It is a necessity for those who may enjoy positions of distinction, of leadership; it is a necessity for the rest of us if we are to select and to follow our leaders wisely and well. And when we are neither leading nor following, learning is a necessity if we are to be good companions for ourselves and to get the most out

Football Season Reaching Peak

Long String of Conference Games Faces Fighting Gophers

Its "big little season" now past, the University of Minnesota football team is facing its "big season" with Iowa, Wisconsin, Northwestern and Michigan as chief Big Ten rivals.

While the Stanford game climaxed early season contests the conference schedule will contain two high points. One of these will be Homecoming Day against Wisconsin. This rivalry dating back more than 40 years is perhaps the oldest in the Big Ten.

The second climax will come against Michigan in the final game of the schedule at Ann Arbor. The game for the possession of the Little Brown Jug is one that Minnesota always points for.

Opening the conference campaign at home following two weeks of preparation, Minnesota will face Iowa after a lapse of two years, October 24. Rated as a fair team by critics, the Hawkeyes have lost two hard intersectional games this season to Pittsburgh and Texas A. & M.

These losses do not mean much as far as Minnesota is concerned as the Iowa team is always at its best against the Gophers. Iowa teams have defeated Minnesota by close scores in their last two meetings. The game has been officially designated as the "Dad's Day" contest.

As to personnel Iowa will send a veteran team against Minnesota. Captain Oliver Sansen, fullback star, will be aided by two hard running halfbacks behind the line in Randall Hickman and Jerry Kriz. A husky junior line will be available to open holes for this trio and resist the thrusts of opponents.

Minnesota's lineup against the Iowans doubtless will be the same as that which took the field against Stanford. If Quentin Burdick is in condition it is expected that he will be at the left halfback position. Burdick suffered a knee injury in the Oklahoma A & M game. The line is expected to remain the same. It will consist of Teeter and Robinson as ends, Wells and Boland, tackles, Captain Clarence Munn and Dennerly, guards, and Oen at center.

Wisconsin, according to advance reports, will come to Minneapolis for the Homecoming game, with another strong squad. Although the Badgers have lost some of the men who aided in defeating Minnesota last season, they will have a team capable of testing the Gophers to the utmost.

Minnesota will be a party to another Homecoming celebration at Evanston, November 7, when Northwestern will be played. The mighty Northwestern team which easily defeated all conference rivals in 1930 has another powerful aggregation this fall.

Michigan, traditional Minnesota rival for the possession of the famed Little Brown Jug, also has another typical Wolverine team. The Gophers undoubtedly will point for this contest as they lost a hardfought game in 1930 by the narrow margin of one touchdown and apparently were headed for one themselves when the game ended.

One of the features of the early season games has been the fine kicking of Captain Munn. No punter he has faced for two seasons has outkicked him and his long, accurately placed kicks have been a factor in keeping Gopher opponents in their own territory.

Helps in Planning Home Conference

(Continued from page 2)
Bank division; American Bankers Association; United States League of Building and Loan Associations; Women's National Farm and Garden Association.

of life. And so we enter upon a new year, a year replete with difficult problems which cannot be solved wholly by luck or chance, a year in which we feel the weight of our responsibilities, resolved that this university shall hold steadfastly to the purpose for which it is maintained. My greeting to the staff and the student body at the beginning of the new year is, therefore, an invitation to join in making Minnesota more effective in discharging its obligations as a center of learning.