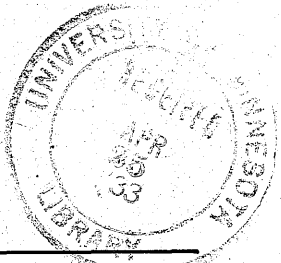


MINNESOTA CHATS

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"U" Head Urges Public Realize Learning Need

Ideals of People Must Be Implanted in the Schools

CITES OTHER SYSTEMS

Says Economy Fails If and When It Becomes Destructive

Fascism in Italy, Hitlerism in Germany, sovietism in Russia and other national ideologies endeavor to appeal to youth and undertake to dramatize its interests, President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota told members of the Department of Superintendence, N. E. A., at the Minneapolis Auditorium recently.

"They depend largely upon the enthusiasm of youth for their strength rather than upon the political significance of the movements themselves," he said. "Those behind the scenes, so to speak, may know what it is all about, but youth finds in these movements a moral exaltation; their programs symbolize to him the rebirth or re-awakening of his nation. And it cannot be said that the militarism of Japan is without its appeal to youth, for it is closely and intimately related to the religion of the country.

"The zealous idealism of youth is a force always to be reckoned with. Apparently the political leaders of these countries realize that if you touch and mobilize the moral enthusiasm of youth, you have touched and mobilized something of high potentiality. If you capture youth you capture the future. And these movements, in most instances, have swept like great consuming tides into their organization the fresh and sympathetic energies of millions of young men and women.

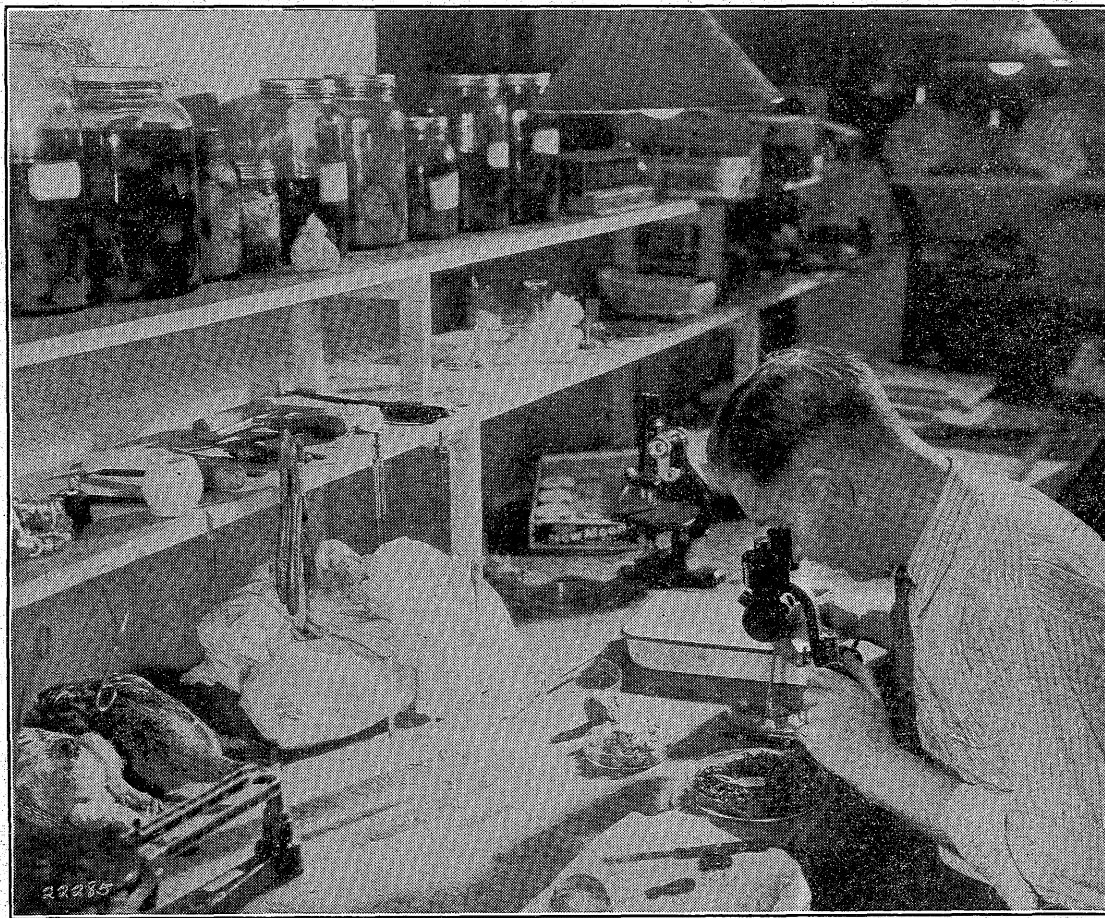
"Courageous Thought" Needed
"Clearly the time has arrived when America needs to do some courageous thinking," Dr. Coffman said. "She is making a choice by ballot but by the policies she is pursuing. She is choosing between recovery and stagnation; between free classes exercising their independence and initiative on the one hand, and peasantry on the other. Can it be that we think youth will willingly adopt a lower scale of living than their fathers have enjoyed? Do you see youth with affectionate resignation giving up the comforts and benefits of science, returning to the scythe on the farm, herbs in the practice of medicine, and the almanac for literature? Youth, we must remember, does not come twice. Even adults pass this way only once.

"Youth in most countries is resentful of the evasions and dawdlings of its traditional political and economic leaders. It is impatient with the old order of things. Young people want something done about something. They plead for action and social experiment. And they are riding into power. Even in America the younger electorate is dissatisfied with the formulas of the old political parties. All that is lacking in America for a new movement is leadership that can, through the very contagion of its personality and the character of its appeal, capture the imagination and awaken the restless idealism of youth.

"Every national philosophy is a way of life and of looking at life. In every instance the national ideal seeks to express and to perpetuate itself through education in some form. The kind of education that exists always reflects the national ideal or philosophy of the country. In Russia the schools are co-operative; in Japan they are little autocracies; in America they are institutions in which individual effort and achievement are recognized and where individuals learn many of the lessons of social justice through participation. Democracy respects and exalts the individual; the other philosophies absorb him.

"The chief means of control in

Zoologist Studies Ills of Wild Creatures



THOSE who love the out-of-doors and enjoy its pleasures, whether with camera or gun, are always interested in the studies of scientists looking to the understanding and preservation of wild life and game. Here is a laboratory scene showing Ralph T. King, instructor in economic zoology, trying to determine what was the matter with a wild creature found dead and sent to him at the University of Minnesota. Judging by the specimens on his table, he may be working on either a rabbit or a pheasant. Other specimens for his examination are in cloth bags in front of Mr. King, awaiting his attention.

Schoolmen From Over Minnesota To Be on "U" Campus This Week

Annual Short Course for Superintendents Joined With High School Meetings

Superintendents of schools, principals, and high school teachers, probably to the number of more than 1,000, will gather from all parts of the state on the University of Minnesota campus April 11 to 14, inclusive, for the twentieth annual Schoolmen's Week. The activities of the week are divided between those of the State High School Conference and the Annual Short Course for Superintendents and Principals. The latter is conducted jointly by the College of Education and the State Department of Education.

"Our Educational System Under Economic Stress" is the general subject selected for the short course this year. In addition to members of the university faculty, a number of men from outside, distinguished in the field of education, have been engaged as speakers. They are to be Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, director of the Institute of Government of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.; Professor Paul R. Mort, specialist in educational finance, of Teachers College, Columbia university, and W. W. Haggard, superintendent of the Joliet Township High School and Junior College, Joliet, Ill., one of the nation's best-known secondary schools. Dr. Mort will discuss the national survey of educational finance which he made recently under the direction of the United States Office of Education.

Minnesota faculty members scheduled for addresses are Dr. Harold Benjamin, acting dean of the College of Education, who also will be director of Schoolmen's Week, Professor Henry Rottschaeffer, member of the law faculty, Professor Fred Engelhardt and Dr. Melvin E. Haggarty, dean of the College of Education.

Meeting at the same time will be a number of state associations working in education, among them the Minnesota Council of School Executives, the Minnesota Society for the Study of Education, and the Association of College Teach-

ers of Education and Psychology. The Minnesota Association of Deans of Women, which usually meets during Schoolmen's Week held its annual meeting during the recent session in Minneapolis of the Department of Superintendence, N. E. A.

The week of April 10 will be the spring vacation week in almost all Minnesota public schools, giving the teachers and principals an opportunity to attend which they did not enjoy when the Department of Superintendence met. The meetings on the University of Minnesota campus will begin Tuesday, April 11, and continue through Friday, April 14.

To Hold Model Economic Meet

Students Will Outline and Discuss Problems of the Nations

A model world economic conference conducted by students of the University of Minnesota with the help of Cyrus P. Barnum, director of the International Relations project at the University, will be held at the Minnesota Union on the campus April 27. Members of the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., International Relations club, and Sigma Delta Chi, journalistic fraternity, will take part.

Its purpose is to dramatize the international conference of this character which will be held later in the year, publicize its plans and method of operation and to inform both participants and observers of the subjects to be discussed at the world meeting. Student spokesmen for six or eight delegations representing various governments will open the session with brief statements representing the social and economic conditions prevailing in the countries they represent.

Three main issues, namely gold and finance, trade barriers, and intergovernmental debts, will be presented and discussed by students in the School of Business Administration, who will prepare materi-

Bach to Gershwin Minuet to Jazz Is Lecture Range

A course in music appreciation that will cover the field "from minuets to jazz and from Bach to Gershwin" will be offered to junior college students in the University of Minnesota during the spring quarter. Carlyle M. Scott, head of the department of music, and Earle G. Milleen, professor, will do the lecturing. As each phase of musical knowledge and performance is presented, it will be demonstrated. Students will see an oboe and learn to differentiate it from a bassoon. And they will learn that the English horn is neither a horn, nor English. Motion pictures of the score will show how Bach brings characteristic phrases into his compositions and give students a chance to decide whether his music is "Mathematical." Professor Scott has letters from many of the leading composers of jazz in which they give their own interpretations and analyses of that type of music.

During the first three weeks of the quarter the lectures will be given by Professor Scott, who will begin with a lecture on rhythm, melody and harmony, together with a consideration of musical taste. During the second three weeks or so Professor Milleen will inform the students on matters concerning the opera. Mr. Scott will then complete the course bringing it down through "Side-walks of New York," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," the "Florodora" music, "Sweet Rosy O'Grady," and "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

"We're going to have jazz bands, string quartets, singers, choruses, pianists, bassoonists and what-not as illustrations," Mr. Scott said. The lectures will be given three times a week in the auditorium of the music building.

al under the direction of Professors Roy G. Blakey and E. A. Heilman. The closing session will consist of summarizing the issues and conclusions of the gathering.

Working Student Is Fast Increasing "U" Phenomenon

Picture of Undergraduate in Languid Luxury Found Inaccurate

MORE SEEK FEWER JOBS

Work Done Ranges From Hard Routine Tasks to Specialties

This story takes the place of the one customarily carried in the "Dad's Column." Because of its position in the paper the usual heading can not be used.

Humor magazines, both on and off the college campuses, cartoon strips, pictures of boys in 'coon-skin coats, from which a hump protrudes, indicating a flask, and violent scenes in which the boy is standing with his foot on some girl's neck may be all right as an interpretation of life on a university campus for people who believe in fairies. Those who firmly believe in the treasure of Captain Kidd, the pirate gold of Cocos Island and the early return of 1929 prices for common stocks may as well swallow this view of higher education also. They seem doomed to do so at all events.

Realists see a different picture on the campus. Even the romantics overlook the fact that Campus Joke No. 1-A always starts with the boy writing dad about a check. Nor do they take into the consideration the fact that in fifty percent of the cases no adequate check comes back. Wherefore, since Joe persistently remains in college (we know this because the following year there are again cartoons of him, again pleading for gold) the only reasonable deduction is that he has got hold of some money somewhere else.

To get this money he does not match quarters.

He does not play stud poker with a fifth ace up his sleeve.

He does not hold up gas stations.

He does not (often) sell tickets to freshmen permitting them diurnal use of the college library.

Nor does it come from the safety deposit boxes of fabulously rich alumni who believe he has it in him to come in third in the free-for-all class at the Western Conference Championship Swimming Meet.

And so for the release of the great secret.

To get the money with which to continue his education, he works.

Or, if it happens to be a girl, she works.

More than half of all students at the University of Minnesota earn a considerable part of their "way." And a good share of those who contribute to self-support earn everything they must have if they are to go to the university at all.

Life Not All "Banter"

Chances are that the student whom the humor magazines show with one foot hanging listlessly over the side of a snappy roadster while he banters with five lissome co-eds, standing under an elm in the stereotyped postures of habanera dancers, is probably at this minute in the kitchen of the "Beef and Bun" scrubbing grease off a stack of plates and sousing coffee cups in pearly suds. And the "five" lissoms co-eds, who probably turn out never to have been but one at all events, reduce to a reasonably serious minded girl "out front" at the same restaurant, painstakingly explaining to a customer that the available pies, are, as usual, apple, mince, chocolate, lemon, cocoanut, custard and rhubarb.

As usual, the customer takes apple.

College life is not all fun, by any means, nor is working one's way through college particularly funny, according to Dorothy G. Johnson, who runs the student employment bureau at the University of Minnesota.

There may be a certain "kick"

Continued on page 2, column 2

Medical Scientists May Look at Kings

Book Tells Ailments From Which Monarchs of Old Suffered

Some of the blessings for which we are indebted to modern medical science, which is based on medical research, may be determined by inference from a passage on "The Lame, the Halt and the Blind," a recent book by Dr. Howard W. Haggard of Yale University. In it he tells of the ailments suffered by a group of English and French monarchs, persons who, presumably, should have had the advantages of the best medical care of their time, and should have received the protection of whatever science of sanitation there was.

"I want to tell you something of the life—the medical life—of four historically famous personages. They are King James I, William and Mary of England, and Louis XIV of France," he wrote. These people were all very important in their time. Each of them had the very best care that money or influence could procure for them.

"James came to the throne of England in 1603. He was inefficient, arrogant, boastful, cowardly childish. There were reasons why he might well be all these things. First as a child he was unable to walk until he was six years old and then he was lame as a result of rickets. That was a natural disease then but should be an unnatural one now.

"Judging from pictures of his face he probably had enlarged tonsils, and almost certainly an enlarged adenoid. There were no operations then to remove obstructions to his breathing so his nose and jaw were deformed, and he held his mouth open. He had nasal catarrh—decayed teeth—and when his teeth were decayed down to the gums he bolted his food. This caused indigestion and later probably was the cause of his rheumatism. King James died a natural death.

Queen Mary died of smallpox—William had had the disease before so stayed with her until the end but only survived the queen by eight years. He had tuberculosis, one of the commonest forms of disease in those times. Today the worst slum is more sanitary than the palace in which William and Mary lived.

"Let us consider Louis XIV, the Grand Monarch. He was the healthiest ruler in Europe in his day. In spite of his unusual health and vigor, Louis had a few of the diseases natural to his time. Judged by present day standards he would be a pathological specimen. He started life with two teeth. He had smallpox at nine and a few years later had venereal infection. He had typhoid fever before he was 20 and when he was 25 he contracted measles from the queen.

He had tapeworm. His teeth decayed and became abscessed—he had pyorrhea—and no tooth brush. At 44 he developed gout, the following year he dislocated his elbow in a fall from a horse. Three years later he developed a personal but unmentionable complaint which interfered considerably with his magnificence and he did not sit upon the throne for a time. He was cured by surgical treatment. Surgery at the time was in ill-repute and his use of it helped to rehabilitate it. Later he developed malaria and was cured by quinine then recently introduced from South America. His cure also helped popularize this treatment. Later he had a serious carbuncle, his gout grew worse, and he developed hardening of the arteries. The king soon thereafter died of these natural causes."

"Understanding One's Self"

A series of lectures on the subject, "Understanding One's Self," will be given by Mrs. Harrison Elliott, New York personnel worker, on the University of Minnesota campus, April 10-13, inclusive. Mrs. Elliott will speak on the subject of understanding one's own personality, relationships with the other sex, marriage, vocations and will discuss other similar problems. She will talk to the faculty and parents of students Tuesday, April 11, at Shevlin Hall, dealing particularly with the psychological adjustments of middle age. The lecture will begin at 7:30 p. m.

A Picturesque Campus Corner



Swift Increase in Working Students Shows Self Support Prevalent at U

(Continued from page 1)

in working if one is employed at thirty cents an hour to stay on a certain diet, which a research worker in medicine happens to be studying. And it is unusual, surely, to have a "job" as the source of blood transfusions at the hospital, or as the subject in a fatigue test. Offset against these, however, are millions of monotonous and strenuous hours spent in such tasks as waiting on tables, feeding furnaces, removing ashes, shovelling walks, washing dishes, doing general janitorial or custodial services, or counting traffic at some corner where an advertising concern is thinking of putting up a billboard.

Most Students Seek Work

A majority of all men students at the University of Minnesota, and a great many girls, register at the employment bureau or seek by some means, to find work. Usually there are jobs available, either for routine tasks or awaiting some person particularly qualified for a special task. But for the past two years, applications have been far more numerous than jobs, even after a great many jobs, large and small, have been given out.

Sometimes jobs come in a flock, usually for short period. Recently a big milling company in Minneapolis sent to the employment bureau for 100 men to work all night. They were needed to grade answers sent in competitively in a word test. The one hundred were rounded up in a little more than an hour. In past years big demands of this nature have come from the department stores at holiday time. This past winter there were so many experienced shop workers available that only five university girls were put on by the employment service, as compared to 75 or more in normal times.

Tasks one would never think of had they not actually materialized fall to the lot of the student worker. Such a job is that of tending the rats and monkeys kept by the department of psychology for behavior tests and at the medical school for investigations in disease. Yet, surely, the lad who would be valet to a horse, cow or motorcar at home, learning little, might better be valet to a pen of white rats at the university and go to college at the same time.

Some Do Translations

Translating jobs come to students through the employment service from time to time. A man who was going to Honduras and had to conduct a preliminary correspondence wrote out his letters in English and brought them to the employment service to be done into Spanish. Business firms downtown often send over letters in a foreign tongue to be translated. In an average year there are students at Minnesota who can interpret practically all vocabularies and systems of symbols. A communication in Serbian was the only one that had to go untranslated this year. A Russian admitted that Serb to translate a Slavic tongue, but attempted to translate it he would not.

Another job of translating came from a woman of foreign extraction who had written a novel in what she used as English. Knowing that it needed revision and polishing, she came to the employment

service. A student was put on the job. Having finished his work on the novel, he found that she had written a number of excellent children's stories, although these, too, needed some painstaking attention. He is continuing his work of herding into orderliness her recant verbs, nouns and other parts of speech.

A graduate student conducts a course in modern literature, organized by the nurses in a twin city hospital.

Several students work as pages in the University library. When cards for book withdrawal are turned in, they hurry into the stack room, presently reappearing with the book, or to announce that it is "out" or "on reserve." Girl are employed as miscellaneous help at the library and in the library order department.

An Expert Process Server

One Minnesota student represents himself as an expert process server, which, no doubt, he is. He gets work at it from time to time.

Persons seeking employees should know that they can find river pilots, northwoods guides, licensed steam-engine operators, registered pharmacists, and buck and wing dancers in the Minnesota employment bureau.

One student, a sophomore with excellent grades, had the misfortune to become a milk wagon driver. The work fascinated him. In fact, he liked it so well that he left the university and began milk wagon driving on a big professional basis. Another student has a job driving a car for the owner of a couple of boarding houses. He takes her to the grocer's, the butcher's, and to the public market, helps her with her bundles, watches the car while she is in the store, and makes himself useful in many ways.

More amusing is the instance of the boy who is chauffeur to a woman who is not permitted (reason unknown) to drive her own car. A relative had been doing her driving, but there was a clash. She had to go where the relative wanted to, but wanted to go where she, herself, wanted. She bought a car, which was registered in the student's name, and, with chauffeur and car thus at her disposal, began going just where she wanted.

One Golf Club Head-waiter

Automobile mechanics, motion picture operators and dancing teachers, all of them experienced and capable, are registered with the employment service. Work in each of these lines helps deserving students make their way through the University of Minnesota. Voice teachers are also moderately numerous. Next summer an upstanding young man from the university will be head waiter at the Lafayette Club, one of the best-known golf clubs in the neighborhood of Lake Minnetonka.

Unusual callings are many. In addition to those already mentioned, that of companion is becoming increasingly common. Some man or boy may be less than wholly competent to care for himself. His "companion" may actually be serving as a male nurse. The difference in terminology bothers him little if by the work he earns his tuition, or obtains board, room, and a little money. A man who sells capons, call-

"U" High School Will Celebrate Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary

Since Establishment of the School in 1908 It Has Grown to 400

ing on people over a regular route which he has built up, one who sells eggs in the same way, and two or three who sell sandwiches at fraternity and sorority houses between 9 and 10:30, or whenever in the evening a young person's hunger is supposed to be keenest, are examples of students who have built up some sort of business of their own.

Closes Fire House Doors

At least one Minneapolis fire station gives a university youth a room in return for his services as door-shutter. When the apparatus makes a run in winter someone must close the doors immediately to keep the station from getting too cold. One man with such a job works for his board at Shevlin Hall, the women's cafeteria, and rooms at the fire station.

Serving as "bouncers" at the more important college social affairs are ten or fifteen husky young men who are adept at sensing the fine distinction between a ticket holder and a gate crasher. Young hoodlums who would strut as "juniors," "seniors," or whatever group is having its prom, are repelled from the dance floor, from the dinner table, and the coat room by these young Goliaths.

Many girls find employment in the university typing bureau, established a year ago to provide work for many students with stenographic experience and to serve students or others whose ability to pay is more than their ability to type.

Men work as assistant trainers and rubbers in the athletic department, pitch hay to cover the stadium field when frost threatens during the football season, or conduct concession stands for the university service enterprise department underneath the stadium ramps.

Many at Humdrum Tasks

The catalogue of unusual employments could be extended indefinitely. But behind all of these more or less novel callings is the very large number of workers at ordinary tasks. They wait on table in fraternity or sorority houses for their meals. They tend furnaces for a room. They work in restaurants, in book stores, in stores of the university district dealing in men's or women's wear. They press trousers, or serve as agents for dry cleaners or for laundries. Some tutor. A great many have ambitions to earn money as musicians. Some form their own orchestras and win considerable success. The organizer pays the members of his band. A good deal of money is obtained in this way.

The boy or girl who earns meals in an eating establishment often tries to pick up additional money, and for this it is usually necessary to turn to odd jobs, for their spare moments are few. Girls may take care of children while the parents go out. Boys put on storm windows or screens, mow lawns, shovel walks, carry out ashes.

Not all employers understand the difficulties of student life, and each year there are attempts to exploit university men and women who have to work. When such an instance is reported to Mrs. Johnson she promptly cuts that employer off the list of those she will serve, and a pledge of better conduct is required before student applicants will be sent there again.

The average per hour earnings of a working student are from 30 to 35 cents, or its equivalent in meals, room, or the likes. The average length of time they work runs from 20 to 30 hours per week, although in some instances it is more. Total earnings in a year range up toward \$500,000 by all students.

One self-supporting Minnesota boy has a thoroughly up-to-the-minute scheme. He gives lessons in all the latest phases of contract bridge. If his class is one table of four, it costs the beginners thirty-five cents an hour. But if he can get eight together, he drops the rate. Then he teaches bidding and finessing for two-bits.

Only occasionally does the employment bureau encounter a student who plays both ends against the middle. Such a one got a job through the bureau, selling memberships in an education association. He worked at it all summer and reported that he was doing splendidly. When fall came his Minnesota job had turned out so well that he was able to quit and enter the graduate school—at the University of North Dakota.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of University high school at the University of Minnesota will be celebrated this spring by a special "silver anniversary" number of the Bisabilla, student yearbook, and commencement exercises, June 15, signifying the development of the institution since its modest beginning 25 years ago.

University high school was established in 1908 by action of the Board of Regents to provide a laboratory for the College of Education at Minnesota for its study of high school instruction and administration, for demonstration of the most approved practices in teaching and for testing new methods of instruction. Its first meeting place was a private residence on the campus and the announcement of its opening brought a large number of applicants, ranging from third grade pupils to those deficient by a few credits for college entrance. Alice J. Mott, first principal, who served until 1914 in that capacity, and two instructors constituted the original faculty.

The institution was reorganized and enlarged in 1928 to serve as a junior-senior high school. The junior department consists of grades seven, eighth and nine, and the senior division of grades ten, eleven and twelve. Although housed in the same buildings, the two departments are organized and administered separately, the children of one department having little contact with those of the other.

Enrollment is limited to approximately 400 pupils thus insuring smaller classes and more intimate contact between teachers and pupils than larger groups would permit. In addition to having the advantages of a carefully supervised and selected group of instructors, pupils are required to maintain a high standard of scholarship. The school is accredited by the North Central Association of colleges and secondary schools which secures admission for its graduates without examination to all midwestern colleges and universities upon recommendation of the faculty of the school.

A limited number of service scholarships are provided for by the Board of Regents of University. These scholarships are awarded by a committee composed of faculty members of the school, subject to the approval of the dean of the College of Education, and the president of the University.

Pupils are required to undergo a thorough physical examination each year at the University Health Service. This service is open to all pupils throughout the year and includes a dispensary, hospital and dental clinic in charge of members of the University medical staff. A personnel service to aid in solving problems of pupils also has been established. Competent psychologists are in charge to study and aid in problems of adjustment. A special advisor for girls also is maintained. Pupils also are given voice in their government through a student Senate under the guidance of the principal and faculty. Honor societies have also been formed to encourage good scholarship. Tuition fees for pupils at University high school are \$55 a year, bringing a total of approximately \$23,000 to the University of Minnesota annually.

The original faculty of three teachers has grown to a staff of 35, under the direction of Dr. Charles W. Boardman, director of student teaching, who has been in charge since 1925. Dr. Oliver R. Floyd is principal of University high school. In addition to its teaching duties the staff contributes in the educational field by publishing textbooks used both in high schools and colleges on mathematics, history, general science and languages, and also pamphlets and magazines articles on results of surveys and studies made.

During the past 25 years more than 7,500 teachers have received training at University high school. Approximately one-half of the number trained during the past ten years have secured positions in Minnesota. Seventy-five per cent of those students who were graduated a year ago received positions within the state.

Farm Research Accomplishments Stated in Report

Work on Development of New Type Plants a Major Project

EXPERIMENTS PUSHED Investigations at Branches and Central Station Are Closely Correlated

At the University of Minnesota the machinery of agricultural education and research is centered in the Department of Agriculture, which is, in turn, divided into a number of special functions. Chief among these are the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Agricultural Extension Division, and the Schools and Stations. The latter are at Morris, Crookston and Grand Rapids, with minor stations elsewhere, including the Fruit breeding station at Zumbra Heights.

The research work in agriculture is centered in the Agricultural Experiment Station, which has headquarters at University Farm, with subdivisions at the outlying schools, each of which is also a sub-station for agricultural research.

Following is a partial resume of the work last year of the Agricultural Experiment Station, prepared by Professor Andrew Boss, vice-director, and Dean Walter C. Coffey, director and dean.

The research work of the Experiment Station has been maintained at the usual high level throughout the year notwithstanding the necessity for close economy in the expenditure of funds. Few investigations have been authorized only in attempts to gain information that will apply immediately to the predicament in which the agricultural industry at present rests. These investigations have to do largely with land use problems, taxation schedules in relation to agriculture, agricultural credit problems, particularly in the farm mortgage field and efficiency analyses in production based on farm accounting records. Attention has been turned, also, to the distribution and functions of rural social agencies in the state. This being done in an attempt to discover whether or not more of such agencies have been created than can well be supported in the present and prospective economic situation.

Work on the established research projects bearing on problems fundamental to a successful agriculture has not been seriously disturbed. Here, also, emphasis has been put on phases of the investigations that promise results immediately applicable in agricultural production or distribution. Few productions from the field crop nurseries and the fruit breeding station continue to mature annually. No year passes without the introduction of one or more improved varieties. These have been accepted readily and have rapidly become the commercially grown varieties of the state. These varieties are offered because of higher yielding ability or improved quality or disease resistance, and in some cases because of a combination of all three of these qualities. To date, no grower has registered objection to them because of surplus yields, in spite of the fact that overproduction is sometimes strongly stressed.

Special attention has been given to methods of preventing the spread of plant diseases and to seed disinfection and treatment as insurance against crop losses. As soon as information of value becomes available it is published through press releases, circulars, or other quickly available form.

Attention has been given to live-lock sanitation as a means of preventing animal diseases. It is believed that specific progress has been made in the procedure in making agglutination tests for Bang's disease. Methods adopted have increased the accuracy of the tests and at the same time permitted more rapid determination. This is of direct importance to livestock producers, as more than half of the states of the Union now require a certificate showing freedom from Bang's disease before cattle can be shipped into their confines. Investigation in the control of swine anemia has established evidence that certain

Ogburn Notes Cultural Lag After Technology

Religion, the family, and government have been lagging behind technological development, a cultural lag that must be taken up before the best standards of living can be obtained, Dr. William Fielding Ogburn of the University of Chicago told Minnesota students at a recent convocation. Dr. Ogburn was research director of the study of social trends in the United States which was inaugurated by President Hoover.

At Minnesota he ran into a cluster of old friends, including Professors F. Stuart Chapin and Roy G. Blakey, who were graduate students in Columbia University at the time he was, and Professor Malcolm M. Willey, sociology department, who with Stuart A. Rice of Pennsylvania wrote an important section of the social trends report, "Communication, Agencies and Social Life."

The "mechanical professor" functioning in the form of radio, talking pictures, and other mechanical devices, will be a factor in future education, Dr. Ogburn predicted. This professor, Dr. T. Electro Mechanic, will be wholly objective. His chief care will be lest he be required to play the wrong record, such as "Just a Little Love, a Little Kiss" instead of an hour on Platonic philosophy.

Shakopee History Appearing Weekly

"The History of Shakopee," by Julius A. Collier, II, is being published serially in the "Shakopee Argus-Tribune," and will later appear in book form. The account, ranging from early times down to 1930, is a valuable addition to Minnesota local history. It is an outgrowth of research in Minnesota history pursued by the author as a student in the University of Minnesota. Mr. Collier's father has been a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota for many years.

types of soil on which pigs may be kept contain the agent that will prevent the disease. The actual remedial agent has not yet been found, however.

Members of the Experiment Station staff gave much time during the year to the matter of preventing and controlling the grasshopper invasion. While this work was not organized specifically as a research problem it required the attention of staff scientists and added greatly to the fund of knowledge concerning the reproduction processes of the grasshopper and of successful control measures. Without question, millions of bushels of grain were saved to Minnesota farmers this year by the control measures adopted.

It is impossible to enumerate in this brief discussion or even refer to the numerous minor projects prosecuted that bear directly or indirectly on agricultural problems. It is perhaps enough to say that the energies of the entire staff has been closely applied to the large general problem of developing scientific knowledge that will be applicable in developing a less hazardous and more profitable agriculture. The list of projects appended, together with the list of publications, will give an idea of the comprehensive nature of the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

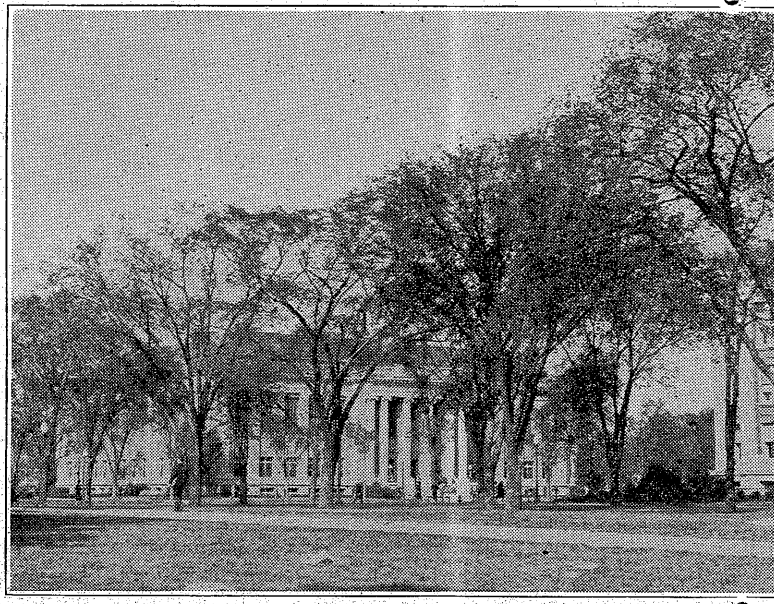
The work of the branch stations is now closely correlated with that of the central station, as indicated by the inclusion of their publications and research projects in the files and reports of the central station.

The research work of the Experiment Station was spread over 212 active projects. Fifteen projects previously organized were allowed to lie dormant; 23 were closed, and 17 new ones were initiated during the year.

New Buildings
The research work in field crop and horticultural crop plant breeding has been greatly facilitated by the completion of two much needed buildings.

A so-called field house has been provided at University Farm for storing, curing, and preserving valuable plants and seed stocks. Work rooms are provided in which harvesting processes may be completed and stocks prepared for the following year. This building was provided by legislative appropriation of \$30,000, requested and

Physics Building, A Research Center



Wants Public To Know Needs

(Continued from page 1)

a democracy, we have long believed, is some form of popular education rather than some form of coercion. We believe that the sovereignty of a free people resides in the exercise of a trained intelligence on the problems they have to face and solve.

Guarantee of Liberty
"America has maintained since early colonial days that there are just two guarantees of civil liberty. One is the guaranty that all men have equal rights before the law, and the other is that they shall enjoy as nearly equal and free educational privileges as it is possible for society to provide. Our forefathers early discovered that an uneducated citizenry could not guarantee the dispensation of justice nor equal rights before the law. They turned to education to supply the corrective. They declared that the safety and perpetuity of a free government rests upon the level of trained intelligence found among all the people. They say that ignorant nations were non-progressive nations, that ignorant people were superstitious, and that they became the easy prey of the unscrupulous demagogue. So they established free schools to which the children of all men might go. This is America's contribution to civilization. Free education, becoming progressively more competent with the increase in the complexity of the social order is America's contribution to the preservation of civil liberty.

"Strange to say, we have kept the faith even in periods of our greatest depressions until this one. Now, when we should be more vigilant than ever, we propose to turn the clock back. During and immediately following each of the earlier depressions in America, there was an educational reawakening which called for a re-vamping and strengthening of our schools. Now under the stress of the breakdown of the financial structure of the world, and under the pressure of many groups for tax reductions, legislative bodies, ignoring the democratic philosophy that has guided American life hitherto, and disregarding the foundation guarantees of civil liberty, are striking more or less blindly at every tax supported institution. Western civilization is hanging in the balance. She faces the past when she should be facing the future and moving forward to greater achievements. The truth of H. G. Wells' statement that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe was never more obvious.

Economy Nothing New
"Of course," said Dr. Coffman,

supported by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

A laboratory building costing approximately \$13,000 was erected at the Fruit Breeding Farm, near Excelsior. This building provides much needed office rooms, laboratory space for studies of the technical processes involved in fruit breeding, and storage rooms for the products of the orchards and gardens.

Acknowledgment is here made and appreciation expressed to the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and the State Horticultural Society for assistance given in securing these much needed additions to the station equipment for research work.

"there should be economy in the administration of all public institutions. 'Economy,' the word we hear so frequently these days, is nothing new to the schoolmaster. He has been practicing it for years, ever since he became a member of a self-denying profession. But very little of the waste and extravagance in public life can be laid upon the doorstep of the school-teacher; certainly none of the graft.

"If America is to grow in strength and influence, it will be because she gives more rather than less attention to education; it will be because the gap between the scholar and the mass is bridged by a reorganized education; it will be because representative government represents thought, intelligence and scholarship rather than the political ambitions of some office holder; it will be because we build for the future; it will be because we adopt the gospel of hope rather than of despair."

Public Behavior Isn't 'Psychology'

Professor Calls Term Applicable Only to Measured Phenomena

"Psychology" is the wrong term to apply to the manner of thinking and acting displayed by the American people before and after the bank holiday, according to Dr. R. M. Elliot, head of the department of psychology at the University of Minnesota.

"An experienced banker, exercising common sense knows just as well how people will act under such circumstances as a professor of psychology does," he said. "We think of psychology as scientifically measured performances. In guessing at mass reactions we have no particular advantage over anyone else who has observed and remembered how people act."

Leaving psychology out of it, then, and turning to ethics, Dr. Elliot said he believed people should always act in the way they would be willing to have everyone else act. This would obviate or ameliorate many disasters, he explained. The man who was eager to grab for his own gold might

"More lives would be saved in the sinking of a steamer, or in an earthquake, if we acted on that principle and situations calling for a bank holiday to stop hoarding would be far less likely to arise," he said. "But this is a matter in the field of ethics, not of psychology."

Education Students Banquet

The annual Student-Alumni-Faculty banquet of the College of Education, University of Minnesota, was held at the Nicollet Hotel on March 1, during the Department of Superintendence meeting of the National Education Association. Dr. W. D. Reeve, professor of mathematics at Teachers College, Columbia University, and formerly principal of the University High school in Minneapolis, acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers introduced for five minute toasts were: Superintendent Milton C. Potter of Milwaukee, president of the Department of Superintendence and formerly superintendent of schools in St. Paul; Dr. Frederick Hunter, president of the University of Denver; W. S. Wallace, vice-chancellor of the University of Sidney, Australia; and others.

Analyze Decline Of Smaller Mills

University Economists Discuss Northwest's Widespread Flour Industry

The decline of flour milling as a widespread industry, pursued in many small mills over a wide area of the northwest, a trend of the past 15 years or more, is the subject of a booklet recently issued by the University of Minnesota in its series of studies on economics and business.

After rising to unquestioned pre-eminence in flour milling because of the quality of its spring wheat, the Northwest has lost the lead in section production to the Southwest and Minneapolis has been passed in total flour output by Buffalo, these things having happened in 1921 and 1930 respectively.

Some of the reasons given by Victor S. Pickett and Roland S. Vaile, the authors, are that there has been some decline in the quality of the northwest's hard spring wheat, while southwestern raisers have rapidly improved the formerly low quality of their wheat, and that in the Northwest much land has gone out of wheat production, due to the system of diversified farming, while a good deal of wheat land has been transferred from the hard spring crop to the durum or macaroni type wheat crop. This has been true particularly of North Dakota. The rather narrow geographical restrictions of the area over which hard spring wheat can be raised has also acted as a limiting factor.

Distribution also has been a factor. Chain stores, for example, find it more normal to buy in quantity from large millers. Large milling companies are better able to engage in competitive distribution than the small, local millers are. Higher prices have also worked against small producers.

In the matter of transportation the northwestern mills have been at some disadvantage. The advance of freight rates on package goods in 1918 raised the price of distributing in the east finished products milled in the northwest, but did not raise the cost of shipping the raw wheat to Buffalo for milling. Milling in bond privileges have resulted in the milling of large amounts of Canadian wheat by eastern mills. This has worked against the northwestern millers. Special export rates offered to wheat raisers at west coast ports have diverted an increasing amount of wheat to that coast rather than to mills in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

The Minnesota pamphlet also points out that there has been a per capita reduction in the consumption of wheat products in recent years, something that has cut the demand formerly enjoyed by all millers. From 1903 to 1917 use of wheat flour per capita declined 12 percent, and from 1917 to 1920 an additional eleven percent. Since then it has remained fairly constant.

That the use of improved machinery made it possible to make bread from poorer flours than can be used by the hand baker or in home baking is offered as another point. This militated against the northwest because northwestern flours have always been of unusually high grade.

Despite these facts, says the report, the output of the larger mills still operating in this area is as large as ever.

David Lawrence Entertained

David Lawrence, Washington, D. C., publisher of "The United States Daily" was at the University of Minnesota February 27 to conduct a meeting of state chairmen of the United States Society, an organization for the dissemination of authoritative and impartial information of government in American schools. He and the district chairmen from Minnesota were luncheon guests of President L. D. Coffman in the Minnesota Union at noon.

Professor McDowell Honored

Tremaine McDowell, associate professor of English literature in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, has recently been honored by election to two posts in the modern language field. He becomes for three years a member of the advisory council of the American literature group of the Modern Language association. Also, he has been re-elected to the advisory board of the quarterly journal, "American Literature."

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

Meaning of a Liberal Education

Address delivered at the Winter Quarter Commencement by John B. Johnston, dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

The title offered for the remarks which I am to make does not refer to the field of the colleges of liberal arts, but to the liberal character of all higher education. The seriousness of the times through which we are passing amply justifies a frank appraisal of the services of education to society.

The words "liberal" and "liberality" have much in common with freedom and generosity, with breadth and largeness, with confidence and good will. Education is offered by society but its results show themselves in individuals. We should agree that liberal education gives the individual opportunity to realize himself such as nature made him. No two people are alike. Brother is not like brother, children are not like parents. Whatever the outcomes or goods of education, the individual is the one who is to use them, the first to profit by them. Society can be generous and show its confidence and good will toward the individual only by letting him be himself and make of himself what he can.

But the definition of a liberal education must take into account society quite as much as the individual student. Two things the student must do on behalf of his debt to society: (a) he must acquaint himself reasonably well with the development of civilization; with the forces at work, with the efforts by which man has acquired knowledge of his world; with the experiences through which mankind has approached the practice of cooperation in the place of con-

flict, with the striving for a philosophy of life and a religion of humanity; (b) he must acquaint himself with the larger features of the present on-going world, its social and aesthetic life and values, its industries, its government, its international relations, its humanitarian activities and efforts to establish peace and good will among men, and its provisions and procedures for the education of citizens young and old. Whatever may be the occupation for which he prepares himself, he can not discharge his duties as a citizen and his debt to his fellow men without reasonable understanding of the historical development and present working of human society. If he has little interest in political history, he can attain this knowledge by studying the development and the relationships of his own field of knowledge, such as the history of medicine or the history of engineering.

Educated Man Identified

An educated man is one who through his activity, experience and study has developed the physical, moral, intellectual and spiritual powers with which he was endowed by nature.

The man of culture nourishes his soul by the already garnered fruits of the tree of knowledge, guides his footsteps and lights the path for his neighbor by the experience of the race, brings to bear on the unsettled problems of society the accumulated wisdom of time and place and peoples, and interprets the counsel of the ages by his own fresh judgments

Australian Visits President Coffman

Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sidney Views "U" Campus

Australia has made rapid strides toward financial and industrial recovery since she adopted the Premier's Agreement of June 1931 and shortly afterwards put into effect a system of government finance that was prepared for her by the economists of her universities. Australian budgets are nearly balanced, trade is picking up, and costs have been reduced according to R. S. Wallace, vice chancellor of the University of Sidney, New South Wales, who has been a guest in the home of President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota during the past week. Mr. Wallace is one of several Australian educators who have called at Minneapolis since Dr. Coffman visited that country a year and a half ago.

The graduates, particularly those who are on the teaching staff, have most to say in the direction and government of Australia's universities, Mr. Wallace relates. At Sidney the governing board numbers 25, half of whom are appointed by the graduates, one by the upper and one by the lower houses of the provincial parliament, and four appointed by the government and council. A few business men are co-opted to make up the rest of the number.

Chancellor Wallace was one of the speakers when the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association met in Minneapolis. He described education and government in his homeland.

Speak to Academy of Science.

Dr. Albert E. Jenks, chairman of the department of anthropology at the University of Minnesota and Dr. L. M. Gould, head of the geology department of Carleton college, will be speakers at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science on the campus April 15. They will speak at the luncheon meeting of the group at the Minnesota Union.

Press Will Publish Adult Ability Study

Students who drop out of college for economic or similar reasons and later resume and complete their education have as good a chance of obtaining high academic ranking as those who finish college within four years of their high school graduation, says Herbert Sorenson, assistant professor of education at the University of Minnesota, whose book on "Adult Abilities in Extension Classes" will be published shortly by the University Press.

For three semesters Dr. Sorenson has carried on an investigation of 5,500 students attending evening classes conducted by the University of Minnesota extension division. He found that these students ranged in age from 17 to 70, that they were drawn from a great variety of occupations, from unskilled work to the professions, and that, intellectually considered, they formed a very superior group. He concluded that age and previous training had far less to do with success in extension courses than the students' inherent ability, and that interruptions in college attendance did not cause the students' ability to deteriorate.

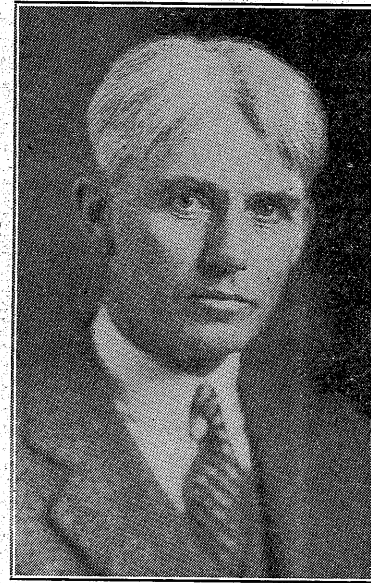
"The level of mental maturity reached seems to be the most important factor in achievement," he says, and recommends that college educators assume the same attitude toward adult students that football coaches take toward the prospective players, asking not how much previous training the student has had, but how much ability he now has.

Gislason Publishes Book

"The Art of Effective Public Speaking" is the title of a book shortly to be published by D. C. Heath & Co. The author is Professor Haldor B. Gislason, head of the department of community service and teacher of public speaking in the General Extension Division. Instructor of many who are now members of the Minnesota bar, Professor Gislason learned his public speaking from Maria Sanford, recently selected as one of the five "Builders of the Name" of the University of Minnesota.

Minnesota Winter Quarter Commencement Address

Arts Dean Speaks To "U" Graduates Of Winter Quarter



DEAN JOHN B. JOHNSTON

formed in the light of the present situation.

You have doubtless had impressed on you in numberless ways the need of conserving whatever is good. Customs and moral standards must be preserved, political systems and national ideals are to be respected. The industrial and economic life are to be supported and carried on, or if interrupted by catastrophes in other parts of the world, are to be restored and set going again.

In your university work, you have met with facts and attitudes which have suggested an addition to this advice.

In scientific work, in invention and in discovery—whether geographical, historical or archaeological—you have found that there is always something ahead, there is always more to be known, there is always a better mechanism possible. Nothing ever works perfectly both in itself and in its relations with other things. Always you have been taught to look for more knowledge and to apply it to make new things or to improve old instruments or to wrest from nature greater comforts or to build up better practices and customs among men. In engineering, in transportation, in agriculture, in business, in banking, in education, the needs for improvement are obvious; even in the law, whose function is largely to conserve what is socially sound and fundamental to further progress, the principles have been so overgrown by the rank vegetation of special legislation that the clogging of legal and judicial procedures is one of our most serious difficulties.

Important Point of View

If you have not understood this new point of view or have not realized that it applies in all your social relations as well as in your special branch of learning, you have missed the greatest service which the university had to give you. Constantly, in good times or in bad, all social machinery is seen to be misconceived, out of adjustment to current conditions, inadequate to the demands made on it. Every phase of human activity is to be changed by some one, somewhere, at some time for the greater satisfaction of mankind of that time. It is your duty and mine to aid and encourage these changes. Whatever is good is not to be lost. Whatever is, is to be bettered. Enlightened people will be active in the pursuit of this aim. In the larger sense, this is the purpose for which society has set up the facilities for higher education.

You who have enjoyed these privileges do not lack opportunities to repay society for the training which you have received. A moderate use of hyperbole will perhaps help to make evident some of the ways in which you can work in the interests of society and for the betterment of the conditions in which you live.

Rugged and Ragged

Rugged American individualism has produced a hundred and twenty million ragged American individuals; ragged in clothes, torn in mind, loaded with debts, harrassed by doubts and fears, shattered in morale or degraded in morals and religion. Enterprise has turned from exploiting natural resources and building homes and schools to the exploitation of manhood and building sky-piercing cities infested by gangsters and controlled by racketeers. These things can not go on.

America has gone off the moral standard. Moral standards emerge from and express the meaning of social customs. We have no social customs which are generally respected if they conflict with individual selfishness. We have become a mass of people each individual of whom is either driving for his own advantage or scurrying to escape a salesman or a racketeer. The interests of society, the demands of public welfare, are either ignored or scoffed at. Even humanitarian considerations such as respect for the poor, aged or sick, or the living wage for labor, or common human decencies in the living conditions of the laborer's family, have been left behind with Victorian prudishness and Puritan church-going. The hit-run driver is publicly denounced; the most successful salesman of worthless securities is given a place in the firm. We can not go on in this way.

The unequal sharing of the products of industry expands the factories and bursts the walls of warehouses while it leaves the ma-

ests to direct public opinion in support of their plans for profit making must be counterbalanced in some way for the general interest. The lag in social planning as compared with the advances in invention and industrial developments is explained by the lack of the profit motive in social planning. Society as a whole must be made intelligent enough to see this, to understand that minority propaganda urged on by the profit motive often opposes social change which would be for the general good, and to see that the means to counterbalancing the profit motive must be found in public education and in the leadership of scholars. That scholars are unbiassed and that they have the welfare of the whole people at heart should be brought home to the masses by experiences such as those we are passing through and by the behavior of the graduates of our schools and colleges.

Advice to the Graduates

If you and the hundred thousand others who go out from colleges and professional schools into active life this year continue some of the practices which we have seen in business and in banking; if you enter the practice of medicine and prostitute your profession to mere financial gain; if you enter the practice of law and use your knowledge and ingenuity to devise new and more devious ways for the evasion of taxes or the nullification of laws; if you go to congress and connive with racketeers to loot the national treasury in return for the votes they can bring to your next campaign for reelection; or if you spend all of your leisure time in places of amusement, if you go about the world as some of your predecessors have gone through college, oblivious to the socially important actions and events at home and abroad, careless of the social tendencies of your time and ignorant of the political policies offered for your votes and their significance for the welfare of your fellowmen, you will turn the best hope of your country's salvation against her for her destruction. If, on the other hand, you have caught the meaning and purpose of society in providing for higher education and go about your duties as professional men and as citizens in the spirit of square dealing, guided by the ideal of human welfare, you may repay society for the effort she has expended on you.

Services of Education

Three theses regarding the services of higher education in this country could readily be defended, namely,

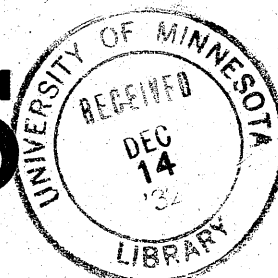
(a) that the first purpose of education is the development and full realization of each individual, such as nature has made him;

(b) that the function of socialization which has always been assigned to the school system still holds, but it must be exercised with a view to adaptation and progressive evolution, not in the interests of conservatism and traditionalism;

(c) that the colleges and universities must supply to society most of the men of imagination, understanding, judgment and courage to direct social and economic planning and to analyze and solve the complex public problems which arise from time to time. The public must look to the disinterested advice of scientifically trained men and women in order to work out a social economy suited to a great country, a great people and a new time, making use of all the natural and human resources and giving satisfaction to the greatest number of its citizens.

In every phase of education, there is great activity and devotion to efforts to improve the service of the schools and colleges. Steadily traditionalism gives way to adjustments for the benefit alike of the individual and of society. We have seen many changes in college practice in the last forty years, changes which will be far exceeded in the ten years to come. The new arrangements will work for greater freedom for the individual and greater responsibility to society; greater knowledge about human life and greater interest in perfecting social organization in the interest of human welfare. May we hope that recent graduates have caught some glimpse of the new vision and will help those who carry on the work within the colleges by their influence in the marts of trade and among those who render professional services.

This tendency for special inter-



Blakey Reviews State Tax System In New Volume

Finds Irregular Assessment a Main Flaw in Present Methods

FAVORS INCOME TAX

Modified Tax on Low-Grade Ore Urged to Protect Mining Future

Major shortcomings of the present Minnesota tax system, which the author calls antiquated, are listed by Professor Roy G. Blakey of the University of Minnesota in a study of the Minnesota tax system, recently completed by him, which has just been published by the University of Minnesota Press. The study was financed by the university's graduate school with part of the money received by it two years ago from the Rockefeller foundation to foster research. Dr. Blakey's book is entirely non-political and strikes out impartially at weaknesses in the state's present system of taxation. Practically all of the money spent on the book went to the costs of field investigations and clerical work. The study of forest areas and their problems was made by the Federal Lakes States Forest Experiment Station. In an introduction credit is given to many university people who helped produce the manuscript.

Dr. Blakey favors an income tax, a revised and more reasonable system of taxing low-grade iron ore, and some amendment of the Minnesota auxiliary forest act, said he now to be wholly inoperative, to make it practicable. He finds marked irregularity in the assessment and taxation of both agricultural and urban real estate, which he attributes to the fact that most assessors working in Minnesota are poorly qualified to do their work and do not have proper public support. Irregularity of assessment exists, he declares, both within a given agricultural area or urban community, and as between different agricultural regions and different cities and villages. Present funds make it impossible for the tax commission to supervise effectively 2,800 part-time assessors.

Drains on Land Income

When income from the land itself is taken into consideration, as apart from the total income of the owner, agricultural lands produce an income that is seriously depleted, first, by taxes, but more especially by mortgage interest and taxes in the case of lands that are subject to a mortgage. In the case of rented agricultural lands, taxes took 45.8 percent of the actual income of the owner from the land in 1930-'31. In the case of owner-operated agricultural lands, taxes took 34.5 percent of the owner's income from the land alone, or 40.4 percent of his entire income from land, labor and equipment. This was in the case of lands not subject to a mortgage.

The author found that 60 percent of all owner-operated farms were mortgaged for an amount equal to 63 percent of their appraised value. Taxes took in that year, 1930-'31, 11.4 percent of the entire net income of the owners of mortgaged land operated by its owners, while an additional 19 percent was required to pay interest on the mortgage. Throughout the study it was found that the mortgage interest on mortgaged lands amounted roughly to twice the tax payments on the same lands.

Among the sensational finds of the study was the fact that in the case of a mortgaged farm that was rented, mortgage interest alone required about 99 percent of the income of the land, before payment of taxes.

Of the assessment of agricultural lands Professor Blakey states the following conclusions:

There is a marked irregularity in assessing, and this applies to all angles of assessment, within a district and between districts that are compared.

Turn to page 4, column 3

Where the University Teaches Chemistry



Plan Research Program to Reopen Avenues to Industrial Development

Urge That Chemistry and Bacteriology Be Summoned to Work on Four Plentiful Materials

A notable four-point project for bringing chemistry and bacteriology to the aid of agriculture and industry in the Northwest, chiefly for the sake of finding new and profitable uses for present products, both agricultural and natural, has been presented to President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota. The projects have been drawn up by a faculty committee headed by Professor Lloyd H. Reyerson of the School of Chemistry. They have so impressed Dr. Coffman that he believes they should be made known throughout Minnesota and adjacent states.

Briefly stated, the four projects are, first, production of synthetic ammonia from the lignites of North Dakota, which together with phosphates from Montana, "would make available the finest fertilizers for generations to come;" second, the production of alpha cellulose, the basic material of rayon, from the aspen, (locally called 'popple') of northern Minnesota; third, the industrial utilization of low-grade grains and other agricultural by-products by chemical treatment or bacteriological action, and, fourth, the industrial and chemical utilization of peat.

The committee points out that science is constantly influencing and affecting the uses of natural products. Synthetic wood alcohol and synthetic indigo have almost entirely replaced the natural products. Alpha cellulose, made into rayon, has made serious inroads on the demand for cotton. New chemical products are threatening certain phases of the linseed market, and little use is being made of such existing resources as lignite and the aspen forests.

Must Find New Uses

Without expressing certainty as to the uses chemistry could develop for low-grade grains or for peat, the report states confidently that research should be able to reveal important new uses for them, which would build up important new markets. Furthermore, it says: "Agriculture in the Northwest is fighting a difficult battle. Diminishing fertility in many regions plus the competition of synthetic products is making heavy inroads upon profitable farming. New uses must be developed for the substances raised on the land. Science must come to the aid of the farmer in different ways than it has in the

past. Chemistry and bacteriology must develop new uses for old products."

Of the need for cheap and abundant fertilizers, which lignite could provide under the wand of chemistry, Dr. Reyerson says:

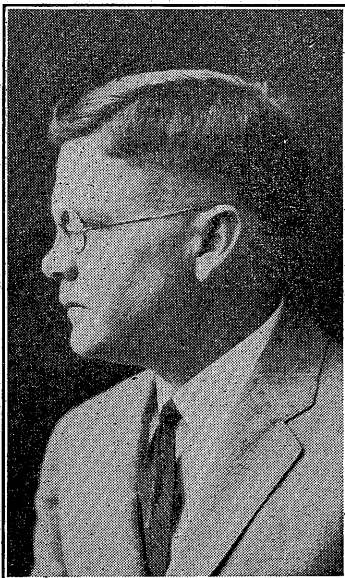
"Large areas in western Minnesota and the Dakotas are now definitely in need of phosphate fertilizer; other areas need nitrogen in addition to the phosphate. Still other areas need small amounts of other chemical elements in order to keep up or restore fertility to the soil. The situation is acute in certain regions.

Must Use More Fertilizer

"If soil fertility is to be maintained it is evident that increased and intelligent use of fertilizers must come. At the present time much of the commercial fertilizer sold to the farmers is produced abroad or in the eastern section of the country. Transportation charges make the large-scale use of these fertilizers almost prohibitive in cost. In fact during 1929 Minnesota used about 13,000 tons of commercial fertilizer. By comparison, Alabama used half a million tons. It is evident that the Northwest has not begun the use of com-

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Is New Head of Hospitals at "U"



Dr. Halbert L. Dunn

who came to Minnesota last spring from the Mayo Clinic to succeed Paul H. Fesler.

Football Income Drops by \$80,000 Under Season 1931

Net receipts from football at the University of Minnesota this fall were \$147,900, a decrease under 1931 of \$81,789.88 a report today from L. L. Schroeder, ticket manager, to Controller William T. Middlebrook revealed. Sale of student books gained slightly, but the Minnesota share from the public sale of tickets to all games played fell to \$119,850, not counting student books, as against \$209,037.38 a year ago.

By games, Minnesota drew the largest receipts from the contests with Northwestern, Michigan, Wisconsin and Purdue, in order. After allowing for the other team's share, but before deducting the expenses of officials, the game by game income was as follows: South Dakota, \$7,023; Purdue, \$13,216.05; Nebraska, \$9,015.15; Iowa, \$7,000; Northwestern, \$36,208.90; Mississippi, \$7,292.95; Wisconsin, \$19,700; Michigan, \$20,000. Student book income added \$28,050, to make the total of \$147,507.05.

Figures given are for amounts received by Minnesota after the share of the opposing teams has been paid. In Conference games both teams share equally after expenses of the meeting have been paid.

Early Regent Passes After Long Illness

Judge Stephen Mahoney, first alumnus to become a regent of the University of Minnesota died recently in University hospital. Mr. Mahoney, who would have been 80 years old December 26, had been confined in the hospital for seven weeks. His wife survives him.

Judge Mahoney was born in Pittsburgh, and came to Belle Plaine, Minn., when he was a small boy. He graduated from St. Paul high school in 1873 and entered the University in 1874.

He took a classical course, receiving Phi Beta Kappa honors. The class of 1877 had 16 members who received their diplomas from the late William Watts Folwell. Later he graduated from the University of Michigan law school. For 12 years he was chairman of the municipal court.

In 1889 he was appointed to the Board of Regents by Governor W. R. Merriam and served from 1889 to 1907.

University Asks Less State Money By Over Million

Biennial Requests from Minnesota Legislature Forwarded to Budget Head

BUILDING ITEM BLANK

President Believes Savings of Present Biennium Can Be Continued

Despite a reduction of \$324,000 in its budget for this year under the 1931-'32 budget, and a falling off in many of its sources of income other than funds appropriated by the Legislature, the University of Minnesota has sent to the state capitol a program asking for \$1,023,000 less for the coming biennium than was voted by the 1931 Legislature. The formal request, approved by the Board of Regents, was sent to the budget commissioner by President L. D. Coffman.

The total request is for \$3,125,000 in maintenance and support funds for each year of the biennium and \$787,500 to finance the many special projects which the university manages at the request of the state, divided into \$402,750 for the first year, and \$384,750 for the second.

Other Losses Seen

Over and above the reductions sacrificed in the legislative request the university expects to lose about \$36,000 a year from the shrinkage of funds produced by its .23 mill direct millage tax, to suffer a loss in student fees, and to lose material sums from the reduction of trust fund incomes and the smaller volume of business done by campus service enterprises. These items are partly reflected in the \$324,000 budget reduction.

Savings to the state would come from a straight cut of \$150,000 a year in the maintenance appropriation of both 1933-'34 and 1934-'35, or \$300,000 for the biennium; through reducing requests for special appropriations by \$61,500 over the two year period, and by foregoing building appropriations, to save an additional \$661,500 in the biennium.

The possibility of operating on a reduced maintenance appropriation is predicated on savings of \$160,000 to be effected during the biennium that will end next June 30. The program is also based on the assumption that federal aid will not be reduced, although it may be.

Staff Cuts Own Pay

Meanwhile university employees have voluntarily joined in a salary contribution plan that is the equivalent of Governor Olson's "payless vacation." Staff members who get more than \$1,200 a year are contributing two weeks pay, and those getting \$1,200 or less are giving one week's pay. This contribution began with paychecks to be distributed November 15. Ten percent of each check will be taken from now up to and including April 1.

No new projects are definitely asked for in the university's program, but the suggestion is made that the legislature give support to the four-point program in research on the utilization of peat, aspen, lignite and low-grade grain announced recently. The further suggestion is made that special instruction for social welfare and relief workers be granted larger support to coincide with the demands that are arising from the depression.

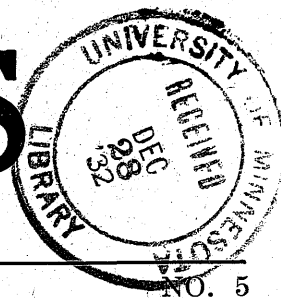
In the field of special appropriations smaller amounts are asked for agricultural extension, county agents, soils experiments and experiments on manganese-bearing and low-grade iron ore. The savings in agricultural extension and county agents are to be from operating economics rather than restriction of services.

Dr. Coffman's Statement

"I feel under the necessity is saying directly and frankly some things of deep concern about the university and its immediate future," said President Coffman in a public statement that accompanied the budget requests. "I should be

Turn to page 2, column 4

MINNESOTA CHATS



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VOL. 15

DECEMBER 24, 1932

"U" Employment Study Watched All Over U. S.

May Serve as Model for Probable New Federal Employment Set-Up

That the University of Minnesota in its Employment Research Institute may have developed one of the most far-reaching improvements to our future social-economic life among any that result from the depression, is the view brought back recently by a number of university people who have had occasion to visit Washington and other eastern cities.

According to William H. Stead, secretary of the State Employment Service which the institute is managing, 100,000 persons have been registered as unemployed in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. Of these 94,833 have sought the help of the employment service, and 10,071 certified placements have been made from among that number. Half of the 40,000 went into regular positions, rather than temporary jobs.

The funds given by three big research boards, namely the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Spelman Fund, for conducting the work of the Employment Research Institute, will expire this year and Dean Russell C. Stevenson and his assistants are gazing about for means to continue at least the placement service, which they deem of major importance.

In modifying and modernizing the state employment service the committee has entirely scrapped old methods. Whereas all applicants, men and women, seeking jobs of every sort, were served at a single, "horseshoe" counter in the old way, the service is now divided into six departments, commercial and professional, skilled and industrial, farm labor, general labor, industrial and service division and the domestic and day work division, the last two serving women only. Each group is handled separately and offices are neat and attractive, such as a self-respecting person might go to.

The interviewers of the employment service deal with applicants only in the morning. They spend the afternoons calling on employers and visiting stores and factories. In this way they learn exactly the conditions of employment and know both how many and what kind of employees are needed.

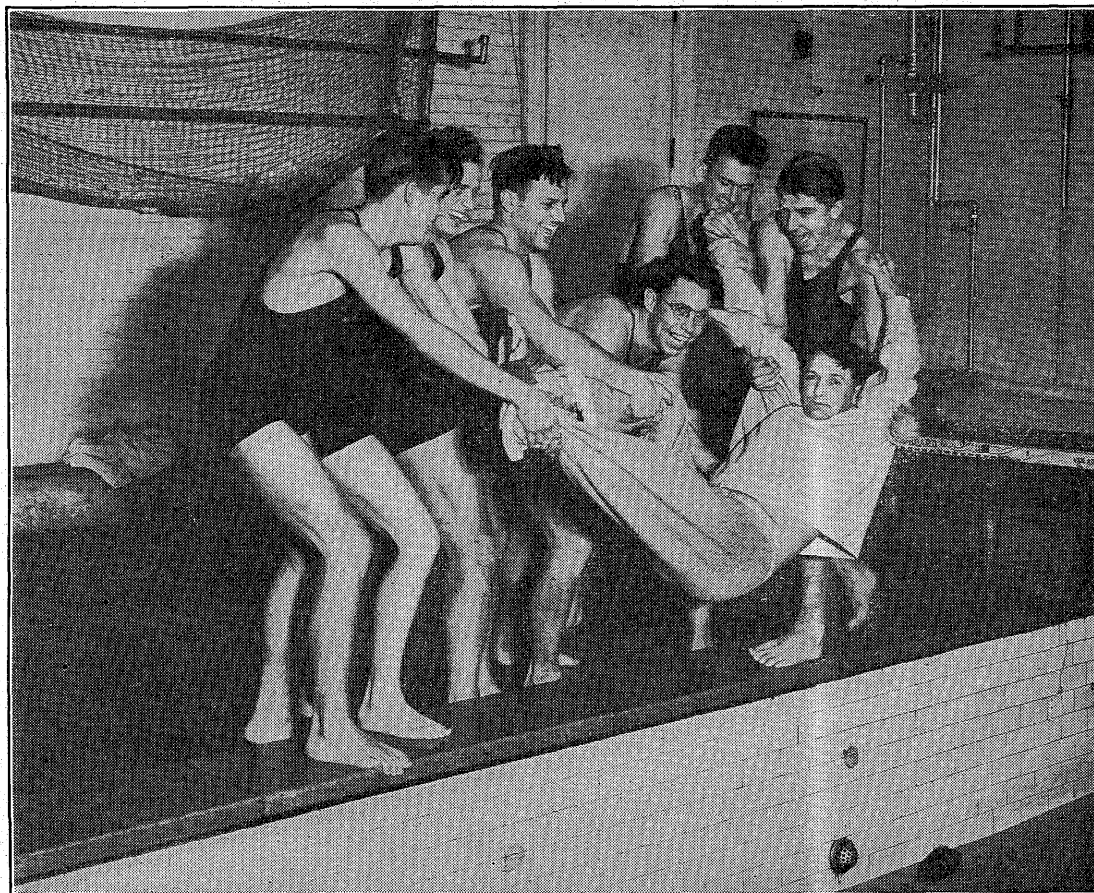
Tests that have been worked out by the personnel division of the Employment Stabilization Institute are given to most of those who apply for work. These determine experience, physical condition, abilities, special aptitudes and in general, the personality traits of applicants. This is part of the attempt to fit the worker to the job as closely as possible, so that he may be not only efficient in it, but happy also.

The attention attracted by the Minnesota experiment is now nationwide and there is a likelihood at the employment service along the lines advocated by Senator Wagner, which probably will be established by the next national administration, will draw heavily on the ideas and experience developed at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Cooper to Speak in East

Dr. William S. Cooper, professor of botany, will speak at two national associations of scientists during Christmas vacation. On December 28 he will speak on "Post-lacial History of the Upper Mississippi Valley" before the Association of American Geographers at Washington, D. C. This speech contains data collected by Dr. Cooper during five years of research. It includes data on the Mississippi river from Minneapolis to the source of the river in Itasca state park. Dr. Cooper will address the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on December 30 at Atlantic City, N. J. His subject will be "The Dynamic Point of View in Forest Ecology."

Athletics Not All Work and Worry for These



IT SEEMS that a novel tradition has been carried on in the University of Minnesota Armory for a number of years, unknown to almost everyone. When the swimming squad first turns out for practice in the fall they pounce upon Niels Thorpe, the nautical Dane, coach of swimming, and toss him in the pool. If he comes up, they know it's Thorpe and go ahead with their practice.

University Farm Group Reports on Recent Study of Land Utilization

Section on "Forests and Game Refuges" Reprinted From Document

A study of land utilization has been made during the past two years by the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and a preliminary report on this study is being printed in part in the biennial report of President L. D. Coffman to the Board of Regents. Much of the material in this report will be considered by the special committee on land utilization appointed last summer by Governor Floyd B. Olson, of which Dr. Coffman is a member. The university findings may or may not be concurred in by that committee, which has not yet reported.

Relative to "Forests and Game Refuges," the Department of Agriculture committee had the following to say:

State forests. Minnesota already has begun to build up a state forest system. This appears to be an opportune time for the development of that system. State forests should not be established, however, merely because large areas of tax delinquent land are available. In general, the poorest areas first become tax delinquent. State forests should be established at this time only if the available land is of more than average suitability for forest production.

The mere acquisition of land by the state and its placement, under the supervision of the Conservation Department, does not of itself establish a state forest irrespective of the fact that it may be so-called. The building up of a producing forest worthy of the name requires the expenditure of money for administration improvements, cultural practices, and more than average fire protection.

Prospective state forest areas should be carefully examined to determine the productive capacity of the land, the potential markets, and the other economic factors which may contribute to the stability and success of the undertaking. If tax delinquent land suitable for state forests is not available, then it may be expedient for the state to purchase suitable land, rather than to accept unsuitable land for the purpose because it can be obtained more cheaply. Cheap

land may result in expensive state forest operation.

When state forests are established, the state must recognize that additional funds must be made available for their administration. Merely designating an area as a state forest in no way changes its productivity for forest crops. Plantings, thinning, and improvements must be made. These require the expenditure of considerable sums of money. Therefore state forest areas must be selected wisely. In general only the better forest land should be included in such forests. Based on present trends and European experience a program looking forward to a state forest area of from three to five million acres appears reasonable and desirable.

National forests. The present area of the national forests in Minnesota is 1,090,000 acres. The national forest area should be enlarged, but this enlargement should supplement rather than compete with the state forest program. Ordinarily land for national forest purposes is purchased by the Federal Government at the going price of land in the particular locality. Obviously more land is now available for national forest purposes in the eastern United States than can be acquired through any reasonable program of federal acquisition.

Minnesota may well consider the advisability of encouraging the Federal Government to increase its national forest areas in the state. As the Federal Government has been expending some 35 cents per acre annually in the administration and protection of its national forest area in Minnesota, it may be expedient, should the state acquire an excess of suitable forest land, to transfer such lands to the Federal Government for national forest purposes. The state's interests should, of course, always be considered and protected in such transfers.

The acquisition of game refuges, and reforestation and stream and lake regulating areas. The Red Lake Game Preserve was created by the legislature in 1929. This step was taken, not so much to preserve game, as to acknowledge the state's share in the responsibility for the financial plight of certain northern Minnesota coun-

ties because of delinquent ditch assessments. The legislature in 1931 authorized the creation of reforestation or stream and lake regulating areas, financial conditions of localities rather than suitability of the areas for these purposes apply. (Continued on page 2, column 5)

Becomes Political Science Dept. Head



Professor Harold S. Quigley

Dr. Harold Scott Quigley, professor of political science, has been named chairman of that department for the remainder of the current year, Dr. William Anderson having given up the department leadership because of illness. Professor Quigley is Minnesota's authority on Far Eastern affairs, having taught in Tsing Hua College, Peking, and subsequently traveled and was a student in the Orient. A graduate of Hamline, Professor Quigley was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford from 1911 until 1914. In 1916 he took the Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in Japan in 1930 and in 1931 attended the Institute of Pacific Relations at Shanghai. Last summer he led one of the round table discussions of the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Williams College. Among books he has written are, "The Immunity of Private Property from Capture at Sea;" "From Versailles to Locarno," and, in 1932, "Japanese Government and Politics."

Education Main Democracy Hope President Says

Deplores National Lack of Champions of the Cause of Learning

ASKS REASONED POLICY

Wants Universities Assured of Stability in Their Finances

Minnesota should make "an orderly, constructive and well-integrated educational program for the state" and hold to it, President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota declared in a biennial report that he issued last week. He asked also for the stabilization of university programs. If educational income in America is to be subject to wide fluctuations every few years there will be a permanent weakening of the systems of learning on which the security of society depends, he said.

Among other high spots in Dr. Coffman's statement were these:

"No broken-down and patched-up political, social, and economic arrangement will provide a lasting remedy for our present ills. If we follow this path, the system will break again, bringing greater human ruin in its trail the next time than it brought this."

"Democracy is a process of continuous education. Once that process is broken in a world of increasing difficulties, democracy is endangered."

"The future state of the nation will be decided by our looking for a rainbow of promise at the close of every storm. It will not be decided by our seeking substitutes for brains; nor by curtailing the training provided for the creative talents of youth."

Need of Leadership

"How unfortunate it is," Dr. Coffman said, "that there is no man in America today who is raising his voice, who is carrying on a courageous and active campaign to influence public opinion as to the necessity of retaining the universities with undiminished strength. To be sure, no university should spend more than it reasonably can use in the interest of public welfare, nor should it ask for more than an adequate program for the education of such leaders properly demands. A university should be regarded as the most important agency within the state for solving the problems of the state. The strength of a university is never determined by the extent of the public relations that it has. It is determined by the strength of its staff and the competency of its instruction, the quality of its research, the distinction of its leadership in the various fields of human thought."

"It is a question whether the suffering that has come from the economic depression has not obscured our vision, has not blinded us to the real issues of life," he went on. "The important question is—Shall we surrender to the depression our spiritual vision, our intellectual outlook, and our social hopes for the youth of our generation, or hold with grim resolve and firm determination for the better day which constructive planning will surely bring?"

"Education of course is not the only charge against public support and private beneficence. There are those—many in fact—who maintain that charity is more essential than education. Surely, no one would be so stupid as to argue for education in the face of starvation—he would feed the hungry; or for education in the presence of a dying man's thirst—he would quench the man's thirst; or for education in the face of nakedness—he would clothe the naked. Fortunately Minnesota does not face these alternatives."

Protect Sources of Strength

"If we destroyed or even if we impaired the usefulness of our educational institutions there would immediately be a drying up of the sources of their strength and of the future wealth of the community."

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Governor Speaks At Exercises on "U" State Day

Public Service Dignified and Important, He Tells 3,000 Students

There is no better way for the university student to repay the people of the state for maintaining the university than by taking an interest in public affairs, Governor Floyd B. Olson told 3,000 students and faculty members at the annual State Day convocation in the Northrop Auditorium, December 8. "You must at least take an interest in the major programs of politics and government, and use your training to attempt solutions of the problems that confront your state," Governor Olson said.

"You students who are wondering what you may do when you have graduated may well look to the public service," Governor Olson said. "Here will be a respectable and useful field for the college graduate of tomorrow. It may not assure you the social status of a bond salesman, if that is your desire, but it has its compensations. You will probably be happy; you will be performing a service for your fellow men, and you will be working at something for which you have been trained."

The governor expressed a belief that instead of less, there will be more governmental regulation of business. He explained that he by no means advocated governmental operation of industry, but made it clear that he favored stricter regulation of the conduct of industry and business. Regulation is necessary, he said, because it is too much to expect that individuals will voluntarily forego the chance to make the highest possible profit. If some members of the managing group are high-minded enough to conduct themselves unselfishly, he said, there always will be enough taking advantage of this better element to offset whatever they may do.

Minnesota should gradually evolve a civil service basis for all state employees except department heads, the governor said. This would add to the attractiveness of public service.

"If government is going to operate in such a way as to increase the common happiness, that work can not be left to untrained people, nor to people not primarily concerned with giving public service," he said.

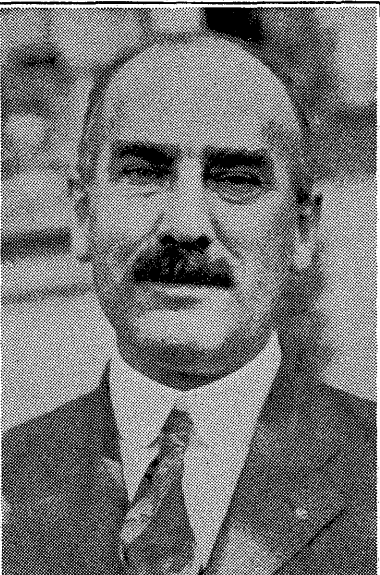
The governor described the rugged individualism of frontier days as a policy suitable to those times, but now outworn. The field of government must expand, he said, if the people are to have a chance.

Exercises Honor Poet of Norway

literature, he was given the Nobel Prize in 1903.

Died in 1909
In 1909 he became ill and his doctors informed him that there was little hope of recovery. This, by the way, was the year in which his last finished work appeared from the press. Hearing of a famous doctor in Paris who had successfully cured ailments such as his own, he insisted upon being taken to Paris although he was warned that the trip would probably be futile. The respect and esteem with which he was held by his own people is illustrated by the thing that happened when it was announced that he was about to go to Paris in search of another lease on health and life. A regiment passed in front of him. Björnson stood on the veranda of his house, surrounded by his entire family, and the officers and the men saluted as they passed by. This salute, it will be remembered, is only given to a commanding general or a member of the royal house. And from the ranks of the soldiers, as they passed by, there was a spontaneous outburst, expressing devotion and gratitude. The King of Denmark sent his own coach and conductor to Norway to Björnson's home and negotiated with the countries through which Björnson had to pass to reach Paris so that his train might stop anywhere at any time and as long as it pleased. The French government sent a representative to the border to receive him. But time and disease took their toll. Björnson died April 26, 1910. His body, wrapped in the Norwegian flag, was returned by train to Copenhagen.

Four Will Deliver Science Lectures



Calls Education Democracy's Hope

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, and more wealth of all kinds can be produced. Likewise, it is through the intelligent study of facts and conditions that the solution of unemployment and other social problems, and of our domestic and foreign difficulties, will come.

"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. And 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—from underfeeding the forces of growth and idealism.

Teachers Make Sacrifices
"No group in society has made greater sacrifices to prepare itself for such a life than members of the teaching profession. This is especially true of the professional group. One does not become a 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 no 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. In so far

Above, Dean G. S. Ford and Dr. Dwight Minnich; below, left to right, Mrs. E. C. Stakman and Charles A. Mann.

THESE four will deliver the lectures scheduled for this winter in the annual Sigma Xi scientific series which for the past two years have been open to the public. This year's addresses are to be on the general subject, "Science and Human Welfare." Dr. Stakman, professor of plant pathology at University Farm, will begin the series February 22, when he will discuss, "Problems of human subsistence." The second lecture, by Dr. Mann, will be on "Chemistry in the service of man." It will be given March 1. On March 8, Dr. Minnich, head of the department of zoology, will discuss, "Biology and social progress." In closing the series of four lectures Dean Ford will speak on "Science and civilization." Dr. Mann is head of the department of chemical engineering. Professor Donald G. Paterson is president this year of Sigma Xi, the honorary scientific society under whose auspices the yearly series of lectures is given.

as they were affected by economic motives they chose teaching for two reasons, namely, the tradition that men in professional positions have permanency of tenure, and the assurance of continuity of employment and income without regard to business cycles. 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. They were willing to devote themselves to the intellectual life and to social progress in the faith that these assurances would be kept. They took, so to speak, the vows of a self-denying profession for the benefit of youth and human progress.

University's Obligations
"What obligation rests upon a university at such a time?" Dr. Coffman asked, "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 impor-

ance. 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.

His Own "Credo"
"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."

A Great Decision
"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 throughout a long list of proposals. But if the history of American life and tradition teaches any lesson it is 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.

"There was never a time in the history of America when knowledge—more knowledge, tolerance—more tolerance, co-operation—more co-operation, based upon mutual understanding, were more needed than now. The schools of America have in no sense been responsible for the economic depression and the various unfortunate consequences that have followed in its wake. The schools of America have never taught war, they have taught peace; they have never taught intolerance, they have taught tolerance; they have never emphasized hate, they have emphasized good will and mutual understanding; they have never taught extravagance, they have taught the lessons of thrift. It is because the materialistic ambitions of the American people have literally run wild, because they have disregarded the teachings of the schools, that we, along with all the other nations of the earth, are in the midst of the greatest period of distress that humanity has ever experienced. Nations lacking in generous aspirations and a high regard for vigorous and trained intelligence at such times will remain inconspicuous in the history of civilization.

"One needs only to refer to many of the campaign speeches which candidates for public office make. Statesmanship all too seldom rises above the demands of some locality, and campaign oratory all too frequently is based upon a demagogic appeal. Not yet are we willing to take the facts and to use the intelligence available in the solution of our problems. There is no class—not even that class which is benefited by college education—that dares to sound a clarion note and to stand solidly for public welfare.

"Neither education nor public opinion has endowed any class as yet with a knowledge of the importance of upholding the dynamic forcefulness of government. That accounts partly for the waste, greed, selfishness, lack of vision, poverty of programs, and general impotency we face in governmental matters.

Weaknesses in Education
"Then again it can hardly be maintained that the colleges of America have taught their students much about the principles of economics and finance. Either they have not known the principles themselves or they have for some unknown reason failed to teach them. The result is that the college graduates, along with those who are less informed, have been

May End 'Hoppers For Good and All

State Entomologist Proposes Yearly Survey as Basis for Warnings

A plan to put an end for good to grasshopper outbreaks of the kind which have caused millions of dollars of losses in the last two years has been suggested by A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist and a member of the staff in entomology at University Farm, to R. A. Trovatten, state commissioner of agriculture. Mr. Ruggles' plan suggests a federal appropriation of \$20,000 annually, with which, he believes, provisions can be made which will effectively prevent outbreaks like those of 1931 and 1932.

The basis of the plan suggested is an annual survey made under the direction of the federal bureau of entomology to study grasshopper conditions in the group of states particularly subject to outbreaks. Mr. Ruggles says that on the basis of such surveys warnings could immediately be given when grasshoppers become more than normally abundant. Farmers could be organized to wipe out local infestations and thus prevent future outbreaks. Furthermore, with experience and more complete scientific knowledge of the habits of the different species, the work of preventing outbreaks would become increasingly satisfactory.

The annual saving to farmers in the north central states, Mr. Ruggles believes, would amount to something like one million dollars. He says that the average annual losses for the last 25 years in the north central and northwest states have amounted to about that sum.

In 1931, South Dakota and Nebraska alone suffered crop losses that would total six million dollars, estimated on a very conservative basis of only one dollar for each acre of crop destroyed. In 1932 Minnesota spent \$250,000, and North Dakota, \$108,000, on grasshopper control, and, in spite of these expenditures, severe losses to crops resulted in spots, particularly in North Dakota.

Smaller, but, nevertheless, severe losses, occurred in some of the north-central and northwest states, with severe outbreaks every few years. Most of this, Mr. Ruggles believes, could be prevented.

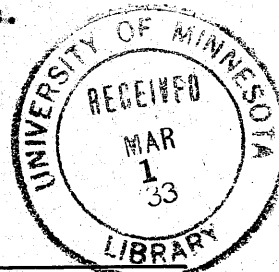
Law Teacher Joins A. T. and T.

Harvey S. Hoshour, for five years a member of the Law School faculty, has resigned to take a position with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in its legal department in New York. At Minnesota he has been teaching corporation law, and so will be in a familiar field in joining forces with one of the largest of American corporations.

the victims of unscrupulous economic exploitation.

"Another deficiency in the collegiate program is that there has been no well-ordered plan of instruction in international relationships. Never were we more provincial than now and never was there greater need of establishing friendly relations with foreign nations. Our students go from us with little or no knowledge of tariffs, exchange, foreign politics, treaties, or commerce. These are the men we elect to office—sometimes to high office—to enact laws and to administer government. Poorly informed, sometimes wholly untaught in these matters, they form unsound judgments and exercise a dangerous leadership. From this class come the demagogues who wield a pernicious power because the masses are less well informed than they."





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Scholarships, \$100 Given Twenty-one Girls by W.S.G.A.

Women Students Show Fine Spirit in Work for Institution and Fellow Students

The following article is one of several that will be written by students to describe some of the more interesting student projects on the University of Minnesota campus.

Twenty-one women students at the University have felt their burdens considerably lightened by the receipt of \$100 apiece in scholarships, given by an organization composed of the students themselves.

This is typical of the very constructive work which is being done by "W.S.G.A.," the Women's Self-Government Association of the University—an organization whose merits cannot be sung too highly. "W.S.G.A." plays an important part in the life of every girl who enters school. From her registration on, she is considered a member of it, a fact which to her means acceptance into University life. Thus the organization fulfills its first purpose, which is, "To create a sense of unity and fellowship among the women."

Inconspicuously, but effectively, W.S.G.A. goes about its work of helping girls to adjust themselves. By vocational guidance, by tutoring assistance, by bringing groups together, it accomplishes a great work, the importance of which is hardly realized by most people. Countless friendships are formed, attitudes are broadened, and individuals are readjusted under the guidance of this group.

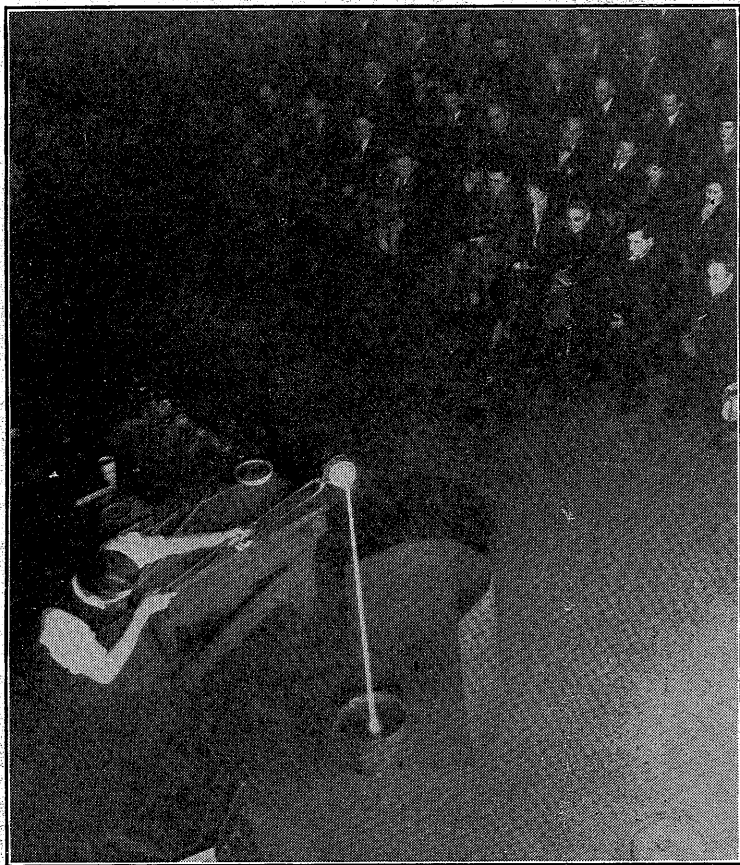
But the W.S.G.A. Book Store is the highest triumph of the organization. The members operate this little concern, buying and selling used text-books at a minimum of profit. This constitutes a great convenience to the students, and enables them to make marked savings in buying their school books. Especially at the beginning of a quarter, they flock to the door of the little room in Folwell hall in which the "store" is located.

The proceeds of this work make possible the women's scholarships. Twenty-one scholarships were awarded this year to women students. The candidates for the awards wrote letters telling why they were applying, and a selection was made on the basis of these letters, recommendations from faculty members who were familiar with their work and personal qualifications, and their scholastic records.

The selection was made by a committee of upper class members who are on the Board of W.S.G.A., in consultation with Miss Blitz, dean of women, whose wide experience enables her to judge keenly the qualifications of the girls. Although it may seem that twenty-one scholarships of \$100 each is a large contribution to the student body, the number of applicants for the scholarships is always about three times as great as the scholarships available. Girls who have served on the awarding committee frequently speak of the illuminating educational experience that has come to them through reading these letters and evaluating records so uniformly high. It makes them more appreciative of their own opportunities at the University to learn directly how much a great number of their fellow-students are willing to sacrifice, and how hard they are willing to work in order to gain a university education.

The awarding of these scholarships, therefore, proves to have a double value: the benefit to the girls receiving them, and the gain in appreciation to the committee members. This work of W.S.G.A. displays the initiative of the University women in helping each other—an example of practical good sense and progressiveness.

Changing Nails Back Into Iron Ore



WHEN members of the Minnesota Legislature visited the campus recently, E. W. Davis of the School of Mines Experiment Station thought it would take too long to show them how ore was changed into iron, so he changed some steel back into ore. The bright stream is molten material from a small crucible, wire nails that burned after being lighted with a pine stick.

Search for Old Glacial Valleys To Be Made With Electric Current

Methods of Geophysics Will Be Employed on Twin City Underground Mapping

By shooting electric current into the ground University of Minnesota scientists will try to discover where the great pre-glacial valleys that formed a network across the neighborhood of Minneapolis and St. Paul lay in those far off days 100,000 years ago. It is necessary to locate these old valleys, filled in the ice age with glacial drift, according to Professor George M. Schwartz of the department of geology, because the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are planning to tunnel all the way under St. Paul, from the Lake street bridge to a point far downtown. The tunnel will carry the huge trunk sewer that eventually will prevent pollution of the Mississippi river.

Most of the ground through

which this tunnel is to pass is solid sandstone, which presents an ideal condition for safe and rapid tunneling. But in pre-glacial days the region was cross-hatched with deep ravines which the glaciers later filled up and smoothed out. In these the earth today is moist, loose gravel, extremely treacherous material for tunneling. In fact, when the diggers come to these stretches they probably will have to work under pressure in air chambers, as one would in tunneling under the Hudson river.

To Take Electric Soundings—Some of these invisible valleys are known as a result of records kept by well drillers, Dr. Schwartz explains. But there are more of them than is realized, and the cost of drilling holes every so often, all the way from Minneapolis to St. Paul, would be prohibitive. On this account he has obtained the

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

Offer Two Fine Series of Lectures In Northrop Auditorium at "U"

Leading National Authorities to Analyze Farm, Finance and Foreign Problems for Public

To parallel the annual Sigma Xi series of public lectures on science, the University of Minnesota will offer during the next month a series of three public addresses in Northrop Memorial Auditorium to help familiarize the Minnesota public with economic problems of pressing and immediate importance.

Considering the need for such a series of lectures urgent and vital, President L. D. Coffman asked a committee headed by Dr. Roy G. Blakey to select three outstanding economic topics and engage the best men he could persuade to come to Minneapolis to discuss them.

Dr. M. L. Wilson, head of the department of agricultural economics at Montana State College, has been obtained to speak February 15 on, "The Various Plans of Agricultural Relief." Considered to be the author of the agricul-

Minnesota Scientists to Continue Yearly Series, Discussing Science and Human Welfare

tural allotment plan, Dr. Wilson is a distinguished figure in his field, who will bring a sound analysis of the problems of agriculture and the proposed remedies.

To Speak on "Inflation"—"Currency inflation" will be the topic of the second lecture, which will be delivered February 20 by Professor Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, one of the most brilliant of America's younger economists. He has appeared at Minnesota before. Last year he was visiting professor at the University of Geneva. His views on currency inflation probably are as nearly authoritative as any now being expressed.

To discuss "International Cooperation" the committee is bringing B. M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, New York City. Dr. Anderson, a distinguished student of finance, par-

(Continued on page 4, col. 5)

This Will Explain University Relation To Mpls. Orchestra

In reply to many inquiries concerning the financial relationship between the University of Minnesota and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, which now gives its concerts in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium, "Minnesota Chats" publishes the following statement:

A contract between the University of Minnesota and the Minneapolis Orchestral Association provides that the university shall set the prices at which tickets are sold and that the receipts shall go to the university in the first instance. From these receipts are then deducted costs for use of the building and services during rehearsals and concerts. The balance is then paid over by the University of Minnesota to the Minneapolis Orchestral association. Inasmuch as the balance remaining from gross receipts after expenses have been paid has never met the cost of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, the difference is then made up by the guarantors, who are prominent citizens of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Throughout the entire life of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra its guarantors have made up its deficits.

Land Management Short Course Topic

Minnesota Farm Managers Association Will Also Hold Meeting

The Minnesota Farm Managers' association will hold a meeting at University Farm, St. Paul, Thursday afternoon, February 9. This will be followed by a get-together supper at which land management problems will be discussed, including the problem of farm land taxation, by Roy G. Blakey, professor of economics, University of Minnesota.

This will be part of a two-day Land Management Short Course, offered by the university. Among the urgent problems of the day which will be discussed, in addition to that taken up by Professor Blakey, will be the following:

"The General Price Situation" by W. Bruce Silcox, marketing specialist, agricultural extension division; "Consequences of Present Prices and Remedies Proposed" by O. B. Jesness, chief, division of agricultural economics; "Farm Debt Adjustments" by Prof. E. C. Johnson, division of agricultural economics; "Management Principles and Practices to Fit the Present Situation" by D. H. Doane, Doane Farm Management Service Company, St. Louis, Missouri; "Farm Leases in the Present Situation" by W. L. Cavert, agricultural extension division, and "Farm Earnings During the Depression" by George Pond, division of agricultural economics.

W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, will deliver the opening statement at the short course on Thursday.

The closing session on Friday has been set aside for open discussion of miscellaneous questions and problems of land management.

Lutherans Most Numerous

Lutherans outnumber other sects at the University of Minnesota, according to results of a questionnaire circulated by the YMCA. Of the 4,796 students sending in answers, 863 said they were Lutherans. Catholics came a close second with 812. Others were Methodist, 675; Presbyterian, 567; Congregational, 405; Episcopal, 375; Jewish, 373; Baptist, 178; Christian Science, 130; Unitarian, 65; Christian, 34; Evangelical, 27; Universalist, 18; Mission, 17; Memmonite, 6; miscellaneous, 61, and no preference, 190.

University Will Honor Those Who Built Its Name

Ceremonies Will Be Conducted at Charter Day Convocation

FEBRUARY 16 SELECTED

Second Group to Be Honored as Founders Were a Year Ago

"Builders of the Name," those who have contributed in unusual measure to the fame and standing of the University of Minnesota, will be honored at a special Charter Day convocation in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on February 16.

The ceremony will be a sequel to the exercises a year ago at which eight "Founders" of the University of Minnesota were chosen. As was done a year ago, the names of those who are to be honored will be kept secret until actually revealed in the course of the exercises. None will be living persons. The number will be small, probably not more than five or six. Their names, carved on a marble tablet, will be placed in the foyer of the Northrop Memorial Auditorium adjoining the tablets on which are carved the names of the Founders.

Charter Day commemorates passage of the act under which the University of Minnesota was opened. The act was passed February 18, 1868. Charter Day is celebrated on the Thursday that comes nearest that date, Thursday being the day set aside in the annual university calendar for convocations.

This year Charter Day will also serve as a memorial of the 100th anniversary of the death of William Watts Folwell, first president of the university, who died three years ago. Dr. Folwell was born February 14, 1833, in Romulus, New York. He was graduated from Hobart College in the Class of 1857, served in the Civil War as an officer in a New York regiment of Engineers, and became president of the University of Minnesota in 1869, serving through 1884 in that capacity. Later he was a professor of political science.

A booklet issued last year when the Founders were chosen described the "Builders of the Name" as "those whose rare administrative or teaching ability, scientific or scholastic achievement, or inspirational leadership within the institution itself have brought honor and distinction to the university." Such will be the persons whose names will be announced from the auditorium stage when the exercises are held.

The committee to whom selection of the Builders has been entrusted is made up of Professor Andrew Boss, chairman; Dr. W. F. Braasch, Professor E. H. Comstock, Professor Henry A. Erikson; Dean Guy Stanton Ford, Dean M. E. Haggerty, Dr. Clarence M. Jackson, Dean John B. Johnston, Professor James Paige, E. B. Pierce, alumni secretary, and Fred B. Snyder, representing the Board of Regents.

Of the three groups which the University of Minnesota set out to honor in this continuing program, one, the Benefactors, will remain to be chosen after the exercises this month. The Benefactors have been defined as "those whose generous contributions to the material welfare of the university have enabled it to render services to its students and to the commonwealth that otherwise would have been impossible."

Sketches describing and characterizing the Builders of the Name will be read by different persons selected for their knowledge of the man or woman selected for honor.

Honor Student Board Named

Seven students, headed by Lee Loevinger, chairman, have been elected to the newly created Arts college intermediary board, Dean J. B. Johnston has announced.

College Tests Are Accurate Dean Declares

"Aptitude" Now Used to Describe What Was First Called Intelligence

PERFORMANCE PREDICT

High Schools Throughout State Now Co-operate in Testing Seniors

Replying to a question often asked, whether the "college aptitude" tests, once referred to as "intelligence tests," reflect accurately the likelihood that a student will succeed or fail in the university, Dean J. B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts has released figures that argue strongly for the efficiency of these tests.

His figures show that if an entering students rates from 91 to 100 in the test, there is a 94.4 percent likelihood that he will succeed in college, whereas, if he rates no higher than 25 in the test, he has but 1.1 percent chance of keeping up university freshman work.

Dean Johnston's figures are taken from the results of tests on 2212 students which were made between 1923 and 1927. They are a wide and accurate sampling.

Taking the next to the highest group, those whose test results fell between 76 and 90, it was found that 71.9 percent of the students did satisfactory work. In the group between 51 and 75 forty-two percent, or less than half, proved able to keep up in college. Between the grades of 36 and 50 in the college aptitude test 18 percent were successful, and between 26 and 35 there were only 9.2 percent who proved capable of satisfactory work.

To get a line on the abilities of entering students the Arts College at Minnesota has been the moving factor in developing a series of tests given to graduating seniors in Minnesota high schools. Today, practically every graduating high school senior takes these college aptitude tests, which formerly were given after the student reached the university campus. The test results were made available to the authorities of any other college that a student wishes to enter, if he decides to go elsewhere than to the university.

One result of the tests has been to restrict the courses that low-rated student may take. They are better able to handle discussion and survey courses than those in which detailed laboratory procedure is required.

On this point Dean Johnston said:

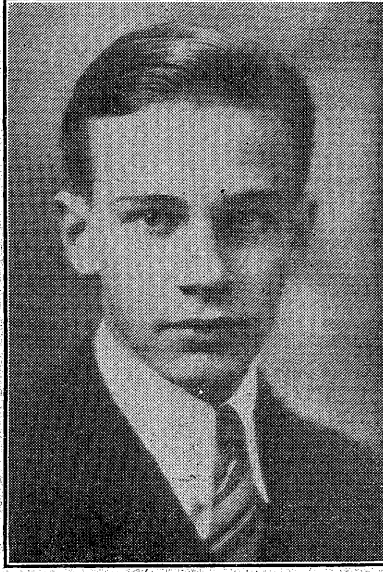
"Scholarship records make it evident that these students secure higher grades in economics, history, and lecture courses in science than they do in languages or laboratory courses in science. They do better in courses offering general survey lectures than they do in close detailed study."

Many of the students in the lower groups as judged by college aptitude are now enrolling in the new experimental unit at the university, which offers the general survey type of course that seems particularly adapted to their needs and from which they can profit most readily. Students in this group who do work superior to their predictions will be given an opportunity to take advanced courses.

Press Leadership Subject of Study

A study and survey of community leadership projects fostered by small city daily and country weekly newspapers during times of depression is being undertaken by Thomas F. Barnhart, assistant professor of journalism. It is Barnhart's desire to carry out the study in detail as it relates to the smaller newspaper fields, to examine the fact surrounding hundreds of editorial campaigns, to observe the positions taken by the newspapers, and to study the technique employed by the editors. The survey is aimed particularly at determining the status of newspaper leadership and to measure the assumption of increased community responsibilities during years of stress. The study, now nearing completion, has been made possible by a small grant from the Graduate School research funds.

Rewarded for Excellence in English



Left to right are Helen B. Elveback, 4512 Stevens avenue, Richard Carlson, 5103 Garfield avenue S., and Ruth Anne Olsen, 3435 Blaisdell avenue, all of Minneapolis, to whom the English department has awarded the Captain Dewitt Jennings Payne memorial prizes for excellence in English literature. These prizes, amounting to \$250 for each winner, are among the largest in the gift of any university department.

State Higher Education Finances Discussed by W. T. Middlebrook

Comptroller Sketches Development of Policies in Radio Symposium Number

State financial aid to institutions of higher education is a tradition of long standing in this country. The colleges founded during colonial days, such as Harvard, 1636, College of William and Mary, 1693, Yale, 1701, Kings College (Columbia) 1754, Queens College (Rutgers) 1766, and Dartmouth College, 1769, all received financial aid from their colonial governments. These institutions, however, were chartered as private institutions and when the states attempted to gain control over them, they refused to recognize responsibility first to colonial and later to state legislative bodies. In the now famous Dartmouth College case, Daniel Webster successfully resisted the attempt of New Hampshire to control his college. This failure coupled with the feeling that the colleges belonged to certain factions, sections, or sects, led many to believe that their needs for higher education were not being satisfactorily met.

As far back as 1776 North Carolina made provision for "at least one state-founded university" responsible to the state. In 1777 the constitution of Vermont urged the establishment of "one university in the state by the direction of the general assembly." In 1784 Georgia provided public lands for the establishment of a college. The University of North Carolina opened in 1795—the first state university in actual operation.

An Early Ordinance The congressional ordinance of July 13, 1787, contained this historic provision "Religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." This philosophy found definite expression in the ordinance of July 27, 1787 which was the "purchase act" or terms of contract with the Ohio Company for land in the Northwest Territory which provided for the reservation of sections 16 and 29 of each township respectively for schools and religion and two entire townships for the support of a university. Under this ordinance thirty states, including Minnesota whose allotment was 46,080 acres, have been assisted in founding universities. The original thirteen states which had been formed prior to the ordinance and Vermont, Kentucky, Maine, Texas and West Virginia did not receive land grants under this policy. None of the latter was a public land state. Vermont and Texas were independent republics when admitted to the Union. Kentucky split off from Virginia following the Revolution and West Virginia during the first year of the Civil War. There was no public land in Maine when it became a State in 1820.

The state universities patterned their educational offerings after the older private institutions. This was to be expected. Their teaching staffs were recruited from these

institutions. But the people felt again their needs were not being met. This feeling culminated in the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college in each state under the Morrill or Land Grant Act of 1862 which provided 30,000 acres for each Representative and Senator for this purpose. The covering bill was first introduced by Representative Morrill of Vermont in 1857, passed but vetoed by President Buchanan. It remained for Abraham Lincoln to approve it on July 2, 1862. It was the intent to make these institutions separate and distinct from existing institutions.

First Steps in Minnesota In Minnesota the Agricultural and Mechanical College was established at Glencoe with a separate governing board by legislative act approved March 10, 1858. About 90,000 acres were made available by the Land Grant Act of 1862 for its support. Governor Pillsbury and other friends of the University, however, successfully argued the advantages of one strong central institution so that by legislative act the college became part of the University in 1868. The educational and financial advantages of this union can hardly be overemphasized. The state has been saved millions of dollars. Expensive duplication and competition of educational effort have been avoided.

Very briefly this is the financial background of the state universities. Minnesota received the land grants. Some are still held in trust by the state. When the University grants were made the presumably better lands were already occupied and land in the northern part of the state was allotted. With the discovery of ore on some of these lands one optimistic state auditor predicted a \$100,000,000 endowment for our state University. We have been trying to live down that reputation of wealth ever since. It has been less than 2 percent realized. The State, however, very wisely added a percentage of the occupational iron ore tax to the Permanent Endowment Fund created by the Land Grant, so that today the fund amounts to over \$5,000,000 and the income is available for general university operation.

Our territorial legislators also viewed the land grants with real optimism. The Territorial Act of 1851 creating the University of Minnesota carried a provision that as soon as the income of the Permanent University Fund warranted, tuition should be free to all residents of the State. That day of free tuition seems annually to be farther and farther removed. Last year only 2.2 percent of the University income came from land grants. These pioneer legislators fully recognized the state need of higher education, but little did they guess the extent of the demand. Before the University of Minnesota really opened the State Legislature began supplementing the land grants. In 1867 \$15,000 was appropriated for repairing "the University building" built from land grant funds, and for the employment of a teacher or teach-

ers for the purpose of commencing the grammar and normal department of the University of Minnesota. In 1870 \$10,000 more was provided for repairing the University building and for library and philosophical and chemical apparatus. Fifty thousand more came in 1873 for the erection of buildings and in 1874 the regular appropriations for maintenance began only to be supplanted by a tax of one-tenth of a mill on all taxable property.

Dr. Folwell's Vision There was at least one man who visioned the future service and needs of the University. President William Watts Folwell in his inaugural address delivered December 22, 1869, said "There is, as I have said, but one resource. The State must endow the University, and if the state will have the University in its full proportion, let her first count the cost, and take the million for her unit." Minnesota's grand old man lived to see his presumably visionary prophecy come true. It was not my privilege to know President Folwell until after he had passed ninety years of age. His vision was undimmed to the end.

The state has consistently given generously of its means for the support of the University. Its unit of investment and its unit of maintenance is now the million and its unit of student body is the thousand. Over 17,000 students of collegiate grade and almost an equal number of non-collegiate students in its schools of agriculture, its University High School, and its Extension Division received instruction last year.

Not Half from State Other means of support have arisen. Last year less than half of the University's income came from the state. Alumni and friends have been generous. Gifts totaling over \$11,000,000 have been made since its beginning in 1851. These gifts have been for endowment, for buildings, for scholarships, prizes, and fellowships, for instruction, for research, for care of the sick, and for many other worthy educational purposes. The Federal Government also annually provides over a third of a million dollars for instruction and research, principally in Agriculture. And the students, in spite of the hope of free tuition, expressed in 1851, are themselves providing about one-fifth of the cost of the University's educational activities. So today, the State, the Federal Government, and the students, alumni and friends of the University are joined in the financial support of the State University.

To be sure, it is not the institution of higher education for instruction only—which may have been the sole or principal objective in the minds of the territorial legislators. Its field of usefulness has been greatly widened. To instruction has been added research in Agriculture, in Engineering, in Mines, in the sciences generally; in fact in all the fields of knowledge. The indigent sick of the state are given care and medical attention in the University's hospitals and in its dental infirmary. Thousands of farmers, business and professional men and public officials turn to the University each year for unbiased information and advice in the solution of their problems. This University like the others has become an institution of service to the whole state, reaching directly or indirectly into every home. Its graduates in Medicine, Law, Dentistry, Engineering, and the other professions, in the Sciences and the Arts, are contrib-

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

Gives National Campaign Data

Dr. Casey Reveals Propaganda Methods of Major Parties

The methods and instrumentalities of propaganda employed by the Republican and Democratic parties in the two most recent national campaigns were analyzed and compared by Dr. Ralph D. Casey, head of the department of journalism, in an address on "Political Party Propaganda Technique" which he delivered in Detroit recently before the American Political Science Association.

Of President Hoover's policy in the 1928 campaign he said:

"Mr. Hoover selected Washington as the site of his campaign headquarters in part because of the value and prestige of the Washington dateline on dispatches. His strategy was to make a conservative campaign of only a few public addresses, to issue only a few statements of his own to the press, and to fill his speeches with a maximum of safe and sound generalities, giving unqualified credit to the republicans for prosperity; to straddle on the prohibition issue, making it clear nevertheless that he favored the dry case, and, finally, to take advantage of the liabilities of inherent in the Smith candidacy."

Of a statement received from "Charlie" Michelson, democratic propagandist in chief in the 1932 campaign, in which Mr. Casey said that propaganda had little to do with the outcome, Dr. Casey said: "After admitting that the three or four months display of red fire and ballyhoo by both sides had little to do with the outcome, he declared that the real groundwork had been laid during the three years of intensive propaganda after the 1928 debacle. 'Consequently,' he concluded, 'when it came to the actual election the democratic arguments were understood when taken in connection with the speeches of Owen D. Young, Carter Glass, Al Smith and a few others.'"

"The results of the Henry Ford endorsement in 1932 were disappointing to the Republicans," Dr. Casey said. "In '28 the press bureau had made great use of Ford's support of Mr. Hoover and made a big play of Lindbergh's St. Louis telegram of endorsement. Lindbergh's picture and letter were distributed to the country press again in 1932, but I suspect only casual interest was awakened. With the country in no mood to listen to these self-appointed leaders, or even the beneficiaries of the industrial system who had no immediate connection with business, the job of propaganda fell with increasing weight on the shoulders of the president himself and his cabinet officer."

Elsewhere he said: "The whispering campaign with respect to Roosevelt's health apparently failed when the candidate undertook his strenuous western trip, and most of the news picture and 'still' photographers yielded to the request that none reveal in their pictures the steel braces he wears."

Division Proposes Class Comparisons

Instructors in the General Extension Division who are teaching the same courses in day and evening classes have been asked by the division director, Dr. R. R. Price, to give identical examinations in the two classes with a view to providing material for comparisons.

The Extension Division has taken an active interest in the problem of determining the relative learning abilities and actual classroom accomplishments of undergraduates in the university and adult students who are continuing their study through extension classes.

A gift to the Committee on Education research for this year has permitted Dr. Herbert Sorenson on the division to continue at other universities than Minnesota tests of relative learning ability at different ages which he performed here. His results at Minnesota attracted national interest. They showed that adults have ability to continue learning about as easily in the later decades as they can in their teens, although a theoretical peak was shown at about 30.

Dr. W. E. Peik of the College of Education, University of Minnesota, will be on leave of absence during the winter quarter.

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

Concerning the Dad's Association

February 1, 1933

To Minnesota Dads:

In response to the letters recently sent to all Dads by the Dad's Committee of the Dad's Association, there have come some letters asking for information relative to the Association—its organization, purpose, and relation to the University.

Following is a brief sketch of the origin and purpose of the organization. All the fathers of University of Minnesota students are members of the Association.

There have been held on the campus annually Mother's Day and Dad's Day for the last eight years, at which time, on Mother's Day for instance, the Mothers of all University students are invited to spend the day here, familiarizing themselves with the University. They meet together in the evening at dinner, at which time the President speaks to them and tells them about plans for the University and various problems connected with the University and the student body. This meeting is held in the spring on the Saturday preceding the national Mother's Day.

In the fall is held the Dad's Day. Dad's Day is selected on a Saturday, trying always to get it on a day when there will be an interesting football game so that the Dads can go to the football game in the afternoon.

Some four years ago, the Dads decided to perfect an organization called the Dad's Association. At that time they elected a president and an executive committee. At that time Mr. A. A. D. Rahn was elected president, and Mr. John Grill, secretary. One of the concrete things covered by the Dad's organization has been a Dad's Student Loan Fund, which was set up and has grown slowly year by year by contributions from the organization.

One of their chief ideas is that whenever there are problems arising here their executive committee can inform itself fully in regard to them and get out to the Dads all over the country a true, accurate, statement of the facts. This happened two years ago, I believe, in a case of a number of students at the Agricultural School who got into trouble. There was a tremendous amount of newspaper publicity. The executive committee went into the thing thoroughly and investigated all sides, then sent out its own report.

"Minnesota Chats," a University publication, has now given the Dad's Association a permanent column, which they will undertake to fill from now on with news items, reports, and interesting stories about things that are going on at the University, particularly among the students.

The organization has no official relation to the University. It is absolutely independent, and its executive committee can investigate and report on things of interest, whether the reports are in favor of the University and its policy or against it. It merely aims to try and see that true information gets out to the parents relative to the many things that are written up in the newspapers inaccurately and carry very erroneous impressions as to facts.

The executive committee consists of Mr. Edward Flynn of St. Paul, the president; Mr. Edward L. Eylar of the L. C. Smith Company, Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Ray P. Chase of Anoka; Mr. Lucey of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad; Mr. Hoffbauer of Brainerd; Dr. E. L. Tuohy of Duluth; Mr. Crawford of White Bear; Mr. Pfaender of New Ulm; Mr. Neville of the Northwestern National Bank.

The executive committee spent an entire day on the campus in December visiting with the President and the Comptroller, seeking information relative to the request which the University was making of the Legislature this year so that they might inform parents throughout the state. The report which you received was made by them following that day on the campus.

They very often discuss student matters, things relating to students, and as a rule when they do they invite Dean Blitz and Dean Nicholson to sit with them.

Very sincerely,
E. L. Eylar
Secretary

Lectures on Medical History
Lectures on the history of medicine from the days of Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria down to the present will be delivered at the University of Minnesota Medical School during the next twelve weeks by Dr. Edgar T. Herrmann of St. Paul, clinical lecturer on medicine at the university. Dr. Herrmann's talks will be delivered Mondays at 4:30 p. m. in the Eustis Hospital amphitheater, beginning Monday, January 23. The medical profession has been invited to attend and the lectures will be open. Dr. Herrmann's twelve subjects will be: Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, India, with

special reference to Mohenjo Daro, Greece, Rome, Arabia, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Seventeenth Century and the Rise of Microscopy, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century clinicians, Pestilence, and The Summit of the Years.

Return from New York

Professor A. C. Krey and Dean Guy Stanton Ford recently returned to the campus after attending meetings of the committee on reorganization of social studies in the secondary schools, a venture of the American Historical association.

Exploring the Solar Neighborhood

THE research program now in progress in the astronomy department of the University of Minnesota was inspired by a desire to explore the nearer parts of the universe—the "immediate" vicinity of the sun as the astronomer calls it, that is to say the stars less than ten quadrillion miles away, and to study the "population" of this neighborhood—how many, and what kinds of stars, how large, how brilliant, etc. Incidentally, the same research will lead to a much more complete knowledge than we now have concerning the three fundamental laws of astronomy, what we call the "density law"—the luminosity law, and the velocity law, or, in ordinary English—how are the stars distributed over space, what are the proportions of very bright and very faint stars in space, and what are the traffic laws of the universe—where are the stars going, and how fast, and why?

"Motions" Are Keys to Problem

The key to all these problems lies in the study of the motions of the stars in the sky. For the "fixed" stars do move, though for most of them the motions are exceedingly small. If anyone familiar with the sky of, say 2,000 years ago should take another look now, he would have to look very closely indeed before noting any change in the mutual configuration of the stars. Naturally, therefore, it takes a sensitive apparatus to detect and measure these motions of the stars, but with the new type of instrument known as the Blink microscope invented by Pulfrich in Jena, Germany, the procedure becomes very simple indeed.

All one has to do, is to secure two plates of the same region of the sky, taken with the same telescope, but some twenty or more years apart. These plates are put under the microscope, and so adjusted that one can see them both at the same time, and that the star images on one plate appear superposed upon the images of the same stars on the other plate. Then the "blinking" device is put in operation which device sees to it that now one plate, then the other is occulted, alternately, and in quick succession. If one looks at a photograph of a part of the sky where no change has taken place, i. e., where no star has moved—all is quiet, and every star "stays put." If, however, one star has moved in the interval elapsed between the taking of the two plates, something happens: the image of that star is seen to jump. And it is a well-

known fact that our eyes are very much attracted to things moving, and that we see them much more readily than stationary objects—and for this very reason movie theaters and restaurants often have moving, changing electric signs, rather than fixed ones.

Work Expands Earlier Studies

A good deal of pioneer work in detecting stellar motions by means of the "blink" had been done, especially by Wolf at Heidelberg, and Innes at Johannesburg, but no really systematic survey had been undertaken, previous to the present one. The Harvard Observatory possesses, among many others in its vast collection of photographic plates, a complete map of the southern sky, taken with the famous Bruce 24 inch telescope, mostly around 1900, and showing some 40 million stars. If these plates could be repeated now, after some 30 years, examination would reveal a wealth of new data and afford a unique opportunity for solving the problems mentioned at the outset.

To make a long story short: Mr. Luyten was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship in 1928, and again in 1929, to go down to South Africa, to the southern station of the Harvard Observatory, in order to begin the taking of new plates. It is a big job, of course, to examine some 1,000 pairs of photographic plates, 14x17 inches in size, and each containing at least 50,000 stars or twenty times as many as one could see at any time with the naked eye—and sometimes even 500,000 stars. It was originally estimated that upwards of 50,000 new moving stars would be found, and that the whole job of detecting these, measuring their motions, and determining their exact position in the sky, as well as their brightness, would take at least ten years.

Three hundred of the necessary 1,000 plates were taken during my six-months stay in South Africa, when the telescope was in operation. The Harvard Observatory with whose co-operation the whole work is undertaken has kindly consented to have the remainder taken by their staff; at the present time nearly 4,000 more plates have been taken. Furthermore the Harvard Observatory has lent us one of their blink microscopes, and a measuring machine. Funds for a new blink comparator were generously provided by the University, and this was built, largely along the lines of my old Harvard machine, in the Central Shops, but,

any clever and useful new devices were added to it by Mr. George Steinbacher.

Measuring Is Laborious

The most laborious part of all, however, is the actual measuring, since for each motion found, the positions of four stars must be measured, on two plates, and with an accuracy of about 1/50,000 of an inch. These measures must then be reduced, and a great many other computations gone through before it can be considered a finished product. All this takes time, and, therefore, money.

Fortunately, however, the project has been generously supported by the Graduate School of the University, and by the National Research Council, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Owing to these substantial grants, it has been possible to engage some half dozen student assistants for the measuring, and rapid progress has been made these last two years.

As for results: we really won't know anything definite until the whole job is completed. Ask us again in 10 years time, and maybe we'll know something then.

But our findings up to date have been very satisfactory. More than 160 pairs of plates have been "blinked," and some 8,000,000 stars have passed in review through the microscope, but only about one in 500 of these has been chosen: 16,000 moving objects have been detected. None of these can be far away as astronomers reckon distances, 300 lightyears perhaps, and though most of them are near, some are very near indeed, among the nearest of all stars. Some of them 100,000 times fainter than the faintest star the unaided eye can see, some have speeds of 100 miles per second or more, and all, without exception, are less brilliant than our sun, dwarfs as they are called, some even are merely dying embers in the vast stretches of empty space, shining with no more than 1/100,000 of the brilliance of our sun.

"U" Announces Lecture Series

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)
particularly in its international aspects, and probably the first economist to enter the special banking field, is credited with having made many of the suggestions that brought about the famous "standstill agreement" among international creditors and debtors when he went to Europe as a member of the Wiggin committee. Before entering the banking field he lectured at Harvard and at Columbia.

All three lectures will be entirely open to the public and free. They will be delivered in the Cyrus Northrop Memorial Auditorium on the nights mentioned, each beginning at 8:15 p. m. Tentative broadcasting arrangements are being made.

The Science Series

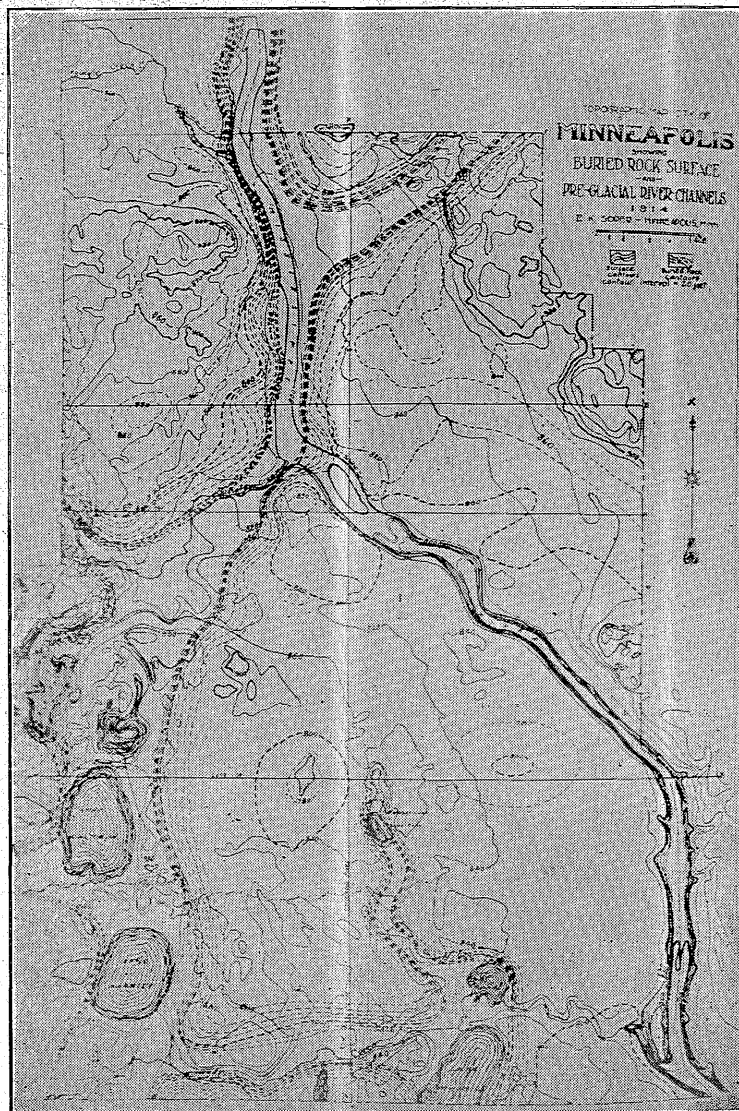
As has been announced twice in Minnesota Chats, Sigma Xi, the honorary fraternity in science, will present this year another in its annual series of popularized lectures on science. Last year's series on evolution drew thousands to the Auditorium. This year, "Science and Human Welfare" is to be the general topic. On February 22, Dr. E. C. Stakman will speak on "Problems of Human Subsistence." Dr. C. A. Mann will discuss, "Chemistry in the Service of Man," on March 1. Dr. Dwight Minnich, head of the department of zoology, will speak March 8 on the topic, "Biology and Social Progress," and on March 15, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School, will close the series with a lecture, "Science and Civilization." These lectures, also, will be free. Each comes on a Wednesday night at 8:15.

With Dr. Blakey on the committee to arrange the economic lectures are Professors A. H. Hansen, F. B. Garver, William Anderson, O. B. Jesness and Harold S. Quigley.

Wins Distinction in Play

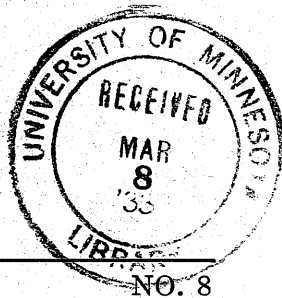
The work of Miss Ruth Dietrich, a student who has attained distinction in leading roles in the dramatic performances of the University Theatre, was given an unusual recognition recently when she was asked to play a lead with a professional company in one of their regular presentations during Christmas vacation. In spite of the fact that Miss Dietrich was the only amateur in the cast, the twin city critics united in praising the finished and professional quality of her work in the play. Before Christmas, she had played the lead in "The Sea Wife."

A Map of Preglacial Minneapolis



THE map above shows how the Mississippi River channel wandered through the present chain of Minneapolis lakes before glacial drift dammed it and forced it to cut the channel we see today.

MINNESOTA CHATS



Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students

VOL. 15

FEBRUARY 28, 1933

Allotment Plan Author Reviews Farmer's Plight

United States at Cross-Roads Between Trade and Isolation

M. L. WILSON SPEAKS

Montanan Disapproves Form of Bills Now Before Congress

Professor M. L. Wilson, head of the department of agricultural economics at Montana State College, delivered the first in a series of three special public lectures on economic questions, in Northrop Memorial Auditorium the night of February 15. The lectures have been arranged by President L. D. Coffman at the suggestion of a group of business men who felt, with him, that too much can not be done to educate the public on the pressing economic and financial questions of the moment. The second address was delivered February 20 by Dr. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, who spoke on inflation and its alternatives.

On March 9, Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National bank, New York, will deliver the third lecture. His will deal with the international aspects and desirable international policies indicated under present business conditions. The lectures are free to the public. Each is being introduced by an organ recital by Professor George Fairclough of the music department.

Professor Wilson's speech was as follows:

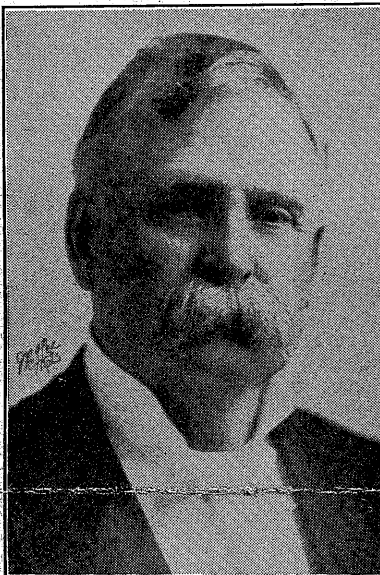
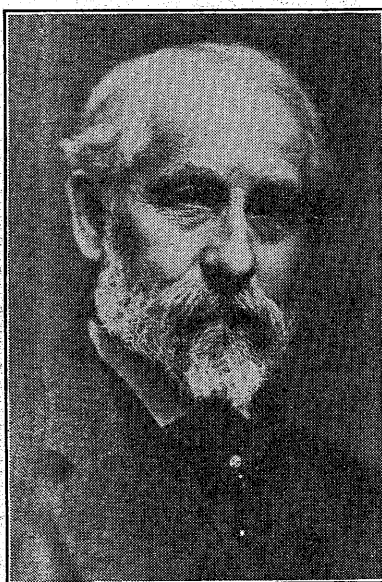
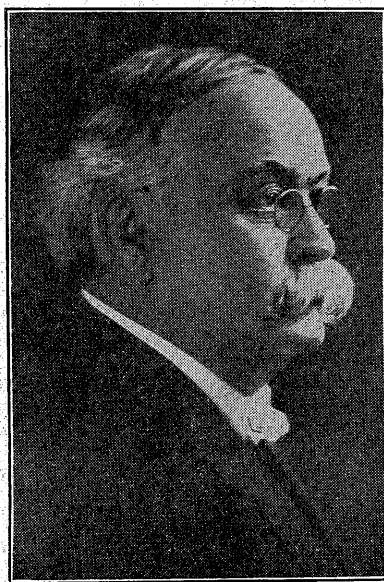
Farm relief proposals are now centered around two major ideas. First, adjustments in production of the major exportable commodities whose normal European markets have been greatly curtailed due to European nationalistic policies of self sufficiency and lack of buying power, and debt adjustments growing out of the low prices of all farm commodities. Numerous proposals are now before the country, but the problems are new and so far there has not crystallized any great body of sentiment in Congress nor bloc of public opinion behind any particular proposal. All of the farm organizations are committed to the commodity dollar and to the principle of raising prices by means of inflation. It is difficult to forecast which of these three lines of farm relief will dominate at the forthcoming session of congress.

While President-elect Roosevelt has made no public statement, it is reasonable to surmise that he will select as Secretary of Agriculture someone who is in sympathy with the proposals laid down in his agricultural speech at Topeka. If such is the case, farm relief during the next administration should be expected to follow the outline given by Governor Roosevelt in which he listed three long-time and three short-time elements in the farm relief program. For the long-time he suggested first—a program of national planning; second, policy looking to the planned use of land; third, reduction and readjustment of farm taxes. For the short-time he proposed re-financing farm mortgages; second, re-establishing foreign agricultural markets through tariff readjustments; and third, he has listed six specifications for a plan designed to supplement the low prices of the staple surplus commodities, wheat, cotton, corn in the form of hogs, and tobacco, in such a way as to make the tariff effective, but not to cause European customers to construe the proposal as dumping.

He stated that the plan must finance itself, that it must be decentralized in its operation and rest with the locality rather than run from Washington, and furthermore, that it must operate as nearly as possible as a co-operative, in such manner as to strengthen the co-operative movement; and that it must be voluntary and not coercive and so organized that it

(Continued on page 4)

Builders of University's Name Selected for Honor



Two Lecture Series Draw Large Interest In "U" Auditorium

One lecture in the economic series of lectures for the general public and three in the public series of scientific lectures arranged by Sigma Xi, honor society in science, remain to be given. On March 1, in Northrop Auditorium, C. A. Mann, head of the department of chemical engineering, will speak on "Chemistry in the Service of Man."

Dr. Dwight E. Minnich, head of the department of zoology will speak March 8, his subject being, "Biology and Social Progress." Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the Graduate School will wind up the series Wednesday evening, March 15, speaking on "Science and Civilization." "Science and Human Welfare" has been the group subject of these lectures. All are at 8 p. m.

Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, New York, will close the series of three economic lectures Thursday evening, March 9, speaking at 8 p. m. in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. He will discuss the international aspects of the business and financial situation.

President Booked For Many Talks

To make six public addresses in the single week beginning Washington's Birthday, February 22, and ending Wednesday, March 1, was the strenuous schedule that President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota faced, in addition to his usual duties and the likelihood of being needed at almost any moment on the legislative committee front.

On Washington's birthday he delivered the principal address at exercises commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the University of North Dakota, at Grand Forks, February 24 at 7 p. m. he spoke before the National Association of Deans of Women, at the Women's City Club, St. Paul.

February 26 President Coffman delivered an address of welcome to the Department of Superintendence, National Education Association, at a morning meeting in the Northrop Auditorium on the University campus. That evening he spoke on "The Orient and Australia" at a dinner of the Horace Mann League in the Curtis hotel. February 27th he delivered one of the principal addresses before the general meeting of the Department of Superintendence in the Minneapolis Auditorium. March 1 he will discuss "International Goodwill and the Secondary School" at a luncheon of secondary school principals in the Leamington hotel.

Honor Builders Of 'U-M' Name, Choosing Five

Charter Day Exercises Also Note Hundredth Year Since Folwell's Birth

PLACE TABLET IN FOYER

Folwell, Northrop, Sanford, Pattie and Eddy Placed First on List

William Watts Folwell and Cyrus Northrop the first two presidents of the University, Maria Sanford, first woman professor at Minnesota, said also to have been the first in the United States, and the first deans of the Law School and Graduate School respectively, William S. Pattie and Henry T. Eddy, were honored at a convocation on Thursday, February 16, as "Builders of the Name" of the University of Minnesota. Incidentally, buildings on the Minnesota campus bear the names of four of the five, the exception being that of Dean Eddy.

Prominent alumni of the university read tributes to the five outstanding builders; for Dr. Folwell, Charles L. Sommers of St. Paul, former regent; for Dr. Northrop, Thomas F. Wallace, Minneapolis; for Dean Pattie, William H. Oppenheimer of St. Paul; for Miss Sanford, Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis public librarian, and for Dean Eddy, Professor Henry A. Erikson, head of the department of physics. All had been students under the person in whose honor they spoke. Pictures of the five were thrown on the screen, successively, as the tributes to them were read.

Second Group Honored

The "Builders of the Name" comprise the second group to whom the University of Minnesota has done honor. A year ago eight were chosen for honor as "Founders" of the university. This list was completed with the naming of the eight. Inasmuch as there can be no end to the succession of persons who by their outstanding services can upbuild the name of the institution, the list of "Builders" will remain open for additions in the future. A tablet bearing the names of the first five was erected in the foyer of the Northrop Memorial Auditorium, alongside those bearing names of the Founders.

Among the more interesting statements made by the speakers were these:

Dr. Folwell

"Dr. Folwell was a pioneer in the field of education. Very early, and in advance of accepted views of other educators, he championed the cause of science in a university curriculum, and of equal opportunities for men and women. An example of his astonishing power of prevision was his prediction, more than forty years ago, of the day of junior high schools and junior colleges."

(The ceremony was also a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Folwell, born in Romulus, N. Y., February 14, 1833. His autobiography was published by the University of Minnesota Press on February 14, 1933.)

Dr. Northrop

"The underlying purpose of state universities had at the time he took office been stated with great clarity and almost prophetic insight by William Watts Folwell, his immediate predecessor, but it remained for Dr. Northrop to vitalize and make this program an integral part of the university's educational structure. During the twenty-seven years of his presidency the university grew rapidly in material equipment and in the number of enrolled students, and this was very largely due to the tact, deep knowledge of human nature, and vitality of Dr. Northrop.—He did not minimize the importance of training our minds, but he yearned to see our souls grow, and his affection for the humanities and his passion for moral as well

(Continued on page 2)

LEFT to right: Top row—Dr. Cyrus Northrop; Professor Maria Sanford; Dr. W. W. Folwell; Dean W. S. Pattie; Dean Henry T. Eddy.

McCreery, Assistant Dean of Men, Finds Many Outlets for His Talents

Between Advising, Coaching and Managing, He Finds Days Well Filled

Solving the difficulties of hundreds of students each year, acting as advisor for 37 fraternities, settling rooming house problems, and taking a constructive interest in undergraduate life on the campus are some of the duties of Otis C. McCreery, assistant dean of student affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Problems ranging from simple cases of homesickness and finance to those involving complex emotional difficulties, are among the questions that Mr. McCreery considers throughout the year. Students come to him with all manner of difficulties. Often it is a question of class work where a hint about the proper way to take notes, to organize course material or on a better way to study may provide a solution.

The two most frequent problems in dealing with individual students at present, according to Mr. McCreery, are those dealing with finances and adjustment. More students than ever before are seeking loans or are in need of part time work to carry them through. The problem of adjustment, often encountered among freshmen students, is always present. Students coming from small high schools are sometimes lost in their new surroundings for a time. Such students are given aid in the proper way to study and if possible they are placed in a situation that will be conducive to study and the forming of friendships of the right type. Occasionally their living quarters are not conducive to their best efforts and in these cases they are urged to move, and are given aid in selecting better surroundings. Homesickness is combatted

by helping students find proper recreation and friendships.

Throughout the year a number of students interviewed by Mr. McCreery are found to be suffering from some definite emotional trouble. Appointments are made for these students with Dr. E. M.

(Continued on page 4)

Lapel Microphone Makes Talk Louder If Not the Funnier

Students who have wished university lectures were "louder and funnier" will have to amend the appeal by striking out the first word, for a lapel microphone has been purchased by the University of Minnesota that will make the feeblest voice boom like that of an Athenian orator. It will be used for lectures in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 5,000 and is so large that it takes a strong voice to fill it, although the hall's acoustics are excellent.

The microphone, worn in the lapel, and invisible unless a person in the audience is looking for it, is connected with an electric outlet by means of a fine wire that runs down the speaker's trouser leg and across the stage to a point in the wings. A small part of the apparatus is carried in the pocket. The apparatus will be used at convocations. It will also be made use of by the speakers in the series of four public lectures on science which the Society of Sigma Xi is to present during February and March. "Science and Human Welfare" will be the subject of this series.

Says B. McKusick to F. McCormick 'Do You Remember 'Way Back?'

Athletic Director Was Half-back on Team Wrestling Coach Trained in '16

When Frank G. McCormick, present University of Minnesota athletic director, first stepped on Northrop Field as Gopher back-field coach at the beginning of the 1930 football season he met Blaine McKusick for the first time in 15 years.

The two coaches immediately began reminiscing, for the last time they had seen each other McCormick was playing his last year as star halfback on the University of South Dakota football team and McKusick, now Gopher wrestling teacher, was his coach.

During the stay of these two at the University of South Dakota that institution was represented by some of its strongest athletic teams. McCormick played half-back from 1913 until 1916, playing four years because the rule barring freshmen from inter-collegiate competition was not then in force. McKusick, a graduate of Bowdoin college, came to South Dakota in 1914 as assistant football coach, completing a law course at the same time. Previously he had coached Missouri Military Academy to the state football championship and in 1913 his West high school team in Minneapolis had won the city title. Incidentally Mr. McKusick still carries a gold watch presented him by members of the 1931 West High squad.

In 1915, with McCormick and Gene Vidal, later a famous Army star, in the backfield, and McKusick coaching the line, South Dakota held Notre Dame to a 6-0 game at South Bend, Ind. Arthur "Dutch" Bergman, former Minnesota baseball coach, won that game for Notre Dame in the last quarter by making a long run for touchdown. Later Bergman made an identical run to win for Notre Dame against Army.

The following season when McKusick assumed the head coaching duties South Dakota held Dr. H. L. Williams' famous 1916 Minnesota team to the lowest score of that season. South Dakota also held a great Nebraska team to a scoreless tie that season. In basketball, with McKusick as coach, South Dakota lost but one game of a heavy schedule. McCormick played on that basketball team also.

Shortly after the basketball season McCormick entered the United States Army, serving as a lieutenant with a machine gun company in France during 1917-18.

In 1922 Blaine McKusick became a member of the Minnesota athletic department, devoting part time to teaching wrestling and aiding with football. He developed wrestling from a sport in which a dozen students participated on a couple of old mats in a corner of the Armory into one in which approximately 200 students take part each winter.

McCormick obtained a position with a rubber company in Akron, O., after leaving the Army. Later he taught in the University of Illinois coaching school and from 1922 until 1924 coached athletics at Columbus college of Sioux Falls, S. D. Later he gave up coaching to practise law and became assistant United States attorney for South Dakota. He resigned this post to coach baseball at Minnesota in 1930. It was at this time that he renewed his acquaintance with McKusick. A year ago he succeeded H. O. Crisler as athletic director at Minnesota.

Kissack to Offer News Reel Features

News reel motion picture programs to supplement the general information courses in the Junior College of the University were begun this week under direction of Robert A. Kissack, Jr., head of the work in visual education. The pictures, showing important events in the day-to-day history of the world will be auxiliary to such courses as "Formation of Public Opinion," "The Background of the Modern World," "World Politics," and "The American Citizen and His Government." Three forty-five minute programs will be given each Friday throughout the remainder of the college year at 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 4:30 p. m., in the auditorium of the Music Building.

"We are absolutely not going in for horse races, marathon dances or bathing beauty contests," Mr. Kissack said. "These are found in all news reels, but will be edited out of our presentations. Our idea is to show the student the important events of today as they actually take place.

"What if we today could see motion pictures of Washington crossing the Delaware, Napoleon's return from Elba, or Benjamin Franklin experimenting with the lightning rod? Would we think these things worth while? To the citizens of the future events to some extent comparable to these are being shown daily in the news reels. They have true educational value."

New Year's Eve at St. Cloud in 1858

Problems of national importance were not lost sight of in the merriment of a New Year's eve supper party that was held in the Stearns House at St. Cloud to welcome the year 1859. Among the speeches following the supper was this toast by a lady from Little Falls: "Minnesota, may she ever be faithful to the Union." Hardly had the Little Falls guest finished speaking when Jane Grey Swisshelm, the editor of the "St. Cloud Democrat," added, with her characteristic directness, "So long as the Union is faithful to the right."

For a toast by another guest, "Our country's flag: her stars for friends, and her stripes for foes," the redoubtable editor had a scathing reply in her account of the evening's celebration, which appeared in the "Democrat" for January 6, 1859. The stars in our country's flag, she said, "are reserved for Buncombe and Fourth of July illuminations; while her stripes are bestowed upon the women who toil in her cotton and rice fields." A file of the "Democrat" is in the possession of the Minnesota Historical society.

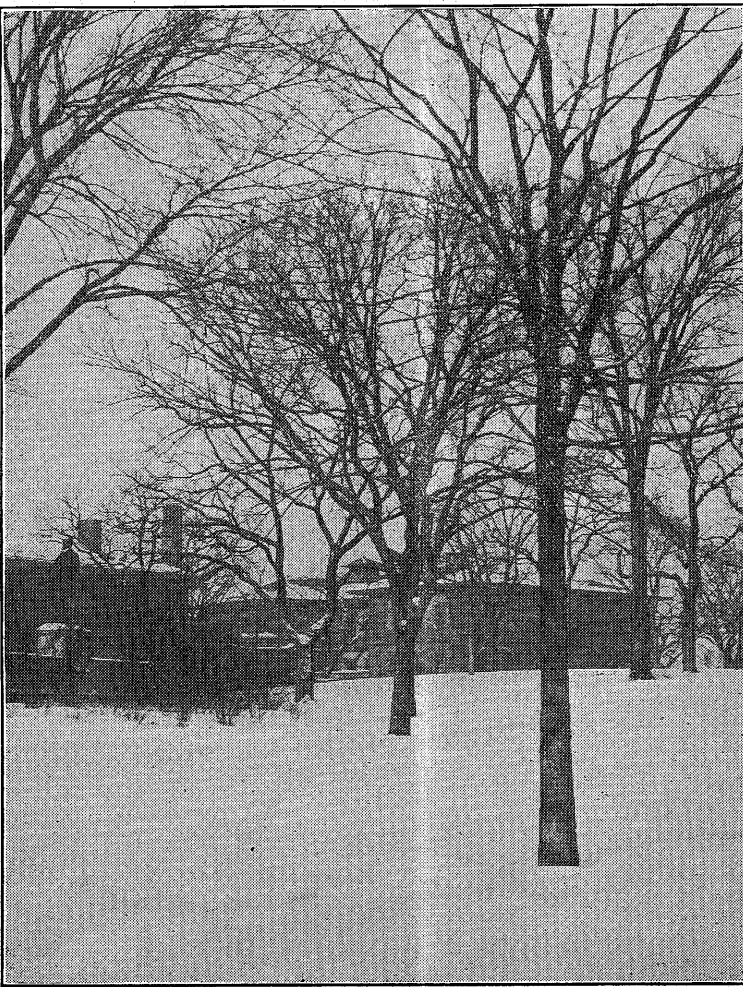
The supper "was a curiosity—a regular western institution," according to Mrs. Swisshelm, who was amazed at the efficiency with which a number of women co-operated in providing and preparing the meal. In her opinion "The costumes and general appearance of the company would have been elegant in any place; and we wished that those who talk of the 'privations of frontier life' could have witnessed the fortitude with which our pioneers bore the afflictions of that evening."

Hodson Visits Alma Mater

William Hodson, executive director of the New York Welfare Council, spoke at the University on February 7 and 8 under the auspices of the Sociology department. A graduate of the University of Minnesota and a former director of social work in Minneapolis, Mr. Hodson has won a national reputation by his work in New York. About 2,000 agencies co-operate in the New York Welfare Council, as compared with 68 agencies working together in the Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies.

Ralph H. Brown, assistant professor of geography at the University of Minnesota, has been elected to the council of the Association of American Geographers, an organization of scholarly workers in geography, which publishes the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*.

Winter Snows Decorate "U" Campus



The view shown is one of the "Oak Knoll" which was formerly at the center of campus activity.

Airplane Originality Contest

A third annual "originality contest" for the Twin City Airplane Model Makers club, sponsored by the department of Aeronautical Engineering of the University of Minnesota, will be held at the chemistry auditorium at the University, Mar. 10. The club includes 2,000 boys of high school age in the Twin Cities.

Ten prizes will be offered for the most original models built by the club members including a silver cup, books, and yearly subscriptions to aeronautical magazines. These prizes will be donated by the Model Makers club, the Northland Aviation company, the Minnesota Society of Aeronautical Engineers, the Minnesota Flying club and Professors John D. Akerman and Howard W. Barlow of the aeronautical engineering department of the university.

Judges will include members of the clubs donating the prizes. They have requested that entrants submitting models that include the use of explosives, for the utilization of jet propulsion, should submit them to the department of Aeronautical Engineering a week ahead of time to determine whether or not they are safe to demonstrate during the contest. Display of models, March 10, will be open to the public.

Dr. Cooke Has Birthday

Dr. L. J. Cooke, who jovially claimed to "feel no different from 20 years ago," observed his 65th birthday Feb. 15. Dr. Cooke, assistant director of athletics has served the University for 36 years. He first organized the department of athletics and since 1897 he has coached practically every sport at the University with the exception of football. He has achieved national distinction in the field of physical education and was noted for his outstanding basketball teams during the time he coached this sport at Minnesota. Dr. Cooke is attending his duties as energetically as ever and expects to fulfill them for a long time yet.

Honor A. A. Stagg

Amos Alonzo Stagg, Chicago's "grand old man" of athletics and physical education, will be honored at the Nicollet Hotel, Tuesday night, February 28, by the Associated Exhibitors, an organization of men who deal in various school supplies and who will be in session during the meetings in Minneapolis of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota will make the presentation to Mr. Stagg of a memento on behalf of the Associated Exhibitors; following their annual banquet. Stagg will be honored for "definite contributions to education, character building, and the cause of physical fitness."

Discuss Social Studies

The National Council for Social Studies, a division of the National Education Association, met in the Minnesota Union, university campus for a luncheon and afternoon session Saturday, Feb. 25. Its primary business was to hear a report by Dr. A. C. Krey of the University of Minnesota, chairman of a committee of the American Historical association that is working for a sweeping revision of the teaching of social studies in the secondary schools. The committee proposes an integrated course running throughout the secondary school years, to give a unified picture of the subjects known as social studies. "Some current criticisms of the teaching of history" was the title of a paper read by Burr W. Phillips of the University of Wisconsin. "The permanent results of high school world history" were discussed by Elmer Ellis of the University of Missouri. A year-book report was read by Edgar B. Wesley of the University of Minnesota.

Go Where Potatoes Grow

The advice to mankind of Dr. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale university to "go where grows the potato" is substantiated by Prof. R. C. Rose, plant pathologist of the extension division at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Huntington recently told an audience at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia that where the potato thrives human beings also find the most favorable conditions for health, energy and general well being. Prof. Rose pointed out potatoes thrive in a temperate climate, the ideal temperature for them being about 65 degrees. The ideal climate for civilized persons would be one averaging about 63 degrees in summer and 38 degrees above zero in winter.

Butler Heads Inland Press

Charles R. Butler, member of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents and co-publisher of the Mankato Free Press, was elected to the presidency of the Inland Daily Press association at its recent meeting in Chicago. For many years Mr. Butler has been one of the most active members of the Inland association and has headed a number of its important committees.

Hold Faculty-Student Meet

Several hundred alumni, students and faculty members of the College of Education were expected to turn out for the annual joint dinner of those three groups to be held in the Nicollet hotel, Wednesday, March 1, as one of the events in connection with meetings of the Department of Superintendence, N. E. A. For a number of years these dinners have been increasing in attendance and popularity.

Campus Y.W.C.A. Busy in Interests of Women Students

Discussion and Study Groups Service Hundreds of First Year Girls

HELPS NEWCOMERS

Organization Second Largest Now Working on Behalf of Minnesota Co-eds

The following article is one of several that will be written by students to describe some of the most interesting student projects on the University of Minnesota campus.

By Betsy Emmons

With the exception of the Woman's Self Government Association, to which every woman entering the University automatically belongs, the campus women's organization having the largest membership and the most varied program of activities is the Y.W.C.A. This year special attention has been paid to the orientation of freshman girls.

Now that the winter quarter is nearing its close, the work of the organization is beginning to bear fruit. About 125 freshman coeds are taking an active part in Y.W.C.A. work, and it is estimated that 400 have been in some way assisted in making contacts, whether through attendance at parties or participation in the discussion groups.

At the beginning of fall quarter a questionnaire was sent to every entering freshman girl to find out her free hours and her interests. On the basis of the results of this questionnaire, discussion groups were organized and an upperclass leader assigned to each group. During the fall quarter the groups merely afforded an opportunity for the girls to talk and get acquainted, but this quarter each group has undertaken some definite project. The groups study music, poetry, art, contract bridge, means of getting started in extracurricular activities, and anything else which the members wish to discuss. Two elected representatives from each group form the freshman cabinet, which serves as a central steering committee. Nearly a hundred girls attended the toboggan party for freshman women which was held in January by the freshman cabinet.

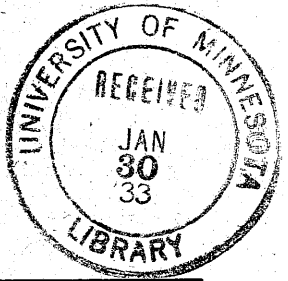
A novel feature of this year's program was provided by the Coffman teas, which were given early this autumn. President and Mrs. Coffman threw open their home for a series of four teas to one of which every freshman woman received an invitation. Plans were made through the co-operation of the Y.W.C.A., and members of the Y.W.C.A. small cabinet acted as hostesses. Another innovation was the organization of the Junior College Club, also conducted under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. Its purpose is to afford social life to the members of a college somewhat apart from the activities of the University.

The diversified activities of the Y.W.C.A. give every girl an opportunity to find some work congenial to her interests. One group meets every Monday noon to hear a speaker on some topic of international interest. Another group sponsors the Fortnightlies, dances given in co-operation with the Y.M.C.A. Still another group sends girls to settlement houses for social service work. Other committees open to girls who wish to be active are those on economic problems, contacts with foreign students, social life, and peace education. A large number of teas and parties which any girl may attend are given during the year.

Book Identifies Birds

Supplementing Dr. Thomas S. Roberts' two-volume work, "The Birds of Minnesota," with a handy guide for students and teachers, the University of Minnesota Press will publish early in January "A Manual for the Identification of the Birds of Minnesota and Neighboring States," also by Dr. Roberts. This 273-page manual is in the main a reprint of the keys and descriptions for identifying birds, originally published in "The Birds of Minnesota." This material is arranged in a novel way, making possible quick and easy identification of species even by beginning students, Dr. Roberts says. A number of black and white illustrations from the larger work are reproduced in the manual.

MINNESOTA CHATS



Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students

VOL. 15

JANUARY 17, 1933

NO. 6

Night Classes Offered Public In Many Fields

New Semester and Courses Will Be Started Feb. 6

200 SUBJECTS LISTED

Registration for Extension Study to Begin Jan. 26

Nearly 200 courses in the arts and sciences, engineering and business will be offered by the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis and St. Paul during the second semester, which will begin February 6th. Registration will begin on January 26th according to an announcement by the director, Dr. Richard R. Price. For late registration, between February 7 to 11 an additional fee will be charged.

Extension classes carry all credit privileges of regular college courses if the student has taken the prerequisite college work. At the same time any student seeking a course for cultural or vocational reasons may enter it wholly without regard to college grades and credits.

No student is permitted to carry more than three "3 credit" courses, nor more than two "5 credit" courses in the extension division.

Among the arts and science subjects offered will be history, German, geography, various courses in English literature, magazine and newspaper article writing, English composition, journalism, astronomy, music, mathematics, Greek, psychology, philosophy, political science, parliamentary law, Romance languages, Scandinavian, sociology, speech, and many others.

A special group of courses in education is now offered in each semester for the sake of teachers who are unable to attend daytime classes on the campus. These classes are also open to other students than teachers. Among them are courses in art education, educational psychology, sociology, mathematics, nature study, nursing education, and in preventive medicine and public health.

Approximately fifty different courses in business subjects will be offered this semester. They come under the following major heads: Accounting, advertising and salesmanship, banking and finance, business administration, business law, economics and statistics, insurance, parliamentary law, textiles, and traffic.

For a number of years the Extension Division has offered each year a certificate in engineering, for which the student must obtain 90 credits in engineering subjects, of which 46 are required. These are higher algebra 5, college algebra 5, trigonometry 5, analytic geometry 5, differential calculus 5, integral calculus 5, mechanical drawing 5, advanced applied mechanics 5 and strength of materials 5. In addition approximately 30 credits must be taken in some single engineering field such as aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical or mechanical.

In addition to regular courses in engineering, mathematics, and mechanics, the offerings of the second semester will include courses in metallurgy, petroleum products, architecture, art, and chemistry.

Registration can be made either in the main office in the Administration building of the university or at 736 Security building, Minneapolis, or 920 Pioneer building, St. Paul. Duluth offices are at 404 Alworth building.

William Anderson Honored

Dr. William Anderson, professor of political science, was elected to the board of editors of the American Political Science association at its recent midwinter meeting in Detroit. Other members of the department who attended were Dr. Harold Quigley, who led a round table discussion, and Benjamin Lippincott and Joseph R. Starr, assistant professors. Dr. Ralph Casey of the department of journalism spoke at the meeting.

Charts Show Phases of University Financial Position

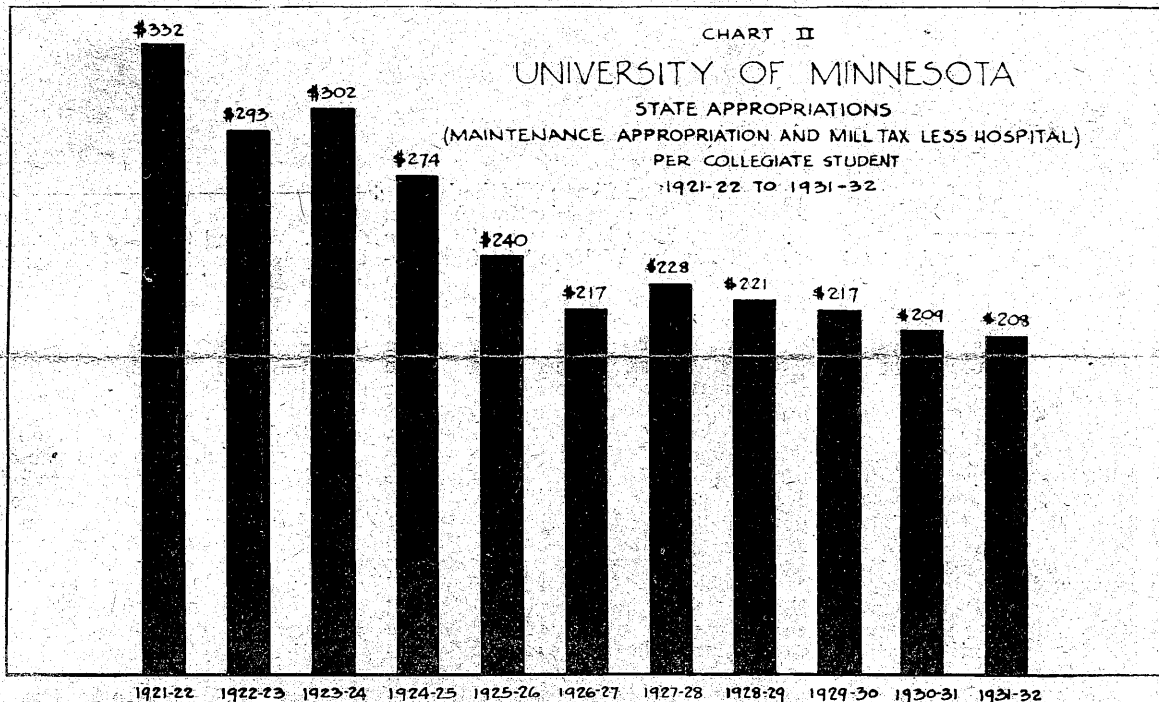
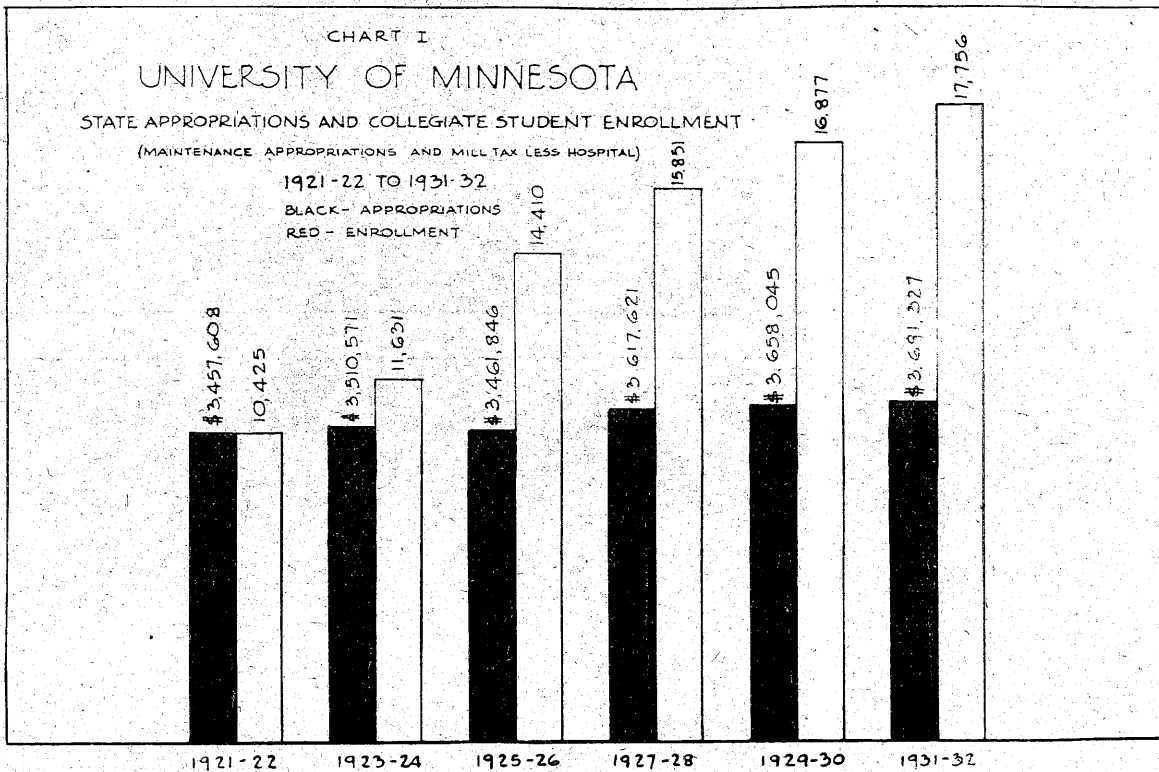


Chart I, shown above is self explanatory, the columns to the left showing state appropriations and mill tax yield, except hospital support for the six biennial periods considered. It is of particular interest to see the way in which enrollment has outstripped state support. Table II, below shows what state appropriations amounted to per student in the University of Minnesota during the years in question. These charts are taken from the booklet setting forth the financial needs of the University of Minnesota as presented to the legislature.

Efforts to Adjust Education To Individual Told by MacLean

Head of Experimental Unit Speaks for Radio Council on Education

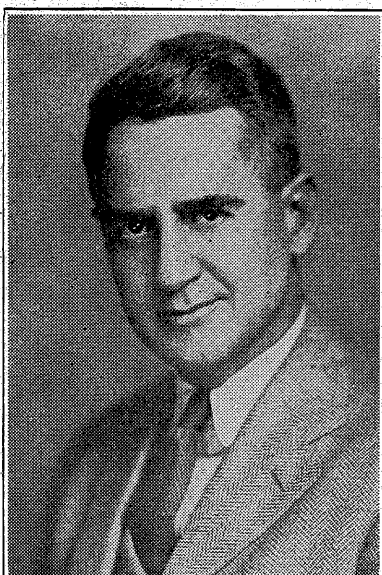
The following address was delivered over KSTP on January 10 by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, director of the new educational unit in the University of Minnesota, which now goes by the name of Junior College. Dr. MacLean received his Ph. D. degree at Minnesota a few years ago, in English, and subsequently was associate director of the Milwaukee Extension Center of the University of Wisconsin. He is now completing his first year as a member of the Minnesota faculty.

In these days of new deals when business, industry, politics, in fact all parts and portions of society are cracking their molds under the heavy pressure of world economic depression, education is and has been doing its job of experimenting to see what in its own field can be done to meet today's crisis and to shape itself new patterns to meet the future's needs. Always with the keenest foresight it is trying new methods, searching out better ways of teaching. It does so with only one thing in mind and that is the finer, more adequate preparation of our sons and daughters to meet and solve the problems they will inherit from our blunders and stupidities and to achieve far richer values in social living and

happiness. Nowhere is there greater interest and activity in such experiments than at your own state university under the statesmanlike command of President Coffman.

The general problem of higher

Heads University's Experimental Unit



Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean

education can be summarized in this fashion. Your sons and daughters come to us from high school and in such great numbers that during the course of the year we have on the campus and in the various extension services a great student city of over fifteen thousands. These students are our raw materials. It is our job to put them through the processes that will develop their capacities for the fullest enjoyment and participation in the living they have before them. It would be a simple matter for us if they were all alike, all having the same capacities, abilities, and ambitions and if we could then put them all through the same courses and turn them out on the same patterns like so many motor cars.

We might do this if we believed, as some apparently still do, that any boy can be president or any girl a woman's college president if only they will work hard enough. But you and I know that this idea is false. We know that just as there are some animals that can swim, some that can fly, some that can burrow, some that can run and some that can't, so there are boys and girls who love study, reading and thinking and do these things efficiently; others who can barely keep up in the classroom but run far ahead of the field in selling goods, working out the practical problems that make for success in social contacts, making colorful and attractive advertising lay-outs, playing musical instruments with great skill. The problem of ana-

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Regents Reject College Unit At Crookston

Vote Against Changing N. W. School to College at State Expense

WOULD INCREASE COSTS

Dr. Coffman Warns of Vital Educational Policies Involved

In rejecting a proposal by citizens of Crookston that the Northwest School of Agriculture be changed into a junior college, the Board of Regents at its December meeting went on record as unwilling to make any move toward the establishment of junior colleges at state expense.

The board voted also to include with its reply a copy of the detailed statement prepared by President L. D. Coffman, in which the basic educational reasons for opposing the change were set forth by the head of the university. The primary reason was, this statement said, that a move toward decentralization such as the one suggested, was exactly counter to the general tendency in education. Many states, Dr. Coffman pointed out, are now reorganizing their educational systems in the direction of centralization, having been forced to that policy to reduce expenses.

In part, the president's statement was as follows:

The proposal that the Board of Regents establish a junior college at the Northwest School of Agriculture, at Crookston, raises a number of issues of public policy. Some of these issues relate to the immediate proposal and to the effect of such a venture by the Board upon the School of Agriculture. Besides these immediate issues there are other and more important questions bearing upon policies of the organization of higher education in the state as a whole.

There is first of all the question of the authority of the Board of Regents to establish a college or school away from the campus where the University was located by its original charter and by the constitution of the state. No such school has ever been so established except by legislative act. Furthermore, the Northwest School of Agriculture was established by a law which definitely limits the character of the school.

Would Change State Policy

If it may be assumed that authority to found a junior college at the Northwest School of Agriculture resides with the Board of Regents, we are then faced with questions of desirable public policy in the organization of higher education in Minnesota.

The establishment of a junior college at the Northwest School at Crookston clearly means the establishment of a new state policy with regard to higher education. Hitherto, the University has been an integral, integrated institution with all of its collegiate units located at a common center. The consensus of educational opinion throughout America is favorable to a continuance of this policy and unfavorable to the separation of the university into distant units.

In this matter Minnesota has been uniquely fortunate in having a single institution located at the largest center of population within its boundary. In a number of other states the university has been broken into units located at different places in the state. Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, North Dakota, and South Dakota, each has two or more state-supported universities. As these institutions have grown, they have required increasingly large appropriations from the state. In every case there has arisen institutional rivalry, duplication of effort, confusion of administration, and increased costs. Not infrequently, the desires of these competing institutions and their overtures for the favor of the state have led to

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

J. Head Explains Crookston Stand

(Continued from page 1, column 5)

When conflicts that have been rejected in legislative halls as well in public opinion and good-will. Leads to Bickering

In a number of states the evils resulting from the division of high-institutions have become so great as to force attempts to reorganize the higher institutions through legislative commissions and by new legislative action. Noble cases in point are Oregon, where the United States Office of Education was called upon to work out a plan for the combination of five institutions; North Carolina, where an especially created commission is attempting to integrate three institutions; and California, where the legislature two years ago invited the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to study the local situation and recommend a new organization of its two universities, seven teachers colleges, thirty-two junior colleges, and a number of additional special schools. Problems of reorganization are always difficult and almost never satisfactory.

Contrast at Minnesota

In contrast with these states, Minnesota, along with Illinois and Wisconsin, has fostered a single university centralizing in one place and under one management the opportunities in higher education provides for its sons and daughters. Under this policy the University of Minnesota has developed a place of leadership among the universities of the country, and while still among the younger institutions, it today enjoys a high prestige based upon solid achievements in teaching and research. If the policy of a single university foundation supported by all the resources of the state and serving from a single center the entire population of the state is to be altered in behalf of a decentralized university, such a step should be taken with a clear understanding that it constitutes a profound change of state policy and with a full realization that the new policy will be subject to all the difficulties experienced in other states afflicted with divided universities.

U Guides Students Carefully

The important questions to be asked about any institution of learning are not, How many students has it? but, How competent is its teaching staff? How satisfactorily are the interests of the students being cared for? Size, in itself, is a matter of no consequence; quality of work and the welfare of students are matters of supreme consequence.

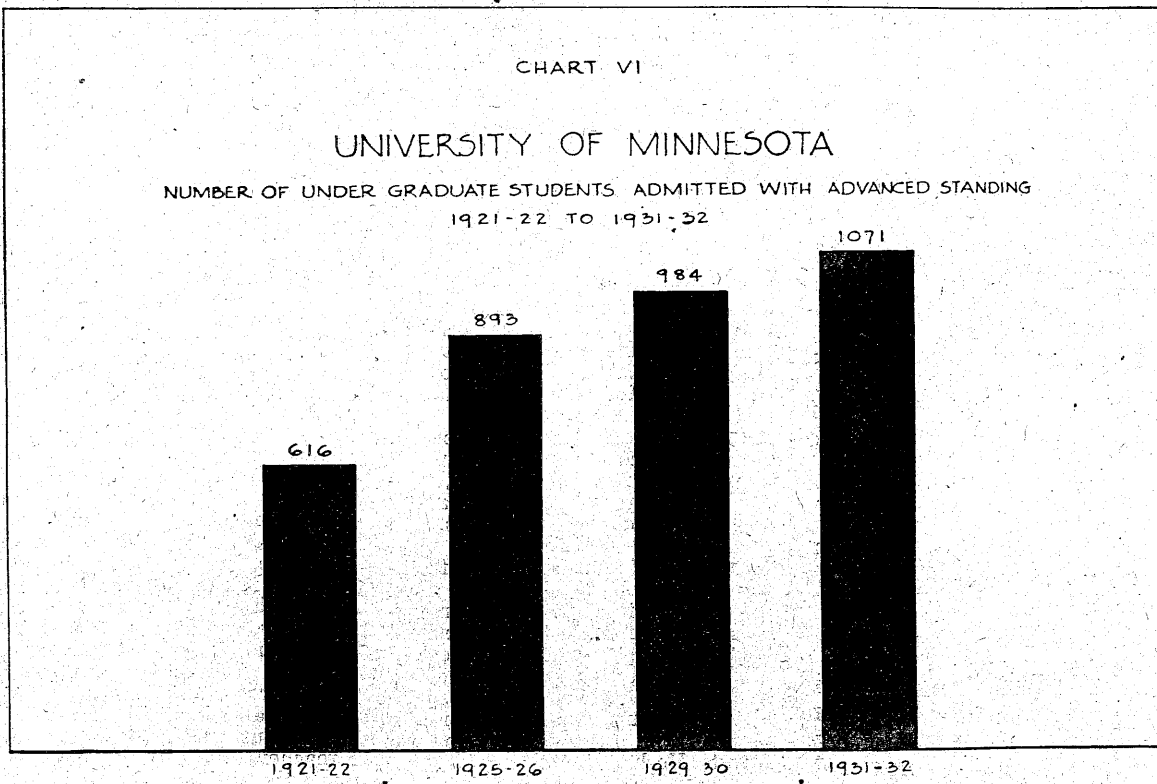
Could Change School's Character

In still another particular the establishment of a junior college at the Northwest School of Agriculture would violate an established state policy. It would create a college in an institution designed in its character and for its purposes as a vocational school of subcollegiate grade. The school of Agriculture is not a college. It accepts students from the elementary schools; it offers distinctly vocational training in agriculture and home economics; its faculty is chosen for their proficiency in teaching these subjects. No other institutions in the state are equipped and organized to perform the functions of the School of Agriculture, nor are they performing them. To erect a college on a foundation of the School of Agriculture would profoundly alter the school, disintegrate it, and would probably destroy it. It is our candid opinion that the objectives of these two types of institutions are so different that one would eventually destroy the other. We are fearful that, under such an arrangement, the type of education designed to meet the needs of agriculture and rural life and which to date has served well in meeting these needs, will be superseded by a type of a more general and less definitely practical nature. Attention should also be called to the agricultural experiment station at Crookston which for years has been rendering notable service in solving the soil, agronomic, animal husbandry, farm management, and other agricultural problems peculiar to the region in which it is located.

Would Mean More Expense

If the university is to embark upon the establishment of branch colleges, every one concerned should be prepared to face the necessity for greatly increased state appropriations for higher education in the state. If such a college established at Crookston, the state will be called upon to make similar provision in other communities of the state with equally valid claims. The first step would be the beginning of a movement the end of which can not now be foreseen. No one can doubt, however, that the program would involve either of two alternatives:

Increase of Students Transferring to "U" Is Shown



Either the state will be forced to greatly increased expenditures for higher education, or the amount available will be spread so thin over all such institutions that only mediocre work can be done in any of them.

Even if full use of the present facilities at Crookston were made, the establishment of a junior college would at the very beginning involve an increased budget. In the first place, it would be necessary to employ an almost entirely new staff. This statement involves no disrespect for the ability and competency of the school staff. This staff has been selected for the conduct of a specialized school and does not possess the training nor the background that a junior college staff must have. A college calls for many subjects not now taught in the school and will necessitate many additional teachers.

"U" Guides Students Carefully

The important questions to be asked about any institution of learning are not, How many students has it? but, How competent is its teaching staff? How satisfactorily are the interests of the students being cared for? Size, in itself, is a matter of no consequence; quality of work and the welfare of students are matters of supreme consequence.

So far as the university is concerned, there never was a time in all its history when it knew so much about and did so much for the individual student as now. It is a well-recognized fact in educational circles that there are few, if any, schools in America superior to the University of Minnesota in these respects. Its Dean of Student Affairs, its Dean of Women, its Students' Health Service, its Psychological Testing Bureau, its Vocational Guidance Counselling, its Faculty Advisory System, its

With the rapid growth of interest in professional studies, and also as a consequence of the growing number of local junior colleges offering two years of college work, the number of students who transfer to the University of Minnesota from other institutions has been growing rapidly in the past decade. The increase in the number of these transfer students is shown in the accompanying chart, taken from the University of Minnesota's booklet, "Needs for the Biennium."

Student Work Committees (composed entirely of faculty members), combine to make the university almost unique among the institutions of this country as to the knowledge it has and the assistance it gives its students. The advice it gives to students today is not advice based upon mere personal opinion; it is advice based upon carefully winnowed experience and scientifically acquired information. Surely the intellectual and spiritual welfare of youth is so supremely important and its future so potent with social responsibility for the state, that the best knowledge and advice that can be given to it is none too good. It is just because of its size and the variety of its resources that the university can now provide this superior service. It would not be possible to provide it on the same effective scale in a small branch college.

New Unit on Main Campus

We realize that the question may be asked, have not the Regents already established a junior college at the university and may this not be accepted as a precedent for the establishment of others throughout the state?

What the Regents have done is something entirely different from your proposal. They have not cre-

ated a new school to attract new students. They have not created a junior college as that term is generally used. Their use of the term is unfortunate, for the reason that it gives a wrong impression of what is being done, and they contemplate changing the term in the near future. The "Junior College" at the university is an experimental attempt to provide for the needs of certain groups of students already in its student body. These students come from every section of the state, not from a single locality. The experiment permits the university to test educational procedures; for the staff that teaches them also teaches students in the colleges. There is no duplication of effort or expense or administration; as a matter of fact, the University Junior College is an experimental study in procedure and practice which may prove to be or may not prove to be of great value.

Will Choose "Fairest Co-ed"

An effort will be made to find the University of Minnesota's "fairest co-ed" to represent Minnesota at the Big Ten beauty contest in Chicago, Feb. 17. Ski-U-Mah, campus humor magazine, is sponsoring the selection in an effort to contest Northwestern university's claim that it has the most beautiful co-eds in the middle west. Representatives from 22 sororities as well as a large number of non-sorority girls are expected to enter the contest. Arrangements have been made with a downtown Minneapolis theatre to hold both the semi-finals and finals there. The semi-finals will take place Jan. 18, with the finals coming Jan. 24. Twelve girls will be selected as finalists. The idea of the contest originated with the Purple Parrot, humor magazine at Northwestern.

Installment Pay Tried for Tuition

Students May Put Down Only 60% in Spring Quarter

Seventy-seven students are buying their education on the installment plan this quarter as a result of action by the Board of Regents to permit a 60 per cent tuition payment at the beginning of the quarter and the balance February 8.

Only students in special circumstances have been extended the use of the plan this quarter. However, spring quarter fee statements will all be made out for an immediate 60 per cent payment, with entire payment made optional.

"This plan is only an experiment to meet the immediate situation, and will be continued only as long as conditions warrant," True Pettengill, assistant registrar, explained.

Students should not make use of the plan unless it is absolutely necessary. The expense is greater than the 50-cent charge, Pettengill pointed out.

Mr. Pettengill warned students not absolutely certain of meeting the second payment to refrain from using the plan as the university will force the student to cancel registration if the payment is not made.

The installment plan for tuition payment follows in a slight degree trends in other educational institutions for easier ways to pay tuition. Numerous universities and colleges, including Hamline in St. Paul, are permitting students to submit payment in the form of livestock and farm products.

Nebraska Series Includes Track Meet

Competition in football and basketball between Minnesota and Nebraska has been extended to track, Coach Sherman W. Finger of the Gophers announced today.

Following wire negotiations with Henry F. Schulte, track coach at Nebraska, Finger said that the Gophers would meet the Cornhuskers at the Field House, Feb. 18, and that a return date would be engaged in at Lincoln, May 12.

Gopher trackmen began work at the Field House Wednesday in earnest, eight lettermen reporting for duty. Captain Charles Scheffley and Fred LaRoque head the list of available hurdlers while Harold Thomson will take care of the sprints. In the distances Finger will have his two crosscountry aces, John Currell and Ernest Seiler.

Mervin Dillner and Ray Burge will be available in the spotlight indoors although Burge's best event is the javelin throw, in which he will compete in the spring.

Wallie Rasmussen and John Bergan in the 880 and Francis Moore, Dick Herrick, Ted Lindstedt and Erhardt Bremer in the distances, all crosscountry men also will turn out. Howard Mithun, Melvin Parks and Bill Jolley are the experienced pole vaulters on the squad.

The Gophers may have a football quartet for a mile relay team if Finger's plans work out as Bill Proffitt, Francis Lund, John Roming and Walt Ohde of Bernie Bierman's squad have drawn track equipment.

Sophomores who are expected to furnish valuable replacements are Howard Shaw, Minneapolis and Evan Lander, St. Paul. Both are sprinters. Pug Lund, also a sophomore, may be used in the sprints as well as the 440.

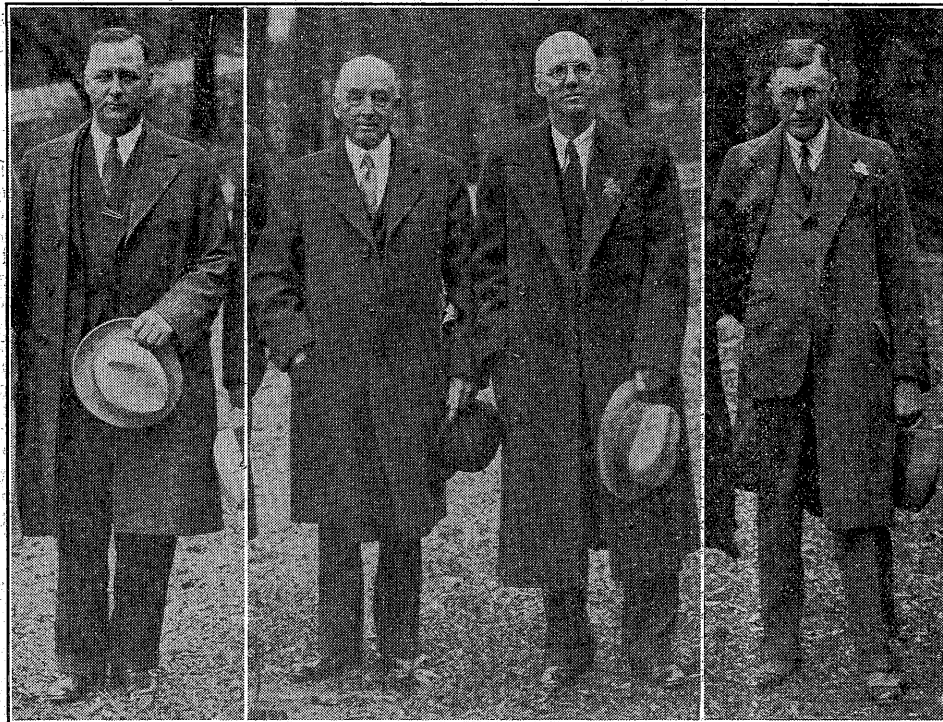
Robert Savage and Brad Laird, 440 men; Bill Moir in the 880; Austin Reep in the high jump and Henry Knoblauch and Graydon Kilborn in the hurdles are other likely sophomores. All are Minneapolis boys.

Besides Nebraska the Gophers will engage Iowa, here, Feb. 25, and Wisconsin at Madison, Mar. 4, to complete the indoor schedule.

To Write Life of Lind

Professor George Stephenson of the department of history, University of Minnesota, is at work on a life of the late Hon. John Lind, one time governor of Minnesota and subsequently, under the Wilson administration, ambassador to Mexico. "Dr. Stephenson's work will be looked forward to with interest by every person interested in the public affairs and the history of Minnesota," according to the Willmar Tribune.

Informal "Shots" Show Four Members of Board of Regents



Taken from a "panoramic" photograph of a group in which they were present, the four pictures above show members of the Board of Regents who attended a conference at University Farm. From left to right they are: A. J. Olson of Renville; Fred B. Snyder of Minneapolis; J. V. Williams of Marshall, and Charles R. Butler of Mankato.

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

From "A Man on the Street"

The editor of Minnesota Chats chanced to meet an old acquaintance on the street the other day. The talk turned to the university, and it did not take long to discover that this person was keenly interested in the welfare of that institution.

And he said: "Do you know, I often think how fortunate it is that the university regents had the foresight to build up that wonderful plant you have during the years of prosperity. Now, when money is tighter, they only have to ask for enough money to operate on; in other words to keep something going that they already have."

Of course one agreed with him.

"Also," he said, "it's lucky we built up such an efficient staff of teachers out there as we expanded the plant. Did you ever stop to think," he said, "how few organizations had everything all paid for 'up to now' when the depression came on? That's what I call good management. If there were more outfits in this world that had only to pay current operating expense today, without being forced to worry about unpaid-for expansion we'd all be a lot better off."

Well, he didn't start any argument with us. That's the way it looks from here, too.

Technocracy and All That

There is only one logical point from which to start any worthwhile discussion of technocracy, and that is the firm assumption that in the final outcome the machine must be man's slave, not man the machine's. If, from the point of view of consumption, the engineers can show that it will be easier to apportion output to the consumers on a basis of units of energy than on a basis of dollars, this latest fad may "have something to it." So far it seems to be serving one end only: it is impressing upon the public mind the productive power of the machine and the stewmen have got themselves into in the matter of its control.

From even a cursory reading of history it would seem that the peeve of those who must depend on their own hands and brains against the competition of slave labor has been repeated several times. It is said that when Roman conquerors began to bring home great numbers of slaves from the reaches of the Empire, Roman free workmen set up a great outcry against the competition that resulted. Slave-holding in the American South had economic significances that finally brought on Gettysburg, Shiloh, and Appomattox. Present day slaves are not human beings but are the millions of horsepower produced by machines. Yet, it has become obvious enough that these slaves compete with and displace free labor quite as much as did their human counterparts in times past.

At present the ownership of these monstrous slaves is complicated, their powers are varying, and their management such that a large proportion of them have been sulking in their sheds, day after day, when they should have been working for man's benefit. The machines can do the work, but their human masters have fallen into confusion over ways to divide things that the machines make.

Dangerous as it is to call for clear thinking on any subject, because of the obvious implication that one's own thinking is (of course) perfectly clear, that seems to be the least that can be expected in a consideration of the machine and man. There isn't even the faintest likelihood that goods are going to be divided on a basis of "energy units," but we certainly have the technocrats to thank for one thing. They have brought to our attention in a new way the long recognized fact that man has built himself an animal for which he as yet has no satisfactory goad; no adequate halter, and no good remedy for the heavens.

Symphony Books Eunice Norton

Eunice Norton, noted woman pianist, will return to Minneapolis, her home city, to play in a special concert with the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra at Northrop Memorial auditorium at the University of Minnesota, Jan. 20.

During the past several weeks Miss Norton has appeared with four leading symphonies of the United States, the Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago orchestras.

Miss Norton originally was scheduled to appear here in March but since Jan. 20 is an open date for the orchestra, Mrs. Carlyle Scott, manager of the symphony, arranged for the pianist's appearance at this time. Miss Norton was born in Minneapolis and attended Marcy grade school and East high school. Following her high school graduation she studied in London before starting her musical career.

Public May Get Events Calendar

Because so many requests come to the University of Minnesota for information on future events, such as lectures, debates, musical programs, dramatics, and the like, it has been decided to publish a monthly calendar of coming events for distribution to the public. As far as it is possible to determine them in advance, all coming events will be listed, day by day, with speaker or event, time, place, and admission price, in case a charge is to be made. To meet the cost of printing and mailing this calendar a nominal charge must be made. For the remaining half year this charge will be twenty-five cents. Prepaid subscriptions may be sent to The University Calendar, 216 Administration Building. Stamps or coin accepted.

The Work of the Liberal College In View of Its Professional Aims

The address from which the following excerpts are printed here was delivered by Dean John B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts at a meeting of the

In primitive conditions man and his loved ones were subject to harm not only from man and beast but from mysterious forces of nature. These forces man could not control directly, neither did he understand them or know how to seek control. But in addition to being gregarious, man had another fundamental and primitive trait. He was hopeful, forward-looking. He saw himself and his friends overcoming ferocious beasts, taking advantage of shelter, making and using tools and weapons, aye and actually utilizing that most fearsome of nature's manifestations, fire. All these things men did and beasts could not do; moreover many of these things men did because they worked together. Man saw all this and believed in himself. He believed that somehow the future was safer for him than for the other denizens of the forest. He had faith.

Man realized that life involved conflict with many actual and many mysterious forces. However, by the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries men of western Europe came to understand some of these mysterious forces and came to believe that through further understanding lay the way to overcome them. The mastery of nature was to be attained by the way of knowledge. Men came to put their faith in science. And naturally through all this period when science came to her own, men were constantly pointing out her kinship with the Greek way of life. Science continues today one of man's great tools on behalf of human wellbeing.

Social Nature Developed
Parallel with the development of science came a development in that other realm of primal human traits, his social nature. In the German forests and on the soil of England there sprang up and grew to strength and vigor a new way of men working together to focus the powers of great numbers upon each point of conflict with nature. This new way we call democracy. Throughout the nineteenth century science and democracy were the tools and the weapons of men in striving for the welfare of mankind.

And yet, can we say today that man has put his faith permanently in democracy and the forms of economic and political organization that have grown up in western democracies? Can we say so when democracy has already been repudiated in some powerful nations and when it produces or tolerates some practices with which we are all familiar in the United States? Science and democracy, like the ritual of the priestly class, are but the tools by which man seeks to attain the object of his desire. To what tool will man turn next?

I venture to suggest, education. The turning toward education by the masses of the western world as to a new way of salvation has been one of the most striking and most often commented upon of recent social phenomena. Why? Merely as a new phase of the faith in knowledge, as a new expression of the desire to know as a means of escape from the fetters of nature? There is a difference. Until recently science, knowledge have been for the few. Only to the aristocracy was the way of life open. Now, the new tool which we call education embraces both the pursuit of knowledge by the method of science and the dissemination of knowledge to those who can not use the methods of science in the discovery of truth. More than this. The new education means something further than dealing with knowledge in all its aspects. It means the development, the setting free, the crowning of the physical, intellectual and moral powers which each man has, whatever they be, so that he can commend himself in his full strength for his struggle with the forces of nature.

It is our good fortune to participate in the relatively early stages in the influence of education which we may hope will result in the clear realization of what it is that man has striven for through many different channels, the recognition of the object of human faith in man striving toward better things: The aim of man as a religious being is man perfecting himself. The human race is still in its infancy. The development and the destiny

of the race during the many millions of years ahead of it on this planet offer adequate room for the imagination, intellectual ambition and spiritual enterprise of any man. The service of education is on the one hand to make men conscious of this supreme human aim and on the other hand to point the way to its achievement. Once this is accomplished western civilization will have reached again the state of unity, coherence and sanity which characterized Greek life. Whither leads the beginning of the next cycle is not vouchsafed to us to see.

The Liberal College's Part

I have dared to make this long digression in order to bring a philosophy of life to bear upon the problem of the purpose and practice of the liberal college. In order to perform the service indicated for it the college must provide for three things, the constant further growth of science, the dissemination of knowledge to all men, and the development of social interest and responsibility. The second and third it can do not directly but through the training of teachers, through its co-operation in the training of professional men, and through the training of a large body of men and women of culture. With this declaration of the immediate functions of the liberal college we arrive at the answer to the question of the relation of the college to vocational training.

Men of science, men of culture and professional men in so far as they exhibit the attributes of science or culture or both are the servants of human wellbeing whose training society has entrusted in part to the liberal college. The profession of these men is the achievement of human wellbeing. In training them the liberal college is a professional school. In this situation the liberal college has at its command and should realize all the advantages that accrue to a professional school from the earnestness, interest, concentration and drive of the professional student. The profession of teaching is especially important in this connection and the training of teachers is chiefly the work of the liberal college.

There are three clear-cut objectives of the college of liberal arts which it could regard as its professional services; training for scholarship, training for teaching, and training for the duties of citizenship through the cultivation of social intelligence and responsibility.

The training for scholarship has been universally recognized and so widely discussed that it will require only brief comment here. It should be recognized that the term scholarship includes research and the critical examination and interpretation which is roughly synonymous with philosophy in the wide sense. In the departments of the liberal college, whether undergraduate or graduate, the scholars and students are engaged usually with the search for knowledge regardless of its immediate application to practical affairs while certain specialized fields have been by common consent separated off as the province of one or another professional school, because of their vocational interest.

The students in the third group have traditionally been recognized as those who go to college for "general culture." My contention is that this nondescript, haphazard designation does too little honor to the individuals concerned and gives too little credit to the college for the service which it renders to society. What we have here really is the body of intellectually trained men and women who carry on the experiments in social organization, customs and control which constitute the large-scale laboratory of social intelligence. These men and women are often possessed of greater intelligence in a practical sense than is possessed by scholars. They are engaged in the every day work of the world in the course of which the facts are used and the principles tried out which have been discovered by scholars. This constitutes the social laboratory. Its tentative results decide and direct for a period of years the course of human action and we constantly look forward to its accomplishing final results in one or another field.

Relation to Professional Schools

We come back now to the conception of the functions of the liberal college in relation to the professional schools. It is the profession of the scholar to render to

society the services mentioned in research and critical interpretation just as truly as it is the profession of the physician to render to society his services in medicine and public health. That the college has a duty in the training of teachers is clear. Finally there is a clear and definite service for the college graduate to perform in the field of social intelligence as in the organized professions and the individual undoubtedly wins his social position and recognition at least in part because of the way in which he performs this service. The college then is engaged in giving training a part of which is strictly professional in the usual sense and all of which should be regarded in the same light.

Let us undertake to revise our nomenclature and change the attitude of our students and the public toward the functions of the college and the significance of cultivated lives in the body politic. Instead of speaking of law, medicine and engineering as professions and of a long string of occupations tailing off to beauty culture and hair dressing as vocations—by which we mean professions in the becoming—let us speak of functions and duties and responsibilities of the members of society which are determined by the abilities which each one possesses and the training which society provides in anticipation of services to be rendered. It should be easy to develop in those of our students who are preparing for lives of scholarship or teaching a sense of responsibility to society. Let us arouse this sense also in those whom we call the "general culture group." Let us lead them to see that the responsibility for political attitudes and actions in this country which shall be intelligent, honest and just to all rests especially on them. The one supreme object of cultural education is the intelligent handling of the problems that arise in politics and mass industry. In another period the specific problems would be different. These are the problems of our time.

No action is intelligent which is not social and governed by the ideal of human wellbeing. The only justification for a cultural student staying in college for four years chiefly at the expense of the public is the service which he proposes to render to society in these relationships and his conscious acceptance of these responsibilities. While the satisfaction and happiness of the individual are strong incentives, attractive to all of us, no philosophy of hedonism can be accepted which is centered on the individual alone. The result of this can be only the selfish aggrandizement to which the world owes its present misery.

Any sound philosophy of life must rest on the relationship between the individual and society. For the sake of this sound philosophy of life society furnishes the means of cultivating its individuals. These individuals must assume as their main interest the welfare of society.

If we college men retain our faith in American manhood and womanhood, we have certain things to do. The first is to consciously devote ourselves and direct our energies to the training of young men and women for active, participating membership in the body politic of their own communities and of the United States, including a consideration of its international relations. To this end the appreciation of literature, music and art and the development of aesthetic enjoyment are accessories, not ends in themselves. Students must learn to take an interest in public affairs, to undertake to influence their fellows and to exercise leadership in politics. For this purpose colleges must give more attention to history and the social sciences, political ethics and psychology. It is a noticeable fact that immediately following the war student interest drifted largely into social fields but that now the natural sciences are showing the greatest rate of increase of student elections.

One way in which the colleges can attract students into the social fields is by teaching history up to the present, by dealing with social and public problems of today in the departments of economics, political science and sociology. Furthermore, the college professor should know his field so that he can speak with authority, and should speak with the emphasis which becomes the representative of the whole of society dealing with its most serious problems.

Finally the college teacher should speak with moral courage and responsibility, as a citizen interested in political, social and industrial movements and policies and their practical consequences.

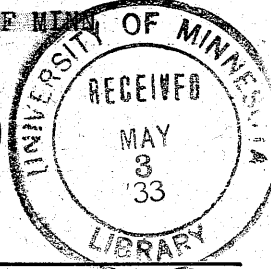
MINNESOTA CHATS

Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students

FRANK K. WALTER

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VOL. 15

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NO. 9

Data on Bad Burns Tell How, When Injuries Are Worst

Age Groups 1 to 5 and 20 to 30 Suffer Oftenest

EXTENT IS IMPORTANT

Carelessness Found Chief Cause and Gasoline the Commonest Agent

That about 45 percent of all deaths from burns occur between the ages of one and five in childhood, and that burns are most frequent then, the period of next greatest frequency coming between 21 and 30, is the conclusion stated in the proceedings of the staff of the Minnesota General Hospital on the University of Minnesota Campus. A record of 60 cases of burning, admitted to the hospital over the past four years, has been taken as the basis for a series of interesting statistics on the subject.

Life insurance statistics shows that three out of five who die from burns are girls or women, and that burns are more common in winter than in summer. Burns stand fourth in importance among causes of accidental death, outranked only by automobile accidents, falls, and drowning. Of all persons sick and unable to work in the various industries, between 1/2 and 1 percent are suffering from burns. Mortality from burns is difficult to estimate, this report says, as many are home cases, but of those admitted to hospitals, from seven to thirty percent die.

Of the cases at University Hospital, carelessness with gasoline accounted for a third, and the burns of children were usually due to the carelessness of parents. In one instance a severe burn was caused by a mother throwing hot grease over the railing of the back porch onto her child, who was playing below.

Causes Are Compiled

The actual causes of these burns have been compiled by Wallace P. Ritchie of the hospital staff. Of 14 cases between the ages of one and five, three fell into a tub of hot water while the mother was washing clothes; two fell in a bonfire; two were burned while playing with matches, one laid his hand on a hot stove, one pulled a pan of hot water off the stove, one was burned while "watching his mother throw gasoline into the stove" and one in an oilstove explosion. A few were unexplained.

Of the 60 cases three were in the age group, six years to ten. One resulted from the explosion of a kerosene stove, one from clothes soaked with gasoline being lighted when a match was scratched, and a third was unexplained.

Six cases occurred in the age group 11 to 20. Two were hot water scald, one fell in a fire, one set fire to his pants filling a lantern that he held between his legs and one was burned when his cigarette ignited gasoline he was pouring into an automobile tank.

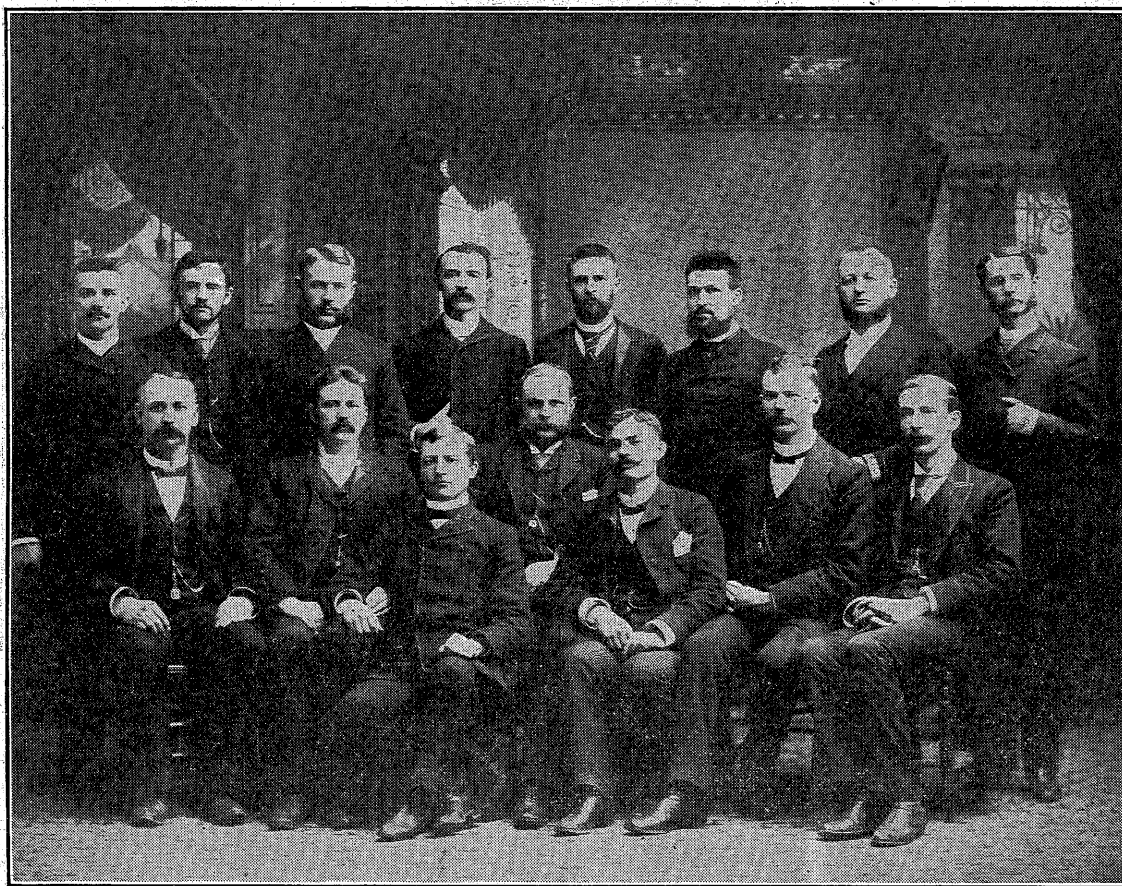
The age group 20-30 provided 14 cases, the same number as the age group from one to five. Two threw gasoline in a stove; a gas stove explosion burned one and a hot water bottle another. One went to sleep with a "steam inhaler" going. Fainting near a stove, lye burns, railroad accidents, burning automobiles and gasoline stove explosions counted in this group. One woman put a pan containing gasoline "on top of the stove to boil." She did not survive her burns.

Of six cases of burns in which the victims were between the ages of 31 and 40, five were from gasoline in one situation or another. The sixth "spilt hot coffee down his leg." One filled a gas tank while the motor was running.

In the age group 41-85 the cause "burning house" appears for the first time and caused two hospital cases. A gasoline explosion, a hot water bottle, and a kerosene explosion were among the other causes.

(Continued on page 3)

First Class Graduated from Medical School



STANDING, left to right: Watson, Steele, Kjos, Bernard, Williams, Corwin, Edholm, McCarthy. Seated, left to right: South, Dahlstead, Regnier, Chase, Hanscom, Dutton, Phillips. This class was graduated June 6, 1889. The picture from which this cut was made is the property of Mrs. Edwin Ehlers, 1043 South Robert street, St. Paul, daughter of Dr. W. F. McCarthy, who is shown on the right end of the row of standing men.

"Biology and Social Progress" Minnich's Subject Before Sigma Xi

Outlines Problems of Heredity and Means of Improving Human Race

The progress of any kind or species of living organism at any given moment is the resultant of several factors. Biologically speaking, the most important of these factors are competitors and enemies on the one hand and the reproduction of the species on the other. To this generalization, the human species is no exception. It is the purpose of this lecture to discuss certain aspects of reproduction, said Dr. Dwight Minnich, head of the Department of Zoology, in the third lecture of the Sigma Xi series.

From the point of view of social progress there are two important aspects of human reproduction. One is quantitative and involves the number of people desirable in a given population; the other is qualitative and involves the kind of people desirable in a population. It is to the latter that I wish to direct your attention.

Human beings, like all other organisms, are the products of but two sets of factors, environment and heredity. The earlier viewpoint was that environment was all important. More recently the results of biological researches have caused the emphasis to swing to heredity. In the past our attempts at social betterment have been almost wholly confined to the environment. The knowledge accumulated during the last 30 years, however, demands that some attention be given heredity. Only by careful utilization of our knowledge of both environmental and hereditary effects, may we hope to maintain continued progress in the human race.

Every human individual begins life as a microscopic bit of living matter called a cell. This cell is formed by the union of two pre-existing cells, the egg cell of the mother and the sperm cell of the father. Each of these cells has in it a complete set of determiners, or genes as they are called, for the future physical and mental characteristics of the individual. The union of the two cells at fertilization thus doubles the genes. When the new individual forms reproductive cells the two sets of

genes again separate so that each germ cell has but one set. The division, however, is not along maternal and paternal lines, but follows the laws of chance. Theoretically each human individual may produce 16-17 million different combinations. Since each sex does the same, the possible combinations from the union of two human parents is more than one quadrillion. Is it surprising that harring identical twins the children of one set of parents are seldom much alike?

The genes for certain characters contributed by the two parents may differ so that the effect of one appears to cover up or be dominant to that of the other, which is said to be recessive. This is illustrated by the usual, though not universal type of inheritance of eye color in man. If both genes for brown and blue eye are present the genes for brown result in pigment which covers up the blue. With rare exceptions blue eyed parents have only blue eyed children. Brown eyed parents, however, may have children with either eye color. In approximately 30 years since the first case of inheritance of this sort was described for man; the number of human characters, known to be clearly determined by heredity has increased enormously. Some of these characters behave as simple dominants, others, simple recessives. Many are results of multiple factors. These characters include eye color, hair color, skin color, general body size, stature, numerous physical defects, susceptibility to diseases, and various types of mental deficiency. Quite clearly inherited though not as single characters, but rather groups of such as general mental ability and special talents, such as musical ability, artistic ability, etc. These latter are so complex, however, that analysis is extremely difficult.

These facts of inheritance as we understand them today raise important social problems. One of the most important of these is the problem of feeble-mindedness. About 75% of the feeble-mindedness is inherited in one way or another, the remaining 25% being due to such causes as birth injury,

(Continued on page 4)

"Take Part in Affairs," Ogburn and Moulton Urge

"To what extent shall the college research worker in social sciences become involved in guiding the policies of government?" was a question informally discussed at a luncheon at the University of Minnesota on March 9 by William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago and Harold G. Moulton, director of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. Both spoke on the Minnesota campus that day. Both are distinguished scholars whose work has been given a practical turn. Dr. Ogburn directed President Hoover's Study of Social Trends. At the Brookings Institution many important governmental plans have been formulated, among them the layout for the United States budget system and the facts for the Coolidge committee's railroad report.

Their opinion was that the college professor should no longer be a sequestered person who considers it his function "to think, and think, and think." He should make his views known to the public and to governing bodies; should in this way make opinions count definitely.

"At the same time," Dr. Moulton warned, "the college professor should not accept definite appointment under the government if he wants his views to carry full weight. Once he is on the payroll," he said, "he will find it necessary to agree with the administration from time to time when his actual views are not represented by administration opinion."

Both seemed to believe that the tendency of the present administration of the United States, and of many states, including Minnesota, to lean rather heavily on the expert opinion of scholars is a growing one and one from which the country was bound to derive benefit. Both pointed out that European professors have long taken a more active part in public life than have ours, despite the fact that the average European cloister seems to support more ivy, at least in photographs.

Reply to Senate Urges Reason in '33 Budget Cut

President Coffman Answers Rockne on Yearly \$1,400,000 Slash

CALLS IT FAR TOO BIG

University Might Be Forced to Drop Some Colleges, He Says

The question of appropriations for the support of the University of Minnesota came to a head last week when Senator A. J. Rockne sent a letter to President L. D. Coffman asking how far the university was willing to go in accepting a reduction. The letter asked whether the university could stand a reduction of \$1,100,000 a year in maintenance appropriation in addition to the loss of the \$300,000 annual building program it has had since 1929. Inasmuch as university maintenance appropriations in each of the past two years have been \$3,275,000, such a reduction would mean a loss of one-third of the income for support voted by the state.

In hearings before the committee President Coffman repeated the offer made by the University of Minnesota before the legislature met, namely its willingness to accept for the coming biennium a cut of \$1,059,327, the equivalent of 11.93 percent. This would be effected by eliminating the building program for two years, and reducing support and special appropriations to make up the remainder. At the same time he pointed out three facts basic to the university's position.

1. The University of Minnesota has the largest enrollment and the smallest appropriation per student of any of the leading mid-western state universities.

2. Even with the reduced appropriations received and the adjustments made by those universities during the last year, the University of Minnesota, in case its appropriations were reduced, would still be receiving less per student than those institutions receive.

3. Appropriations have clearly not kept pace with needs.

4. The university has exercised and offered economy of a high order.

Inasmuch as Senator Rockne's letter asked what effect the reduction of \$1,100,000 a year in maintenance appropriations would have on the institution, President Coffman outlined several of the means whereby so drastic a reduction could be met. Any of them, he pointed out, would be crippling in its effect on the efficiency and usefulness of the university. He said:

"You have asked what the effect will be if a cut is made in the university's appropriation of \$1,100,000 a year in maintenance. It will mean:

What Results Might Be

"1. A thirty-three percent cut in the university's appropriation for maintenance and a discontinuance of the building program although the need for buildings is as great as it ever was. If corresponding cuts are made in all other departments of state they will mean a reduction in the total appropriation for the state of nearly \$15,000,000. But this apparently is not what is proposed. If we understand the situation correctly it is proposed that the state's appropriation be reduced by seven or eight, or nine millions. A cut of \$1,400,000 for maintenance and buildings for each year will mean that the university, now receiving about one-fifth of the state appropriations, will be bearing between one-third and one-half of the total reduction.

"It seems clear from these figures that we propose to make aspiring youth of the state who are making every sacrifice to prepare themselves for leadership tomorrow, pay in terms of cheapened education and in limited opportunity, for something for which they are in no sense responsible.

(Continued on page 2)

Benefits of Girls' Physical Activities Being Studied by Research Methods

Department of Physical Education for Women at Work on Comparative Study

The first stage of a study of the outcome of physical education among women at the University of Minnesota, based on a group of four tests for motor ability, knowledge of sports and health, posture and attitude toward physical education, will be completed this spring by the committee on educational research and the department of physical education for women at the university. Professor Earl R. Douglass is in general charge of it for the committee on educational research. The study was begun last fall with the freshman class of women in physical education as subjects.

This study is probably the only one of its kind now being made by any educational institution. The motor ability test was worked out by Miss Graybeal as a result of experiments conducted last year. Members of the department staff under the direction of Dr. J. Anna Norris, director of physical education for women, compiled the knowledge and posture tests, while John Jacobsen of educational psychology worked out the attitudes test. A swimming test also was given.

Newly entering freshmen were divided into two groups, a control group numbering 346 students, and an experimental group numbering 368. Students in the experimental group are carrying on a definite physical education program while those in the control group are not required to take organized exercise. Results will be compared. They are expected to show whether certain of the benefits claimed for physical education are measurable.

Women in the control group, however, must report each week to fill out blanks showing what voluntary athletic work they have done, such as hiking, skating, swimming or other exercise. In addition to filling out these blanks weekly, members of the non-physical education group attend lectures by faculty members on cultural subjects. Among the speakers who have talked before the group are F. K. Walter, University Librarian; Mrs. L. E. Cassidy, director of Sanford Hall; Miss Wylie B. McNeal, head of the home economics department; Bryng Bryngelson, associate professor of speech; Mrs. Edna E. Fowler of the art department; Miss Mari Reiter, who spoke on interior decorating, and Miss Katherine Woodruff, vocational adviser of women at Shevlin Hall.

The experimental or active group was divided on the basis of the way in which they passed their tests at the beginning of the fall quarter. If a student's grade was above a certain level in a branch of the examination she was not required to take training in that particular field. No student was given training except as the test showed her deficiencies.

The posture test showed that 106 girls required work in this branch of training. At the end of seven weeks one hundred of these students had made sufficient improvement to pass the requirement. Six students will be given orthopedic or corrective exercises in the spring under the direction of Dr. Alice H. Tolg, assistant professor of physical education.

Class and team sports also were taught in the fall such as field hockey and soccer. Individual sports consisted of tennis, golf, swimming and archery. Lectures on health and sports were given. At the end of seven weeks a shift was made from the outdoor program to a schedule of indoor work and further tests were given to the experimental group.

These tests consisted of fundamentals of exercise and those of every day movement. The exercise fundamentals include learning how to hold a golf club, or tennis racquet, the proper way to stand on a tennis court when serving and the principles of such sports as basketball and baseball.

Fundamentals in "every day movement" consist of actions such as changing direction, as in dodging or getting out of the way of automobiles at street crossing, throwing, lifting and climbing. Basketball, golf, swimming, baseball and tap dancing are among the sports which naturally augment these fundamentals.

Reply to Senate Urges Reason in '33 Budget Cut

(Continued from page 1)
"2. A reduction of \$1,100,000 in the yearly appropriations of the university for maintenance will necessitate the dismantling of the intellectual life of the institution and the discontinuance of many of its most important and distinctive units. A reduction of this amount can be met only by doing some of the following things:

Ways of Meeting Situation
Increasing student fees more than 100 percent, or

A reduction of 42 percent in all salaries from state funds, or

Reducing the student body by about 40 percent, releasing from 250 to 300 members of the staff, or

Admitting no freshmen in 1933 and in 1934, or

Actual abandonment of certain schools and colleges in the university.

"The university would like to be apprised of the wishes of the legislature if this latter step is contemplated," said Dr. Coffman. "It can be accomplished by the sweeping abandonment of entire groups, such as, for example, the Medical School, Hospital, College of Dentistry of the School of Chemistry; or the abandonment of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts and the College of Engineering and Architecture, or the abandonment of the Agricultural units.

"These five suggestions list the type of thing which must be considered if the suggestion of reducing the appropriations for \$1,100,000 a year is carried through. It must be clear that any one of them will so cripple the university that its usefulness will be practically, if not actually, destroyed. It can not recover from such a blow within a generation. Surely, no one wishes to contemplate any of these possibilities."

Relations to the State
Elsewhere in his statement, Dr. Coffman said he wished to restate certain fundamentals that the university keeps constantly in mind. These are, he said:

"The university as an agency of the state has the same interest and responsibility that the legislature has in maintaining the financial integrity and economic life of the state.

"A university that requested larger appropriations than its needs actually call for, would be unworthy of public respect.

"A university that requested smaller appropriations than it needs for the service which the state has a right to expect of it, would be recreant to the public interest.

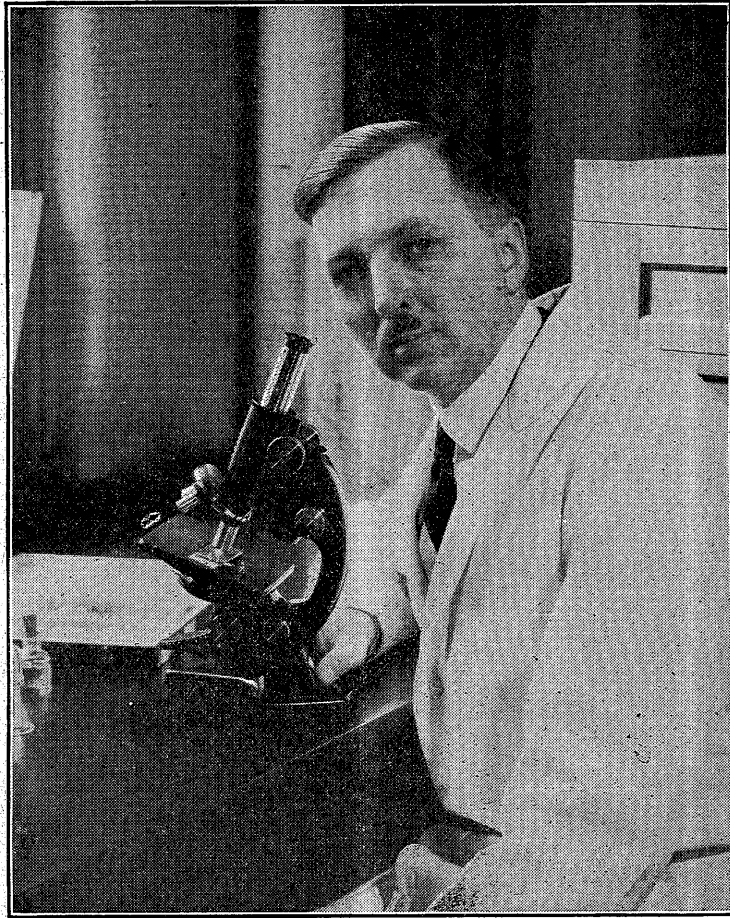
"The interests of the university and of the legislature to the state are mutual—no distrust or mistrust or rivalry should exist between them—they should work together in promoting the common life of the state."

It was on these principles, Dr. Coffman said, that the university had worked in preparing its proposed budget for the next biennium, a budget that included sharp reductions and proposals for other economies. Among these latter has been the voluntary salary contribution voted by faculty and staff during the present year.

Dr. Coffman's statements asked appointment of a legislative interim commission to determine the financial status of state institutions during the existing emergency. He said:

"Since no one knows apparently whether America is to proceed by the method of deflation or by the method of inflation, steps should be taken to protect those institutions that are especially vital to the state's needs. If the nation proceeds in one way, it calls for one kind of action; if in a different way, another kind of action. That being true, there should be set up a Legislative Interim Commission, composed of the Governor of the State, members of the State Senate, and of the House of Representatives, and representatives of the various institutions, agencies, and departments of state, that shall have power to adjust the financial status of the institutions and agencies of the state during the present crisis. To wait two years until another Legislature convenes to adjust matters may prove fatal to some institutions."

Zoology Department Chairman



DR. DWIGHT E. MINNICH, shown here in his laboratory, recently delivered a lecture on "Biology and Social Progress," third in the annual series of four Sigma Xi lectures.

Wants Public To Know Needs

(Continued from page 1)
a democracy, we have long believed, is some form of popular education rather than some form of coercion. We believe that the sovereignty of a free people resides in the exercise of a trained intelligence on the problems they have to face and solve.

Guarantee of Liberty

"America has maintained since early colonial days that there are just two guarantees of civil liberty. One is the guaranty that all men have equal rights before the law, and the other is that they shall enjoy as nearly equal and free educational privileges as it is possible for society to provide. Our forefathers early discovered that an uneducated citizenry could not guarantee the dispensation of justice nor equal rights before the law. They turned to education to supply the corrective. They declared that the safety and perpetuity of a free government rests upon the level of trained intelligence found among all the people. They say that ignorant nations were non-progressive nations, that ignorant people were superstitious, and that they became the easy prey of the unscrupulous demagogue. So they established free schools to which the children of all men might go. This is America's contribution to civilization. Free education, becoming progressively more competent with the increase in the complexity of the social order is America's contribution to the preservation of civil liberty.

"Strange to say, we have kept the faith even in periods of our greatest depressions until this one. Now, when we should be more vigilant than ever, we propose to turn the clock back. During and immediately following each of the earlier depressions in America, there was an educational reawakening which called for a re-vamping and strengthening of our schools. Now under the stress of the breakdown of the financial structure of the world, and under the pressure of many groups for tax reductions, legislative bodies, ignoring the democratic philosophy that has guided American life hitherto, and disregarding the foundation guarantees of civil liberty, are striking more or less blindly at

Attorney Made Knight

Fred A. Ossana, Minneapolis attorney and prominent alumnus of the University of Minnesota, recently was made a knight of the Royal Order, Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, an honor bestowed upon him by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Announcement of the award was made by Attilio Castigliano, Italian consul in St. Paul. Mr. Ossana was graduated from the University of Minnesota Law School in 1922.

Staff, Employees Provide \$15,000 For Student Help

Staff and employees of the University of Minnesota have contributed indirectly the sum of \$15,000, to the student loan funds of the university, to be used in making tuition loans to students hard-pressed by present economic condition. Under the terms of the voluntary salary reduction plan proposed last summer by a faculty and staff committee, and accepted by the Board of Regents, there was uncertainty as to how to dispose of money obtained by reductions from salaries not paid from state funds. Many employees are paid from money received from gifts, especially such donations as those of the Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Corporation, Spelman Fund, and the like. Obviously it was outside the university's powers to give this money to the state of Minnesota. This problem was solved when the special staff and employee loan fund was created. The Board of Regents accepted the \$15,000 gift at its meeting March 3. Elsewhere in this issue of Minnesota Chats will be found a story describing the funds administered by the university for student loans.

every tax supported institution. Western civilization is hanging in the balance. She faces the past when she should be facing the future and moving forward to greater achievements. The truth of H. G. Wells' statement that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe was never more obvious.

Economy Nothing New

"Of course," said Dr. Coffman, "there should be economy in the administration of all public institutions. 'Economy,' the word we hear so frequently these days, is nothing new to the schoolmaster. He has been practicing it for years, ever since he became a member of a self-denying profession. But very little of the waste and extravagance in public life can be laid upon the doorstep of the school-teacher; certainly none of the graft.

"If America is to grow in strength and influence, it will be because she gives more rather than less attention to education; it will be because the gap between the scholar and the mass is bridged by a reorganized education; it will be because representative government represents thought, intelligence and scholarship rather than the political ambitions of some office holder; it will be because we build for the future; it will be because we adopt the gospel of hope rather than of despair."

Cutting Counties By Nearly Half Urged for State

Plan of Reorganizing Local Governments Made Public

ANDERSON'S REPORT

University Political Scientist Furnishes Municipal League Data

Reorganization of the entire local government system in Minnesota, including reduction in the number of counties from 87 to 47, centralization of authority and curtailment of the elective method of filling public offices, have been recommended by Prof. William Anderson, chairman of the political science department of the University of Minnesota.

His recommendations follow an investigation undertaken with the aid of the Social Science Research Council and the fluid research fund of the university made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller foundation. The program was prepared for the League of Minnesota Municipalities.

With 10,554 units of local government employing 52,249 elective officers and 51,415 appointive officers and employees, "local government in Minnesota is about as backward as in any other state," lacking modern administrative methods, he asserted.

Important among his findings are the following:

Units of government for the most part are too small for efficient operation.

Counties should have at least 35,000 population. Consolidation of the 76 Minnesota counties having less than that number to form 36 counties having less than that number to form 36 counties would give the state 47 in place of 87. Resultant tax savings would total \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

Property assessment for taxation should be done wholly by the state, eliminating the present clumsy system, with its 2,700 local elective assessors. Tax districts should not exceed 75 in number, each having a minimum of \$10,000,000 in assessed valuation.

Shift in Road System

The state should take over not to exceed 10,000 miles of principal secondary roads as a state-maintained secondary road system, giving counties the responsibility for maintaining remaining rural roads and for streets in villages under a certain population. This would eliminate town road taxes and road administration.

Minnesota at present is trying to maintain altogether too many miles of local roads.

Adoption of a larger gasoline tax, with more of the revenue allocated to counties, would enable them to assume the town roads with little or no increase in county road levies.

"In general, there is too little integration in our local organizations, too little regard for the merit principle in selection of personnel and an excessive use of the elective method for filling offices."

Centralize Authority

Need for centralization of authority is greatest in the counties. The county auditor should be made the really responsible business and financial officer of the county. Such officers as coroner, court commissioner and surveyor should cease to be elective. More appointing and controlling power should be concentrated in the hands of the county board.

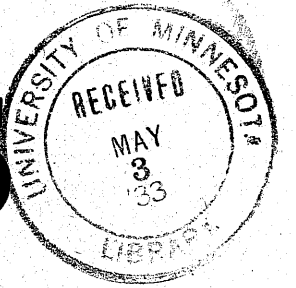
Professor Anderson recommended abolition of the principal of payment by fees and substitution of a straight salary or wage schedule for all public officers.

Facts and Events

Miss Josephine Dickson is representing the Physical Education staff of the College of Education, University of Minnesota, as state chairman of women's basketball and as vice president of the Minneapolis Physical Education association.

all the students who took the test, Minnesota made the twenty-ninth best record among 138 colleges. If only those students who were entering the upper division of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts were counted, the score would be 560.5, which would put Minnesota between 8th and 9th place.

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NO. 11

Alcohol Blending With Gasoline Called Unwise

University Scientists Find Farmer Has Almost Nothing to Gain

DISTILLERIES LACKING

Increased Cost of Gas Would Offset Profit on Cash Corn

A report on the proposal to require by law the blending of 10 percent of alcohol made from farm products with all gasoline has been made by a special committee of University of Minnesota scientists which found that "there is a grave question whether the farmer would receive much if any net increase in income," while, furthermore, "the added cost to consumers generally would be entirely out of line with any possible benefit to farmers," if the plan were adopted.

Practically no bright spots in the way of final economic benefits to be expected are found in the report, handicaps involved in the proposal being said to "deserve fullest consideration in order that plans adopted to assist the farmer may not actually be a handicap to him."

The committee preparing the report is made up of Professor R. A. Gortner head of the division of agricultural biochemistry, Roland S. Vaile, professor of marketing in the School of Business Administration, Lloyd H. Reyerson, professor of chemistry, and O. B. Jessness, head of the division of agricultural economics.

Manufacturing Plants Lacking
Existing equipment would not turn out the requisite 1,500,000,000 gallons of alcohol required for the blend, the uncertainty of a continuation of the law would make capital loathe to create the needed additional plant, and, by and large, only the producer of cash corn would stand to profit. Because by far the greater part of American corn is fed to hogs, the farmer who feeds his corn would pay more for his gasoline without getting his money back from hogs, these investigators believe.

It also is pointed out that a blending agent is required for combining ethyl alcohol with gasoline in small percentages unless the alcohol is completely dehydrated. Either process would add to the cost, the use of a blending agent and the cost of dehydration being approximately the same.

"The plan has the laudable objective of providing an additional outlet for farm products as a means of consuming part of the supply and consequently improving the market for products thus employed," the report says. In view of the price disadvantages under which the farmer is operating, the consideration of plans to effect improvements is entirely in order. However, care should be taken that the desirability of the objective does not lead to the adoption of plans which, in operation, will be found disappointing to the farmer.

Major joints are these:
Existing plants for making industrial alcohol would have to be increased tenfold.

Most of these plants are on the seaboard, using molasses to make alcohol, which would involve payment of a high freight rate in shipping corn to them. (Present rate, Minneapolis to New York, 41.5 cents a bushel.)

The blended product will be more expensive. "It is obvious that if the blended product were cheaper and as satisfactory as straight gasoline, it would not be necessary to enact legislation to compel its adoption."

Adoption by any single state would be futile. For any important results to be expected, the requirement of a blend would have to be on a national scale.

Many farmers are buyers of corn for feed purposes, and any

Arts Colleges Sophomores Take Culture Test



CULTURE tests were given in April to Arts College sophomores who plan to enter the Upper Division of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts for the remainder of their college work. Hundreds of other sophomores in arts leave that college after two years and enter one of the professional schools. Dean J. B. Johnston, nationally prominent in the college testing endeavors of the present, decided that this year he would get a line on the students who were to remain in his college for the entire four-years course. Here's how they looked while at it.

Mating Tactics of State's Grouse Told Scientists by "U" Observer

W. J. Breckenridge Gives Away Quaint Practices of Field and Forest Birds

Quaint in its mating practices among Minnesota birds is the spruce grouse, known also as the "fool hen" because of its fearlessness at the approach of man. Before a recent meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science, W. J. Breckenridge of the Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, told how this local bird makes good when spring is in its veins. He also described the mating practices of three other types of Minnesota grouse.

The father "fool hen" selects a small opening in the spruce forest, barring which he will choose some other type of tree, and selects two perches, one on each side of the clearing. Beginning, then, on perch A he flies at top speed toward perch B, but just before he gets to it, deflects his flight toward the earth, meanwhile setting up a terrific drumming with his wings. Reaching the ground, he turns and flies straight up onto perch B, from which he repeats the showing-off process in the other direction, flying back toward perch A. Mr. Breckenridge said he had seen the spruce grouse repeat this performance as many as 200 times in the space of two hours, without stopping.

If the hen appears, he stops his aerial monkey business and struts around her (Editor's note: Hoping she will exclaim, "What a man! What a man!")

Ruffed Grouse "Drum"
The "drumming" of the ruffed grouse is well known, by report, to all nature lovers. But Mr. Breckenridge explained that most people believe he drums on a log. As a matter of fact he uses the log as a foundation, propping himself upon it with his outstretched tail. He then beats his wings in the air with great speed, which produces the drumming sound. He does not, however, batter them upon the log.

These two are forest types of grouse. The two prairie types, known as the prairie chicken and the sharp tailed grouse, have styles of their own. Their noises are called "booming," rather than "drumming," and correctly, for

they are made by vocal rather than external, mechanical processes. Just at daybreak the prairie chicken males get together in some sheltered prairie spot to do their booming. They then dance in a group, going through a formal dance routine in which all start and then stop, or "freeze" at the same instant. Meanwhile they puff out membraneous sacks on their necks, and smaller ones just over their eyes, the booming seeming to come from the exhalation of air after these sacks have been filled. The prairie chicken has neck sacks of bright orange yellow, while those of the sharp-tailed grouse are violet. This specialized tissue is apparent only in the spring. When the mating season has passed it shrinks and disappears. It is never seen by those who shoot grouse in the autumn hunting season.

Sound Carries Two Miles
A remarkable fact about the booming is that the sound is low and seemingly not powerful, but can be heard for as much as two miles.

"If you hear a grouse boom quite near to you, the sound seems to have no particularly great power. It is not very loud, either," Mr. Breckenridge explained. "But in the early morning it carries a surprisingly long distance."

The two types of prairie grouse also boom in the evening, but not so much as in the morning. The procedure is one of early spring, before the mating.

Dr. C. O. Rosendahl, acting head of the department of Botany told the scientists of the remarkable success Minnesota botanists have had in identifying the plant species taken from the deep well in Kittson County, Minnesota two years ago and reported to the University by Dr. A. N. Jenks. It has proved to be the second biggest find of the sort dating from the Pleistocene or next to modern geological period. The Don river beds, near Toronto, have yielded over 80 species. The Minnesota find has led to the identification of 38 flowering plants, 10 mosses and one of the algae, or 49 species in all. Prior to the Minnesota discovery a Pleistocene find in Maryland had been classed as second largest.

Summer Session Plans Announced By T. A. H. Teeter

University Will Offer Two Terms According to Custom

VARIED PROGRAM SET

Entire Summer Faculty to Be Drawn from Minnesota Staff

The University of Minnesota will again conduct two summer sessions this year, giving opportunity to thousands of teachers who wish to continue studies in the fields of their teaching, and to undergraduate students who need to take advantage of the additional time offered by summer classes.

Minnesota's first session will begin on Wednesday, June 21, and the second on Monday, July 31, the latter running to September 2nd. Enrolled teachers who must return to their schools before the end of the second term may obtain special permission to complete their work after leaving the campus, according to Professor T. A. H. Teeter, associate director.

For the first time in many years, the summer faculty will be recruited entirely from the regular Minnesota faculty. Throughout the nation this year this policy is being followed, a marked change from the conditions of a few years ago, when each institution sought numbers of visiting teachers from other institutions.

Courses will be offered in Science, Literature and the Arts, in Engineering and Architecture, in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, in Medicine, Dentistry, Education, Business Administration, in Physical Education and Athletics, in the Institute of Child Welfare, and in Library Training.

During the past decade enrollment in Minnesota's summer sessions has ranged from 4,800 to 6,500, and despite the decrease in attendance in almost all educational institutions, Professor Teeter expects a large summer enrollment, especially in the first session, according to precedent. Minnesota usually ranks fourth or fifth in

Economy Plans Fix Attention Of "U" Leaders

Reduced Appropriations and Decreased Income Call for Adjustments

STUDENT NEEDS VIEWED

Co-operative Cottages to Be Increased in Number at Once

A dual program of economy, of which one phase will be reduction of expenditures to offset decreased income from all sources and the other phase a program of helping students find ways of reducing their costs while attending, will occupy the University of Minnesota in the immediate future.

Sharp reductions in maintenance appropriations by the Legislature, together with the prospective loss of a material amount of federal aid, will be main factors in forcing operating economies. But in addition to these drops in income, it is pointed out by President L. D. Coffman that the university will suffer losses in receipts from the .23 mill tax, as a result of the lower assessed valuation, a decrease in receipts from student fees, because of a slow but actual decline in attendance, and some reduction of income in a number of other fields. Athletic receipts, for example, have declined sharply in the past year, as have the receipts of several university service enterprises. Less will be paid into the Permanent Fund from the occupational tax and from the sources of receipts in land grants, both the original ones and those under the Swamp Land act.

Dropping of the building program, which had permitted the University to increase its plant at the rate of \$300,000 a year, will at the same time stop the increase in maintenance charges that comes with the necessity of operating additional buildings. While no saving is made by this, it operates to prevent a deficit. President L. D. Coffman has not as yet announced the plan by which he will propose to make savings to offset the large decrease in state appropriations. Presumably no plan can be put into effect until the new members of the Board of Regents have been named and the new board has taken action. The new maintenance appropriation of \$2,800,000 a year is \$475,000 a year less than was allowed for each year of the past biennium. This is a direct saving to the taxpayers of the state, as is also the additional \$300,000 that comes from abandonment of the building program and whatever savings are made from a reduced yield of the millage tax. Taxpayers also will be saved something like \$100,000 a year additional through decreases in the amounts granted under the head of "special appropriations." These provide for a number of research projects in agriculture, technology, and the like.

One of the principal endeavors to help students lower the cost of attendance will be the addition of several buildings to the list of co-operative cottages in which students do part or all of their own work and thus reduce living costs. Completion of the new Nurses Residence will release a number of buildings in which nurses have been rooming. These will be operated on the co-operative basis.

One of the new cottages will be run on a plan never before tried at Minnesota, according to Mrs. Mary McBeath, supervisor of housing. A large kitchen and dining room will be provided and each girl will have a locker in which she may keep her own food supplies. Then each may prepare her own meals or, if a group prefers, four or six of the girls may band together and operate a "mess." Practically everything will be done by the girls themselves and they will be able to live correspondingly more cheaply. This experiment will include about 16 girls. Six other cottages turned

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University of Minnesota Campus in Midsummer



AMONG many beautiful scenes on the Main and Farm campuses of the University of Minnesota none surpasses the solid dignity of the facades of the Library and Chemistry buildings seen in the best perspective. The massive Ionic columns of the entrances colonnades suggest the permanence and solidity of human educational endeavor, while the upward thrusting aspiration of the pillars seems solidly footed in earth, as if to imply that education must be mindful of its roots and purposes and yet lead persistently upward. Among other attractive campus views are the Oak Knoll, which for years was the center of campus life when the buildings mostly faced University Avenue, and the tree-covered hill at University Farm, which has an appropriately rural beauty of its own.

THE annual June commencement at the University of Minnesota will be conducted in the Stadium the evening of Monday, June 19, one of the latest graduation dates of recent years. Following the policy of recent years the exercises will be out of doors. On Sunday, June 18, Dr. Harry P. Dewey, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, Minneapolis, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon on Northrop Memorial Auditorium at 11 a. m. The Commencement address Monday will be delivered by President L. D. Coffman. A colorful

Commencement, Summer Sessions, Alumni Day, Events of Near Future

procession of faculty, gowned in the robes and caps of their many institutions and degrees, will lead the long procession of graduating seniors into the stadium for the ceremonies.

E. B. Pierce, secretary of the General Alumni Association, is making a special effort this year to obtain a large turnout for the events of Alumni Day, which is

also commencement day, June 19. The annual alumni dinner, arranged principally by the twenty-five year class, 1908, will be served in the Minnesota Union at 5 p. m., that hour being fixed to give the alumni an opportunity to finish their celebration and reunion in time for the graduation exercises. Registration for the first summer session will take place on June

19 and 20 and summer session classes will start work the 21st, according to T. A. H. Teeter, associate director of summer sessions. Although some decline in summer attendance is looked for, in conformity with the general trend of enrollment at educational institutions during the past year, Minnesota is offering a full schedule of subjects, but with the provision that classes that draw fewer than a minimum number may be cancelled. Practically all teaching in the summer sessions will be done by members of the Minnesota faculty.

Informed People Greatest Need "U" Head Asserts

Turns to Youth, Expressing Faith, in Cap and Gown Day Address

IT DARES UNDERTAKE

Town, Not Isolated Country Side, Place for Learning and Life to Meet

The following address was delivered to the senior class on Cap and Gown Day by President L. D. Coffman.

If one had the power of vivid description he could picture, and with telling effect, the holding of a meeting at this particular time to recognize intellectual attainment as not unlike the discovery of an oasis in a vast desert. Men, everywhere, are scurrying about in a blind search for relief and some solution of their problems. Until recently they have followed mirage after mirage only to grow more faint with approaching exhaustion. Just as the lost wayfarer in the desert renews hope and courage when he sees in the distance the growing life of the oasis, so mankind, more and more, everywhere, and especially in this country, renews hope and acquires new courage when leadership based upon knowledge and a genuine desire to render disinterested public service, arises above the mass. Never was there greater need for informed people. It is gratifying to note that the American people are relying less and less upon that ancient and honorable democratic doctrine that everyone in a democracy is qualified for anything. The fact that we have worshipped at the shrine of equality is one of the reasons why we are paying such a heavy toll in reduced wages, unemployment and distress. It takes crises to teach democracies a lesson. So long as things run smoothly they do little or no planning for the future. But let a crisis arise, let something disturb their equilibrium, then they begin to try things and finally to plan. Planning, they discover, calls for something more than mere opinion; it calls for knowledge tested by experience; it calls for intellectual capacity of a high order; it calls for a constructive social philosophy.

But it may be asked, Why spend time recounting these things when we have met for the definite purpose of reading the names of those who have won scholastic honors during the year at this university? The answer, so it seems to me, is that this meeting symbolizes and dramatizes to a certain degree, the very thing to which society is giving increased attention. Government has become so complex and difficult that profound knowledge of its ramifications is necessary for its administration. Successful operation of business, whether it be manufacture, merchandise, transportation, banking, or insurance, likewise calls for ability and knowledge of tested quality. What has been said about government and business is equally true of every phase of life—expert service is now required for its operation.

Fewer Potential Presidents

There are those, of course, who make light of the point of view I am expressing. They hark back to the days of rugged individualism when every fond parent told his son that he could be president of the United States some day, to the day when barbering qualified one to be governor, when skill laying ties qualified one to be president of the railroad, and when pulpitiery fitted one to be a professor. Shall I say those days are over? Not entirely, but they are passing and they will pass as the younger generation recognizes that competition for preferment will be greater and more intense in the days that lie ahead. These traditional and largely outworn views will pass all the more quickly as youth becomes inspired with its

(Continued on page 6)

September's Story—Back Again



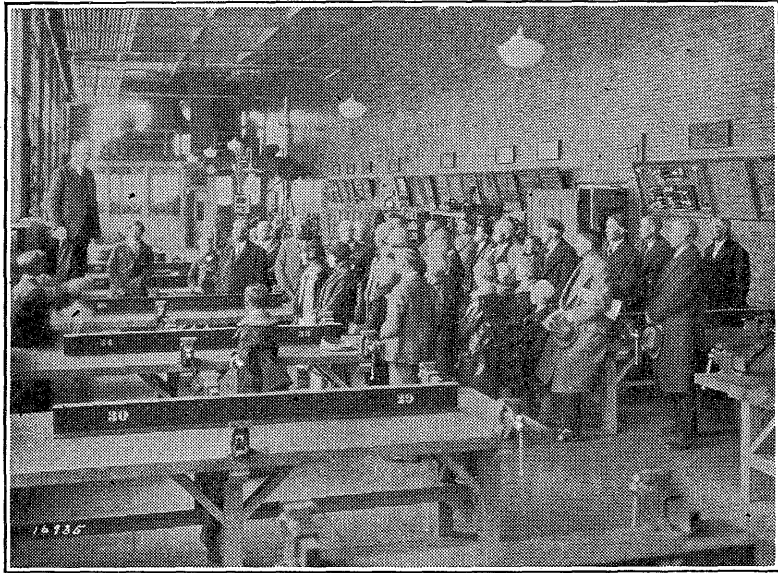
OLDER university girls are shown here greeting and directing some of their new-found freshman sisters who are still struggling to find their way around.

A Picturesque Campus Corner



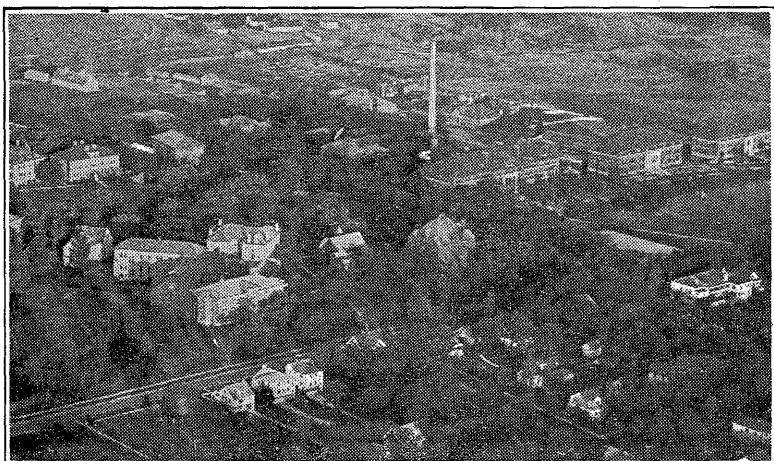
PRESERVED from a time ten years back, before the retaining wall had been built beside the railroad tracks, this view of a campus corner remains attractive.

Many Attend "Ag" Short Courses



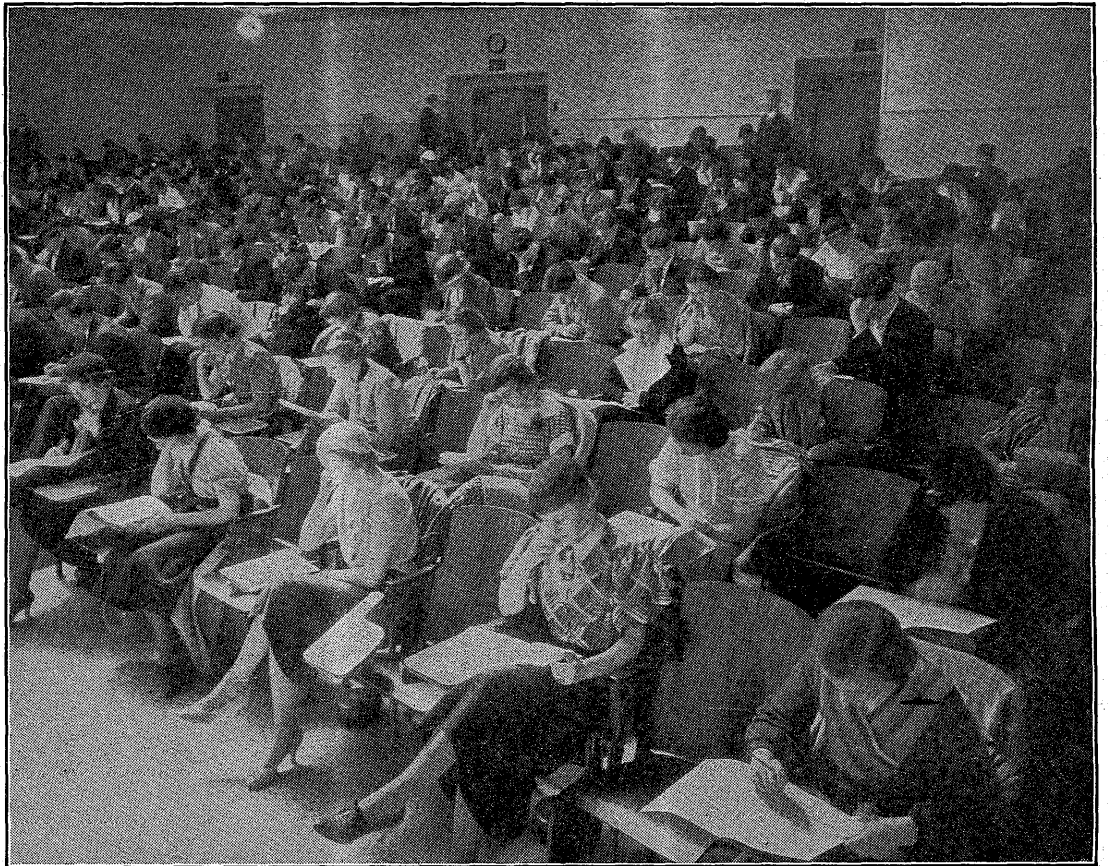
THE Agricultural Extension Division operates short courses in many fields each year. Here a group of visitors is listening to a demonstration of some phase of agricultural engineering.

Airplane View of "U" Farm Campus



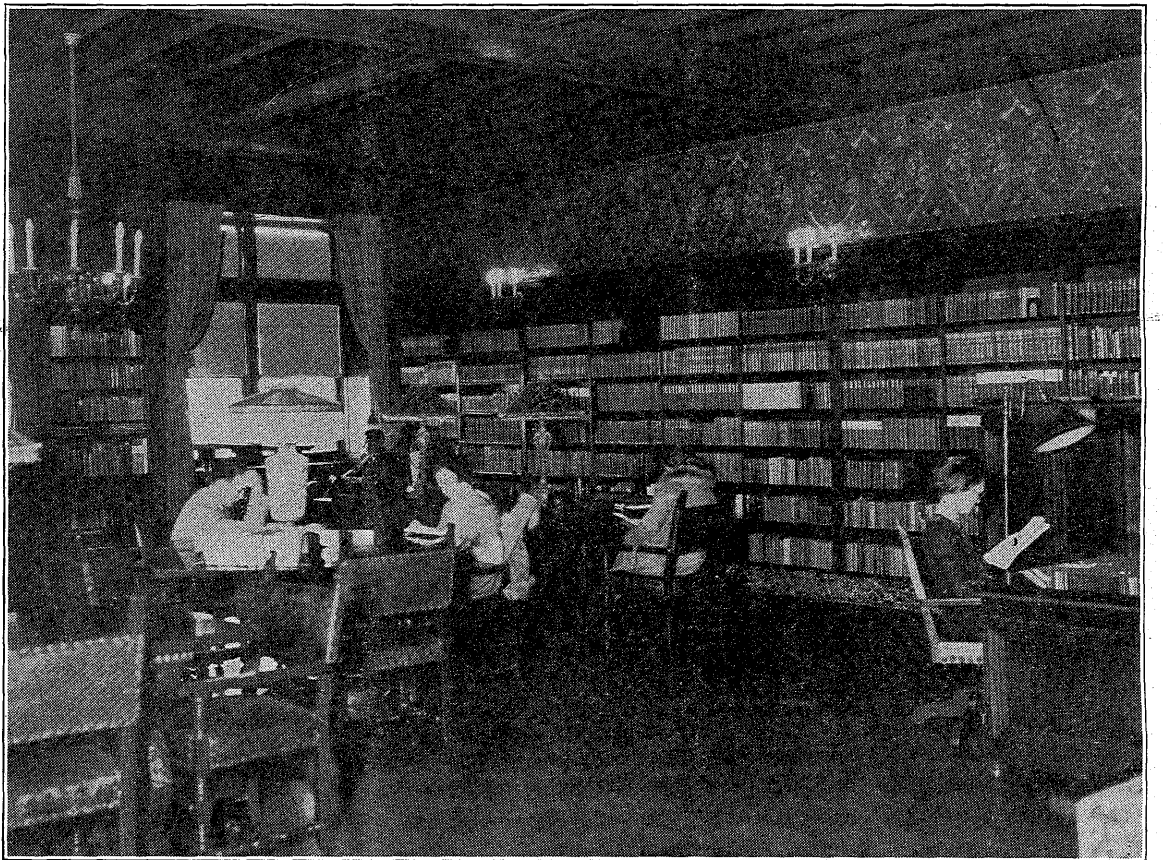
UNIVERSITY FARM is a place of beauty and strong attraction at all times of the year. Here it is shown in spring, the principal buildings being grouped in the foreground.

When Culture Calls, Sophomores All Face the Test



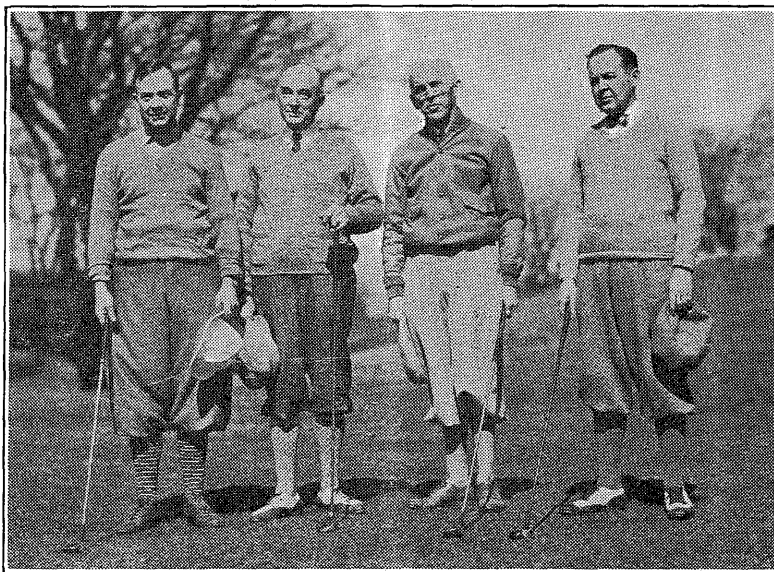
THE country over, a movement is under way to bring tests to bear in such a way as to show how much cultivation college students are acquiring, whatever the source from which it comes. Here a group of second year students in the Arts college is facing the inevitable in this one of its many manifestations.

Dedicated to Reading and to a Minnesota Poet



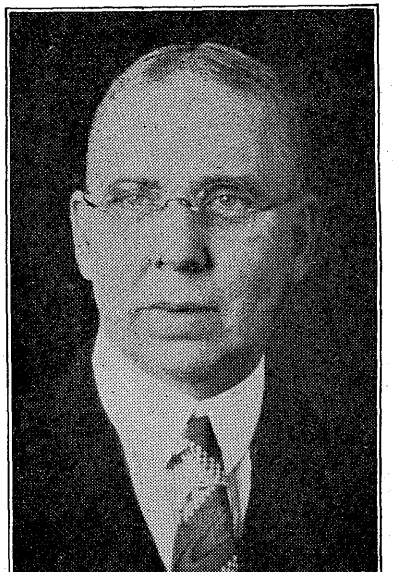
THE Arthur Upson Room in the University Library, has been equipped as a comfortable reading room and stored with books through the generosity of a former faculty member. It is the counterpart of the "Gentleman's Library" that many colleges have, a collection of books with which the educated person should be familiar.

Campus Notables Fancy Golf



WHEN the University Golf Course was opened these four were among the first to tee off. From left to right they are President L. D. Coffman, Fred B. Snyder, vice-president of the Board of Regents; Dean Guy Stanton Ford, and Comptroller W. T. Middlebrook.

Heads U Library

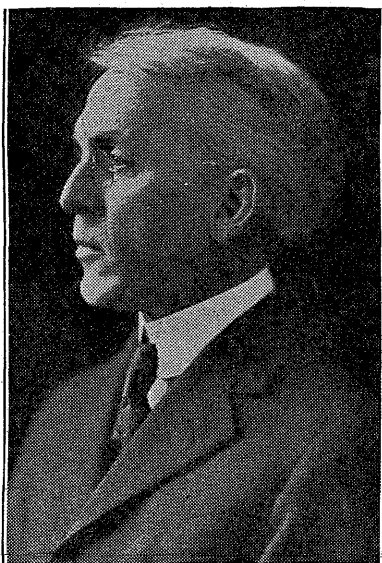


Frank K. Walter Besides being librarian Mr. Walter is, properly, a bibliophile, a typographer, and a good judge of ephemera.

Among Figures In University Campus Groups



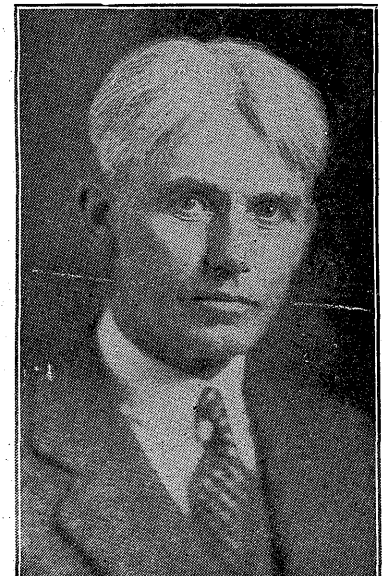
Dr. L. D. Coffman
President of the University



Dean Guy Stanton Ford
The Graduate School

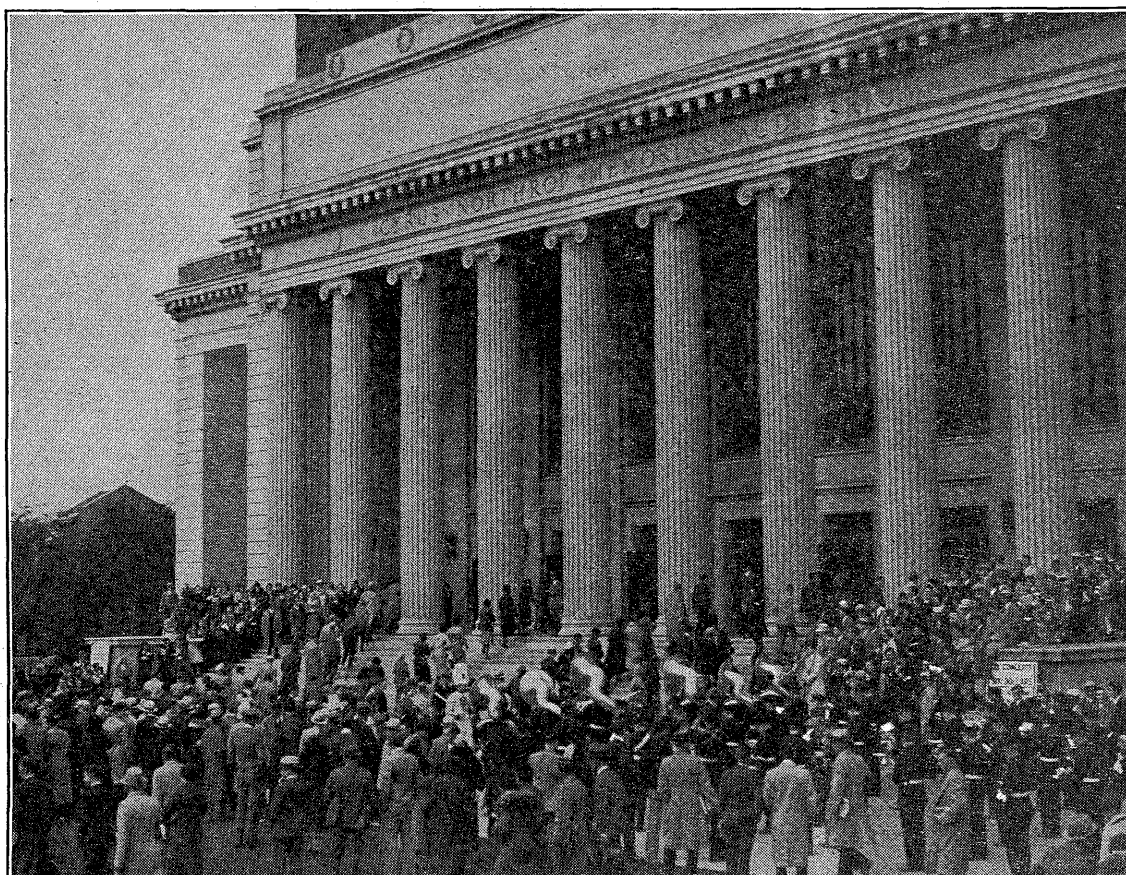


Dean Walter C. Coffey
Department of Agriculture



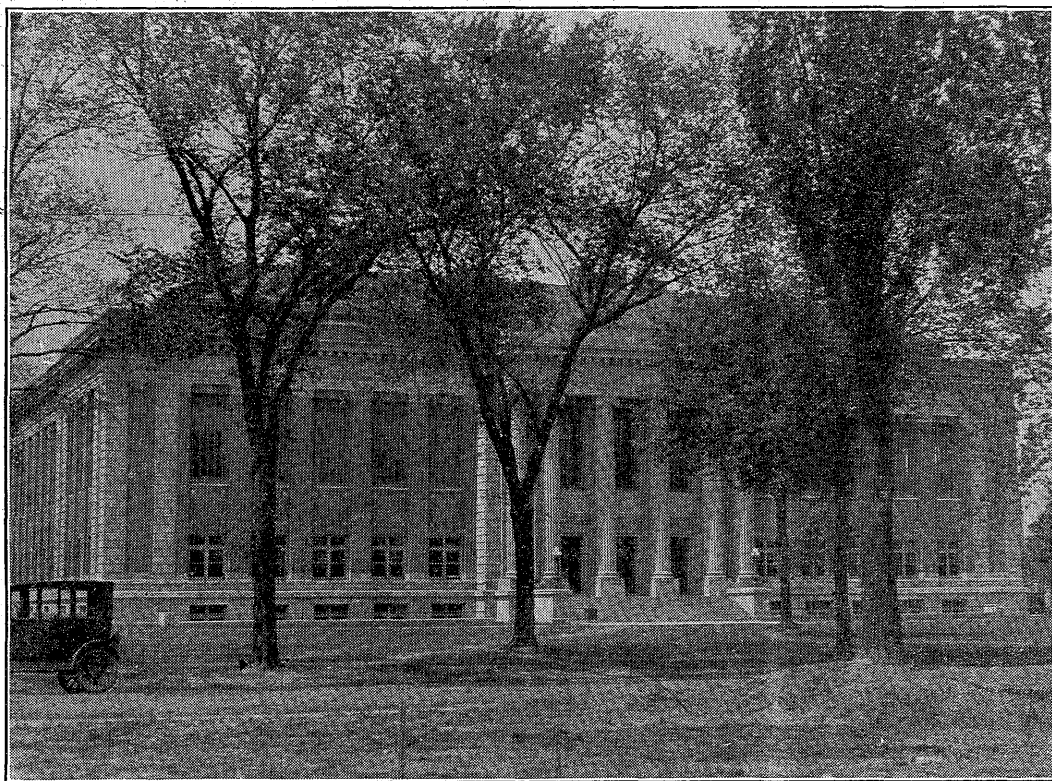
Dean John B. Johnston
Science, Literature, and the Arts

An Important Center of University Campus Activity



THE CYRUS NORTHROP Memorial Auditorium, standing at the physical center of the University of Minnesota, is also one of its most important intellectual and artistic centers. Students' gatherings, convocations, special lectures, music and drama of all sorts and the concerts of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra are among the things that take place there. The greater part of the money for construction of the Auditorium came in the form of gifts.

Library—Where Students Encounter World's Great Minds



A UNIVERSITY'S library is the heart of its instructional and study system. There the eager student may commune with the great of all generations whose writings have been preserved. In the University of Minnesota library may be found more than 500,000 regularly catalogued volumes, together with the files of several hundred periodicals in all fields of knowledge and research.

Calls Midwestern Football Fastest

Bierman in Agreement With Findings of Cleveland Expert

Middle Western football was the fastest and best in the country last year, according to Minnesota's coach, Bernie Bierman. Of the first fifteen teams in the country, as rated by an expert with whom Bierman agrees, William Wyer of Cleveland, six of the first fifteen teams were in the Western Conference, although in 1931, only one conference team, Northwestern, was in that select group.

The fifteen teams at the top in 1932 were Southern California, Michigan, Purdue, Notre Dame, Pittsburgh, Texas Christian, Wisconsin, Army, Ohio State, Texas, Colgate, Minnesota, Northwestern, Centenary, and Washington, according to Wyer's rating. These were in the order named. When Northwestern made the first fifteen in 1931, it was twelfth. Last year Minnesota was twelfth with four

rating shows how hard and fast conference football was last fall," Bierman said. "No other sectional group had anything like the number of representatives in the first fifteen that came from the central states. Although Southern California again led, only one other coast team, Washington, was near the top. From the East was Colgate and Pittsburgh, alone, although Pittsburgh is a little far west to be classed strictly as an eastern team."

Tulane, which rated third in 1931 according to this computation, was 32nd in 1932.

Sectional ratings, as differentiated from ratings in which all teams were included, show Minnesota sixth in the Central States. In order the leading teams from this district were: Michigan, Purdue, Notre Dame, Wisconsin, Ohio State, Minnesota, Northwestern, Michigan State, Nebraska and Illinois.

Lowell Dawson, assistant to Bierman, and backfield coach, joined with his chief in approving the Cleveland statistician's findings. Both came to the Western Conference last fall from the other conference teams ahead of

it, and Northwestern pressing it in thirteenth place.

"There's no question that this Southern Conference and were in a position to make comparisons.

Wyer's comparisons rated the first 100 teams in the country, Southern California being first and Dartmouth, one-hundredth. All Western Conference teams were in the first hundred, Illinois being 25th, Chicago, 36th, Indiana, 37th and Iowa 87th. Yale's position was 44th, Harvard's 77th and Navy's 79th.

Dowell Becomes Ph. D.

Superintendent Austin A. Dowell of the Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, near Crookston, was given his Ph. D. degree at the December graduation exercises. His field was agricultural economics, which he has studied at Minnesota and the University of Chicago. He was granted his master's degree in 1925. Mr. Dowell is completing his eleventh year on the university faculty and his sixth as superintendent of the Northwest School and Station. Before coming here he taught at Iowa State College and the University of Alberta.

Pictorial Issue Presents Typical Scenes of Campus

Buildings, Persons, Recent Activities Shown in Photographs

In this issue, Minnesota Chats is endeavoring to present an unpretentious pictorial number, representative of many of the activities of the University of Minnesota. In many ways a series of pictures is more satisfactory than even a visit to the campus. In the first place, more things can be shown. Furthermore, pictures are taken, presumably, under favorable conditions, not in rainstorms, blizzards or spring thaws, such as might prevail when one paid a visit to the campus.

Most of the pictures now reprinted have appeared in Minnesota Chats at one time or another in the past two years. At the time of original publication they were typical and interesting scenes of campus life or campus buildings, and all are recent enough so that their value as a pictorial representation of the university still holds good.

Minnesota is a many-sided institution. By no means all of its widespread activities are shown in this issue, nor would there be any reasonable limit to the number of pictures that could be reproduced if one set out to include everything. On the other hand, there have been no designed omission, the makeup being determined chiefly by the materials at hand.

As most know, the University of Minnesota is made up of many major divisions. These are, the Graduate School College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, College of Engineering and Architecture, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, School of Chemistry, College of Education, Medical School, School of Dentistry, College of Pharmacy, School of Business Administration, School of Mines and Metallurgy and the General Extension Division. Recently there has been added the General College of the university, designed to meet the special needs of students who do not yet know whether they will continue through an entire course, nor what specialties they will follow if they do decide to remain for a longer period than two years.

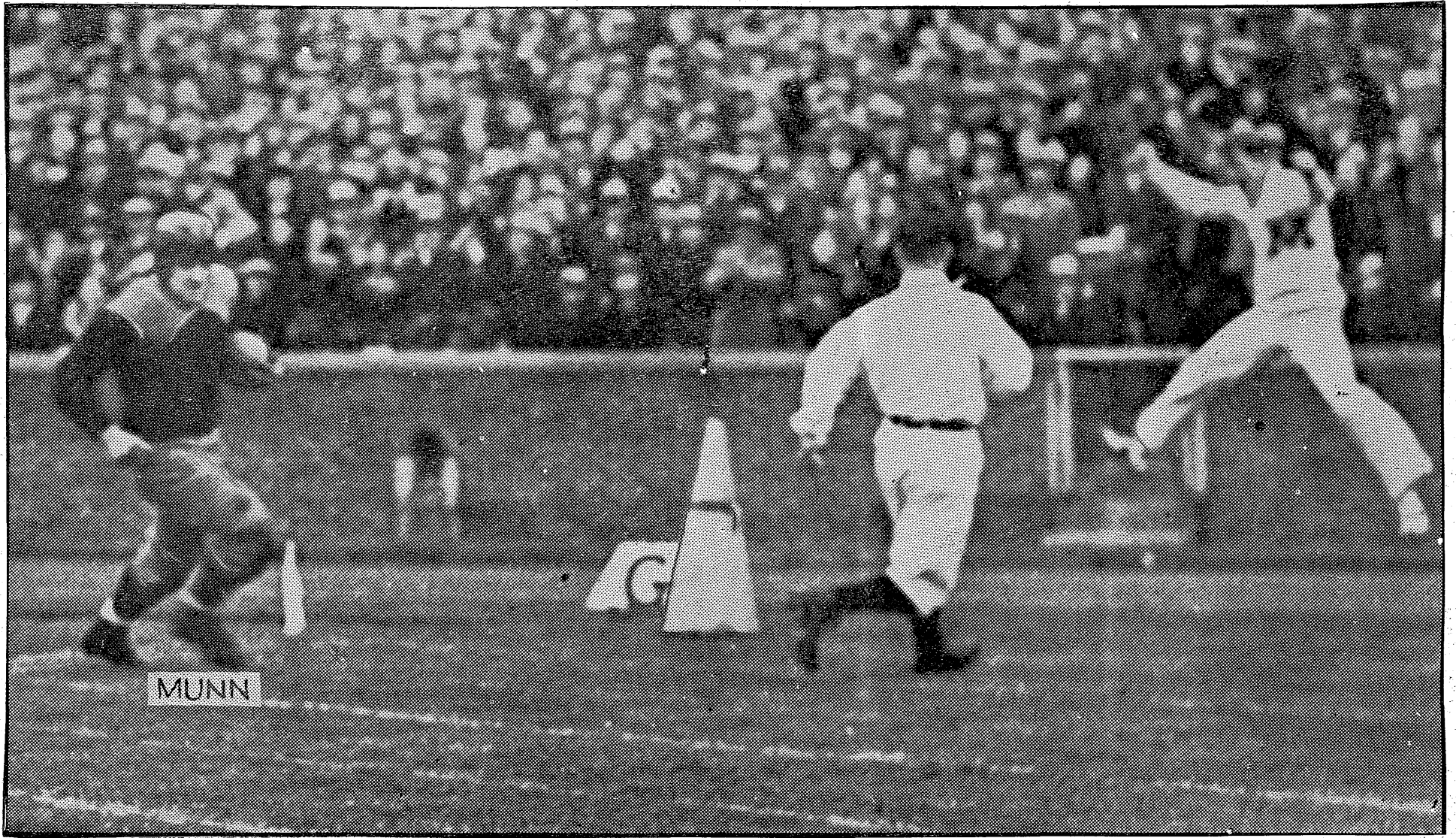
Minnesota is developing an outstanding system of student homes, a start having been made with Sanford Hall, a residence for women, and Pioneer Hall, a residence for men. In the two establishments more than 400 students make their homes under conditions designed to give the student the best of living and study conditions, wholesome food, and a reasonable amount of supervision and guidance. Plans for the future, when further growth becomes possible, include the expansion of these residences. The university also maintains a number of co-operative cottages in which students who find they must live at minimum expense can help keep down their bills by taking part in the work.

In recent years the center of campus life has been changed from the "Oak Knoll" district, facing University avenue, to the Mall, in accordance with the Cass Gilbert plan. The Mall, with the Northrop Memorial Auditorium at its head, flanked on either side by the Library, the Administration building, Physics building and Chemistry building, provides an impressive focus for the wider setting.

Notable among the physical developments of recent years has been the growth of the medical campus. The Minnesota General Hospital has been increased by the addition of three major units, the Todd, Christian, and Eustis wings, as well as the Students Health Service wing. The Medical Arts building, primarily housing the School of Dentistry, has also gone up and the Nurses Residence is now being completed. Improvements at University Farm include the Plant Science and Dairy buildings.

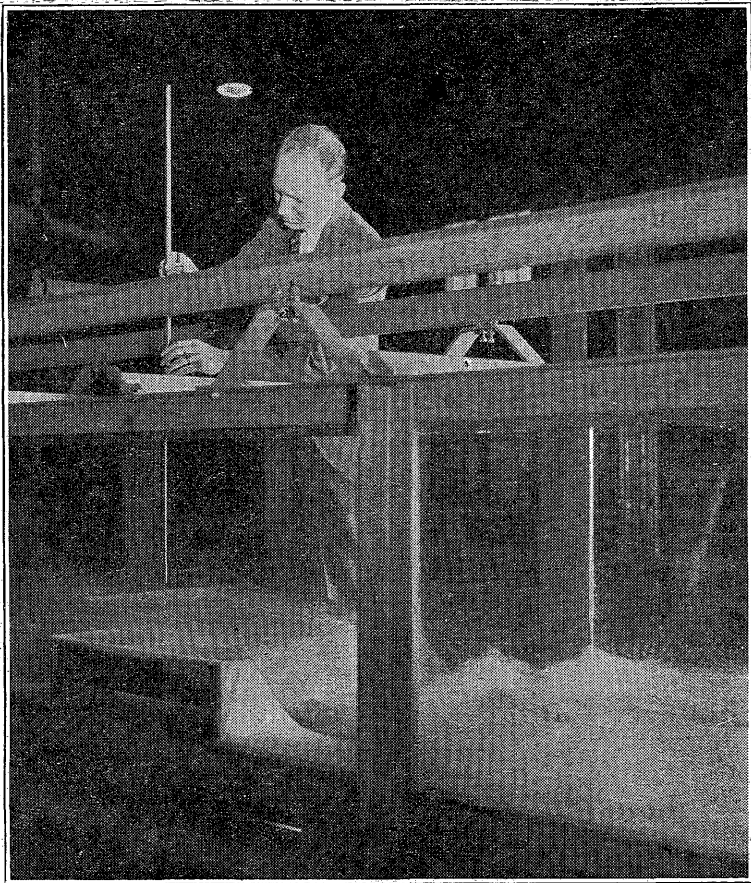
Minnesota's athletic plant has been reconstructed in large part in the past decade. In the fall of 1924 the Memorial Stadium was dedicated, followed a few years later by the impressive field house, where athletes may compete throughout the year, without regard to the frequent challenges of Minnesota weather. Playing space has also been increased by a series of campus changes.

Well, Well, Well---Captain Munn Takes it Over for a Touchdown



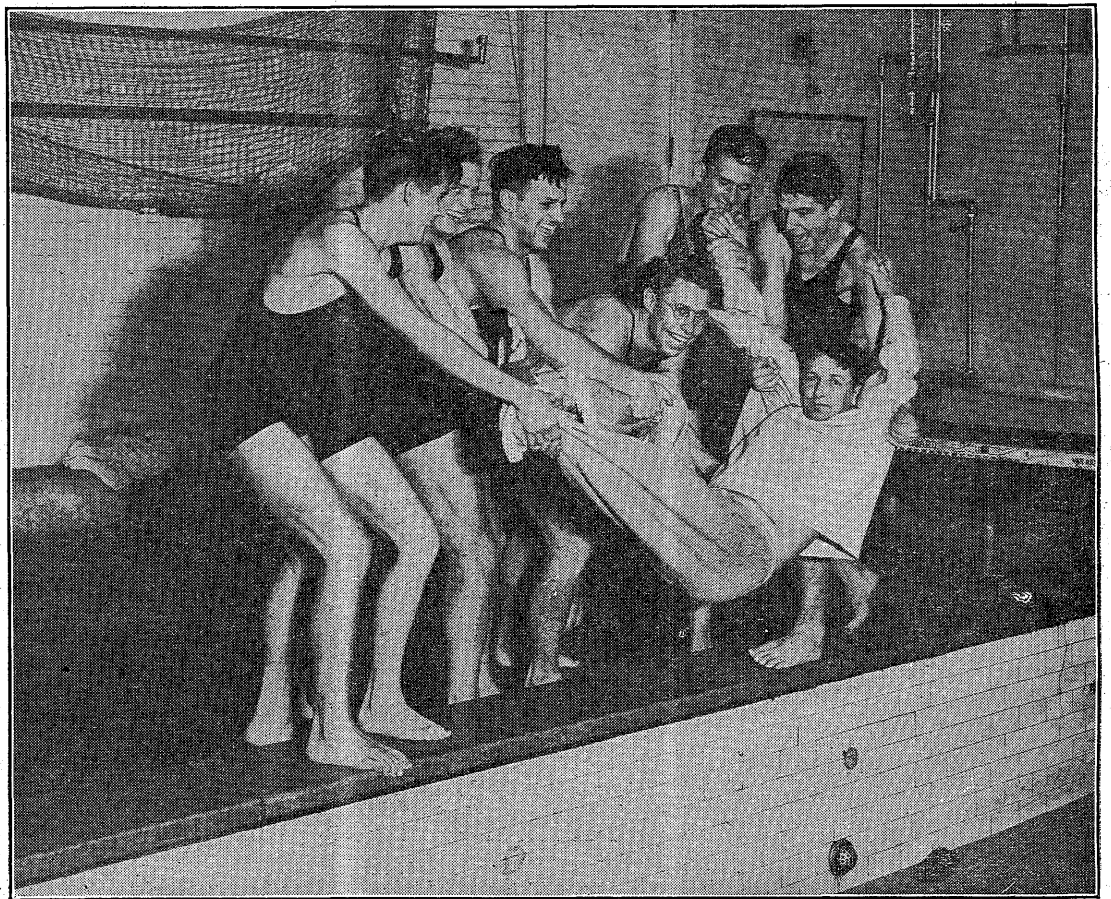
SOMETIMES it becomes necessary for the captain of a football team to do something about it all, even though he plays at guard. This picture, loaned by The Minneapolis Tribune, shows Clarence Munn helping to beat Wisconsin in the fall of 1931 on a forward-lateral pass. My Ubl tossed a forward to Brad Robinson, who shoved it laterally to Munn just in time. Both the cheer leader and the official indicate that this is one of those things and the little board sticking up registers a big "G" for Goal.

"Down by the New Mill Stream"



PROFESSOR LORENZ G. STRAUB, a student of hydraulics, has had a specially constructed glass flume installed in the Engineering Experiment station where he studies the behavior and effects of all that famous water that is forever flowing over the dam. Here he is shown taking a measurement.

You Can Make It in One Jump, Niels; and Here Goes



ONE of Minnesota's most popular athletic coaches is Niels Thorpe, who instructs the swimming team. The hardy Dane may safely be thrown into the university swimming tank, and here his team is doing it, that performances being a traditional event of the year's first practise.

Researcher Tells Radio Situation

"U" Man Reports Investigation of Varied Aspects of Broadcasting in Minneapolis

Evidence of changing radio habits was found by Professor Clifford Kirkpatrick of the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota who has just completed a study dealing with the attitudes of radio listeners. He finds a rebellion of the radio audience against certain kinds of radio

program. While listeners reported listening to the radio from one and one-half to over three hours a day there was evidence of a social trend toward a decrease of radio listening. This trend was especially marked among listeners reporting the most years of schooling, namely, the better educated group. News and other educational programs were preferred, but only about 7 per cent of the broadcasting time on local stations was devoted to the preferred type of program. Almost 50 per cent was devoted to jazz and popular music. Among indications favorable to radio were an increasing liking for chain programs and the fact that a long listing of specific pro-

grams, asking whether the reaction of the listener was favorable or unfavorable, showed many more favorable than unfavorable replies. News information was rated as the best liked type of program among all listeners questioned, followed by classical music as second and light music as third. Aiming to ascertain the balance between those who listen to given programs, and those who tune them out, Professor Kirkpatrick has been able to show that while some of the biggest names in radio have built a following, they have also created antagonisms that in some instances far outweigh their apparent popularity. "For scores of programs and per-

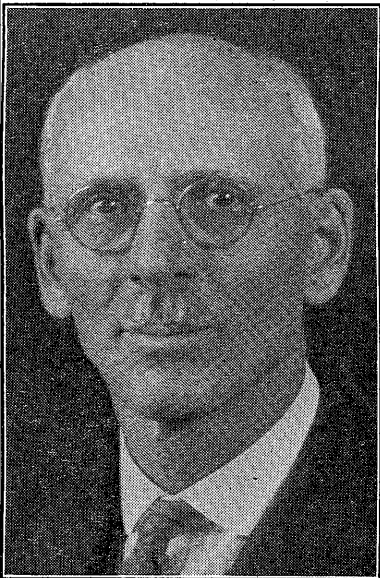
sonalities," said Professor Kirkpatrick, "both likes and dislikes were considered, revealing popularity balances, sometimes negative, that would never be suspected from fan mail. One famous crooner landed far in the red by the test of radio popularity we employed." Varied evidence in the study points to a rebellion against excessive advertising. Professor Kirkpatrick claims that radio advertisers may not only annoy others but also injure themselves, through loss of money and good will, because of ignorance of the consequences of their programs. Certain important groups are hostile and yet disinclined to write radio letters. According to the study,

some listeners resolve not to purchase goods because they dislike the programs offered. Dr. Kirkpatrick holds that the advertiser who neglects this fact is "living in a fool's paradise." Information used in this study was obtained from over five hundred Minneapolis radio listeners by telephone and questionnaire methods devised to obtain the fairest and most accurate possible sample. About seven per cent of the persons co-operating in this study reported staying away from church because they could listen over the radio. Nearly 20 per cent claimed to stay home from the theater or movies more frequently because of radio entertainment.

Among Figures In University Campus Groups



James Paige
Professor of Law; oldest faculty member in point of service (1890)

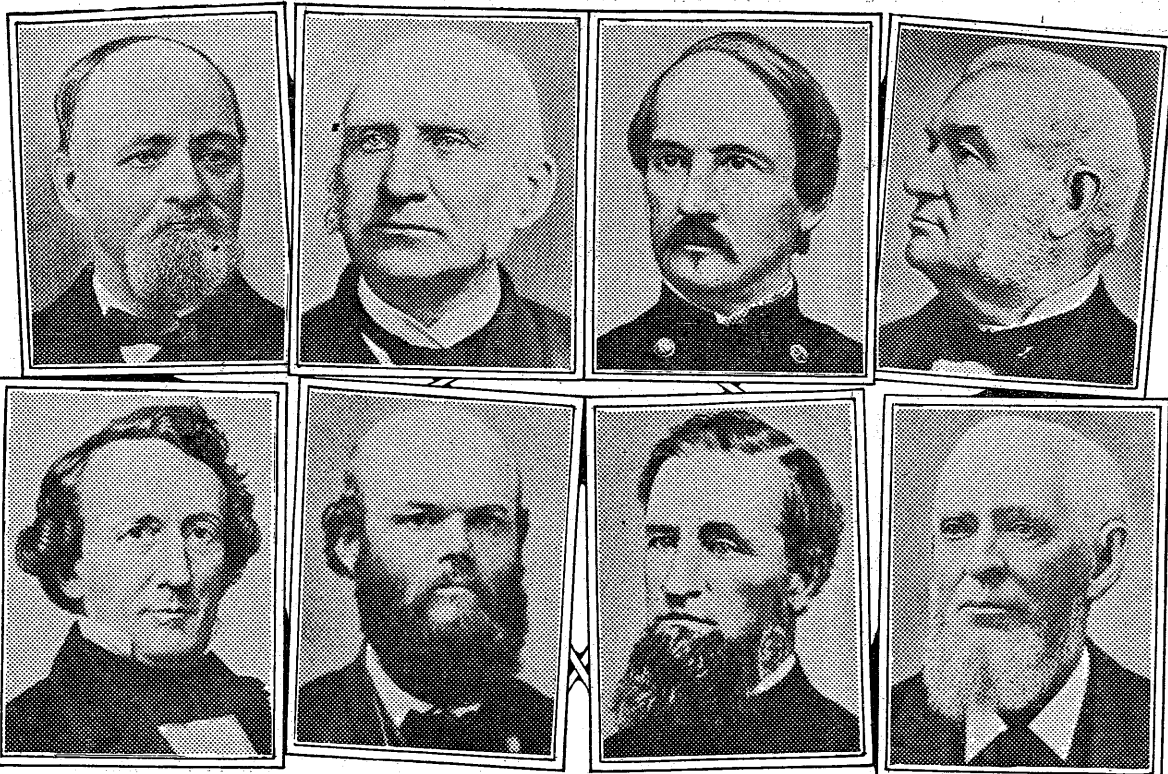


Andrew Boss
Vice-director of the Agricultural Experiment Station



Edward E. Nicholson
Dean of Student Affairs

Eight Chosen as Founders of the University of Minnesota



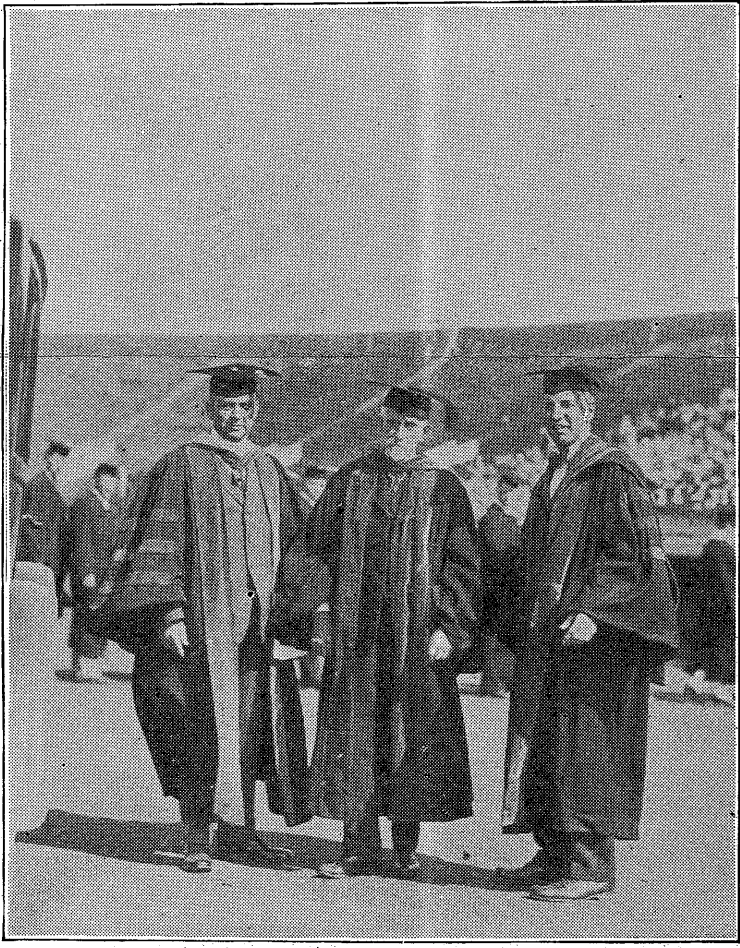
FOUNDERS of the University of Minnesota were selected in April, 1932. The list will not be added to. Left to right, top: John S. Pillsbury, Rev. Edward D. Neill, Gen. H. H. Sibley, Alexander Ramsey; lower, left to right: Henry M. Rice, William R. Marshall, Dr. Alfred E. Ames, John W. North.

Conducts Business



Comptroller W. T. Middlebrook

Notable Figures in Life of University



THIS photograph, taken while Dr. William Watts Folwell, the first president, was still alive, shows, left to right, President Lotus D. Coffman, President-emeritus William Watts Folwell, and E. B. Pierce, field secretary of the General Alumni Association. The picture was taken at one of the first commencement exercises held in the stadium.

Farm Help Act To Operate With Abundant Data

Some Methods of Fact Gathering Described by Washington Bureau

Complete working data of previous seedings, yields and production of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, and rice in every important agricultural county in the country have been compiled as an aid in the first deliberations of the Secretary of Agriculture and his staff in the initial plans for operation of the Farm Act.

The Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has filled in such data on cards to include further information also on hogs and hog marketing, so that preliminary conferences may have the facts with which to work.

Taking wheat as a typical case, the card index for each county throughout the wheat belt of the nation shows the acres sown, acres harvested, the yield per acre, and total county production in bushels, for the five years from 1928 through and including 1932.

These mammoth records of national basic farm production are based on various sources of information open to the bureau. In the first place, there are from two to three crop reporters located in every township of the country who file regular records. The tax assessors in many states are required by law to include such information regularly which is turned over to the statistical divisions of the various co-operating states. Records of trade and current shipments are also used. Then finally, the interesting crop meter system is depended upon for such data, especially in the southern cotton belt. This crop metering is obtained by using an instrument attached to an automobile in the nature of a multiple speedometer to measure the footage of growing crops along highways. Each year from 5,000 to 15,000 miles are covered in every state with these remarkable instruments that show the linear feet of crops, adjustable by a push button system. Two people operate the device and checks can be made along the same identical roads to make comparisons of changes in acreage to various crops or for determining whether some land has been put into forest planting or fallow, forage crops or other alternative rotation.

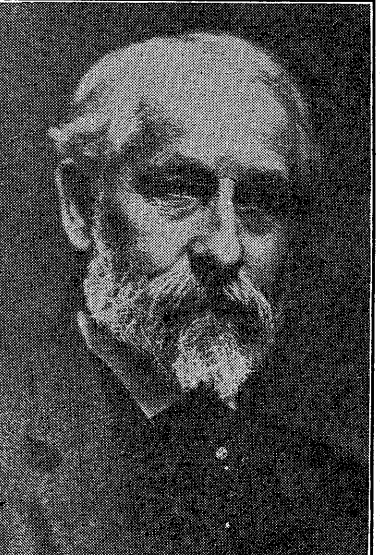
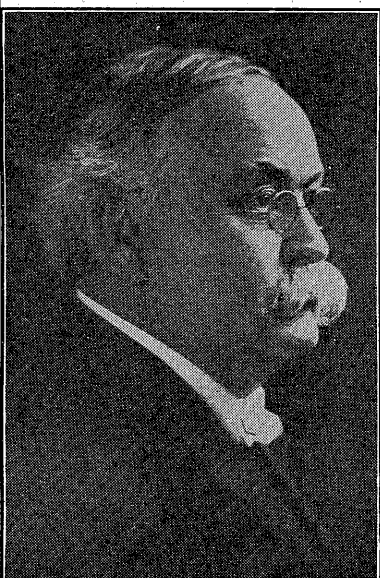
If necessary, by this device and in other practical ways a constant check can be made on the changes in crop plans and consequent increases or decreases in production of particular growing commodities.

Reliable information of this kind is absolutely vital to the complete understanding of the physical nature of the job involved in adjustment of the acreage of basic commodities named in the Farm Act.

Scammon Lectures in Cincinnati

Dr. R. E. Scammon, dean of medical sciences, delivered the Benjamin Knox Rachford memorial lectures at the University of Cincinnati, recently. Dr. Scammon spoke on modes and types of human growth in his first lecture.

First Five Chosen as Builders of the University of Minnesota's Name and Fame



LEFT to right: President Cyrus Northrup, Dr. Henry T. Eddy, Professor Maria Sanford, Dean William S. Pattee, and Dr. William Watts Folwell. At a convocation in early 1933 these five were chosen as the original list of "Builders of the Name, University of Minnesota." This is an open list to which the names of other distinguished contributors may be added.

Some of Those Who Make the University of Minnesota Go

Medical Sciences



Richard E. Scammon

Engineering



Ora M. Leland

Student Health



Harold S. Diehl

Athletics



Frank McCormick

Agriculture



Edward M. Freeman

Education



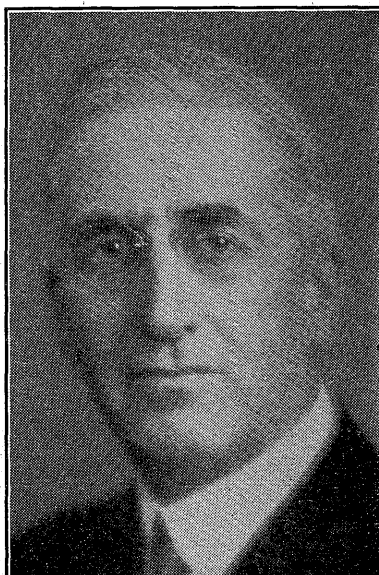
Melvin E. Haggerty

Pharmacy



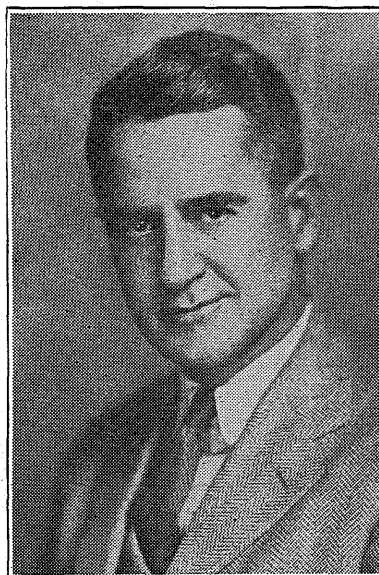
Frederick J. Wulling

Dentistry



William F. Lasby

General College



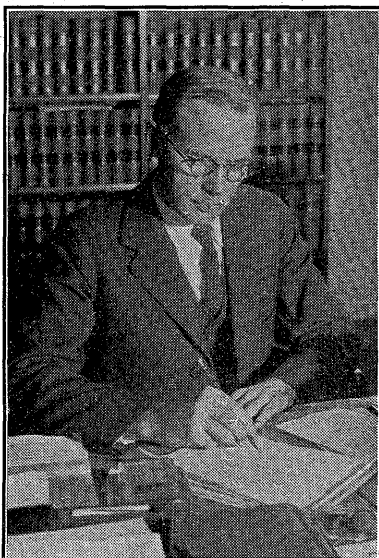
Malcolm MacLean

Mines



William R. Appleby

Law



Everett Fraser

Medical School



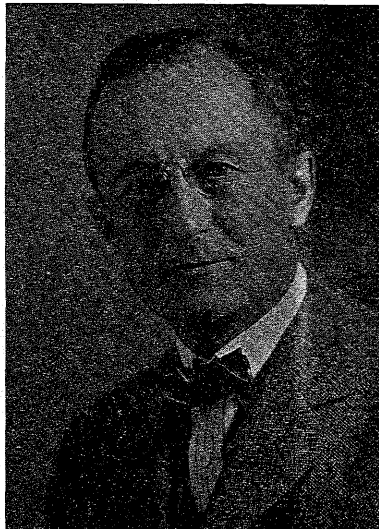
Elias P. Lyon

Business



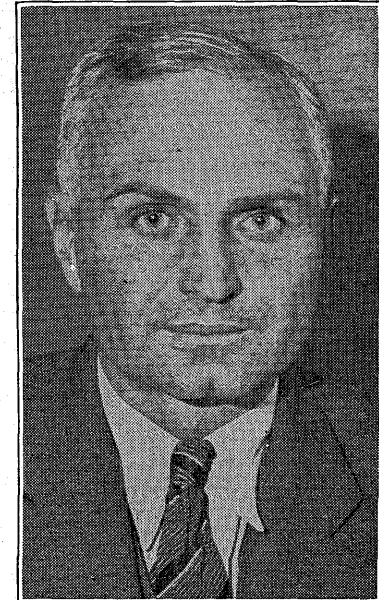
Russell A. Stevenson

Extension



Richard R. Price

Football



Bernie Bierman

Informed People Greatest Need 'U' Head Asserts

(Continued from page 1)
opportunity for still further developing the social possibilities of democracy. The older generation, in its frantic effort to retrieve itself from the disasters it, itself, has created, has checked, if not almost destroyed, the course of social idealism.

Youth Brings New Viewpoint
I turn to youth, not because it is wise, but because there resides in it the spirit of optimism and of hope. It will try things. A new generation can scarcely be expected to implement the reforms set by its predecessors by the uncritical use of the instruments it in-

herits. Proper implementation implies intelligent selection of the instruments on the one hand, and the intelligent use of them, on the other. It is precisely at this point that society faces its greatest danger. We are not teaching men how to meet the new situations of democracy as much as we should, I believe. We find that it is easy to respond to the stimuli of facts and at the same time remain strangers in the realm of ideas. We find an inherent tendency in education, a tendency adapted from the world outside, to narrow specialization without giving corresponding attention and consideration to increasing the circumference of one's interests and studies.

An educational theory that fails to include in its program the important task of helping students to live intelligently as social individuals and to inspire them to share

in reconstituting democracy, is a theory which will detach its students from the world for which it proposes to train them. Upon the educated men and women must fall the responsibility of making reconstruction intelligent and effective. Education should teach us how to use intelligence intelligently.

Public Not Enough Concerned
The sad feature about the situation is that the American public has, in general, never distinguished itself for hospitality to intellectual excellence. It needs little or no encouragement to lay tribute upon everything, including its educational and humanitarian institutions, to promote its utilitarian interests. This leads to an apparent separation of education from the so-called practical things of life. The emphasis that education places upon excellence rather than skill,

arms the crowd with a new weapon for its hostility to culture. Man has learned to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow and he spends his time trying to get the most bread for the least sweat. Some gain has been made in this direction, and yet among the billions of men and women who have trod the earth, it is probable that comparatively a few thousand of them have contributed anything to the release of the human race from drudgery. "Modern society," as a recent writer says, "owes everything, or nearly everything, to the forgotten and not to the forgotten men. Its indebtedness is to the leaders, to the pioneers in every field of human activity, to the few, very few, men of each succeeding generation who have pushed the ways of life a notch or two upward. And so it is likely to be in the years to come. The

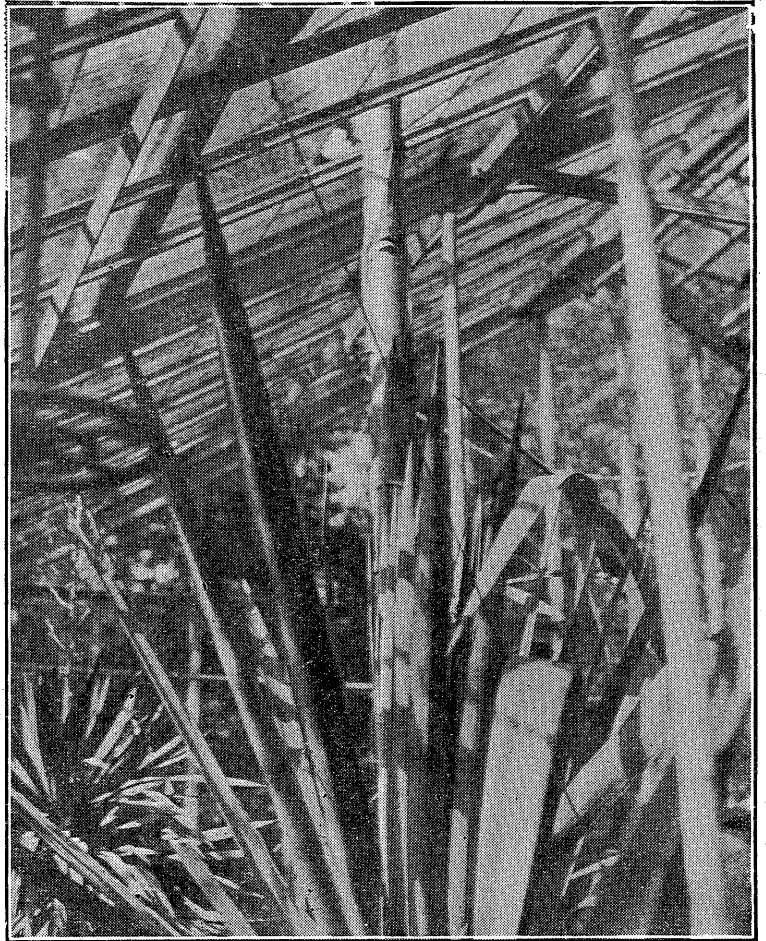
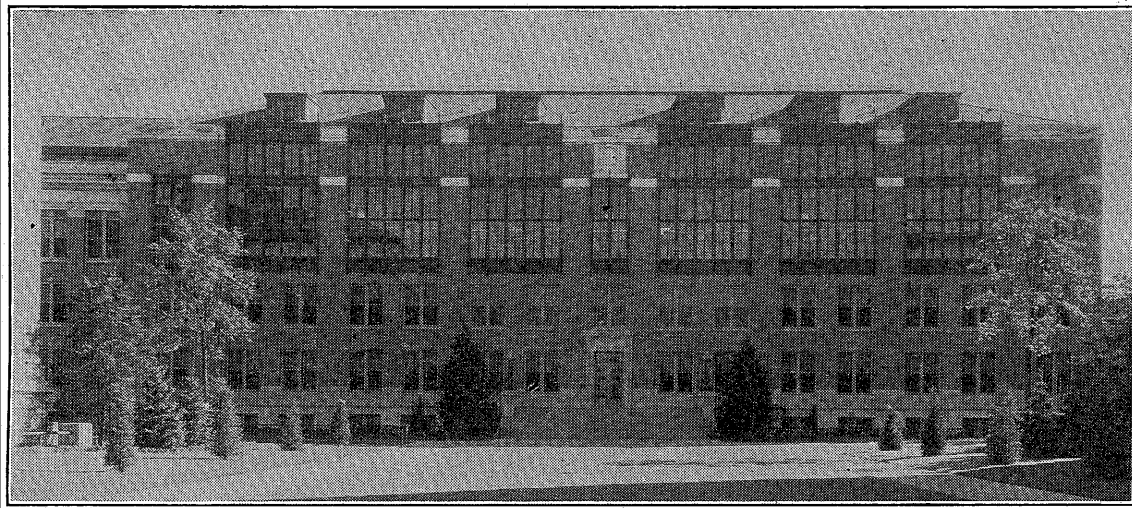
need for leadership will remain no matter what form the social order may assume."

A planned future must take the place of a planless past. A leadership based upon knowledge must be substituted for a leadership based upon political skill. At all times and especially at the present time, youth should enlist itself for its own sake, if for no other, in the cause of learning and in the category of productive achievement. There are many signs that youth recognizes that constructive planning cannot be left to drift. Here and there one finds evidence that the spark of learning is burning more brightly. But one must find the drive for learning more in himself than in the circumstances that surround him. This was never more beautifully and more clearly stated than in a memorable com-

(Continued on page 8)

Campus Building Houses Dental School

Greenhouse Plant Grows Through Roof



A NEW building and a new name have come in a single year to change the array of dental education at Minnesota. The building, shown above, has been named, "Medical Arts," and is connected with Willard Hall. Splendidly equipped for instruction in dentistry, it also houses administrative offices for the Medical School. Recently the name change took place—from College of Dentistry to School of Dentistry.

Girls' Athletic Chief



Dr. J. Anna Norris

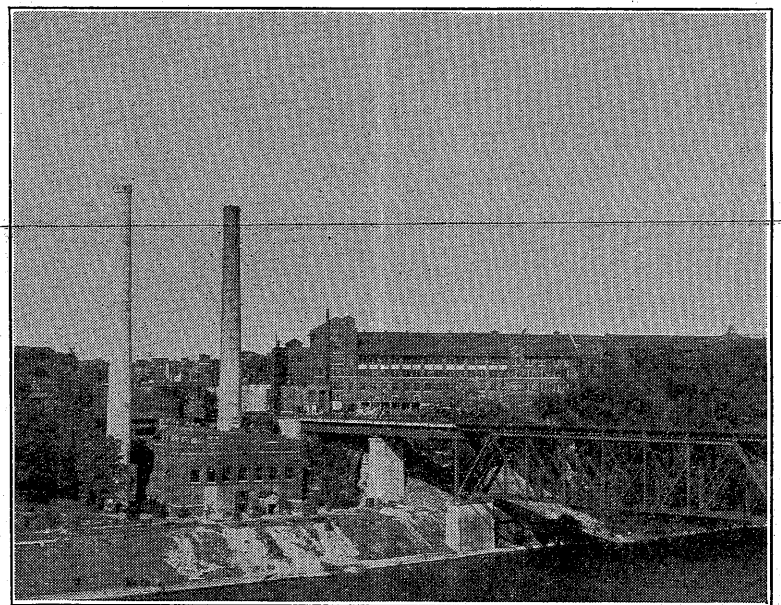
Heads U Chemists



Dr. S. C. Lind

THIS century plant, thought to have been at the university for at least 25 years, decided to bloom last fall. Its blossom stalk shot up so far that a pane of glass had to be removed from the greenhouse roof.

State's Iron Ore Problems Studied



THE School of Mines Experiment Station, housed in this building, works on the problems of making the vast mineral wealth of northern Minnesota more available commercially, and therefore, more valuable all around.

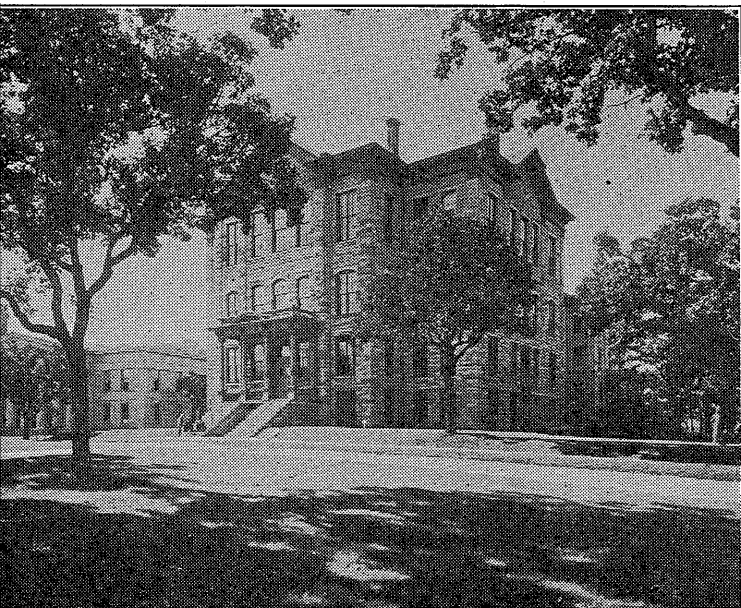
Faculty Gives President Coffman Watch



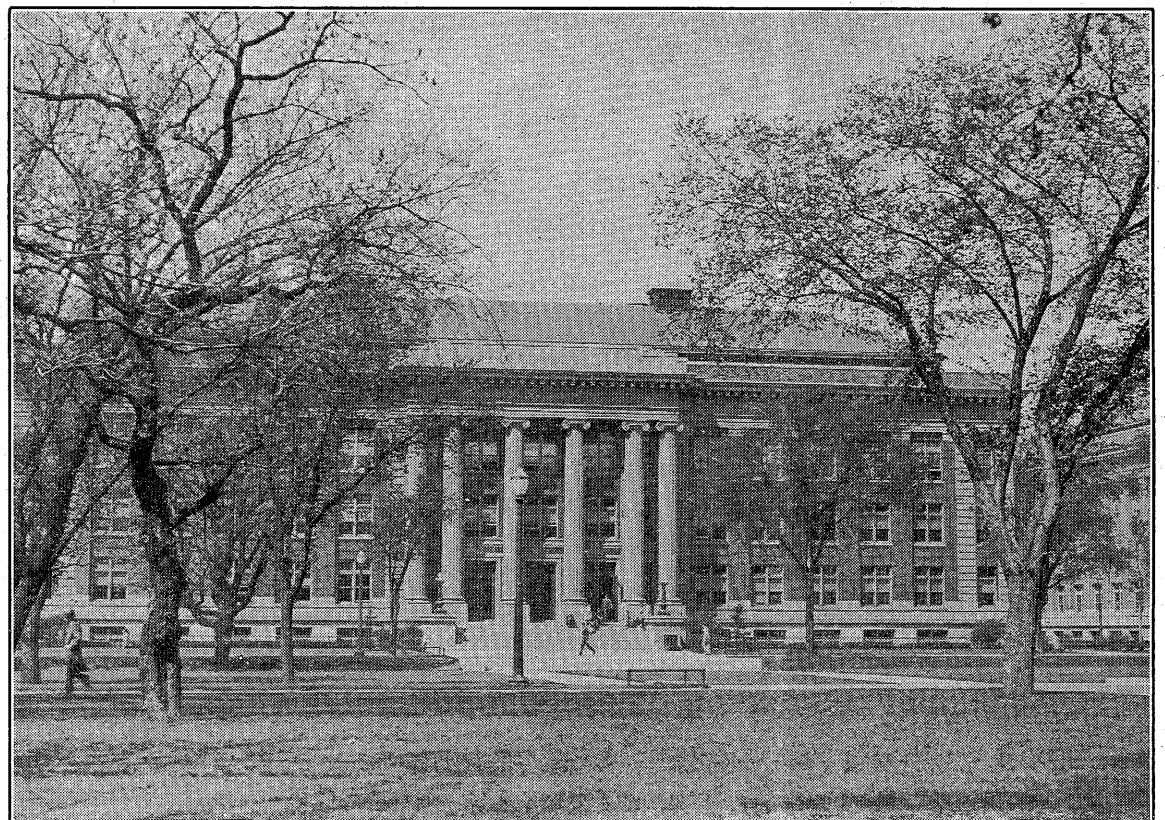
APPRECIATIVE of his many endeavors to obtain better conditions for the faculty, University of Minnesota teachers presented a watch to President L. D. Coffman, two years ago. He is shown here looking at it to see if it is time for him to keep his next appointment.

This Building Houses Chemists and Chemistry

"Old Main" Burned to Ground, 1904



OLD MAIN, a celebrated memory of many early graduates of Minnesota, was the first building on the present campus. Deserted one time during the Civil War, it was later completed and rehabilitated, and served as a center of University life until it burned 29 years ago.



ALTHOUGH registration figures for the School of Chemistry appear small by comparison with the large Chemistry building, students in every department of university work use the building. Chemistry, most popular of sciences, is taken by medics, dents, foresters, students in agriculture, pharmacists, arts students, engineers, and many others, although it may not be their major field.

MINNESOTA CHATS

Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students



VOL. 15

NOVEMBER 15, 1932

Obligations of a University to the Social Order

Erikson Records Light Intensity In Lake Depths

Specialized Equipment Used in Measuring Penetration of Rays

BORDER LAKE USED

Yellow Rays in Middle of Spectrum Reach Farthest Down

(See Pictures on Page 3)

Long after the ultra-red rays at one end of the spectrum and the ultra-violet rays at the other are unable to penetrate further, the yellow rays at the center of the spectrum can be recorded by pictures taken underwater, even to a depth of seventy feet. Some of the first experiments of this kind ever made were carried out during the past year by Professor Henry A. Erikson, head of the department of physics in the University of Minnesota. Dr. Erikson and his assistant, Alfred Nier, spent two weeks on Gunflint lake, which lies on the Canadian border, measuring the penetration of light into water and the intensity of wave-lengths at different depths. The studies showed how the spectrum shortens as the depth increases.

Results of the experiment have dual interest. The facts are an important contribution to pure science, which welcomes all facts and records them as an addition to knowledge. They are also important to biologists who study the minute life of deep waters, particularly the life and abundance of plankton, minute life form on which underwater creatures of larger growth feed. The penetration of light also determines the depths underwater at which aquatic plants may live, plant life being dependent on sunlight for its existence.

At Work Two Years

Dr. Erikson began preparing for his measurements of light penetration more than two years ago. His plan originally was to measure underwater intensity first in a Minneapolis lake, then in a deep northern lake, and finally in Lake Superior, or even in the ocean. Later he changed his plan and selected Gunflint lake, which at places is more than 150 feet in depth.

The basic piece of apparatus in his studies is a camera, consisting of a quartz spectrograph in a heavy aluminum housing, made waterproof, in which the shutter may be opened and the plate moved by means of electric motors controlled by switches. By means of still a third switch he is able to tell whether the shutter is open or closed, an important item in careful preparation for taking a picture. In this camera both the lens at the shutter and a prism through which the light is deflected onto the plate are of quartz. This admits the ultra-violet rays which would be filtered out were a plain glass lens used.

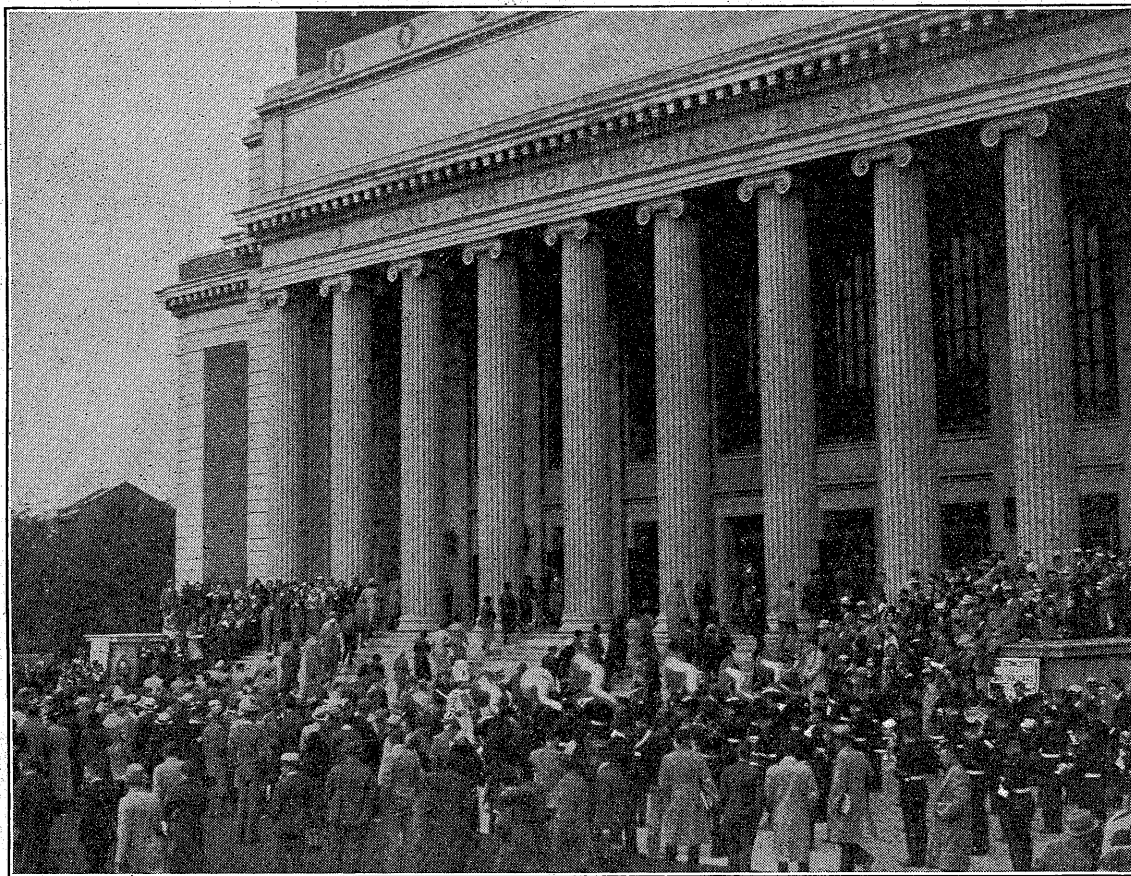
The camera is then attached to a cable that extends straight to the bottom of the lake, with nubbins every ten feet down on which the camera may be stopped as it is lowered to make exposures at different depths. A second cable holds the boat steady and a third extends to a buoy at some distance from the boat and completes a circuit of cable that is pulled to lower the camera from notch to notch.

Selected Gunflint Lake

With his assistants and equipment Dr. Erikson went to Gunflint lake on August 15. When he arrived he believed that he could measure the light penetration to a depth of at least 100 feet in the two weeks he had allowed himself for that work, but he found things progressing much more slowly than he had hoped. Only on bright days was there a sufficient light to make the measurements comparable, and

(Continued on page 3)

Students Attend Opening Convocation at "U"



Organic Chemistry Expands in New Laboratory; Staff Posts Filled

University Shops Made All Equipment to Be Used in Advanced Research

A new laboratory for advanced research students and two new instructors are among the factors involved in a current rearrangement of the department of organic chemistry, which is now under the direction of Professor Lee I. Smith, a member of the faculty since 1920. With the return of Dr. Walter Lauer, who spent the past year studying in Germany and Austria, this department is again at full strength and is equipped to provide laboratory instruction in advanced courses, something for which facilities have heretofore been lacking.

An outdoor table, equipped for chemical work, has been set up on the runway outside the windows of the new fourth-floor laboratory and is one of the novelties in the university's list of scientific equipment. Here experiments that must be carried through entirely in the cold, and also those that require unfiltered sunlight for their satisfactory completion, will be made. Dr. Smith has implied further that this table will be no poor place for conducting certain tests of which the results might otherwise be hard on the nose.

Another innovation of the year will be the establishment of courses in organic micro-analysis, which is of great value when the amounts of materials available are extremely small. These courses will be taught by Dr. Lauer, who spent some time in Graz, Austria, last year studying the famous Pregl method for making analyses of this kind. The earlier part of the year he spent in Munich working on the alkaloids under Wieland.

"The new arrangement will enable us to provide adequate laboratory work in advanced organic chemistry courses," Dr. Smith explained. "This will be particularly true of advanced preparative work and organic qualitative analysis. This year I have 80 men and women in the advanced lecture course, and their number seems to be growing steadily. Most of these are graduate students, although there is also a sprinkling of undergraduates."

By no means all of the students who take chemistry are intending to become chemists in the narrow sense of that word. Among the 400 students served in organic chemistry, for example, are the pre-medical, pre-dental and the pharmacy students, and many from agriculture, from the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and students of education, who are preparing to teach.

"Modern chemical training aims at giving the student a sound and general understanding of chemistry rather than preparing him to do certain specific things," Dr. Smith said. "Years ago, chemists were thought of chiefly as persons who analyzed things. Nowadays many think of them chiefly as scientists who are able to produce synthetic products. But good chemical teaching should lead to an understanding of chemistry and chemical problems, without particular concentration on training for a specific job. We find that men with a sound grounding in the principles of chemistry can use their knowledge to effect when that becomes necessary, whatever the situation in which they are placed."

This policy has enabled the School of Chemistry at Minnesota to turn out graduates who have done well in all branches of the chemical industry.

Dr. Smith came to Minnesota from Harvard in 1920. For several years past he has held the rank of associate professor. His many researches have been made chiefly in the field of polymethyl benzenes, which are derivatives of coal tar hydrocarbons.

The new men in the department of organic chemistry this year are Drs. C. F. Koelsch and Dr. Paul D. Bartlett. Dr. Koelsch, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, came to Minnesota from Harvard, where he has been a National Research fellow in chemistry. Dr. Bartlett comes from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City. He is a Harvard graduate.

One of the most interesting things about the new laboratory is that all of its equipment was made in the University of Minne-

(Continued on page 3)

Minnesota Head Outlines Higher Education's Role

Takes Part in Centennial Celebration at New York University

ARGUES TRAINING NEED

State Universities Must Be Nearer to People, Dr. Coffman Says

A meeting to discuss the needs of education, the path it must follow and the demands upon it was being held this week at New York University, duplicating a similar convention held there one hundred years ago when the institution was established. One of three speakers who discussed "The University today: its aims and province" at the opening meeting, Tuesday, November 15, was President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota, who spoke on, "The obligations of a university to the social order." On the same program other speakers were Dr. James Rowland Angel, president of Yale University, and Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, vice-chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland.

Other sessions of the New York University conference will deal with, "The university and economic change," "The university and governmental change," and "The university and spiritual values." The meetings will conclude with a dinner conference for which the topic is to be, "The university in this changing world."

Among the many prominent speakers who will take part in the three days of meetings will be Harry W. Chase, president of the University of Illinois; Harold H. Swift, who heads the trustees of the University of Chicago; Thomas W. Lamont, Sir Arthur James Salter, head of the economic and finance section of the League of Nations; William Tudor Gardiner, governor of Maine; Alfred Noyes, the poet; President Robert Sproul of the University of California; Alexander Dana Noyes, financial editor of The New York Times; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania; John Campbell Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; George Soule, editor of the New Republic; Walter Lippman, editorial contributor, and many others.

President Coffman's address follows:

The state universities originated in response to public demands and have been maintained, fostered, and encouraged all these years by the citizens of the states in which they are located. Both their origin and the sources from which they have received their support have affected their composition and the character of their activities. Growing out of and flourishing in the very soil of democracy, supported and maintained by all the people, committed unequivocally to a more highly trained intelligence of the masses, believing that the road to intellectual opportunity should never be closed, maintaining a wide-open door for all those who are willing to make the trial, the state universities, nevertheless, have held, in common with the private universities, a high sense of obligation with regard to the necessity and importance of advancing human knowledge, of promoting research, and of training those of superior gifts for special leadership. If the presence of these two points of view in a single type of university be incompatible, then the philosophy that has animated and actuated American life from colonial days to the present time has been based upon false promises.

No state university could survive in a sheer intellectual empty-

(Continued on page 4)

FRESHMEN especially, but also upperclassmen and faculty, turned out en-masse to hear President Coffman speak at the opening convocation of the university year, in Northrop Memorial Auditorium.

Sigma Xi Plans Series of Four Winter Lectures

Following the great success of a similar series last year, a second series of lectures interpreting the relationship of science to mankind will be given during the winter quarter under the auspices of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity. The title of this year's series is to be, "Science and Human Welfare."

The lectures will be open to the public, will be free, and will be delivered in the Cyrus Northrop Memorial Auditorium on February 22d and March 1st, 8th and 15th. Last year's lectures drew as many as 5,000 people to the auditorium in a single evening.

This will be the fifth year in which Sigma Xi has presented a lecture series dealing with the importance of science to man, and with the important relationships between the two.

The series will be started by Dr. Elvin C. Stakman, professor of plant pathology at University Farm, who will speak on "Problems of Human Subsistence," February 22. Dr. Charles A. Mann, head of the department of chemical engineering, will speak March 1 on, "Chemistry in the Service of Man." On March 8, Dr. Dwight E. Minnich, head of the zoology department will speak, taking as his topic, "Biology and Social Progress." Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the graduate school, is to be the final speaker. "Science and Civilization" will be the subject of his lecture.

Professor Donald G. Paterson of the department of psychology is president of Sigma Xi this year and in that capacity is chairman of the committee that has arranged the series of lectures. Other officers are: vice-president, Dr. George O. Burr, botany; secretary, Professor Frederick B. Hutt, animal genetics; treasurer, Professor Alice Biester, home economics.

(Continued on page 4)

Officers for '32 Named by ROTC

Cadet Battalions Give Out List of Student Leaders' Ranks

Howard R. Jones, a Law School junior, has been appointed colonel in the student officers training corps for the present college year. John N. Speakes will serve as cadet regimental adjutant with the rank of major, and Paul L. Erickson, a captain, will be assistant cadet regimental adjutant. Lucius Caswell was appointed cadet lieutenant colonel in the infantry regiment, Norman E. Carlson and James Stoddart being named to a similar rank in the coast artillery corps and signal corps, respectively.

Howard Jones and Norman Carlson come from St. Paul. Lucius Caswell, James Stoddart, John Speakes and Paul Erickson are Minneapolis residents.

A list of all cadet officers appointed follows:

- Infantry Unit**
 Cadet majors: Charis H. Jones, Powell Krueger, Vincent Iverson and Thomas Kachelmacher.
 Cadet captains: James Dodge, Bernard Seidl, Eino Lahti, Duane Barton, Stanley Erickson, Garfield Anderson, DeKoven Schweiger, Arthur Slifer, Millett O'Connell, Daniel Stern, Kenneth Pottle, Edward Consolin, Richard Lindgren, Fayette Krause, Thule Knight, Albert Buelow, and Russell Arnold.
 Cadet first lieutenants: Sanford Dee, LeMoyné Jorgenson, Ray Boruski, Chester E. Peterson, Jay Odel, Ray Stroud, Robert MacCraw, Arthur Swanson, John Comer, Leonard Engeman, Hugo Cohen, Harries K. Hebbard, Mortimer Watson, Eugene Thorpe, James Hart, Andrew Moore, William Karp, Robert Gray, LaVern Peterson, Gerald Regan, Stephen Stack, Clyde Gorman, William Kahle, Byron Anderson, Bennie Ohs, and Jack Englesby.
 Cadet second lieutenants: Jess Scholle, Chester Sitz, Milton Thompson, Karl Cranquist, Harold Erickson, Russell Ames, Harry Miley, Clarence Caparoon, Melvin Benson, Chester Smith, Sherrill Anderson, Wilbur Andre, Elmer Apmann, Edwin Bearman, Harold Braunstein, Kenneth Brill, Charles Butler, Lewis Carlson, George Clausen, Harold Dahl, Irwin Dahl, James Dunning, Arnold Elkins, Clinton Faulkner, Chester Fitzgerald, Carl Forsyth, William Gacke, Benton Gill, Melville Griffith, Alvin Hagen, H. Hudson Hamilton, Robert Hanft, John Hardiman, H. Penn Harper, Bruce Harris, Martin Healy, Charles Heenan, John C. Jones, Mark Jurek, Milton Kernkamp, John Kirk, Charles Ladner, Leon Lasken, Donald Lind, Robert Mader, Carol Martin, Edward McDevitt, Lyman Molander, Ralph Mueller, Harold Netz, Harris Olson, Robert Peaslee, Clarence J. Pfeifer, Lee Purcell, Milton Runkel, Raymond Rohowski, Drake Rogers, J. Thomas Schmitz, Albert Senter, Alexander Sheridan, Curtis Shockey, Donald Stein, James Svobodny, Earl Torrey, Bruce Vail, Emile Vilandre, Carlton Wanlund, Lorne Ward, Donald Williams, and Robert Young.
- Coast Artillery Unit**
 Cadet majors: Leonard E. Anderson, John Enblom, and Andrew Carlson.
 Cadet captains: George B. Johnson, William Dunwoody, Jack Armstrong, Loyal Domning, George Lavacot, Melville Bischoff, Kevin Forderbrugen, and Donald Price.
 Cadet first lieutenants: Harold Mattlin, Gale Kesler, Raymond Dahms, Harold Hoefler, Charles Gottfried, Robert Bernier, Edward Quinlan, Robert Renz, Marvin Hermanson, Harvey Wyvell, John Hayes, George Matt, George Whittier, Hans Hoff, Francis Martin, Edward Nemec, Clarence Lund, Arthur Wishart, Raymond Weidlich, Orvie Jensen, George Orlemann, Donald Douglas, Morris Knight, Orville Olson, Nathan Levinsohn, Earl Ruble, Arne Holter, Herbert Sevall, Richard Bonney, Ernest Olsen, Edward Libby, Verne Hinderman, Henry B. Williams, Donald Childs, Walter Hotvet, Edward Bolstad, Sidney Mitchell, Edward Kloss, Chester Stebbins, Oscar Engler, Jerome Bernstein, Roland Sundblad and Willard Lighter.
 Cadet second lieutenants: Courtland Agre.

Exhibit Shows Indian Medicines



To the Parents of University Students

Inasmuch as "Minnesota Chats" reaches the parents of all students in the University of Minnesota, the following letter from the president of the university to the parents of all new students is herewith printed in "Chats" rather than being mailed individually.

To the Parents of University Students -

This letter is sent to the parents of students who have recently matriculated at the University of Minnesota. We hope that the years they spend here will prove to be highly profitable.

The University has an established system of faculty advising for students of all colleges. A committee on educational and vocational guidance is available to assist students in planning their life work and in selecting studies to fit into this plan. An employment bureau is conducted to help students who must partially or wholly support themselves, in finding suitable outside work. The University Health Service has early contact with each new student and does all in its power to safeguard the health and improve the physical condition of individual students and the student body. The Dean of Women, the Dean of Student Affairs (who serves as Dean of Men), as well as the Deans of the Colleges and other administrative officers, are always glad to consult with students concerning any of their curricular or personal problems.

On the other hand the University feels that one of the important functions of a college training is the development of self-reliance. We expect the students to assume more personal responsibility for their own educational progress than was expected of them during the earlier years of their school life.

At the close of each fall and winter quarter each student is sent a report of his quarter's grades in each subject. At the close of each spring quarter he will receive a complete record of his work to date, giving full information as to the progress he has made towards his degree.

We assume that the students will transmit these reports to their parents and discuss their progress with them. However, if requested to do so, we will be glad to send duplicate reports direct to you, as we will expect to do in all cases where a student's work is distinctly unsatisfactory, necessitating his being placed on probation or his leaving college.

Parents of students are cordially invited to come to the University at any time, visit classes, confer with instructors, faculty advisers, deans, or registrar, concerning their children's work and progress. If it is inconvenient to visit us we will welcome your correspondence. The University will greatly appreciate your co-operation in helping your children to make the most of their college course.

Cordially yours,

President

Organic Laboratory Helps Chemistry

(Continued from page 1)
 sota scientific shops. This assured both a material saving of money and the production of just the type of apparatus needed. The old research laboratory had a capacity of ten students and even so was crowded and inadequate. In the new laboratory three units have been completed and 24 students can be cared for. It can be expended eventually to care for 56, if necessary. At present 32 advanced research students are candidates for graduate degrees in organic chemistry.

The laboratory is modern in every respect, especially as to plumbing, drains, and other items important to laboratories. The hood, for drawing off gases, is of a particularly efficient design and in connection with it a fan has been installed having a capacity to

discharge 5,000 cubic feet per minute.

Directs Organic Chemistry Study



Dr. Lee I. Smith

Drugs Introduced by Indians Shown in Pharmacy Exhibit

Dad's Day Planners Ask Reorganization Of Campus Events

Committee Suggests That Administration Promote Study of Situation

Recommendations to President Coffman that he promote a study of the present list of University occasions with a view to their reevaluation has been made by the members of the Dads day committee. The possibility that Homecoming and Dads day might be combined into a single day is one of the reasons influencing the decision of the committee.

Sentiment has been voiced in the Dads day group to the effect that Homecoming is losing some of its significance, because little attempt is made to provide a hearty welcome to the returning alumni.

It is also felt that many of the alumni are fathers of students now in school and that the combined Dads and Homecoming day would serve their interests best. On the opposing side the argument was presented in the committee meeting that because Homecoming would surpass in brilliance the Dads day program it would be inadvisable to combine the two.

It is within the bounds of possibility that a single day may be set aside for Mothers and Dads day. This would allow both mothers and fathers to come to the University at the same time. The day would be known as Parents day.

Other University days such as Cap and Gown day, Commencement day, State day and Engineers day will be examined if the administrative committee acts favorably on the recommendation of the Dads day committee.

Paterson to Tell of Personnel Study

Donald G. Paterson, professor of psychology, left recently for New York to attend the eleventh annual meeting of the Personnel Research Federation, Nov. 17, where he will speak on "Personal psychology and the public employer." He will report results of the Minnesota Employment Research Institute's two-year demonstration of the value of occupational aptitude tests in the vocational adjustment, guidance and placement of adults.

At the last meeting of the Board of Regents a gift of \$50,000 was received from the Carnegie Corporation for the continuance of the tests and placement work for another year. This was in accordance with the expectations held out when the work was begun, and is not to be the basis of a new project.

The personnel study among unemployed is one of three parts of the work done by the Employment Research Institute, other phases being, a study of economic backgrounds of industry and the conduct of actual employment offices.

Those Letters Home Were Just Job Work

An illusion built up in many Minnesota homes this fall that students of the new University of Minnesota junior college are the world's best about writing home was shattered Tuesday.

The junior college's own director, Professor Malcolm MacLean, gave it all away in a talk about the college at the Kiwanis club luncheon.

"Four hundred and nine of the 453 freshmen enrolled in the junior college are taking the English course," he said. "The course includes a 'writing laboratory' in which the student do not write on assigned topics, but do whatever writing they like best.

"Though one lad writes regular articles for a church magazine and another writes hair raising 'dime novel' literature, I have found that a vast majority of the students write letters home.

"That is one reason why many parents outside the Twin Cities have been puzzled by an avalanche of mail from their sons and daughters. But if the boys and girls are more interested in writing letters home of good quality than in composing themes or magazine articles, that is all right, too."

Dr. E. B. Fisher Assembles Display of 'Remedies from the Wilds'

A unique exhibition of drugs and medicinal plants that were introduced to civilized use by adoption from the Indians was arranged and displayed in the College of Pharmacy recently, the work of Professor Earl B. Fisher, head of the department of pharmacognosy. In all more than 200 medicinal plants have been identified as contributions of the red man to modern pharmaceutical science. The display was intended, also, as a model for possible window displays in pharmacies and was on view during Pharmacy Week.

Many of the plants used in the exhibit are known to everyone. There was, for example, the cascara plant, widely used in medicine; the bark of the wild cherry, an expectorant and sedative; golden seal, an Indian remedy; slippery elm, used in poultices and as an emollient, and tobacco, the pharmaceutical use of which is as an insecticide, rather than as a human medicine.

Jalap, a cathartic used by the Indians of Central America, and yerba santa, also used by those Indians to disguise bad tasting medicines, were found in the collection. Sarsaparilla, which used to take its place alongside sulphur and molasses as one of the celebrated "spring tonics," was shown, as were senega or snake root, lobelia, or Indian tobacco, an emetic, and spigelia or pink root, a vermifuge.

Spearmint, sassafras, blue kohosh, sumac, an astringent, hops and bloodroot were others in the list of remedies taken from the Indian medicine man or medicine woman. Also on the list were poke root, juniper berry, wintergreen, may apple, lady's slipper, spikenard, the bark of butternut, and white oak, Jimson weed and boneset, famous ingredient of boneset tea, also were on display.

With his other materials Dr. Fischer displayed some remedies he personally obtained from an Indian medicine woman at Grand Marais. These turned out to be peppermint and yarrow, which were used for headaches, taken by inhalation. A crude medical implement, an inhalator, obtained from this woman, also was shown. He also had on display a flint disc, obtained near Le Sueur, Minn., which the Indians used to scrape the skull, a remedy for headaches. Whether it removed the aura of evil spirits or caused so great a counter-suffering that the patient forgot the original pain, Dr. Fischer has not made up his mind.

Birch Bark Figures Meant Peace or War

It is unlikely that Lewis Cass, while United States minister to France from 1836 to 1842, ever encountered a negotiation as unique as that which he once observed between the Chippewa and Sioux Indians of the Minnesota country. While at Sandy Lake on one of his expeditions to the upper Northwest, as governor of Michigan territory, he persuaded ten Chippewa to accompany him to Mendota for the purpose of making a permanent peace with their implacable enemies, the Sioux, with whom relations were so bitter that, in the words of Cass, "Neither the sanctity of the office nor the importance of the message could protect the ambassador of either party from the vengeance of the other."

On the way down the Mississippi the Chippewa discovered a piece of birch bark dangling from a tree in a conspicuous place, which, in crude drawings, set forth the Sioux reply to a peace proposal that the Chippewa had previously made. Prominent among the figures on the bark was a Sioux chief who held in his left hand a weapon and in his right a peace pipe. The Chippewa readily interpreted this to mean that the Sioux were desirous of peace but prepared for war. The party then proceeded to Mendota.

Although the Sioux and the Chippewa spoke radically different languages, which had no written form, they were able, by this device, effectively to communicate on a subject of the greatest possible importance for their welfare.

Dean Announces Frat. Ratings

Annual Scholarship Report Issued by Edward E. Nicholson

The relative standings, scholastically, of Minnesota's social fraternities and sororities have been announced by Dean Edward E. Nicholson, who makes a compilation on scholarship each fall. As given below the first column shows scholarship in "honor points" and the second, standing compared to other units in the group. An "honor point" goes with a mark of "C"; two honor points with "B" and three of them with "A".

Academic Fraternities	
1931 Ave.	1932 Rank
Alpha Phi Alpha	1.37 1
Theta Kappa Nu	1.35 2
Theta Chi	1.34 3
Delta Upsilon	1.30 4
Sigma Nu	1.26 5
Phi Delta Theta	1.257 6
Chi Kappa Epsilon	1.255 7
Delta Kappa Psi	1.233 8
Phi Kappa Epsilon	1.232 10
Phi Epsilon Pi	1.237 9
Phi Gamma Delta	1.21 11
Psi Upsilon	1.19 12
Phi Phi	1.18 13
Kappa Sigma	1.17 14
Beta Theta Pi	1.166 15
Alpha Delta Phi	1.161 16
Theta Xi	1.15 17
Alpha Sigma Phi	1.14 18
Alpha Tau Omega	1.13 19
Lambda Chi Alpha	1.12 20
Chi Psi	1.10 21
Sigma Chi	1.09 22
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1.0863 23
Phi Kappa Sigma	1.086 24
Theta Delta Chi	1.08 25
Beta Psi	1.07 26
Acacia	1.04 27
Delta Tau Delta	1.032 28
Pi Kappa Alpha	1.031 29
Delta Chi	.996 30
Sigma Alpha Mu	.9959 31
Phi Sigma Kappa	.9954 32
Tau Delta Phi	.95 33
Kappa Alpha Psi	.94 34
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	.93 35
Phi Beta Delta	.89 36
Omega Psi Phi	.89 36
Omicron Sigma	.75 37
Beta Sigma Epsilon	
Chi Sigma Phi	
Phi Sigma Phi	
Fraternity Average	1.12
General Average of Men	1.18
General Average of All Students	1.224

Academic Sororities	
Alpha Kappa Alpha	1.78 1
Phi Omega Pi	1.62 2
Alpha Omicron Pi	1.55 3
Alpha Delta Theta	1.51 4
Gamma Phi Beta	1.49 5
Chi Mu	1.487 6
Sigma Delta Tau	1.480 7
Alpha Xi Delta	1.47 8
Alpha Phi	1.46 9
Beta Tau Alpha	1.454 10
Delta Delta Delta	1.43 11
Alpha Gamma Delta	1.42 12
Chi Omega	1.399 13
Kappa Delta	1.398 14
Kappa Kappa Gamma	1.386 15
Beta Phi Alpha	1.36 16
Beta Zeta	1.31 17
Pi Beta Phi	1.27 18
Delta Gamma	1.2657 19
Sigma Kappa	1.2651 20
Alpha Chi Omega	1.23 21
Alpha Delta Pi	1.218 22
Kappa Alpha Theta	1.216 23
Delta Phi Epsilon	.92 24
Alpha Sigma	
Beta Alpha	
Sorority Average	1.39
General Average of All Women	1.29
General Average of All Students	1.224

Students Forum Names Lecturers

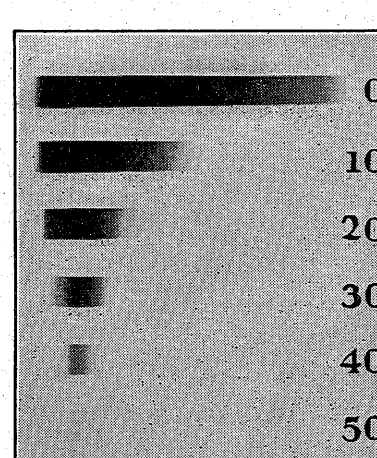
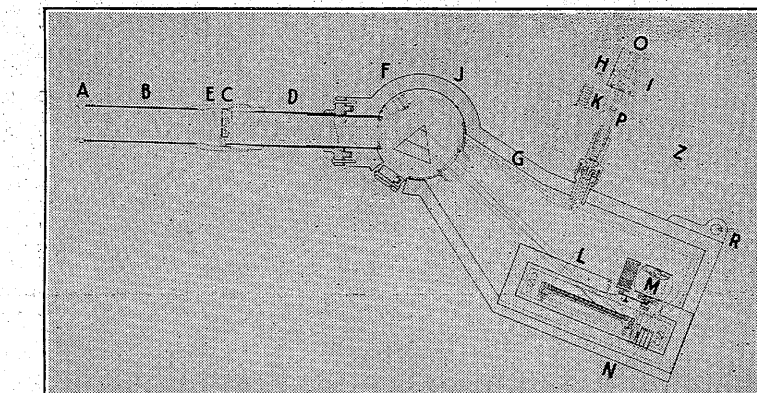
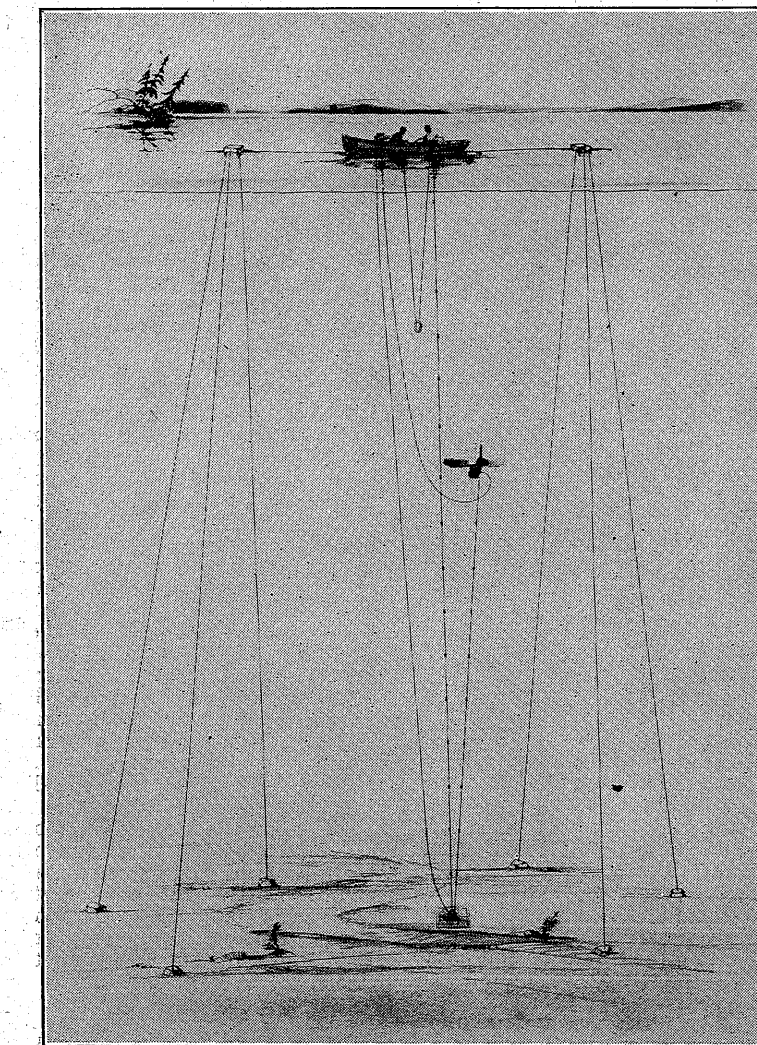
Meetings of the Students Forum, conducted each Tuesday, at which time a topic of general public or campus interest is discussed, have been announced as follows for the next few weeks:

November 15, "The case against compulsory military drill," Professor George P. Conger; November 22, "The Chinese student in politics," Professor William A. Wiley; November 29, "Manchuria and world peace," by No Yong Park, native of Mukden; December 6, "The crisis in Germany," by Professor Lawrence D. Steefel; December 13, "What is humanism?" by the Rev. Dr. John H. Dietrich.

Meetings are held throughout the year in the assembly room of the Minnesota Union. A statement says: "The Students Forum is an independent, self-governing student organization which aims to promote interest in and understanding of the national and international problems which confront the American citizen."

Professor Homer J. Smith has been invited by the Elementary School Journal and the School Review to cooperate in the bibliographical project which they have undertaken since the United States Office of Education has discontinued the publication of "Current Record of Educational Publications."

Measures Light in Lake Depths



THE large picture above gives a general view of the boat and apparatus used by Dr. Erikson. Beneath it is a drawing of the quartz spectograph camera, operated by electric motors. The chart at the left shows the shortening of the spectrum at different depths down to fifty feet. The color that registers strongly at each depth is the yellow range of the spectrum, the two extremes no longer registering.

D. A. R. Supports Indian Co-Ed at U

No scalps, no war whoops, no buckskins or moccasins—just a lot of enjoyable hard work lies ahead for the first American Indian co-ed in the University of Minnesota.

Modern as any of her white sisters is Lily Rock, Chippewa Indian from Cass Lake, enrolled as a freshman in the college of agriculture, forestry and home economics. She not only tackles her studies in home economics with vim and vigor, but also makes some of her own clothes when the lessons are over.

"I expected hard work when I started out for the university, and I'm getting it," she said today.

Lily is attending the university by means of a four-year scholarship award given her by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Lily offered apologies for absence of buckskin and moccasins. "I think I am a disappointment," she said. "People expect me to be different, and instead I am just like everyone else. No, I don't live in a teepee either!"

faculties every day keeping up with daily assignments.

In determining the natural abilities of the students, tests were arranged by M. E. Haggerty, Dean of the College of Education and professor of educational psychology, and A. E. Eurich, assistant professor of education. Working with them was a committee of four men, Dr. R. R. Price, head of the Extension division; Dr. D. G. Paterson, professor of psychology; Fred Engelhardt, education administration; and Prof. F. Stuart of the sociology department.

Obligations of University Stated by President Coffman

Measures Light in Lake Depths

(Continued from page 1)
only on relatively calm days was it possible to carry on the delicate task of adjusting the camera at the various notches and opening and closing the shutter just as it should be done. The result of all this was that measurements were completed only to a depth of 50 feet when the time was up. One or two tests had been made to greater depths, but the researchers' idea was to make three series of measurements, surface to 50 feet, 50 to 100 feet and 100 to 150 feet. Only the first of these was completed.

The plate in the recording camera was arranged to be shifted so that "shots" could be taken also at each ten feet on the upward journey to confirm the records made as it was lowered. The accompanying picture with the bars extending at various lengths to a minimum at 50 feet down again as the surface is approached shows the records obtained.

The exact intensities of wave-lengths revealed by the photographic plate were measured by calibration, indicated by the recording needle of a micro-photometer.

"Field exposures are compared by means of a micro-photometer with three sets of calibration exposures for known intensities," Dr. Erikson explained. "The intensities of the different wave lengths for the different depths are thus obtained."

Camera Sank Once

One of the obstinate problems encountered in the experiment was encountered in the search for some material that would keep the camera from sinking, bang, to the bottom of the lake. The apparatus weighs 95 pounds and requires considerable counterbalancing. Finally Dr. Erikson hit upon the idea of using blocks of sugar pine, which weighs but 21 pounds to the cubic foot. This worked all right until the blocks, protected only by paint, became waterlogged, whereupon the camera took a nose dive. Fortunately that stage had been passed in preliminary experiments a year earlier. At Gunflint lake the camera was counterbalanced by sugar pine blocks protected from the water by a sheathing of thin sheet copper.

Dr. Erikson plans to continue his experiments at greater depths. He believes his present equipment can be improved by substituting for a boat a raft, held up by metal air chambers and with a platform supported by slender steel rods at each corner. This would be practically unaffected by the waves, which would strike only the slender metal posts, and would make it possible to push the work forward without regard to winds.

McCreery Endorses Fraternity Study

With the endorsement of Otis McCreery, assistant dean of men, the Minnesota Daily is going to print a series of informative articles relative to the different Minnesota fraternities. The idea of the articles is to give freshman men an understanding of fraternity life, now that the annual "rushing" period is approaching.

"The freshmen need all the information they can get on this subject," said Dean McCreery, who is the president of the interfraternity council, "and these articles should be of value to them."

Various interfraternity council members expressed approval of this series, which will be of a purely impartial nature. No attempt is to be made to rate the various Greek letter groups. Lyman Moller, chairman of the council, thought these stories "a very good idea."

"Freshmen usually know very little about fraternities," he said. "These articles should afford them a real opportunity to acquaint themselves with them before rushing starts."

The Associated Women's Clubs of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, will have Dr. Fred Engelhardt as their principal speaker at a meeting on November 19. Dr. Engelhardt also will deliver a series of lectures to the School Board Directors' association, the Business Men's association, and the State Teachers' association at Rapid City, South Dakota, November 21 and 22.

(Continued from page 1)
rean. State universities do not reside upon a hill. Their professors do not enjoy a cloistered life far from the marts of trade and the madding crowd. They are constantly renewing their strength by returning to the springs from which the sources of strength flow. They are constantly measuring themselves by the extent to which the life of the people whom they are serving has been changed and improved. They are constantly evaluating their effectiveness by the developing and expanding social points of view of their graduates. They share with all universities the common responsibility of advancing the cultural life of the people they serve. They do this by discovery and adding to the sum total of human knowledge. They do this by spreading knowledge, by cultivating an appreciation of the arts and by encouraging skill in their performance. They do this by exalting those gentler virtues of life which are seldom related to material gain. They do this by teaching the importance of reserved judgment, of tolerance of personality and breadth of points of view. They do this by breaking down the walls of provincialism and frowning upon pedantry. They improve the cultural life of the people by thinking about life, by attempting to understand it, and by trying to order it so as to serve mankind more faithfully and more propitiously. A university, if it be worthy of the name, no matter whether it be a state or a private university, is fundamentally and primarily dedicated to the freeing of the human spirit, to the improvement

(Continued on page 4)

New Corn Cross Finds Wide Use

System of Double-Crossing Produces High-Yielding Strain

Double crossed corn is winning its way among Minnesota farmers, according to reports to the division of agronomy and plant genetics of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. These reports from county agents and farmers, based on last summer's trials throughout the Minnesota cornbelt, show a really remarkable record.

The almost universal conclusion is that double crossed corn out-yields the common varieties; that it matures earlier, and contains less moisture at harvest time. M. A. Thorfinson, Goodhue county agent, quotes Arvid Hultgren of Canyon as saying that his double crossed corn yield was close to 100 bushels per acre.

Double crossed corn is obtained first by the inbreeding of desirable varieties, then by crossing the inbred pure strains in order to combine the desirable qualities of different varieties. Among such desirable qualities are large yield, early maturity, and resistance to lodging.

That the double crossed corn made such a good record this year, which was an excellent year for the standard varieties, is regarded as just another mark to its credit and points the way to economy in the production of corn in Minnesota.

Ubl to See Michigan Game

Myron Ubl will see the Minnesota-Michigan football game from the sidelines. His condition at University hospital, where he has fought the toughest battle of his career in the last two months, was such that his physicians said they believed he would be in shape to see his teammates battle the Wolverines November 19. Ubl, half-back on the Gopher team, has been in the hospital with a broken breastbone, pneumonia and an abscessed lung.

Help Chicago School Survey

The Chicago Public School survey, published by Teachers College, Columbia University, has recently appeared in print in five volumes. Important parts of the survey carried on by Minnesota men are as follows: Fred Engelhardt, "Business Administration, Chapters II-VIII, inclusive, Volume I;" Newton H. Hegel, "Social Services in the Schools, Chapter XVIII, Volume I;" George F. Womrath, "Operating the School Plant, Chapters V-X, inclusive, Volume IV."

MINNESOTA CHATS

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Continued from page 3, column 5

and the advancement of culture, and the liberalizing of the human mind through learning and the search for knowledge.

Sought Culture from First

These cultural concepts were major features in the dreams of the founders of the state universities of America. Those pioneers thought that they were building for a new day, that they were laying the foundation stones for a new civilization, a civilization which should be steeped in and influenced by the arts and the humanities on the one hand, and that should at the same time concern itself with the problems of health and economic betterment on the other. These two currents of influence came from different sources: One was from England, the other was indigenous to the American soil; one was historical and traditional, the other was concerned with the problems and issues of the new environment; one was interested in learning for its own sake, the other in learning for some useful purpose. Cherishing the past, the state universities at the same time built for the future. As impractical and idealistic as any in their reverence of knowledge, they never lose themselves so completely as to forget their pragmatic sanctions.

The state universities, as is shown by their early charters, by legislative acts and by provisions contained in the constitutions of the states that have established such institutions, have as their first responsibility that of cherishing and of transmitting the social and intellectual heritage of the race from one generation to another. However, it was not assumed that this heritage was to be passed on unchanged. There was to be improvement in it, constant additions to it, and the transmission of it was not to be confined to those who reside upon the campus; the benefits were to flow out in every direction and to all people.

May Fill All Fields

Long ago the state universities discarded for the most part the idea that their general humanizing influence was something to be confined to the humanities themselves. The expansion of the offerings in all the higher institutions of learning has been in response to the increasing complexity and differentiation of life itself. With this expansion there has come the definite recognition that culture is the most important by product of any program of education, that its true measure is the socializing influence of the program one has been studying.

To stimulate and cultivate the intellectual and artistic interests of people in general, to socialize the practice of medicine, dentistry, law, engineering—whatever the profession or calling may be—are high university functions and responsibilities. These responsibilities are co-equal and co-incident with that of educating properly those who are to occupy positions of leadership in their communities, in the state and in the nation, as well as in their respective professions.

The Service Function

Closely associated with these functions the state universities have another—a service function. Doubt still lingers in the minds of some, I know, as to how far a university should go, if at all, in extending its off-campus service to adults. There are those who look upon this practice as a prostitution of learning, and others who look upon it as a sheer and unmitigated dissipation of the intellectual life. Whatever else may be said, it nevertheless is true that the state universities have accepted and are attempting to discharge this responsibility with all of the effectiveness at their command, and they are unabashed and without shame in doing it. If this be treason to the traditions of the university idea and ideal, then the state universities of America must for the most part live in a world of outcasts, for in-

stead of decreasing their contacts with the world, they propose to increase them.

The state universities hold that there is no intellectual service too undignified for them to perform. They maintain that every time they lift the intellectual level of any class or group, they enhance the intellectual opportunities of every other class or group. They maintain that every time they teach any group or class the importance of relying upon tested information as the basis for action, they advance the cause of science. They maintain that every time they teach any class or group in society how to live better, to read more and to read more discriminatingly, to do any of the things which stimulate intellectual or aesthetic interest and effort, they thereby enlarge the group's outlook on life, make its members more cosmopolitan in their points of view, and improve their standard of living. These are services which no state university would shrink from performing.

The chief danger inhering in university circles is that they will become so intellectualized and standardized that their pliability and usefulness as educational industries will be minimized, if not destroyed. This does not mean that there may not be persons on any campus who work best and accomplish most when they are freest from social contacts, nor does it mean that these institutions should be so neglectful of standards and requirements as to be cheap imitations of a university. Certainly any university that loses step with current movements, that fails to give consideration to the sweeping changes that are occurring in every part of the world, will soon become archaic and incompetent to educate youth for the exercise of leadership.

The state universities of America today are gravely concerned about their future status and usefulness. They behold a movement for tax reduction affecting all institutions alike without regard to their importance in the present crisis. If the programs and incomes of the state universities are to fluctuate up and down with every political wind that blows, then both public welfare and economic life of the commonwealth they are maintained to serve will suffer.

The Down-hill Way

History records the important fact that whenever nations diminish their interest in and support of their universities they soon become second-rate nations. There may be other factors, to be sure, which are responsible for their decline. Both Spain and Portugal are nations that once enjoyed positions of world leadership—nations whose universities once flourished; they are now no longer numbered among the world powers. But little nations like Denmark and Holland and Switzerland, possessing a profound respect for their universities, depending upon intelligence rather than arms for their strength, are nations that are playing an increasingly conspicuous part in international councils.

If America wishes to skip a generation in her intellectual leadership, she has only to do what I saw Russia do four years ago. Russia deprived her professors, many of whom were among the really great scholars of Europe, of everything they needed; she exiled some of them; she reduced her support of the universities to a mere bagatelle. Salaries disappeared, teaching became unattractive, research impossible, and the fellowships and scholarships that should have been filled with the most talented young men were filled with the stupid and the ignorant. To bring the teaching staff of any level of education nearer to the level of mere subsistence means fewer books, fewer magazines, less science, less progress, a weakened professional interest, and it makes the profession itself less attractive. The social

gains that we think we are acquiring by such procedure are always accompanied by heavy corresponding losses.

In the course of great business depressions we test our intelligence and inventory our convictions. Each of the preceding depressions in America was accompanied or immediately followed by a great educational revival and reawakening. 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. Men recognized that the problems of life were becoming more numerous and more difficult and that their solution was possible only through education. They knew that an ignorant nation would be a backward nation and that an ignorant people would possess few of the blessings of life. Apparently they understood that men pay for the things they do not have quite as truly as they pay for the things they do have, but they pay for the things that they do not have with a different coin from that which they use in paying for the things they do have.

Education Always Survived

There were men during each of the preceding depressions who spent their time tinkering with this and with 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 in running the gauntlet again; it is receiving another and, perhaps, its most supreme test. If she listens to the voices of some, America 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 for us—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 our failure to profit by the teachings of 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 not be decided by seeking substitutes for brains nor by curtailing the training provided for the creative talents of youth. 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 history of the next generation. The world of the future will belong to the men whose understanding is based upon knowledge.

America Must Decide

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 throughout a long list of proposals. But if the history of American life and tradition teaches any lesson, it is 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. She is holding fast and with grim determination to the thought that a competently trained intellectual leadership was never more necessary than now. She is paying the duty to intelligence that any

nation must pay if it is not to be submerged by its own ignorance.

Few would venture the assertion that the problems of America are not so difficult as those of England or that those that lie ahead are not to 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? Or shall we encourage the universities to use their resources to the utmost in studying the political, moral, and economic problems of the world? If the latter course be preferable, the universities must constantly be modified in the light of changing conditions and needs.

What are some of these conditions and needs? Just now we are especially conscious of the fact that the graduates of our public schools and even of our colleges and universities are helplessly ignorant about governmental matters. They know little—precious little—about the structure of government and they are not always animated by an impelling urge to uphold, support, and advance the interests and the welfare of government.

Neither education nor public opinion has equipped any class as yet with a knowledge of the importance of upholding the dynamic forcefulness of government. That accounts partly for the waste, greed, selfishness, lack of vision, poverty of programs, and general impotency we face in governmental matters.

How About Economics?

Then, too, so it seems to me, we are practically a nation of economic illiterates. Certainly the great body of the American public knows little or nothing about the principles of economics. Indeed, it is even doubtful whether professors of economics have known much about the principles of economics until recently. Our failure to teach the principles of economics is due either to our ignorance of these principles or to the fact that we were afraid to teach them. Practically every student goes from us today uneducated and ignorant of exchange, currencies, commerce, and the part which gold and commodities must play in maintaining credit and world trade. Not only are we ignorant of these matters but as a people we have become the victims of the grossest and most inexcusable exploitations. Millions of persons, in fact practically everyone possessing any money at all in recent years, has bought, oft times on what was apparently good advice, stocks and bonds to provide for his old age or his dependents, only to learn that those who advised him to buy were quite as ignorant of the value of the paper they were selling as he was himself. How the mighty have fallen! Great captains of industry are seeking release from their angry stockholders by death or exile, leaving in their wake the devastated hopes and destroyed ambitions of thousands upon thousands of persons.

To ignorance of government and of economics must be added ignorance of tariffs and international relationships. Do the American people know what tariffs really are, how they affect trade generally, and what the consequences of them are upon every phase of business in American life? Do they know how militant nationalism will affect the standards of living and the possibilities of international peace? The nations of the earth have built tariff walls around themselves that stand like jagged dragon's teeth behind which the people are hiding. Thus they are creating new forms of selfishness and laying new bases for world wars. Should not the universities make it clear that the salvation of the nations of the earth lies more in their interdependence than in their independence? Must we wait to educate a generation of youth in these matters, or shall we undertake to reach the masses through the extension service of the universities? That is something the state universities are peculiarly adapted to do.

Must Help Own Areas

State universities maintain that, in addition, they are faced with the obligation of promoting the economic rehabilitation of the areas in which they reside. Closely associated with business, industry, and agriculture, they are constantly engaged in replacing wornout processes with new ones, so as to prevent the complete breakdown of agricultural, industrial and eco-

nomie life. We know that science destroys that which she produces by producing something better or something that can be produced more cheaply. We know that all around about us there are industries, forms of business, and agricultural pursuits passing out of existence because of new discoveries or new inventions. The pathway of the industrial life of America is strewn with the wrecks which science has made. If there were time I could point to a number of discoveries in the laboratories of scientists of this country and abroad that will, in the next few years, mean that many forms of business and of agriculture will disappear. The time has arrived when the scientists need to paint a new picture and to tell a new story. It is a picture or story of the future. It is a story which will substitute hope for despair, optimism for pessimism. It is a story of research programs which will aid in the economic rehabilitation of America.

It will not be sufficient to confine our efforts to research designed to help with the economic restoration of our country. There is great need for the study of a number of other important problems, such, for example, as taxes and taxation, investments, the utilization of land, for millions of acres of land in many states are reverting to the states because of tax delinquencies, thus creating new public domains. And especially is there need for solving, if it is at all possible, the unemployment problem. All of which means the university should be the one center to which the people of the state could and would look for unbiased, disinterested knowledge and consideration of public questions.

How Australia Helped

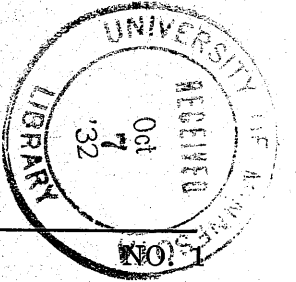
I saw the state universities of Australia performing this service. The most dramatic illustration was the balancing of the Australian budget. For twenty years Australia had been living on an unbalanced budget. She had been paying her interest by borrowing more money and by creating heavier debts from year to year. Then the crisis came. She could borrow no more money. She could not meet her interest obligations nor maintain the government. Thereupon the political leaders, not knowing where else to turn, did something unique in the annals of world politics and education. They sent for the professors of political economy in the various state universities. These men, who already knew more about the economics of Australia than all the politicians combined, came with their charts, pooled their knowledge, prepared additional charts and maps, and then they in turn did something unique, they invited the premiers of the various states, including the premier of the dominion, to attend a short course and be instructed in the simplest lessons of economics. The bills that needed to be passed by the federal parliament and the various state parliaments were written by the professors and carried back by the premiers to their respective parliaments, which passed those bills without change in every instance except one, and that was in New South Wales, where the premier changed the bill for political reasons, with the result that the budget of that state remained unbalanced until this premier was dispossessed of his office.

America and Universities

Perhaps it is too much to expect that America will place such reliance upon her universities, but signs are not wanting that many of the states are calling with increasing frequency upon their universities for assistance in the solution of their problems. The life, spirit and work of the state universities is deeply affected and colored by these practical demands. This relationship, which inheres in the very purpose and nature of the state institutions, I would accentuate. If they are faithful to their purpose and to their constituencies, the state universities will be dynamic institutions to which society will look with increasing frequency and pride for advice and assistance in political matters and economic affairs, as well as in the consideration of things of a purely intellectual character.

All social engineering must rest eventually upon some education. It is infinitely better that social change should be guided by trained and informed intelligence rather than by untutored emotion or uninformed politics. And therein lies the challenge of the new day for the universities.

MINNESOTA CHATS



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New Dental Home To Be Dedicated On October 28th

Building Completes Quadrangle Effect on Medical Campus

HOLDS MEDICAL OFFICES

Main Clinical Room Equipped With 110 Student Operating Chairs

Henrik Shipstead, senior senator from Minnesota, who is a dentist, and Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, will be the principal speakers at exercises dedicating the new Dentistry building at university on Friday, October 28. Plans for the dedication have been announced by Dr. W. F. Lasby, dean of the College of Dentistry.

Between 3,500 and 4,000 invitations have been sent to dentists in Minnesota, Western Wisconsin, the Dakotas and Montana. The date of the dedication is the day before Homecoming at the university, and the Minnesota-Northwestern football game.

The building will be thrown open for public inspection Friday afternoon. An informal banquet at the Nicollet hotel the night of the 28th will be the occasion for the dedicatory addresses. Besides the speakers already mentioned here will be talks by Dr. Alfred Dwyre, formerly dean of the college and now head of the dental section in the Columbia Medical Center, New York, and by Dr. Thomas E. Weeks of La Crosse, Wis., who organized the first dental faculty at Minnesota in 1888. Dr. Weeks remained a member of the faculty until 1901. For some years past he has been retired from active practice. Alumni will also be represented. Dean Lasby will act as toastmaster.

The faculty committee planning the banquet is made up of Drs. R. P. Green, J. F. Shellman, E. E. MacGibbon and Dean Lasby.

The new dentistry building stands in the medical quadrangle, forming a wing stretching west from the south corner of Millard hotel, and extending nearly to the anatomy building. Both in appearance and in suitability to the purpose for which it was built, it is one of the finest buildings on the campus.

Most striking among its many features is the huge clinical laboratory, holding 110 dental chairs and capable of taking 10 chairs more. This is not the largest in the country, according to Dean Lasby, but due to its planning and lighting, it is much the most attractive in appearance. It is here that the public will be served by practicing senior dentists, the patients paying for the cost of materials.

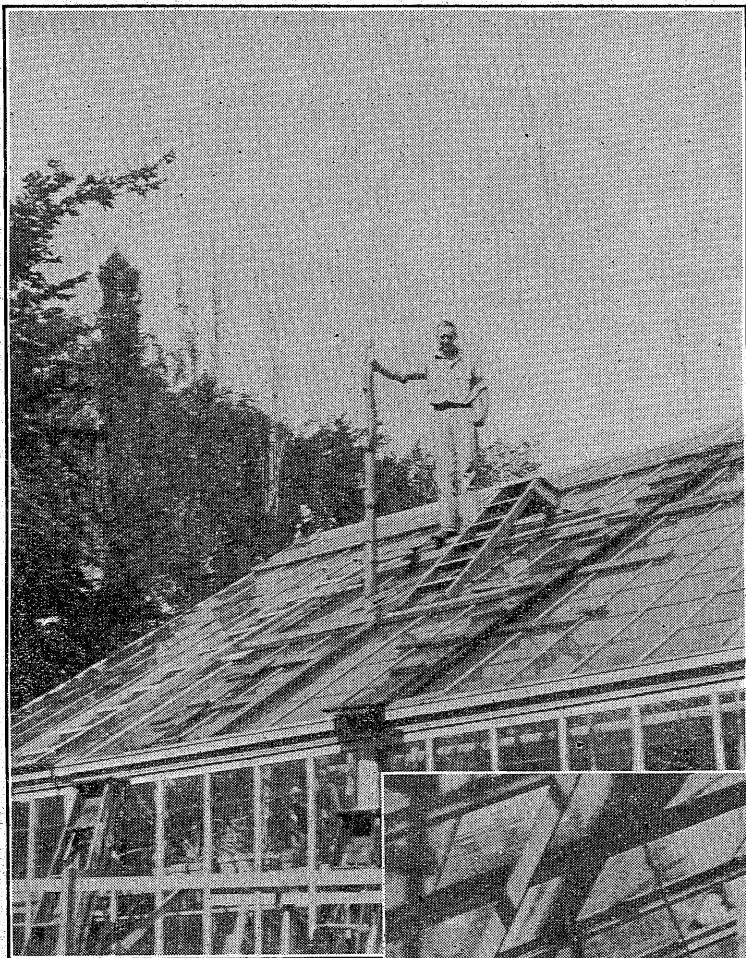
A research laboratory has been provided in the new building. Quarters for research in the old building were pitifully inadequate. Minnesota has a national reputation in dental research work, and now for the first time is providing a satisfactory place in which these experiments may be carried on. Dental caries and oral pathology are the subjects in which most of the work has been done.

In the dental surgery laboratory the equipment is of the most modern type. One large room holds four operating chairs. Nearby a special room has been set aside for the work of Dr. C. A. Waldron, specialist in dental surgery other than extraction. Here cases of oral cancer, facial surgery, and the like, will be taken care of.

Four lecture rooms have been provided, seating from 110 to 310 students. With respect to acoustics, lighting and seating arrangements, these have turned out to be among the best on the campus. Laboratories have been provided for each of the three dental classes, the first year laboratory being in the first floor, that for juniors in the second, and the senator lab. on the third floor.

In that part of the main floor (Continued on page 4, column 1)

University Century Plant Will Bloom



Agave Sisal, long tended in Greenhouse of Botany Department, shoots a blossom stem right through the roof and has to be covered as a protection against oncoming frosts.

AFTER the first hundred years it all becomes relatively easy, as these pictures indicate. In the University of Minnesota greenhouse the Agave Sisal, commonly known as the Century Plant, has decided to send up a blossom stem. This decision, however, was made without regard to a glass roof, or to the fact that in Minnesota the frosty season is close at hand. When the blossom stem of the Century Plant reached the glass level, Robert A. Phillips of the greenhouse staff knocked out a pane of glass, and the agave sent its stalk up another eight feet, the likelihood being that it will reach 20 feet in all before it blooms. About a week ago when the threat of cold weather became serious the botany department ordered an enclosure over the potential blossom, and one has been built of heavy translucent cloth. Professor C. O. Rosendahl, head of the department of botany, thinks the flowers should be out within a month. The accompanying pictures are the last to be taken before the bold bud was covered up.

"Century Plant" is probably a complimentary term, Dr. Rosendahl thinks. The Agave Sisal blossoms when it becomes mature, and it takes a long time for it to reach maturity. The one at Minnesota, for instance, has been on the campus at least 25 years. How much older than that it may be is not known exactly, but it may be about 50 years of age. It has never blossomed before. One of the accompanying pictures shows Mr. Phillips standing beside the bud to give a comparative idea of its size.

Promotion Comes To R. O. T. C. Head

Promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy was the plum with which the head of the department of military science returned to the Minnesota campus this fall. Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Hester came to Minnesota three years ago with the rank of major, succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Lentz. The latter, also, had come to the university as a major and had been promoted during his tour of duty here.

University of Minnesota Begins Sixty-Fourth Year As Classes Open Oct. 3d

Dr. Kolthoff Back From Amsterdam

Dr. Isaac M. Kolthoff of the School of Chemistry, a Hollander by birth, represented the University of Minnesota this past summer at exercises commemorating the 300th anniversary of the University of Amsterdam. Dr. Kolthoff spends each summer at his father's home in the Netherlands. Capping the celebration, he reports, was a banquet that began at 8 p. m. and lasted until half past two the next morning, which displays an academic moderation, as Dutch banquets go. Three other universities, Harvard, Yale and Stanford, were represented by faculty members who were in Europe.

Medical Science Building Is Main Campus Improvement of Year

FACULTY REMAINS SAME

Junior College of the University an Innovation in Instruction

Classes at the University of Minnesota began for the sixty-third year of the institution's life on Monday, October 3. Complete statistics of registration will be available in about a week. Advance inquiries have indicated that about the normal number of students would be in attendance.

A new college of dentistry building, erected during the past year, and one new educational unit, the Junior College of the University, are the principal new features that mark the opening of the year. A description of the new dentistry building, officially named the Medical Science building, appears elsewhere in this issue of Minnesota Chats. Besides the College of Dentistry, it houses administrative offices of the Medical School, including those of Dr. Richard E. Scammon, dean of the medical sciences, and Dr. E. P. Lyon, dean of the Medical School.

On Thursday, October 6, the opening convocation, an annual function that welcomes and recognizes the incoming freshman class, will be conducted in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium. President L. D. Coffman will be the principal speaker.

Extension Classes Begin

Classes of the General Extension Division began at the same time, including approximately 200 subjects taught in evening classes in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and one or two of the Range communities. Registration for extension classes have been going on for the past two weeks. Students may still join evening classes by paying a small additional fee for late registration.

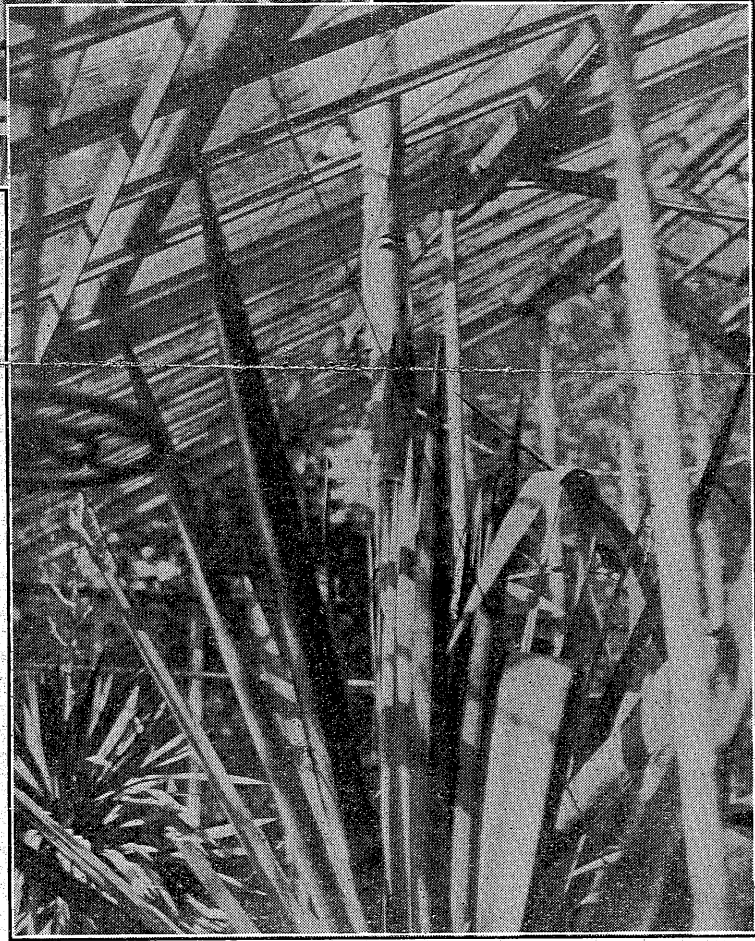
President Coffman will be at his desk throughout the year. Last winter, after going ten years without an extended vacation, Dr. Coffman visited Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines as an emissary of the Carnegie Corporation and made an examination of educational institutions and procedures in those parts of the world, returning to the university in March.

Dr. Halbert Dunn will have charge of the University of Minnesota hospitals beginning this fall. He was elected by the Board of Regents last spring to succeed Paul H. Fesler, who left to become superintendent. Dr. Dunn comes from the Mayo Foundation, Rochester. Formerly he was employed at Johns Hopkins University. He has a wide reputation as a medical statistician, in which field he is expected to give a new impetus to the work at Minnesota, in addition to directing the hospitals.

The Junior College

Much information has already gone out concerning the new Junior College. This is a unit organized to give special service to a considerable group of students who have not been finding exactly what they wanted under the former organization of the university. Large numbers of students, it has been shown, remain at Minnesota for no more than two years.

The university has evolved tests which have been of great help in placing students in the lines of study for which they are best fitted and many whom tests show to be in the group of those unlikely to remain for the full four years will be enrolled in the Junior College. Other groups from which the college will draw students are transfer students, some of whom come to Minnesota lacking some credits for entrance into the professional (Continued on page 4, column 5)



What Did Members of the Faculty Read Fifty-five Years Ago, in '77

Old Library Record Book Reveals Favorites of Dr. Folwell, "Gabe" Campbell and Others

What members of the University of Minnesota faculty read in long-ago 1877, eight years after the institution opened its doors, is revealed in a library register of that time in which was kept a record of books drawn. Extreme simplicity of system by comparison with the methods by which the 600,000 volumes of today's library must be kept, is shown in the old ledger, where the name of the book and the date of its withdrawal and return were set down in pencil.

Dr. William Watts Folwell got in some heavy reading at Christmastime in that year of 1877. Records show that on December 15, probably the opening day of the vacation, Dr. Folwell snagged twenty-one books from the library, while on the day before Christmas he added to this reading a little armful of seven magazines.

To while away those snowy mid-winter days of fifty-five years ago

Dr. Folwell drew the following: "Science of Government," "Ames Works," "American Senator," "Life and Travels of T. Simpson," "Lettres sur L'Amerique," "American Traveler," "Political 'text-book'," "Duer's Outlines," "America," "Godwin's Political Justice," "Constitutional Rules," "Diplomacy of the Revolution," "Paine's Political Works," "Principles of the Revolution," "Spirit of the Laws," "Ancient Republics," "Monroe's Views," "Political History of New York," "America and Europe," "Hugh S. Legare," "Bancroft's Miscellanies". The magazines he drew a few days later were "The Nation," "Van Nostran's," "International," "American Journal," "Popular Science," "Scribner's" and "The Atlantic Monthly".

Dr. Folwell also read such authors as Bagehot, Adam Smith, Jevons, Burke, Buckle, Mill, and sandwiched in some of Plato and Aeschylus, along with a great many others.

Moses Marston, for whom the present day "Moses Marston schol- (Continued on page 4, column 3)

Education Research Committee's Work Wins High Praise

Journal of Higher Education Calls Report "Most Significant" Recently Issued

The report of the University of Minnesota's committee on educational research was described in a recent issue of "The Journal of Higher Education" as the most significant statement of the kind in the annals of recent educational investigation. Professor W. W. Charters, editor of the periodical, wrote:

"The most significant document that has passed over the editor's desk during the life of the Journal is the current biennial report on collegiate research from the University of Minnesota. Some seven years ago, President Coffman appointed a university-wide committee on educational research, and since that time he has given it his continued encouragement and support. Now, at the end of seven years, 273 faculty publications and 54 graduate theses have been completed and issued in this field.

"The significance of the report does not lie in the quantity or quality of the studies, although the amount is probably greater than the total output in educational research of the 27 other institutions of the Association of American Universities within the same time. The report is interesting because of the number of studies that have been carried on. It is striking because in the seven years investigations have been made in forty-four departments and divisions of the institution. It is significant because of the wide variety of types of studies that have been made—in class-size, alumni contacts, extracurricular activities, instruction, mental hygiene, reading abilities, students' marks, personnel records, gifted students, and the like.

"The chief value of the report, however, lies in the fact that it illustrates what can be done by a faculty of a university with the enthusiastic support of the president and of the deans. No cataclysmic survey was made by outside agencies, no experts were called in from other institutions, and no huge sums of money were furnished. The faculty committees provided their own techniques of investigation by using facilities found within their own numbers. Comparatively small sums were allowed for clerical labor, and little money was available to permit the release of men from their usual university duties to direct the major studies. Graduate students assisted extensively.

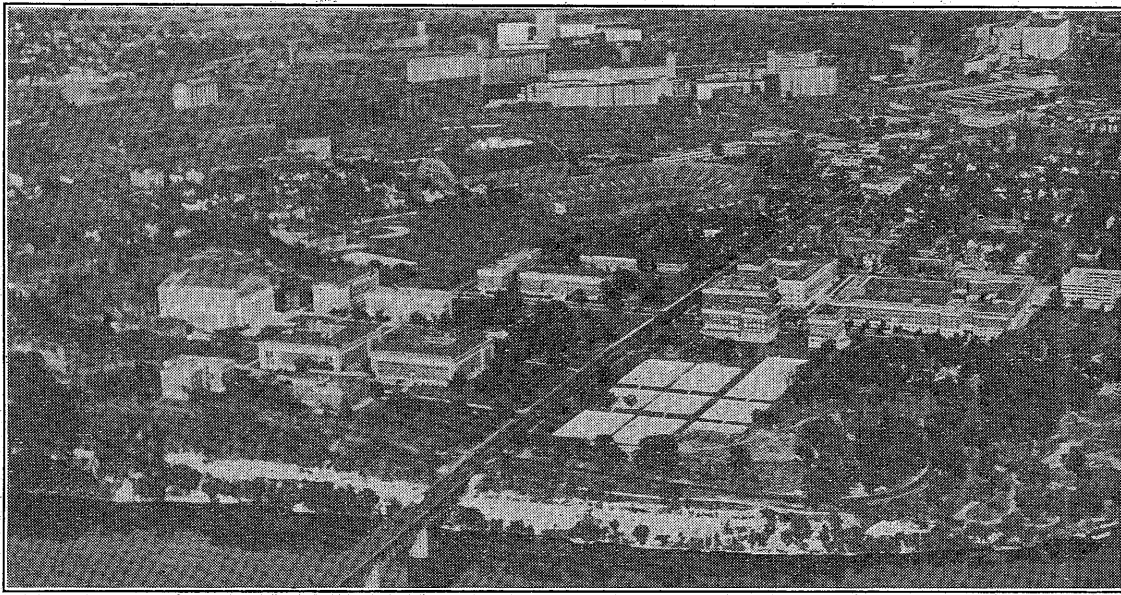
"When the situation is examined more closely it appears that departments and divisions organized themselves for the study of their own individual problems. In one department the use of four specimens per student instead of two was an immediate problem; in another, the size of classes was of importance; and in a third, the content of courses was the pressing consideration. Committees were set up to work upon these questions, and facilities were provided. Then, too, the programs of investigation were continued from year to year as an accepted university activity.

"Interestingly enough, this persistent attention to the problems of instruction and administration has not decreased the production of research in the subject-matter fields. Though figures are not available it is felt that the studies in this field have stimulated research in all directions as is to be expected. Not all faculty members engaged in this research, for some were not interested, while others were interested in both types of research. What happened was that potential power became active, and the members of the faculty whose interest lay in teaching were given an opportunity to explore their problems. The University of Minnesota is setting a fast and steady pace for all the institutions of higher education in America."

During the current biennium, 1930-32, this stream of publications has continued. The report of the Committee on Educational Research lists 264 publications by 78 members of the faculty and 31 graduate student theses.

Gerald R. Prescott, formerly at the University of Iowa, has assumed leadership of the University of Minnesota band. Mr. Prescott will be a full-time instructor in the university's music department.

The University of Minnesota Seen from the Air



THIS new air view of the University campus was taken from high above the Mississippi river near the Washington avenue bridge. It shows half of the older campus and all of the new, including, at the extreme right, the Nurses' Home, now under construction.

Records of Doctors of Philosophy Compiled for University Information

First Doctorate Went to Judge C. B. Elliott, Prominent Minneapolitan

Despite the fact that "Ph. D." stands for "Doctor of Philosophy," the University of Minnesota has granted only four doctoral degrees in the philosophy department out of a total of 612 of these degrees conferred in all fields. The most recent Ph. D. degree given in philosophy was conferred in 1899.

Many hitherto unpublished facts concerning Ph. D.'s of this university—both living and dead—will be revealed when the University of Minnesota Press publishes next month a directory of all the Minnesota "doctors." Full names, degrees, major and minor departments, major advisers, thesis subjects, honors and positions held, are to be included for each former student, whenever the information is available.

No Minnesota Ph. D. has yet attained to the fame of an Einstein, but the list includes many scientists who are well known in their own fields. Many of these men and women are now listed in "Who's Who in America," "American Men of Science," and "Educational Leaders," the three chief biographical reference works. Among the scientists, a considerable number of Minnesota men are "starred," meaning that they occupy a position of unusual eminence in their fields.

The largest number of doctoral degrees have been conferred in agricultural subjects, with chemistry, physics, and education high up on the list. Astronomy has the smallest total, claiming only one Ph. D.

At the present time, Minnesota Ph. D.'s are scattered through virtually every state and every Canadian province. Many will be found on the university's own faculty list. Dean E. M. Freeman, of the College of Agriculture, is a Minnesota Ph. D., and so is Theodore C. Blegen, associate professor of history and superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. Faith Thompson and Alice Felt Tyler, both assistant professors in history, took their doctoral degrees at Minnesota. Mary Ellen Chase, well-known writer formerly on the staff of the English department here, is another Minnesota Ph. D., and so are Henry A. Erikson, professor of physics; Oscar B. Jesness, chief of the division of Agricultural Economics; Elvin C. Stakman, professor of plant pathology; and Dr. O. H. Wangenstein, head of the department of surgery.

Ph. D.'s who have left Minnesota after taking their degrees here now hold positions in the Philippines, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Hawaii, England, Wales, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Africa, Australia, China, Japan, and Syria. Professors head the list of occupations, followed by research scientists, physicians, lawyers, and clergymen. Three Minnesota Ph. D.'s who majored in Scandinavian have been knighted by the Swedish government in recognition of their scholarship.

The first Ph. D. was granted by this university in 1888, to

Judge Charles Burke Elliott of Minneapolis who majored in history and wrote his thesis, later published, on "The United States and the Northwestern Fisheries."

A number of men who took their Ph. D.'s in medical subjects are the possessors of four or five degrees. One woman—Louise Grace Frary—took her Ph. D. in Comparative Philology in 1926, having previously taken her B. A. and M. A. in 1913 and 1914 respectively. Then, transferring to medicine, she took her M. B. in 1930 and her M. D. in 1931. She is now a practicing physician in Minneapolis.

Thesis subjects range all the way from "Freezing and Survival of Insects at Low Temperatures" to "The Presentation of Crime in the Newspaper"; from "A Physico-Chemical Study of Cracker-Dough Fermentation" to "The Development of Language in Twins." The shortest and simplest title is "Hunger in Infants," and the most appalling to the lay mind is "The Condensation of Indole Derivatives with Aldehydes with Especial Reference to the Humins of Protein Hydrolysis."

Push Reforestation Raphael Zon Urges

The future of millions of acres of deforested land in Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, including tax delinquent cutover land, unproductive woodlots and areas covered with unmarketable timber, was discussed in a recent report to the United States government by Dr. Raphael Zon, director of the Lake Forest Experiment Station at the University of Minnesota. Continued investigation and study of a scientific nature for the purpose of "solving these problems so vital to future generations" was recommended and outlined by Dr. Zon.

"With one-fourth of the paper and pulp industry of the entire nation located in this area and facing a shortage of suitable pulpwood, and with a huge furniture industry forced to large importation of foreign woods to get its needed supply, and a summer tourist industry worth around a third of a billion dollars annually, the matter of proper reforestation, fire protection and conservation is one of the country's big problems today," Dr. Zon declares.

"Properly handled and conserved, the area can be profitably turned to replenishing the pulp and furniture raw material supply and to conserving the attractions that are the basis of the tourist industry," he declared.

During the past year the department has conducted valuable experiments in tree planting in North Dakota areas in forest fire fighting methods and disposal of slashings in cutover areas and has made a study of tree varieties for reforestation.

Dr. Coffman to Help Georgia President L. D. Coffman will leave late this week for the University of Georgia, at Athens, Ga., where he will help make a survey of the state's institution of higher education.

Scammon Finds England Busier

Signs of Increasing Business Noted by Dean on Summer Visit

England and Scotland give a surprising appearance of prosperity in the light of many things we have read about them in the past few years, Dr. Richard E. Scammon, dean of the medical sciences at the University of Minnesota, said recently on his return from a vacation in Britain.

"A large amount of building is going on," Dr. Scammon said. "In England they are even building a new railroad line, paralleling one that runs north to Scotland. And they are erecting new buildings at the University of Aberdeen. One must admit that it is an event when a Scotch university puts up a building. While the country does not give the appearance of having a boom, apartments and business blocks under construction are numerous enough to be very noticeable."

Dr. Scammon was in England during the exceptional hot spell that hit the British Isle this summer, and could not help wondering how they got along without ice, which is far less common there than in the United States.

"Imagine 7,000,000 people sweltering at 95 degrees and not a really cold drink in any one of them," he said. "The suffering would have been terrible had they been accustomed to anything better."

England still persists in believing that the United States will go off the gold basis, Dr. Scammon said.

"I suppose the wish is father to the thought," he explained. "After England went off gold it seems to have developed a feeling that no other country could survive last year's economic shocks without doing the same."

Dr. Scammon was accompanied by Dr. Edward A. Boyden, his successor as professor of anatomy. They visited many notable churches in England and Scotland.

Suggests Farmers Fatten Own Stock

Owing to the fact that livestock prices are relatively higher than prices for grain and hay, Professor W. H. Peters, chief in animal husbandry, University Farm, strongly urges that Minnesota farmers having abundant feed supplies properly fatten all livestock before sending it to market.

Annually, says Mr. Peters, many Minnesota farmers, who could fatten their animals, send them to market unfinished, in the belief that it does not pay to fatten livestock before marketing, especially if the thin animals are of inferior type and common breeding. This idea, he says, has been disproved by experiments at the Agricultural Experiment station during the past several years, which demonstrate that, under present conditions, it pays to fatten practically any kind of livestock before marketing. This is particularly true of thin calves, yearling steers and heifers, thin lambs, pigs and all poultry.

Extension Year Begins This Week

Basic Program Will Be Maintained; No Experiments Made

Extension division students being drawn principally from among people who are employed during the daytime, there was a decline last year in night class enrollment under the General Extension Division. Consequently a somewhat reduced program of courses will be offered this year according to the director of the division, Dr. R. R. Price. The usual full quota of basic and continuation courses in Business, Engineering and cultural subjects will be offered, Dr. Price said, but innovations will be done away with and none of the experimental courses that have been tried out in past years will be undertaken.

Registration for extension classes has been going on for the past two weeks and was closed with the opening of classes on October 3d, although late registrations are accepted upon the payment of a penalty.

This year for the first time the course for funeral directors and embalmers will be expanded to three quarters and will cover a full college year. Beginning as a six weeks short course, this offering of the Extension Division grew to two college quarters in length and last year, at the request of those interested, was expanded to three quarters. Students will be in residence during that time and will carry a heavy schedule.

Despite the general business depression the drawing power of University of Minnesota evening classes held up during 1929 and 1930, but last year the effects of unemployment began to tell, inasmuch as these classes are made up chiefly of persons who have reached the working age and are employed during the daytime.

"Budget requirements made it necessary for us to confine ourselves to the well-tried offerings this year," Dr. Price explained. "The courses we offer will cover all the major fields for which large numbers of students look to the extension classes, and this will include not only cultural fields, but the subjects in engineering and business, which draw so well. In eliminating new and untried courses we feel that we have a policy that will still permit us to perform our major services unweakened."

Mail Study Urged For H.S. Graduates

Correspondence Division Plans to Co-operate With Local School Systems

Special services for students who graduated from high school last spring but who, for one reason or another, feel that they can not enter a college or university this fall, are being offered by the Correspondence Study division of the University of Minnesota.

In a broad sense, the plan is that some type of supervisory arrangement be made by the local school authorities and that the students then enroll for one or more university correspondence courses. By this method they will make progress in college work, even though they study fewer subjects than they would if they were regularly enrolled undergraduates on a college campus.

Two types of supervisory arrangement have already been made by typical Minnesota communities. In Benson the public schools are providing a place in which to study and a supervising teacher, whose duty it is to answer questions of the students and give them assistance. In Appleton supervision is provided but the enrollments are made by the public school system rather than by the students themselves. The students may then obtain credit at any time after finishing the course by taking the regular university examination in the subject studied.

Twenty-eight Minnesota school systems have expressed interest in the correspondence plan, according to T. H. Spear, director of correspondence study at Minnesota, and more than 100 individual students have made contacts with the division. Mr. Spear defines the scheme as one whereby "persons in every community may meet periodically for sound study."

Australia Leans On Universities

Visiting Chancellor Tells President About Policies "Down Under"

Australia, with an unemployment roll of twenty-five per cent of her population and a budget that will not be balanced until 1934, even under drastic retrenchment, is depending on her universities as never before to guide her through difficulties, Sir William Mitchell, chancellor of the University of Adelaide, said last night in Minneapolis. Sir William was a guest at the home of President L. D. Coffman, the two having become acquainted when Dr. Coffman surveyed Australian universities last winter for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

When Australia recently set aside a large grant of public money to be spent on reproductive public works to remedy unemployment, a chemical laboratory for the University of Adelaide was one of the first projects approved, he said, on the theory that trained chemists were essential to the continuance of successful industry, he said.

Sir William is on his way to London on business and educational matters. In this country he will confer with representatives of the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations.

"We in Australia had never before made so much use of the trained men in our universities as we have during the depression," he said. "The federal Parliament followed the advice of a technical commission of economists last winter when it drew up the program for balancing the budget, a process that will be slow in Australia and cannot be completed until 1934. Before that the universities were thought of as places possibly not too practical. Now the public has a new idea of the leadership and help that may be found there."

Two members of the faculty of the University of Adelaide were delegates to the recent Ottawa conference of the British Empire, he explained. One, Professor Richardson of the Institute for Agricultural Research, spoke for the wheat and wool interests, which Sir William called, "the only exports on which we can make a profit." The other, Professor Melville, spoke on behalf of the Commonwealth Bank.

Sir William also told how the British government, which never had granted support to the English and Scottish universities before, voted a million pounds in direct subsidy to be divided between them in 1920 and increased that sum to one and a half million pounds in 1925, the grant having been made to continue annually for five years. In 1930, when England was at the darkest point in her economic affairs, he said, Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer, brought in a budget item recommending the increase of this subsidy to one and three quarters millions, but the allowance was the same as it had been in 1925.

"In all of the British nations there is a growing realization of the practical national significance of highly trained leadership," he said. "To some extent we have learned this vital fact from America and I am glad to be able to speak a good word for the splendid example that this country has set."

Dr. Coffman Heads U. S. Society Here

President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota has been appointed state chairman for Minnesota of the United States Society, an organization that has been formed to supplement the present methods of teaching government to the youth of America. The society is headed by David Lawrence, Washington, D. C., newspaperman, and editor of "The United States Daily."

The new organization is wholly educational and non-political in its aims and procedures. Its efforts will be made by means of pamphlets, charts and non-partisan explanations of current happenings in government, all of these to be distributed free.

Among the prominent men on its board of advisers are Calvin Coolidge, John Grier Hibben, Elihu Root, Newton D. Baker and Owen Young. At present Dr. Coffman is busy appointing local chairmen in Minnesota and completing the state organization.

Specialists in Education Study Visit Campus



Invitations to all men who have been doing notable work in research on the problems of higher education were invited to a conference at the university in September as guests of the University of Minnesota and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. More than twenty institutions were represented. The picture shows them at the front entrance of Pioneer hall, in which the meetings were held.

Conference on Higher Education Brings Nation's Experts to Campus

Reports Brought to Minnesota of All Important Work Under Way in Field

A survey of scores of important studies relating to the conduct and direction of higher education in the United States was made at the University of Minnesota during a week's conference on "Research in Higher Education" early in September. According to Dr. M. E. Haggerty, dean of the College of Education, all universities known to be carrying on studies in higher education were invited to send representatives.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, of which President L. D. Coffman of the university is a trustee, helped in the venture by paying the transportation charges of the delegates. Besides Minnesota, universities that sent men to the conference were Columbia, California, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Stanford, Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Chicago, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio State, Peabody Institute of Nashville, Tenn., and the Universities of Buffalo, Pittsburgh, West Virginia and Oklahoma. Dr. F. J. Kelly, formerly of Minnesota, represented the United States Office of Education.

Only in recent years have universities begun to pay close attention to studies of their own procedures, teaching methods, problems of administration, and the like, most of the past research work in education having been devoted to the problems of elementary and secondary schools. Dean Haggerty explained that the Minnesota meeting was the first conference specially called for a survey and resume of work that is being carried on in this field.

The delegates were housed in Pioneer Hall, the new men's building on the university campus.

Among those scheduled to read papers or take part in the discussion were D. P. Cottrell, W. C. Eells, M. E. Haggerty, H. H. Remers, W. W. Charters, F. B. O'Rear, F. J. Kelly, formerly dean of administration at Minnesota, W. H. Cowley, C. S. Yoakum, I. O. Friswold, J. D. Russell, E. S. Jones, L. M. Chamberlain, F. W. Reeves, D. A. Worcester, Palmer O. Johnson, Marcia Edwards, Earl Hudelson, K. O. Leuschner, H. D. Sheldon, J. J. Oppenheimer, J. G. Umstatter, P. C. Packer, R. W. Tyler, Earl R. Douglas, C. A. Prall, Alvin C. Eurich, President L. D. Coffman, W. E. Peik, H. L. Dodge and Ferdinand Payne.

One of the interesting discussions presented concerned itself with the history of graduates from junior colleges. This study, presented by Dr. Eells, showed that half of the students who finish the two years of study offered by junior colleges eventually continue their education by transfer to a college or university. The speaker reported on his studies of 12,393 men and women who have graduated from 116 junior colleges in 30 states.

Almost 60 per cent of those who go on from junior colleges select the state universities, he said.

Thirty-one per cent go to private colleges, and seven per cent to teachers colleges.

Less than a fourth of the students who transfer from junior colleges to universities feel themselves handicapped in any way, Dr. Eells found. Only sixteen per cent found themselves handicapped in studies and about 30 per cent felt that they suffered some social handicap by transferring in the middle of a four years' course. Nineteen per cent of those who went in for athletics felt that they were handicapped in sports.

Probably the most striking of the statistics presented by Dr. Eells was his finding that 74 per cent of those who transfer to universities and colleges, graduate. This percentage is far above that of the freshmen entering directly who go on to graduation.

Dr. Eells said that the comparison between public and private junior colleges revealed by his study was less favorable to the public junior colleges than he had expected it to be when he began, although it did show the superiority of that type of school.

Three Geneticists Will Lecture Here

Three outstanding European students of genetics and heredity will deliver a series of nine lectures at the University of Minnesota during October. They are men who came to this country to attend the Sixth International Congress of Genetics, held at Ithaca, N. Y., during August.

Professor Richard Goldschmidt of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin-Dahlem, will speak October 5, 6, and 7. Professor Ruggles Gates of Kings College, University of London, will speak on the 11th, 12th and 13th. On October 14 and again on the 17th and 18th Professor Owen Winge of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Copenhagen, will be the speaker. Most of the lectures will be delivered in Burton hall.

The faculty committee that has arranged for these lectures is composed of Drs. F. B. Hutt, H. K. Hayes, Dwight E. Minnich, W. H. Alderman and F. M. Winters.

Father Peters Wins First Early Fall Short Story Prize

Father Peters, counsellor to students in the Newman Club, tells a story to support the claim that iced tea is the most paradoxical of drinks.

"First you boil the water," he explains, "then you put in ice to cool it. After that you add lemon to make it sour, and sugar to sweeten it. When all this has been done," he adds, "you exclaim, 'here's to you', and then drink it yourself."

Plays by Firkins Head Publication List of "U" Press

Two volumes of plays by the late Professor Oscar W. Firkins head the list of fall publications by the University of Minnesota Press. These plays, the first ever published by the University Press, fall into two groups. The first volume, to be called "The Bride of Quietness" from the opening drama, contains plays drawn from the lives of English writers—Keats, the Brownings, the Brontes, and Samuel Pepys. The dramas in the second volume are concerned with continental writers, the title play being "The Revealing Moment," an imaginary scene built around the death of Anton Chekhov. Both volumes are planned for November publication. The author, who was head of the department of comparative literature here, died last March, leaving almost ready for publication not only his plays but also a number of essays and some volumes of literary criticism that the University Press plans to publish during 1933.

Professor Douglas Bush's "Mythology and the Renaissance Tradition in English Poetry" is now almost ready for publication and will be out during September. This book, Mr. Bush's first, is an account of the free-handed reconstruction of classical stories by romancers and moralizers of the Renaissance period. The work of Shakespeare, Marlowe, Spenser, and Milton is considered, as well as that of a great many minor writers.

A book to assist those who must advise college students concerning their future vocations is "University Training for the National Service," edited by Morris B. Lambie. The papers collected in this volume constitute the proceedings of a conference of college deans and government officials that was held on the University of Minnesota campus during the summer of 1931. The addresses printed in the book describe opportunities for college graduates in the professional and scientific services of the federal government, stating the number of positions available, salaries paid, training required, and many other useful details. The book will be out in September.

The University Press fall list also contains Roy G. Blakey's detailed study of "Taxation in Minnesota," and new editions of the modern history, sociology, and orientation syllabi used in freshman classes. The orientation syllabus has been reorganized for use in the new three-quarter orientation course, which will take the place this year of the old two-quarter course.

What About the Student?
"Is the curriculum made for the student or the student for the curriculum?" was the subject for discussion at the first fall meeting of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts faculty. The faculty met in the Campus Club for dinner the evening of Monday, October 3. Dr. John B. Johnston, dean, presided.

Football Season Offers Hard Test In Home Games

Schedule Is One of the Most Interesting Any Minnesota Team Has Played

Facing its hardest schedule in recent years, the University of Minnesota football team will play five of its major opponents at Memorial Stadium this fall in the most attractive home schedule a Minnesota team has had since 1929.

Purdue, Nebraska, Northwestern, Mississippi and Michigan will be played on the home field. Only two conference opponents, Iowa and Wisconsin, will be played away from home.

Minnesota's first test under the new coaching regime headed by Bernie Bierman will be the Purdue game, Oct. 8. Purdue, along with Michigan and Northwestern, shared the Western Conference championship in 1931. The Purdue team will come to Minneapolis this fall rated by critics as fully as strong as their last year's team. Minnesota has not played Purdue since 1928 when they defeated them, 15-0. A year later the same Purdue team won the Big Ten title.

Nebraska comes back to the Minnesota schedule after a 13 year absence. The Cornhuskers were old favorites of the late Dr. Henry L. Williams, and when he was head coach at Minnesota many exciting games took place between the two institutions. The teams met last in 1919 when they played a 6-6 tie on old Northrop Field. Since 1900 Minnesota and Nebraska have met 14 times, the Gophers winning 10 games, Nebraska two, and two resulting in tie games.

First Trip Is to Iowa
The Gophers will make the first of their two trips on Oct. 22, when they play Iowa at Iowa City, Iowa, under a new coach, Ossie Solem, a former Minnesota player, is expected to have a strong team ready for Coach Bierman's athletes.

Homecoming a week later will bring Northwestern to Minneapolis. The Wildcats, who overcame Minnesota's early lead of two touchdowns in the 1931 game to win in the second half, are rated high again this season.

Following the Northwestern game, Minnesota will play Mississippi at the Stadium, Nov. 5. The southerners had a group of sophomores last year and were defeated by Bierman's Tulane team, but they will present practically an all-veteran team against Minnesota this season.

The traditional Minnesota-Wisconsin game will take place Nov. 12, at Madison this year. This game is attracting unusual attention even for such old rivals as these two institutions. The Gophers will be matched against a team coached by Dr. C. W. Spears, who coached Minnesota football squads from 1925 through 1929.

Michigan will close the season at Memorial Stadium. Minnesota last defeated the Wolverines in 1927, although the games played since then have been close. However, if Bierman's early prediction that "Minnesota will start slowly but should be at its best in November" holds true, the final game may be the best of the season.

Of the lettermen from 1931 who appear as regulars this fall, Captain Walter Hass, Jack Manders, and Myron Ubl are in the backfield. An early season injury may keep Ubl on the sidelines for several weeks but Sam Swartz or George Champlin will be available in case he is not able to play in the opening games. In the line Brad Robinson, Marshall Wells, Sulo Koski, Roy Oen and Elmer Appman are veterans.

Sophomore in Backfield
Francis Lund is the leading sophomore backfield man on the team. Lund, playing halfback, came to Minnesota from Rice Lake, Wis. Two other sophomores, both in the line, appear to be regulars this year. They are Alfred Pappas of International Falls, an end, and Philip Bengston of St. Paul, a tackle.

Season tickets to Minnesota football games this fall cost \$12, plus the federal tax of ten per cent. Prices for the individual games are \$2.50, plus 25 cents tax. These prices are in effect for home games with Purdue, Nebraska, Northwestern and Michigan. The price of the Mississippi game is \$2, plus a tax of 20 cents. Student season books will cost \$8 this fall.

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

WITH the opening of classes on Monday, October 3, the University of Minnesota began what must necessarily be one of the most important years in its existence.

Several instances can be cited to prove this point. The trend of enrollment will be important. For more than a decade, enrollment at Minnesota has been mounting steadily. It has long since outstripped the tax appropriations; it has forced expansion of the campus and the physical plant. It has put Minnesota in the position of an institution on which greater and greater demands were constantly made. Will this growth continue, or is there to be some lightening of the pressure? This year may give a partial answer.

The attitude of the public will be important. For more than twelve months past there has been a hue and cry over tax expenditures that undoubtedly has given many people a feeling that there must be something pernicious about any governmental expenditure financed from taxes. Astonishingly enough the University of Minnesota received less from the state for maintenance appropriation, building fund, and millage tax levy, lumping the three, last year than it had ten years before. In this respect official figures will speak for themselves. But this is a hard story to tell convincingly in the face of thousands of charts saying that governmental expenses the nation over have mounted all the way from 150 to 1600 per cent. Not so at the University.

Minnesota has a stationary faculty this year. No new appointments of major importance have been made as the college year begins. This is a novel and interesting situation. Its implications are many. For such a situation to obtain for one year, or even a little longer, might make little difference. The university would be, of course, extraordinarily fortunate to keep its best men and hold its faculty intact. But can it? As recently as last spring, for example, it lost its hospital superintendent, Mr. Paul H. Fessler, who went to Northwestern University at a greatly increased salary. Again, the impact of new ideas and new experiences brought to an institution by the addition of faculty members is important. Minnesota should not only be holding its own in this respect, it should be gaining, perhaps not every year, but over any period of years.

The loyalty of its faculty, the confidence placed in the university by the people of Minnesota, which it believes can be rated little short of 100 percent, and the wise and moderate administrative policies by which the institution has been governed, have combined to raise Minnesota's state university to an enviable position among the country's educational institutions. Every Minnesotan who believes in the future of the state and who thinks that sound training will help make that future secure should feel it his duty to insist that the university remain the sound and effective instrument of public service that it has become.

Dental School Will Celebrate

(Continued from page 1)

nearest to Millard Hall are the administrative offices of the Medical School, including both those of Dr. Richard E. Scammon, dean of the Medical Sciences, and Dr. E. P. Lyon, dean of the Medical School. Administrative offices of the College of Dentistry are also on this floor. Opposite these are the quarters of the Division of Dental Hygiene, directed by Miss Ione Jackson. This course, lasting two years, has sent graduates throughout the United States; not only into the offices of dental practitioners but to industry and to other educational institutions.

Staff and faculty rooms, lobbies and a students' rest room make up the remainder of the new building's facilities.

Dean Lasby expects an enrollment this year of 95 seniors and about 65 in each of the first two classes. The College of Dentistry operates on a two-three basis, which is to say, two years of pre-dental work in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts and three years in actual preparation for technical dentistry.

Last year 17 states and four foreign countries were represented in the student body, most of the foreign students coming from Canada, others from India, Sweden, and Australia. Dr. Alec C. Noble, a graduate of the University of Queensland, is attending the college this year. Justin Thaddus, the student who entered from India

a year ago, will be a junior. Dr. C. H. G. Barnes of Brisbane, who took dentistry at Minnesota several years ago after graduating from the University of Queensland, is now president of the dental board of that Australian province.

Arthur H. Bulbulian, son of an Armenian minister, and a graduate of the college with both the master of science and the doctor of dental surgery degrees, is now associated with the Mayo Clinic. He is making a series of artificial anatomical specimens which will be used in a Mayo Clinic display at the Chicago World's Fair next year.

Fruit Laboratory Dedicated at Farm

A new laboratory and greenhouse was completed this fall at the University of Minnesota fruit breeding farm at Zumbra Heights, Lake Minnetonka. It was designed to improve the facilities of department of agriculture horticulturists who are developing new varieties of fruits, hardy enough to thrive in Minnesota. Typical of such fruits are the Latham raspberry and the Haralson apple, both developed at Zumbra Heights. President L. D. Coffman, Regent Fred B. Snyder, Dean Walter C. Coffey of the department of agriculture, Professor Andrew Boss, vice-director of the experiment station, and Professor W. H. Alderman, head of the division of horticulture, were among those who took part in the recent dedication of the laboratory.

Faculty-Employee Salary Contribution

The voluntary salary contribution plan agreed upon by the faculty members and employees of the University of Minnesota will go into effect with the mid-November paycheck. The plan calls for the contribution of one week's salary by all employees earning no more than \$1,200 a year, and of two weeks by those who get more than \$1,200. The plan was drawn up last summer by a faculty-employee committee of which Professor Wilbur H. Cherry of the Law School was chairman. Blanks have gone to all members of the staff for their signature, indicating willingness to participate.

The plan in detail, as described in a letter from the special committee, is as follows:

"This letter goes to every member of the staff of the University of Minnesota irrespective of rank or of the type of service rendered. It has been prepared and is signed by a committee representing all major groups of university employees. Its purpose is to present a plan by which the faculty and employees can do their part in relieving the burden upon the state treasury and upon the taxpaying public of which we are ourselves a part and whose interests we share.

"What is proposed is upon our own initiative and is in addition to the major economies already in operation by action of the Board of Regents. You will recall that the strict economy plan the Regents have carried has already produced large savings without sacrifice of the essential purposes of the university. They were unable so late as June to apply in the fiscal year closing June 30, the plan for salary reduction proposed by the Governor of the state. The possibility of considering this or some equally effective and workable plan was left for this year.

"At its last meeting the Board of Regents informally agreed that any way to bring about additional savings through salary adjustment by the Governor's plan or any other was desirable and if proposed by a representative group of the staff would probably be more just to all our varied groups than any direct action it could take at that time. Your committee's deliberations have been carried on under this double responsibility, first, in speaking for you and second, in justifying the trust implied in the action of the Board.

"The committee must explain one other step, its own selection. President Coffman informed the board of Deans sitting as the Administrative Committee of the University Senate of the situation outlined above and asked that a representative faculty and employee committee be selected so that action could be taken before the opening of the academic year. A resolution was approved to constitute by preferential ballot of the

Deans a committee of nine, to which the president was to add four others to assure representation where the preferential ballot did not secure it. With this group the Comptroller was associated as an ex-officio adviser. No dean or administrative officer was a member.

"After considering many possible methods, your committee thus selected recommends:

1. That university employees should have a part in the general effort to reduce the tax burden.
2. That all university employees regularly employed at a rate of \$1200 or less per annum work for one week without pay.
3. That all university employees regularly employed at a rate of over \$1200 per annum work without pay for two weeks.
4. That the plan should not exclude any person by reason of the fact that his compensation is provided by funds from any source other than the state.
5. That the state should benefit directly by a saving to the taxpayers in the cost of the university from that part of the deductions representing money which came from the state.

"It will be observed that the plan contemplates reductions for this year in general conformity with the Governor's plan, but that the method of payment is such as to avoid the extra hardship if the deduction had been made from the salary of any one month.

"The plan recommended by the committee has the merit of joining the personnel of the university with other employees of the state in a common and equal effort to relieve the burdens now resting heavily upon the taxpayers. Furthermore, it is definite and easy of administration.

"The committee believes that there will be general agreement that existing conditions call for immediate action on our part. We believe that all employees of the university will find in this plan an acceptable means of joining with the Board of Regents in materially reducing the cost to the people of Minnesota of the university's service.

"The next step must be taken by the staff individually. You are asked to do your part by signing and returning to the Comptroller the enclosed form."

It was signed by William Anderson, Wallace Blomquist, Andrew Boss, Fred Engelhardt, H. A. Erikson, F. B. Garver, W. F. Holman, C. M. Jackson, S. C. Lind, Lily Lindstrom, Wylle B. McNeal, F. W. Peck, H. G. Russell, Wilbur H. Cherry, Chairman.

What Faculty Read in 1877

(Continued from page 1)

arshps" are named, had many pages in the library register. During the winter of '77 he read, among many other books, a "History of the Norman Conquest," "History of the Anglo-Saxons," "Homilies of Aelfric," "Black's Tourist in England," "Life of King Arthur," "Harold," "Morte d'Arthur," "Standard English," "English Accidence," "Contemporary Review," "Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle," "Beowulf," "Roger de Hovendon's Annals," "Boethius" by King Alfred, "Roger of Wendover's Chronicle," "Literature of Europe," "Stepping Stones to Architecture," "Scott's Poetry," "History of Melrose Abbey," "The Atlantic Monthly," "Schlegel's Dramatic Literature," "Hatton's Literary Criticism," together with two histories of England, two histories of Scotland, and many others.

Professor Gabriel Campbell, one of the prominent faculty members of that day, read Lessing, "Webster's Dictionary for 1856," The Koran, "The Chinese Language," Petronius, "Creech's Lucretius," Emerson, "History of Ancient Art, Canova's Works," "Geschichte der Plastik," "Geschichte des Materialismus," "Ethics of Aristotle," "Plato's Divine Dialogues," "Grant's Aristotle," "Monuments de Nimes," "Ruines de la Grece," the Philosophy of Kant and "Robinson Crusoe".

Edwin J. Thompson's reading ran to novels during July, a vaca-

tion month, when he read: "Twice Told Tales", "Mansfield Park", "Thirty Years Among the Indians", "Rocks Ahead", "Adam Bede", "Nature and Human Nature" and "The Antiquary", "Woodstock", and "The Talisman". Later, when college year began he read Flammarion's "Astronomical Myths", Grant's "History of Physical Astronomy", Hutton's "Mathematics", "Half Hours With the Stars", Herschel's "Outlines of Astronomy", and worked in along with some spherical trigonometry and "Mathematical exercises", Whately's Essays, Motley's "Dutch Republic", the Nautical Almanac and the Edinburgh Union Calendar.

Perhaps none of these lists is a satisfactory sampling of the reading done by these men, as each drew many times the books stated here, but all the titles are taken in approximately regular order from the records of books they drew. Apparently the ledger was becoming crowded, for at the end of each list there appears the statement, "Account transferred to new book", with the date of the transfer.

O'Brien to Continue Medical Broadcasts

Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology, will continue this year the broadcasts he has been making each week for the Minnesota State Medical association. Dr. O'Brien's subjects for the month of October will be as follows: 5th, Coronary disease; 12th, Hearing tests; 19th, Prevention of rickets; 26th, Advances in plastic surgery. He will speak at 11:15 Wednesdays over WCCO.

University Opens Its 64th Year

(Continued from page 1)

schools, students who are making unsatisfactory progress in some college in which they have previously enrolled and want to start a new deal, and students in regular standing in some other unit who wish to elect some of the attractive special courses that the Junior College will offer.

Much of the Junior College work will be of the "overview" type, which is to say, the courses will give the student a good picture of science, journalism, art, music, or some other subject. Other courses will be decidedly specific, and will teach the practical things a man or woman needs to know in order to be a useful citizen.

When the decision to form the Junior College was made President Coffman expressed a strong desire to have it start off without a fanfare of publicity. "Let us see what we accomplish and then talk about that," he urged, "rather than saying a great deal about what we plan to do." And so, while a good deal has been written about this innovation, it has not been hailed as any system of remaking the world, re-fashioning education, or ending the depression. At the same time, Dr. Coffman has made two important points with respect to the college. He said:

"Students who are advised to register in the Junior College will be given such advice for sound educational reasons. It is not a college for incompetent students.

"The Junior College is 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. It will succeed or fail in terms of its service to students. Its courses will be open to the most gifted student in the university. Any student should be privileged to elect membership in the Junior College."

Without relation to the Junior College, a certain number of students who can not meet the traditional entrance requirements will be admitted to the university this fall so that their progress can be watched and compared with that of students who bring a complete record of requirements met. The study involving these students will be made by the Committee on Education research, an organization which for some years has been studying the internal operations and external relationships of the University of Minnesota. Until these students have been in residence for a considerable period nothing can be told concerning their relative strength as students. About 20 in this status have been registered, according to Rodney M. West, the registrar.

Build Nurses' Home

Student nurses, of whom the university has a large enrollment, are living scattered about the university neighborhood this year while the new Nurses' Home is under construction. This building, long sought by the university, was finally authorized by the 1931 Legislature, which specified, however, that the Dentistry building should be put up in the first year of the biennium. The Nurses' Home will be ready for occupancy next fall. It may be the last building built for a period of two years, inasmuch as the Board of Regents is considering a suggestion to the Legislature that the university forego its annual building appropriation of \$300,000 over the next two years. As yet, however, no final action to that effect has been taken.

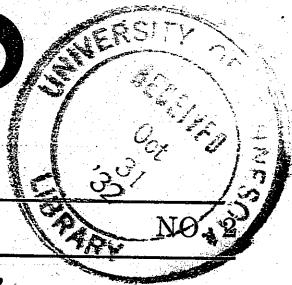
One minor campus improvement was carried out during the summer, a rearrangement of the street plan where Fifteenth Avenue S. E. enters the campus from University Avenue. Fairly extensive alterations were made to the Minnesota Union with the funds of that organization, use of which was authorized by the Union board of governors. The former dentistry building has been remodeled to be of use in new ways. Among others the University Press and the Junior College will occupy quarters there.

Few Faculty Changes

Not in years have as few faculty changes been made at Minnesota as this fall. Barring Dr. MacLean, head of the Junior College, and Dr. Dunn, head of the hospital, both of whom took up their duties late last year, no appointment to as high a rank as associate professor has been made.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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VOL. 15

OCTOBER 27, 1932

New Geologic Map Shows Formations Under Minnesota

Work of Years Assembled and Printed for Distribution to Public

PREPARED BY SURVEY

Rocks Mostly Bare in North, Covered by Glacial Drift in Southern Minnesota

For the first time in the life of the state, Minnesota is now depicted on a complete geological map that shows the rock formations in every section of the state and should prove of unusual value to prospectors, people looking for water by drilling, and searchers for clay, building stone, sand and other similar minerals. It has been produced by the Minnesota Geological Survey, directed by Professor W. H. Emmons, and most of the work has been done by University of Minnesota geologists.

The map shows the underlying rocks and rock formations as if the glacial drift that covers the state had all been scraped away. It also reveals a geological cross-section of the Minnesota rocks, as if a deep channel were cut down the length of the state so that one could see the various layers.

The oldest rocks in Minnesota are the schists and greenstones, which enclose iron ore formations, Dr. Emmons explained. These rocks have been intruded by granites, and above them has been deposited a second great series of sedimentary rocks, in which are other iron ore formations, notably the Missabe Range. These also have been intruded by igneous rocks. The great areas of greenstones and schists, such as are found around Ely, probably are among the oldest rocks in the world. The Soudan iron formation, mined underground at Tower and Ely, is in these rocks.

In southern Minnesota practically all of the ancient rocks are not very thick, and rivers have cut entirely through them at some points, revealing ancient granites and schists.

Following magnetic lines with the dip-needle has revealed a number of places in central Minnesota where there are iron-rich rocks, and in some of these places iron ore deposits may exist beneath the glacial drift, according to Dr. Emmons. This area begins in Crow Wing county and extends west through Morrison county as far as Ottertail county.

The map would have been published long ago but for the fact that the rocks are covered by glacial drift in most parts of the state. Slow accumulation of records, chiefly from the cores taken out by well drillers, have given the basis for the complete geological picture. Members of the present force of the geological survey, including Professors F. F. Grout, George Schwartz and J. W. Gruner have described the rocks of northern Minnesota, most of which are bare of glacial drift and can be seen on the surface.

Such a map is important to those who are working on foundations, sewer systems and dam-sites as well as to prospectors for mineral wealth. The map, made on the scale of one to 500,000, measures four and a half by four feet and the different rocks and deposits are represented in many colors and shades. It can be obtained either mounted or unmounted.

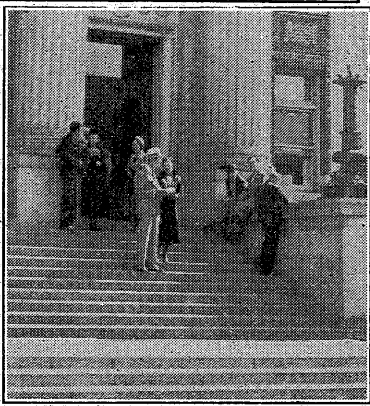
Set Junior College Fees

Responding to a series of applications for admission to the new Junior College of the University as special students, a set of rules governing "specials" has been promulgated, including announcement that the fee will be \$10 per course per quarter. "Special" students will be those not regularly matriculated in the university, students who have received the bachelor's degree or its equivalent, and students enrolled for two courses or less in any quarter and not enrolled for other work on the campus.

Glad to Be Back as Year Begins



UNIVERSITY of Minnesota students registered their satisfaction over returning to the campus as they greeted one another outside the "P. O." during the registration period. Above are two "Big Sisters" with a freshman in tow. Below is a group on the steps of the Administration building. Upperclass men and women at the university each year make a point of seeing that new arrivals receive courteous treatment and assistance in finding their way around or going through the required procedure of registration. In the upper group the third girl from the left is seen to be wearing the big green button that marked her as a freshman.



Scientific Progress in China Described by Dr. Riley on Return

The China Foundation, Financed by Boxer Indemnity to U. S., Provides Research Funds

The China Foundation, to which the American government will eventually have returned about \$18,000,000 of the \$24,000,000 payable to this country as Boxer rebellion indemnity, is carrying on a widespread and beneficial work in China, chiefly in scientific projects on behalf of agriculture, medicine, sanitation and public health. Dr. William A. Riley, head of the division of entomology and economic zoology at the University of Minnesota, told of some of the foundation's endeavors upon his return recently from a sabbatical year spent in the Orient, most of the time in China.

Although he went chiefly for a vacation, as he asserts, Dr. Riley was kept busy throughout an exciting year, winding up a series of investigations into the causes and severity of malaria in southern China by making a two months trip for the foundation during which he visited and examined the scientific departments of a number of Chinese schools and colleges.

The tremendously extensive rice fields of southern China are an important cause of the prevalence of malaria in that region, the Minnesota entomologist reports. Many authorities have belittled the effect of the vast stretches of water standing on rice fields, but Dr. Riley does not agree with them.

"There was abundant evidence that the flooded rice fields were directly related to the prevalence of malaria," he said. "I consider the rice fields prime factors in causing the disease."

In south China rice fields stretch as far as the eye can reach, just as the wheat fields do in the Dakotas, and as one goes north he comes on equally extensive fields of wheat, barley, corn and sorghum. From south to north China stretches over the equivalent of an area extending from Panama to Winnipeg, Dr. Riley explained, and the agricultural products of that country are as varied as that extent implies.

Different Mosquitoes There

He found also that the anopheles mosquito, which carries the malaria parasite differs in China from the one which does that job

in the New World and in Europe. Several Chinese species had not previously been identified. Of these Dr. Riley collected many specimens, sending complete collections to the University of Minnesota and leaving another complete collection at Lingnan University, Canton, which he used as a headquarters during much of his stay.

Visits Rebellious Island

A trip to the island of Hainan, off the extreme south coast of China, was interrupted by military disturbance to such an extent that the Minnesota scientist found it hard to get back to Canton. Sudden changes in the ruling groups during his visit there made it so dangerous for the group of Chinese scientists whom he accompanied that they immediately fled from Hainan. Dr. Riley and Dr. W. E. Hoffmann, formerly of Minnesota, who also had gone to Hainan, made bold to stay two or three weeks more and complete the investigations they had set out to make. A military escort that went with them from place to place—sometimes numbered as many as 45, and a bandit raid on a village two miles away resulted in the capture of nine persons, all Chinese.

Dr. Riley and Hoffmann were the only foreigners invited to go on the economic and agricultural survey of Hainan, and they considered the opportunity an especially favorable one, despite the hardships that accompanied the latter part of the trip.

Disorders Spread Disease

Military disorders have resulted in a serious spread of malaria throughout parts of China that formerly had only a little of that disease, he found. No matter how many of the carrier type of mosquitoes there may be, the disease is spread only when such a mosquito has a chance to bite a human being who is afflicted with malaria. Now malaria is a widespread menace in regions to which troops have marched from an always malarial south China.

"From the viewpoint of the scientist, enormous strides have been made in developing the scientific method of coping with the problems of health, agriculture, medicine, and the like in China," Dr. Riley said. "The Chinese who do this work are men trained mostly in America, but also in Europe and Japan. They are paid in part by the central or provincial govern-

(Continued on page 3)

Three Problems Facing Young People of Today Named by 'U' President

Obstetricians Honor Dr. J. C. Litzenberg; Elect Him President

Dr. J. C. Litzenberg, head of the division of obstetrics and gynecology in the University of Minnesota Medical School, has been elected president of the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists and Abdominal Surgeons. His election took place at a recent meeting of the association at French Lick, Indiana.

Dr. Litzenberg, who has been head of his department at Minnesota since 1914, is a fellow of the American Gynecological society, American College of Surgeons, and of the organization which he now heads. He is obstetrician and gynecologist at four twin city hospitals.

After being graduated from Minnesota in 1894, Dr. Litzenberg took his M.D. degree in 1899, after which he continued his studies at universities in Vienna, Berlin, Glasgow and Dublin. He became an instructor on the Minnesota faculty in 1901, an assistant professor in 1907, associate professor in 1910, and head of the department in 1914.

Dr. Coffman Addresses Faculty and Students as Minnesota Year Begins

CALLS DEMOCRACY BEST

Looks for End of Wars, and Lifting of Human Welfare Above Selfish Interests

With the return of sober thought at the end of the present period of stress and uncertainty many of the problems now disposed of by political methods will be passed on to impartial students to be disposed of in terms of public interest and public welfare, President L. D. Coffman told University of Minnesota students when he spoke at the opening convocation of the college year. Faculty and the student body gathered in Northrop Memorial Auditorium to hear him.

It is well that we should pause at the opening of the University year to reflect on our several responsibilities as students, as teachers, and as members of a university. No period like this ever occurred in the history of living man. All the world is nervous and distraught. It is the victim of its own indiscretions and it does not yet know how to extricate itself. Mankind everywhere, and especially in America, is wandering in a wilderness of suggestions and panaceas. A planless past has not taught us the necessity of planning for the future. Some practical things have been done, but it seems fair to say that as yet we have refused to learn the lessons of experience.

In the midst of the greatest economic disaster of all history, the University reassembles. Its obligations in the present circumstances seem clear. It, above all institutions, must hold fast to that which justifies its existence, that is, search for knowledge and the education of those who are to occupy positions of leadership. That does not mean that it should remain unchanged. On the contrary, it means that it should so order its offerings and its programs as to make them fit the needs of a new day. The impairment of university functions, the crippling of their work generally, will be paid for in weakened leadership and in a delayed return to prosperity. Whenever any nation has ceased to cherish and to support on a fairly generous scale its universities, it has lapsed into a second-rate nation. On the other hand, nations that have maintained their universities with vigor, have grown in influence among the councils of the earth.

Russia, with the advent of Communism, stifled her universities. She withdrew support, lowered standards and placed illy equipped and oft times stupid persons in teaching positions, with the result that she doomed herself to skip a generation in her intellectual leadership. England, on the other hand, has not reduced support of her universities in the present crisis. She is proceeding on the theory that the nation with the best universities will be the nation that writes the history of tomorrow.

A university, along with the public schools, constitutes the only insurance policy democracy possesses. Whatever may be its defects, education is the only hope of the race. In no other way can progress be made.

Nourish Seeds of Democracy

The plight of the taxpayer today is serious indeed. He is confronted, as never before, with waste, extravagance and even corruption in government. He does not know where to turn for redress, with the result that in his rage he is striking out more or less blindly. He places all office holders and public servants in the class of wasters. Teachers, no doubt, have made mistakes now and then, but corruption and waste have been negligible in their administration of education.

(Continued on page 4)

Minnesotans Were Singers at Michigan

Two Minnesota faculty members, Professor Otto S. Zelnier of civil engineering, and Professor Earle Killeen of the music department, are officers of the newly rejuvenated Glee Club Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, Mr. Zelnier being president and Mr. Killeen, secretary. Another Minneapolis resident, Harold O. Hunt, is a member of the executive committee. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, a former basso in the Michigan glee club, is among the membership. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, a former basso in the Michigan glee club, is among the membership. Professors Zelnier and Killeen took leading parts in a meeting at Ann Arbor last summer at which plans were made for maintaining contact with more than 1,500 former members of the glee, banjo, and mandolin clubs.

Naturalists Honor Ross A. Gortner

Dr. Ross A. Gortner, head of the division of agricultural biochemistry, will serve as president of the American Society of Naturalists during the present year. Dr. Gortner was elected at the society's annual meeting last spring. The society, organized in 1883, has as its objects, "the association of working naturalists for the discussion of methods of instruction, museum administration, and other objects of general interest to investigators and teachers of natural science, and for the adoption of such measures as will tend to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge of the natural sciences. Only one other chemist, Professor R. H. Chittenden, has headed this society. He is a professor emeritus of the Yale faculty. Another recent honor bestowed on Dr. Gortner was the honorary degree of doctor of science, which was given him by Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., his alma mater, last June.

MacLean Addresses Parents

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, director of the Junior College of the University, spoke in Rochester, October 26, at the convention of the State Parent-Teacher association. Dr. MacLean's subject was, "Today's Dad—Tomorrow."

Sanford Enjoys 22 Year Record As Student Home

Special Provision for Social Life and Health of Its Residents Are Made

The large dormitory for women students on the University of Minnesota campus, Sanford Hall, is beginning its twenty-second year of service to the University this fall.

Named in honor of the late Maria L. Sanford, for many years a prominent faculty member, the dormitory has served several thousand women students at Minnesota since its completion.

Sanford Hall usually houses more than 200 undergraduates, who enjoy living there because it affords a congenial social life and unusual opportunities for learning how to study.

A student board elected by residents of the dormitory and working in co-operation with the director, assistant director and a trained nurse, form a body which insures a directing force in the building. Rules in force at Sanford are the same ones that govern every sorority or rooming house for women students.

In the matter of health, a resident nurse is in constant attendance at the dormitory, and all cases of illness are given immediate attention. Parents are usually urged to give the Sanford director the name of a physician to be called in case of illness. If no such directions are received, a physician connected with the Student Health Service is called.

The total number of students who can be accommodated in Sanford Hall is 225. Both single and double rooms are available according to the preference of the student. Room assignments usually are made in the order in which applications are received. Arrangements for roommates may be made either before or after the student's arrival and are for the entire year.

The cost of living at Sanford Hall has been reduced this year with prices ranging from \$110 to \$130 per quarter. For a single room and board the cost is \$130, while double room and board costs \$120 for each occupant. All fourth-floor rooms are rented at \$10 less per quarter than those on the lower floors.

Special opportunities for social life are offered to freshman students at Sanford. The social program has been planned to meet the needs of girls of every type. Among the parties are the Sanford Hall-Pioneer Hall "Get-Acquainted party," a formal initiation of new residents, a dinner for the dean of women, an "Open House" at homecoming, and many others.

An interesting athletic program is arranged each year with the idea of giving every student an opportunity to participate in golf, volleyball, tennis, swimming, baseball and other sports suitable for women. Sanford Hall has won a number of cups in competing with other campus organizations.

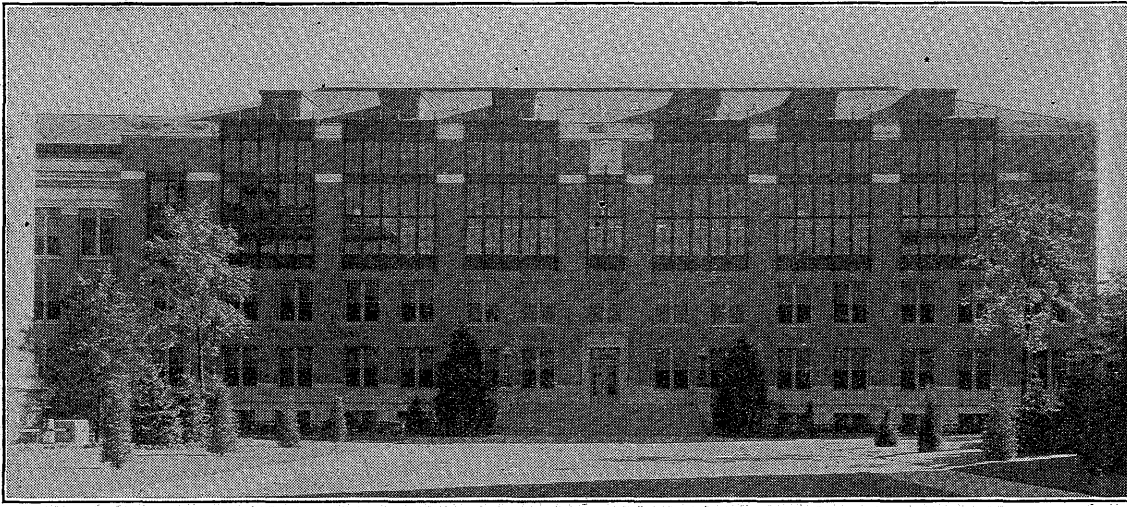
Scholastic achievement is always encouraged in the dormitory and a large number of Sanford residents are on honor roll each year. To aid and stimulate scholastic standing a bureau through which freshmen may receive aid from older students has been established. Upper classmen leave their names and the courses in which they prefer to give assistance with the bureau, and students are assigned to them for help.

This year lectures on how to study will be given by Dr. Charles R. Bird, of the department of psychology.

A friendly and co-operative attitude is encouraged among Sanford residents by the director and the hall, Mrs. Leora E. Cassidy. Mrs. Cassidy, who was principal of the high school at Warren, Minn., for a number of years, did post graduate work at Columbia University before coming to Minnesota two years ago. She is a graduate of the university.

Dean Johnston in New York
Dean J. B. Johnston, College of Science, Literature and the Arts, will be in New York part of next week, attending meetings having to do with record keeping and personnel in schools and colleges. He will also take part in a meeting of the organization that is conducting nation-wide tests of college students.

New Headquarters of Minnesota's Dental College



THE latest completed addition to the University of Minnesota plant is called the Medical Arts building, because it completes the open quadrangle bounded by Millard Hall and the Anatomy building on the medical campus. Although mainly devoted to dentistry, it also contains the administrative offices of the Medical School.

Faculty Aches and Student Bruises Look About Alike to Dave Woodward

Stadium Training Quarters Show University Groups Seeking Cures

Colds, colic, and charley horses are all legitimate business for Dave Woodward, athletic trainer, doctor of aches and pains. In his stadium "hospital" Dave applies infra-red rays, therapeutic light, bandages, and arnica to the incapacitated bodies of Minnesota athletes, and now and then, to the tormented anatomy of a faculty member.

"Yes, professors have been over here," Dave admits, "but it won't do to tell too much about them. One day last year a professor called me and told me he was coming over. He said he had a pain in the back. I told him to see a doctor but he insisted on coming here. I was afraid he might be critical but he wasn't. The treatments fixed him as quickly as they do a youngster."

Infra-red rays for colds, baking for stiff joints and sitz baths for "that run down feeling" are the prescriptions Mr. Woodward practices. Tracksters, football and basketball men storm Dave's spotless training room these busy spring days. About four p. m., is the rush hour and Dave with his assistants bandage fingers, massage sore muscles, and thaw stiff joints quickly and effectively.

"If it's likely that a man has chipped or broken a bone we send him to the Health Service to be X-rayed," Mr. Woodward explained. "And if they can't find anything he comes back." The standing of the training room among the other practices of the healing arts is high. "We are experts at bandaging," Dave said. "No one has offered us any pointers on that."

The "charley horse eliminator," as Mr. Woodward has named the electric wave machine, has reduced the amount of mischief possible from that formidable enemy of athletic hopes and schedules. The charley horse is removed by stretching the muscle by fluctuating electric current. Formerly the players painfully flexed the muscle in order to reduce the "horse."

"There is not another college in

Archbishop Murray Convocation Speaker

The Right Reverend John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, will be the speaker at the regular weekly convocation for faculty and students of the University of Minnesota, Thursday, November 3, at 11:30 a. m. It will be Archbishop Murray's first address on the university campus since he became head of the diocese of St. Paul a year ago. Last spring he met many members of the faculty and student body at a breakfast given in his honor at a Minneapolis hotel by the Newman club, student Catholic organization.

Criticize Vicki Baum

Vicki Baum, the German authoress of "Grand Hotel," was taken to task by The Minnesota Daily, student newspaper, following a recent address at the University of Minnesota.

the Big Ten as well equipped as we are here," Mr. Woodward said, "at least none that we have visited." The "hospital" is Dave's pet. Soon after his engagement at Minnesota in 1922 he began collecting apparatus, studying the possibilities of a better training room. Now he is riding his hobby and planning a still better one.

There are six tables in the "hospital" now but during the football season with freshmen candidates swarming about two more are added. Four infra-red ray lamps stand beside as many tables, the therapeutic lamp hangs over a bed in a corner, in another is the "Turkish bath," and the electric vibrator stands against one wall.

Over all this Dave Woodward in a white outfit and his black skull cap presides. "The next thing we'll get is an ultra violet ray lamp," he says.

Dr. Lind to Edit Chemical Journal



Dr. S. C. Lind

Professor Samuel C. Lind, director of the School of Chemistry, University of Minnesota, has been appointed editor of the Journal of Physical Chemistry and will assume his new duties December 1, conducting the work from his office on the university campus. A board of eight assistant editors, four in this country and four in England, will help him read and judge the many scientific manuscripts that will be submitted.

Dr. Lind succeeds Professor Wilder D. Bancroft of Cornell, who established the journal 36 years ago and has since been its editor. The Chemical Foundation, which has helped finance it, has discontinued its support, but the prominent firm of Williams and Wilkins, of Baltimore, scientific publishers, has assumed financial responsibility, with the backing, also, of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Lind was elected editor in chief by vote of the eight other editors.

The magazine is wholly scientific, and is devoted primarily to the mathematical and physical side of chemistry. Besides the American Chemical Society it has the support of two English associations, The Chemical Society of London and the Faraday Society.

"U" Alumni Honor Henry F. Nachtrieb

Present Scroll to Professor Emeritus, Long President of Association

Henry F. Nachtrieb, professor emeritus of zoology, now living in Berkeley, California, was honored by alumni of the University of Minnesota when he returned to that campus at commencement time last June. Professor Nachtrieb was prominent in the organization of the first alumni association and served as president of the General Alumni Association from 1904 until 1916.

A scroll, recognizing his outstanding services, was presented him by the alumni, Dr. John Walker Powell making the actual presentation. The document said:

The General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota presents this scroll to Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82, first president of the organization, on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from the university.

His capable leadership from 1904 to 1916 and his unselfish service to the university and to the Alumni Association during those difficult pioneer years have won the enduring gratitude, admiration, and respect of the entire alumni body.

The Board of Directors wishes for him many more happy years and hails him this day as the honored father and president emeritus of the Alumni association.

By direction of the General Alumni Association this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred thirty-two and of the University the sixty-fourth.

GEORGE R. MARTIN,
President
E. B. PIERCE,
Secretary

Institute Publishes Investment Review

"Financial and Investment Review for Minnesota Banks," is the name under which a new "investment counsellor" bulletin is being sent to Minnesota bankers by the Employment Stabilization Research Institute at the university. Its purpose, outlined in the first issue, is not to advise bankers to purchase given securities, but to present complete and impartial analyses of certain bonds for the use of those who wish guidance.

Discussions of monetary and banking as well as of investment problems will appear in the new review, according to Dean R. A. Stevenson of the School of Business Administration. Professor Arthur Uppgren is editor and will make the analyses appearing in the several issues. A former member of the faculty, Mr. Uppgren returned to the university about two years ago and has since been connected with the employment institute.

The first issue gave examples of the policy of holding companies in issuing statements on the number of times fixed charges are earned, basing their statements on methods of calculation that sometimes are misleading.

New Man Heading Order Department In Univ. Library

The task of adding to the collection of 700,000 books and periodicals used by the faculty and student body at the University of Minnesota, and the prevention of duplication or waste in the purchasing or receiving of these publications, is the function of the order department of the University library.

Under the direction of Thomas P. Fleming, recently appointed head of the order and binding departments, books are purchased upon the recommendation of instructors for use in their various fields. All books for the main library and also those in the departmental libraries, such as engineering, chemistry and law, are purchased through this department.

While the total collection of books and periodicals in the University library is approximately 700,000, a large number of these publications are received as gifts, or in exchange with other institutions, but every incoming book is received by the department and checked to see that it is not already in the library.

Each year a certain sum is appropriated for the purchase of books by the University and portions of this sum are allotted to the various departments to be spent as they see fit for the benefit of students in that particular field.

A certain amount of this sum also is received by the librarian to be used in purchasing research material and in the rounding out of the general collection.

When an instructor wishes to order a book for his department, the order must first be approved by the departmental head. It is then given to the order department where the author and title are verified and where it is checked to ascertain whether or not the book is in the library. The necessary data for ordering it is then looked up and the order placed with a book jobber or a publishing company.

Occasionally, in the case of an obscure author or an old book which is no longer being published, a search of the second hand book stores is necessary.

When the book is received it is "accessioned," that is, numbered in the order in which it comes to the library. Then it is turned over to the catalogue department for classification and cataloguing.

In the matter of periodicals and gifts, each of these must also be recorded and checked to see that they are not already in the collection. The order department also exchanges the publications of the University of Minnesota Press with those of the various other university presses throughout this country and abroad.

Mr. Fleming, who heads the order department, succeeds Harold G. Russell, who now heads the reference department of the library, a position which was held for many years by Miss Ina T. Firkins, who retired last spring.

The new head of the order and binding departments is a graduate of Adelbert college of Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio. He received his A. B. in 1929 and in 1930 received his B.S. in Library Science, at Western Reserve. In 1932 he received a degree of Master of Science in Zoology. He was head of departmental libraries at Western Reserve before he came to Minnesota in August.

Plan Radio Glimpses Of World's Affairs

"World affairs" will be treated in weekly radio talks of 15 minutes each Tuesday evening this winter over WLB, the University of Minnesota station. The programs will be arranged and many of the discussions presented by Cyrus P. Barnum, director of the international relations project on the campus. The programs will begin at 8:15 p. m. In addition to his own talks Mr. Barnum will arrange addresses over WLB for foreign students, visiting scholars from abroad, and the like, some of whom he will interview on problems currently interesting in their homelands.

Lawyer, Teacher Address Menorah

Amos Deinard, Minneapolis lawyer, and Arthur W. Marget, professor of economics in the University of Minnesota, were speakers at the first fall quarter meeting of the Menorah Society, held recently in the Minnesota Union.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

EDITORIAL

STATISTICS prepared by the registrars of many middle western universities show that the University of Minnesota has lost less in attendance this year than have the others. Indiana may be an exception, although the decrease at Minnesota has not yet mounted even to the five percent shown by the Hoosier university. Why Minnesota's enrollment should have held up in this way is not entirely apparent, but that it is so is indisputable. Whereas the University of Missouri is supposed to have lost 17 percent, a maximum, and others 12 percent, 10 percent, nine percent, and so on, the change at Minnesota is between four and five percent.

Coming at a time when the several state teachers colleges are crowded, probably because many students find it more economical to attend a home-town institution, the persistence of high enrollment in the university reflects again a fact long recognized. Youth is eager for advancement and is determined to use institutions maintained by the state for education. There is also a heavy enrollment of graduate students, seeking advanced professional education. The college of dentistry has drawn students from as far away as Australia, and there are quotas of graduate students from many other foreign countries.

President Coffman declares that every severe business depression of the past has found the country turning more and more eagerly to education for the solution of its problems. Whether this will again prove true is a question that offers one of the most interesting current fields for surmise. It is reasonable to assume, and there is evidence to indicate, that the contribution of the campus and classroom to life is one which the young people of today are as eager as ever to receive.

Youth Must Face Problems of Today

(Continued from page 1)
Education. The taxpayer has good cause to object and to protest against the high cost of government. The schools should join with him in demanding an elimination of waste, but they should ask, in the attempt at economy, that the seeds of democracy be not destroyed, for therein lies the hope of economic and social salvation. The remedy for governmental insolvency does not lie in depriving the next generation of its opportunities.

The temptation to regard education as a luxury, which, in times of stress, can scarcely be sacrificed, is, doubtless, powerful. But panics are always ill counsellors. They tend to distort judgment and to reduce all agencies to a common level.

A great nation must have the courage to take a long view of its destinies. However, dark the moment, it must see its present difficulties and its future needs in their due perspective. In the years to come, America must necessarily rely to a greater extent upon energy, intelligence, and capacity for sustained cooperation, and these qualities are impaired when education is weakened.

Better Training Needed
There are youth here today who do not now what life has in store for them. In fact they and their parents wonder whether they are doing the wise and judicious thing in attending the university. Sacrifices, often heroic, are being made to send them here. Of certain facts I believe we may be reasonably certain. One is that the struggle for existence, and especially the struggle for recognition and achievement, is becoming more and more intense. Better trained men and women will be required in the future than in the past if democracy is to survive and our nation to prosper. There will be more seriousness of purpose and less tolerance of neglect and incompetency on the part of college students. There will be more studentship, and less show, more learning and less wasted effort than in the past.

Another fact of which we may be reasonably certain is that with the return of sober thought many of the problems now being disposed of by political methods will be passed on to impartial students to be disposed of in terms of public

interest and public welfare. Methods now being used in solving many of these problems are current substitutes for intelligence and courageous action. The educational leaven is already at work. Never before was there so much discussion of public questions as now. This discussion arises partly out of necessity and partly out of a wider diffusion of knowledge with regard to these matters. In some countries, the people have turned to schools and universities to help them with the administration of their governments in the present crisis.

Issues Facing Youth
The present generation of youth faces three issues of paramount importance. One is how to prevent war. Something has been accomplished in this regard already, but not nearly enough. The nations of the earth, located behind their tariff walls, building new armies, disregarding international covenants, are laying the basis for further international jealousy and new wars. The leadership of the world has not prevented war and it is not now succeeding in building the forces that will prevent it in the future. Then again, the youth of this generation must learn how to prevent depressions in the future, at any rate to mitigate them. This means that they must understand commerce, tariff, exchange, international relations, and economics.

To prevent war and disastrous economic depressions calls for a leadership such as we have not always possessed and moreover it calls for an acknowledgement of that leadership, a willingness to follow and to support it. The followership for which I would plead, would not be a blind followership but one rather based upon intelligence and knowledge.

Finally, the youth of this generation must find a way of lifting human welfare above the level of human selfishness. This means that there must be a re-evaluation and readjustment of the values of life. Material gain that is dependent upon the exploitation of one's fellowman, is unworthy as an ideal of a college man. Liberal-mindedness, which after all is the goal of a university, will exalt service and good will as aims of life.

The things that people want in this life are an opportunity to work, protection for their possessions, all the comforts science can bring to them, freedom to educate their children, and a wholesome community to live in. These are the things your fathers wanted; these

Veteran Dentist Tells of Times When Dental College Was Begun

Man Who Helped Select the First Faculty Sets Down Some of His Recollections

Dr. Thomas E. Weeks of La Crosse, Wis., a veteran, retired dentist, has written the following account of the earliest days in the life of the College of Dentistry at the University of Minnesota. It was he who was asked by President Cyrus Northrop to help him select a faculty to teach dentistry when the first courses were organized and before instruction in that field was set aside in a separate college.

By Dr. Thomas E. Weeks
The completion of the new Dental Building on the campus of the University of Minnesota is the fruition of the plantings in the early eighties, by a group of dentists who were prompted by high ideals, and the careful nurture, by their successors, who were equally earnest and able.

The dental department of the Minnesota College Hospital was established in the old Winslow Hotel, with requirements equal, if not superior to, those in force at that time. It closed in the spring of 1885 and a new college, The Minnesota Hospital College, was organized. It was housed in what became Asbury Hospital. The requirements were improved by a complete grading of the studies. In 1886 the term was lengthened to six months. These two Colleges graduated 18 men, and closed in the spring of 1888. This ended the era of privately conducted Medical and Dental Colleges in Minnesota. They all surrendered their charters, and the Medical Department of the University was established.

This period, from 1883 to 1888 was not without profit to Dentistry in the State and promise for the future. Men were being trained as teachers who were better able to "carry on."

The dentists who labored, without compensation on the foundation of the new structure were, on the first faculty, Drs. M. M. Frisselle, W. F. Giddings, W. A. Spaulding, J. A. Parker, T. E. Weeks, W. N. Murray, and E. M. Clark. In addition to these, later were Drs. M. G. Jennison, J. H. Martindale, C. M. Bailey and J. W. Penberthy. Dr. L. P. Haskell of Chicago came several times as special instructor in prosthetic dentistry. Most of these men have passed to their reward and those remaining, alone, know how they fought to establish and maintain their ideals.

The establishment of a College of Dentistry by the University marked an epoch in the history of dentistry in Minnesota. Progress had been made each year, but this was a gigantic stride. They became a department of a great university.

The University Course
More perfectly graded courses

are the things you will aspire to. Recently I heard a man say that people have too many things, that they should be deprived of these things and forced to return to a simpler mode of living. I, for one do not wish to go back to the "simpler" conditions under which I grew up, nor do I wish it for my children or grandchildren. I should like to live in a community and among a people where art, music, education, religion, fellowship are exalted and where I have the comforts and conveniences that will permit me to enjoy these things to the utmost; and that is what I would wish for each of you.

Must Not Be Impatient
In all this talk about the responsibilities that rest upon youth there inheres the danger that youth will think it is prepared to lead the world long before it has discarded its swaddling clothes. Far better for it to be the thoughtful student than to rush rashly in. Far better for it to seek that humility of the scholar than for it to brazenly seek notoriety and distinction by doing unconventional things. A scholar is a man who never parades his virtues nor his possessions.

The youth of today through learning must help to build a new world on the ashes of the old. Wisdom, courage, knowledge and great humility of spirit will be required in the achievement of this task. Wisdom, courage, knowledge, and humility of spirit are the fundamental virtues of a university. We commend them to you. If you seek them we shall have a profitable year.

were established and the time required extended to three years. We three year course. Requirements were among the first to require an admission were of the highest, and an examination in the primary branches, in common with students of medicine was demanded, before they could come up for examination in the strictly dental branches. The heads of the technical chairs gave clinical as well as didactic instruction. These and many minor things, formed the foundation upon which subsequent faculties have builded so well.

On the first faculty were, Drs. Charles M. Bailey, secretary, Thomas E. Weeks, Edward H. Angle, L. D. Leonard, with William J. Brady as Clinical Instructor.

In 1891 an optional preliminary course, looking toward a four year course, was established. The college was the second to establish a thorough laboratory course in technics, and among the first to require a high school diploma, or its equivalent for entrance.

The first Medical building, which we shared, was opened for the session of 1892-3. We were now at home, where we belonged.

Quarter Century Prior to 1880
While meager, our data convinces us that the dentists of that period were fine men, with the same ideals which actuated those of later times; indeed many of them participated in the activities already noted.

Our notes give only the names of Drs. E. and L. M. Bedford, Worthington; Christie, Redwood Falls; Strong, Hastings; Bowman, Minneapolis; Patterson, St. Paul; A. T. Smith, Taylor, Stoneman, and Griswold, Minneapolis, and Dr. Kirby Spencer, who bequeathed property to the city which enabled it to start its public library. Dr. Keith served as postmaster for several years. Others were Estes, Lake City; T. B. Welch, Winona, formerly editor of "Items of Interest;" Townsend, Wabasha; Lewis, Winona; Miller, Rochester; Jaques, St. Cloud; Williamson, Red Wing; Currier, Mankato, and Lyon, Beecher and Price, St. Paul.

In those days there were no laws regulating the practice of dentistry, so any one could "hang out his shingle." The colleges were mostly private enterprises. The courses were two years of four months each. Any one who had practiced five years was graduated in one year. Two or three years inditure with a reputable practitioner were requisite for matriculation. This requirement often meant very little.

First State Society
When the first State Dental Society was organized, the charter members were Drs. Patterson, Price, Beecher, Merritt, Bryant and DeMontreville of St. Paul; Stoneman, Calkins, Smith and Bowman of Minneapolis. Hurd, Faribault; Williams, Rochester; Merry, Stillwater; Pray, Young America, and Hunt of Faribault.

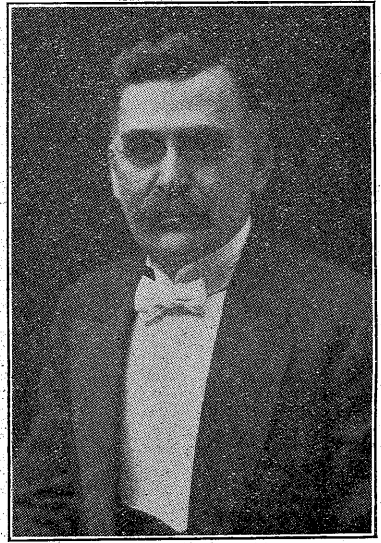
At the first meeting a committee was appointed to draft a "Bill to regulate the practice of dentistry in Minnesota." Their report was "laid on the table," so this and subsequent efforts failed to make any progress, and it was not until 1885 that a law was approved and passed. Aside from the presentation of some papers of merit there is nothing of great importance recorded, and the meeting of 1876 was the end of this society.

About this time there began the influx of a younger, progressive element who assisted the older men to start things moving. When we came to Minnesota in 1880, we found a spirit of good fellowship which has lost nothing in the years. That spirit is the answer as to what has been accomplished. We still lunch together.

The impetus toward organization took form, after the visit of a number of Minneapolis dentists to St. Paul in 1882 when the American Medical Association, with a dental section, met there. We were unorganized, but immediately got together and organized the Minneapolis Dental Society, in June 1882. Those present at the meeting for organization were, Drs. Frisselle, Smith, Reid, Rawson, Clark, Spaulding, Tillotson, Knight, Leonard, Parker, Brimmer, Dillingham, Murray, Bailey, Martindale and Weeks. Dr. H. M. Reid was the first president, and Dr. J. H. Martindale, secretary. From the start the Society was healthy and prosperous.

It encouraged and assisted our

Helped Organize College of Dentistry



Dr. T. E. Weeks

R. F. Crim Heads Crop Improvers

Minnesota Faculty Man Serves as President of International Group

Election of Ralph F. Crim of Minnesota as president of the International Crop Improvement association for 1932 is viewed by Minnesota crop growers generally as a three-way endorsement both of Mr. Crim, who is agronomist for the state agricultural extension service, and of the work of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and agricultural extension program in agronomy. The International Crop Improvement association, now 13 years old, is a federation of 27 state and provincial crop improvement organizations in the United States and Canada.

Broadly, the purposes of the International are to promote collectively the same general ends toward which its member groups are working individually in their respective states. In addition, it strives to secure the standardization of terms relating to seed and of practices and regulations involved in seed improvement among the various states. It encourages high standards and greater efficiency in good seed production everywhere.

The Minnesota Crop Improvement association, including about 700 members, is not only a strong supporter of the international, but also works closely with the state and county extension programs for crop improvement. This includes crop standardization and certification, the distribution of new crop varieties recommended by the state experiment station, varietal and yield demonstrations, corn improvement, promoting the growth of legume crops and weed control, particularly through the use of certified, clean seed.

Mr. Crim has been state extension agronomist since 1922 and formerly was secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association. For the past several years he has been a director of the International association.

Homecoming This Week
"Thresh Northwestern" was the motto adopted by the student committee in charge of the 1932 Homecoming festivities at Minnesota. "Back to the Farm" was the theme of the decorations on fraternity and sorority houses.

St. Paul brothers to organize. It started the nucleus of the Dental section in the public library. Through its initiative the State Society began its successful career in the parlors of the Nicollet House in January 1884. In conjunction with the State Society, we secured the passage of the law regulating the practice of dentistry in Minnesota. In 1885, with the cooperation of the St. Paul brothers, it entertained the American Dental association.

Space forbids the telling of many happenings that might give the men of this generation a better acquaintance with many whose names have not appeared. Enough has been said to convince them that the "old boys" were "live ones." The State Society and the Dental College are monuments which they helped to build. Minnesota may well be proud of her Dental Institutions.

THOMAS E. WEEKS.