



Quigley Analyzes Chinese Politics of Present Time

Looks Some Regions to Be Undoubtedly Under Communist Sway

ITS INTEGRITY VITAL

This Country and Britain Must Help in Foreign Policy

A partial reply to the oft-expressed question whether China is going the way of Russia, to outright communism, is contained in a paper, "Chinese Politics Today" by Professor Harold S. Quigley, head of the department of political science at the University of Minnesota that has just been printed by the University Press.

With respect to parts of China, the answer is "Yes," Dr. Quigley says. There has been a split between the Kuomintang, or Nationalist party, and its most extreme wing, and the latter, as the Chinese communist party now undoubtedly holds a considerable territory in that country.

"Two-thirds of Kiangsi is held by communist armies, several counties of Szechuan are in communist hands, Hupeh, Hunan, Honan and Fukien are 'red' in large areas," he writes. "An effective military organization has met the government's much larger forces with considerable success. General Chiang determined to wipe out the movement and is expending vast sums and squandering man-power recklessly in the effort. But so far he has failed, the measure of his failure being suggested by the communist drive toward the large port city of Foochow in November, 1933."

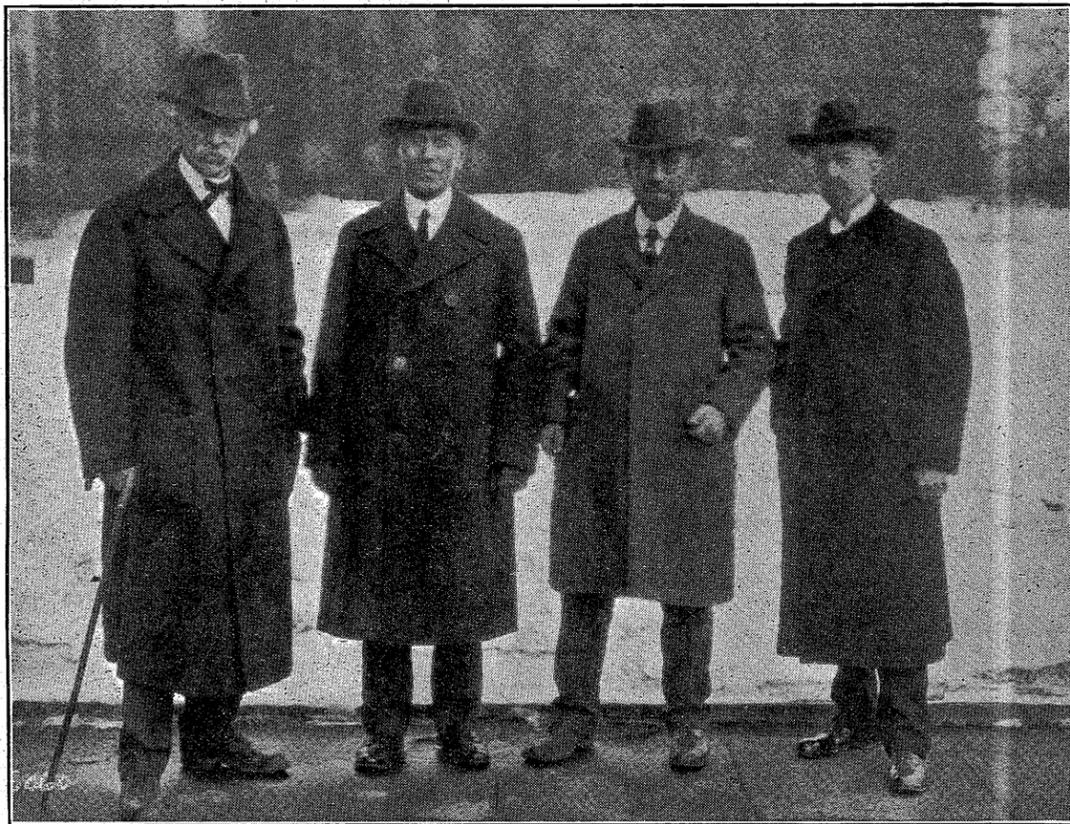
"To get at the truth regarding Chinese communism seems impossible," said Professor Quigley. "No impartial person knows the facts he would dare to print them if he knew them. What puzzles the student of provincial politics is to discover the degree of difference between the familiar inter-tuitional rivalry that has made China's name a by-word like that of the sick man of Europe' and this strife between so-called communists and the self-constituted 'white governors' who receive Nanking's support when the danger approaches the capital."

"We know, however, that during the campaign of 1926-'27 the landed entry of certain provinces were given from their districts, and the registers were destroyed, and the estate divided and appropriated by peasants. Naturally, the new possessors have an interest in maintaining their allotments and in sending off a return of the grasping landlordism that makes the lives of millions of their fellows so wretched. We know also that the rural sections in which appropriation took place are now ruled by soviets and that a 'Provisional government of the Republic of China' was set up in southern Kiangsi in 1931. It would seem, therefore, that something akin to Marxian communism and distinctly different from any shade of Kuomintang theory prevails in the affected areas."

The Kuomintang, as Dr. Quigley explains again, is the nationalist party created by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, hero of republican China. At the same time, the part of China that is under an ordered government is carrying on a great campaign of public works. Motor roads have been increased from 16,000 miles in 1926 to 50,000 miles; there are four civil aviation lines, covering 5,000 miles; 54,000,000 trees were planted between 1929 and 1931 and farmers banks have been started in three provinces close to the capital, besides cooperative societies in six provinces.

Of Chinese foreign policy, Dr. Quigley says: "The foreign policy of present-day China is not new principle. It is as old as China's (Continued on Page 4)

Veteran Teachers of About Ten Years Ago



History of Poisoning Recounted In Talk to Pharmacy Students

Dr. Edgar Brown Urges Lay Witnesses to Note All Symptoms

Lay witnesses who have helped tend poisoned persons or in any way have an opportunity of observing them should make careful mental notes of the behavior of the victim so that they may be of assistance on the witness stand in the event that a court case follows the affair. This is the opinion of Dr. Edgar D. Brown of the department of pharmacology, University of Minnesota, who addressed pharmacy students recently on "Poisons, Yesterday and Today."

Almost invariably the first ones to find a case of poisoning are non-medical persons, but their observations of behavior before the doctor comes are so careless that they are far less helpful than they might be, Dr. Brown said. He also expressed a belief that the actual naming by the press of the poison used in suicide, for example, has much to do in spreading knowledge of poisons and thereby influences other people to follow a similar route.

Although suicides follow different trends in different decades, and recently there has been a bulge in the numbers who jump from buildings or die from monoxide poisoning, half of all suicides up to 1916 were by poison, according to Dr. Brown, and five-sixths of those who poisoned themselves used phenol. Today this method had come to be used less and less.

"The history of poisons and their use furnishes an elaborate and very interesting subject for those who wish to familiarize themselves with its development and the attitude of mind prevailing among the people of the dark and the middle ages. In the earliest histories we have evidence that man had a knowledge of the poisonous properties of certain plants, minerals, animals and venoms. Primitive man undoubtedly had learned of poisons through eating or coming in contact with these various agents. He probably accredited their deleterious effects to some evil spirit that resided within certain objects, and these he avoided. "It is easy to imagine that one of these poisonous substances might easily be added to the food or drink of an enemy as a means

of exterminating him. As civilization advanced the art of poisoning advanced and we had a certain group of people who took it up as a profession as the Indian medicine man took up his profession.

"History tells us that certain emperors had in their employ professional poisoners, who were attached to the royal household. Their duty was to rid some of the wives of their husbands in case the monarch desired to take the wife over as a member of his own household.

A Famous Poisoner

"Such a professional poisoner was Locusta who served under Nero. She gained a reputation by aiding Arippiana in disposing of her husband the Emperor Claudius. Nero, his step-son, then became Emperor and by his command Locusta poisoned Britannicus, the natural son of Claudius and rightful heir to the throne. Many details of this event has been preserved. During this period it might well be said 'Uneasy is the head that wears the crown.' To avoid being poisoned monarchs employed a servant known as the cup bearer whose duty it was to taste the food and wine before it was consumed by the monarch or heirs to the throne.

"Britannicus evidently had such a servant or taster since it is related that the soup was purposely served too hot and he called for some cold water to cool it. The cup bearer had tasted the soup but had not tasted the water which was served in a pitcher to which the poison had been added. Soon after eating the young prince had a convulsion. Nero who was present announced to the diners that he had an attack of epilepsy. A number of such cases occurred in the courts of the Roman emperors. The Greeks and Phoenicians used poison to exterminate those condemned to death as we learn from Plato's classic description of the death of Socrates who was given a cup containing Conium to drink.

"With the dawn of the Renaissance poisoning became even more common, and was practiced by states as well as individuals. Political poisoning now became more or less legalized as shown by the secret archives of the Venetian Council of Ten, where we find recorded a number of such cases, two

A cherished figure from the early days of University of Minnesota history was lost recently through the death of Professor John C. Hutchinson, long professor of Greek, and for a number of years past, professor emeritus. His services dated back to the early years of the late Dr. Cyrus Northrop's administration.

A commentator on Professor Hutchinson said of him:

"His character was a vivid combination of painstaking scholarship, earnest devotion to truth, passionate sincerity and prophetic fire. He was not content to impart information. He sought to inspire his students with his own love of truth. He strove to awaken in them some sense of the greatness of life, to arouse a hunger and thirst, not for knowledge but for wisdom. Always he was the evangelist, bringing 'good news' of hidden treasure. He was intolerant only of indolence, carelessness, frivolity."

In the picture above Professor Hutchinson is the man at the left with a cane. Next to him is Henry L. Nachtrieb, professor emeritus of biology and first president of the General Alumni Association. He now lives in California. Professor Francis P. Leavenworth, late head of the department of astronomy comes next, while at the right is Dr. Frederick Klaeber. Dr. Klaeber, who retired several years ago and now lives in Germany, had a world wide reputation for his studies in comparative philology. His "Beowulf" was widely acclaimed when the version he edited appeared about 10 years ago.

of which serve as examples.

"May 24th, 1419. The Council agrees to a proposition of Michael etus Mumacio to poison Sigismund, King of Hungary, for a specific reward, poison to be furnished for the purpose.

"Sept. 23, 1419. Archbishop of Trebizond offers to procure death of Marselins of Canova, offer accepted and fifty ducats paid and a horse ordered.

"The poisons most frequently used at this time were Corrosive Sublimate and Arsenic Salts. The most notable poisoners during the middle ages were the Borgias. The 'Gift of Borgia' as it was known was a mixture of arsenic and what we know now as ptomaines called 'Cantarella.'

"Such incidents bring to mind one of the present day methods of acquiring money and disposing of enemies, where they are invited to (Continued on Page 2)

Minn. Chemist Wins Important Science Award

Dr. C. Frederick Koelsch Honored for Research by American Society

GOES TO MAN UNDER 30

"Quantity and Quality" of Investigations Recognized by Fellows

A member of the School of Chemistry faculty at the University of Minnesota received the principal honor given by the American Chemical Society when that society's Award in Pure Chemistry was bestowed on C. Frederick Koelsch, instructor in organic chemistry, at the recent spring meeting in St. Petersburg, Fla.

The award carries a certificate of honor and \$1,000 in cash, the money given by A. C. Langmuir, a consulting chemical engineer in New York. It is made annually to a man not over thirty years of age. The donor said in giving it that "it is better to encourage a young man than to reward one whose work is past."

Mr. Koelsch won the prize for the "quality and quantity of his research work in organic chemistry" rather than for any single outstanding piece of research.

The announcement was made at the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society. Selection of the winner is made annually by the president-elect and six members of the society. The recipient of the award is required to deliver a special paper before some major section of the society. This will be done, however, at next fall's meeting, not at the present sessions.

Dr. Lee I. Smith, head of the department of organic chemistry at Minnesota, said today that Dr. Koelsch's work deals chiefly "with Grignard reagents, free radicals, metallurgical derivatives, and rearrangements, and the results show promise of having an important bearing upon fundamental questions regarding the nature of organic compounds, such as valence and color, together with the mechanisms of organic reactions."

He pointed out that all progress in applied chemistry, industrial and engineering chemistry, is based in the first instance upon the discoveries of workers in the field of pure science in chemistry, which makes the recognition of fine work in the latter field especially important.

Born in Boise, Idaho, Dr. Koelsch was graduated from Wisconsin in 1928 and in 1931 received the Ph.D. from that institution, after holding the Dupont Fellowship in chemistry. In the year 1931-'32 he held a National Research Council Fellowship at Harvard, carrying on original researches in organic chemistry. Since the fall of 1932 he has been a member of the Minnesota faculty, teaching elementary organic chemistry, organic quantitative analysis and directing research in organic chemistry.

The organic field comprises the chemistry of living material and the related natural products, also thousands of compounds produced only by the chemist. To this latter group belong many dyes, drugs, lacquers, solvents, resins, and fabrics, such as rayon. It is the task of the organic chemist, according to Dr. Smith, to study the molecular architecture of these compounds of carbon, to learn what he can of the forces which hold them together, and to build in the laboratory substances of known structure which have theoretical and industrial importance.

Dr. Koelsch was brought to the University of Minnesota two years ago last fall, at which time the department of organic chemistry was reorganized following the death of Dr. W. H. Hunter, and Professor Lee I. Smith was made department head.

"Basket" Dollar Patron Describes Money Policy

Dr. Irving Fisher, Yale, Speaks Twice on Minnesota "U" Campus

SAYS "F.R." IS RIGHT

Does Not, However, Agree With Limitation of Production Idea

Dr. Irving Fisher, whose famous "market basket dollar" has been called almost everything, admitted in a University of Minnesota convocation speech March 22nd that it had been termed both the "rubber dollar" and the "boloney dollar," but, he said, there is an element of rubber in every dollar. He asserted that the old gold dollar was stable in weight, but rubber in value. The commodity dollar which he advocates and believes President Roosevelt will establish, is to be stable in value and purchasing power, he believes, which end will be attained by making it "rubber" in weight. Weight, he said, is unimportant.

"We can no longer do business with a dollar whose main characteristic is that it contains a fixed amount of gold," he said. "What would we do for measurements if we called a yardstick 'any stick that weighs a pound?'"

Dr. Fisher spoke at the winter quarter commencement, at an all-university economic lecture, and before the Minneapolis branch of the Foreign Policy Association. He also spoke briefly at a faculty luncheon at noon on March 22.

An abstract of his commencement address on, "What is a dollar?" follows:

"Even at the worst period of this depression, we had a great deal of wealth. In fact, when the collapse began, many people complained that we had too much and were being punished for it by means of the depression," he said. "Certainly, if we had more than we needed and yet not enough individually there must have been something wrong with the means of distribution; but yet so far as railroads and rivers and ship canals were concerned, our distributing mechanism was all right.

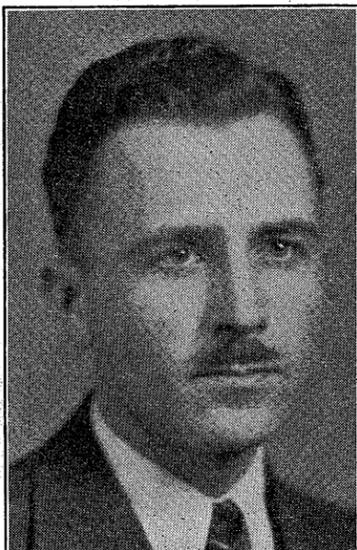
"Today, even the over-productionists urge us to get back to production. Some of them seem to be in favor of first destroying some of the existing product in order to make room for the new product, but others are simply for starting the wheels again, regardless of any other consideration.

"I have not been able to find any convincing evidence of general over-production. Certainly there is under-production now; but I cannot see that it is so severe that anyone need starve or freeze if only we knew how to distribute the wealth we still collectively possess. Throughout the depression the chief mal-adjustment has really been in the means of distribution, though not in railroads or ships or ship canals. The chief means of distribution is money or currency; and those who first argued over-production and now, in spite of it, urge renewed production and nothing else, are largely actuated by a scorn of currency considerations. Currency, they say, is more a measure of wealth—which is true, but money is the chief distributor just the same. If you do not think so, just imagine the consequences of suddenly abolishing money. We should be compelled to resort to barter. Suppose you are a desk-maker and need a ton of coal. You would have to dump your desk into a wheelbarrow and go trundling it about from one coal dealer to another until you found one who wanted a desk; and this would be everybody's difficulty, even if the supply of desks and of coal and of all other commodities were automatically adjusted to the precise needs of the community. All distribution would go wrong, just the same, and droves of people would starve in plain sight of plenty.

Shrinkage of Money

"Now, during the depression, although currency did not disappear, the most important part of it—the so-called deposit currency—shrank 22 per cent in volume and 70 per cent in rate of turnover, a loss of 77 per cent in distributive efficiency.

Prominent in Current Events on Campus



Left to right are shown, Dr. C. F. Koelsch, whose receipt of an important award from the American Chemical Society is described elsewhere in this issue; Dr. Malcolm M. Willey, who has been made assistant to President L. D. Coffman and who has been supervising the CWA and relief student projects; and Professor Harold C. Urey of Columbia University, famed discoverer of "heavy hydrogen," who will speak on the Minnesota campus April 30 and May 1, the latter address to be a special additional number in the Sigma Xi series. The April 30 lecture will be before the Minnesota chapter of the American Chemical Society and will be more technical than the public lecture in Northrop Auditorium on May 1.

ency. This caused, among other things, a slump in the price level; and the price level convulsion is what upset distribution. It is true that one price level is as good as another if it is permanent—that is, if all existing contracts are based on it; but if you enter a contract on one level and fulfill it on another, either you are hurt or the other party is. The business plans of most people become warped or paralyzed. Solvency is destroyed or threatened. In a word, our distributive mechanism gets catalepsy, and eventually production itself is unfavorably affected.

"Deposit currency, I need scarcely tell you, is based on business borrowings at banks. From 1929 to 1933 it was cut down by excessive liquidation due to the excessive volume of the debts themselves; and this over-indebtedness was largely due to the war and the boom which followed the war. But when liquidation thus drained the deposit currency and scared people into hoarding besides, and thereby smashed the price level, it affected millions of perfectly innocent and conservative business men. It was not merely the guilty who had to liquidate. The thing was a vicious spiral.

Need More Production

"To raise the price level, we need more buying power. Of course we want more production too; merely to increase production would tend to lower the price level and make the catalepsy still worse. It is true that production produces wages and that wages are buying power; but wages are not enough unless they have the effect of priming the pump of other buying power. But the producer dares raise his expenses until he sees more buying power ahead? At any rate, since currency is the key to our troubles, we would be foolish not to direct our efforts to the currency primarily, and put its circulation in right proportions with the circulation of goods. Eventually, we must have a steady price level; but so long as there are millions of still unfulfilled contracts made on earlier price levels, we must, by currency reflation, lift the price level to the average of those earlier ones. Then, by currency control we must stabilize it; and that is precisely the two-fold program of the President: raise the price level (as he said in his radio talk of May 7) and then stabilize it (as he said to the London Conference on July 3).

"Thus far, he has raised the price level about 30 per cent."

Dollar Got Too Big

"Many people have misinterpreted the President's gold policy. Why reduce the gold dollar 41 per cent? Do we want a 59 cent dollar? "As a matter of fact, a scarcity of circulation, otherwise known as deflation, had given every dollar an excess value of 70 to 80 per cent, which was entirely unfair to debtors; and by reflation the number of dollars in circulation, Mr. Roosevelt had amputated a considerable part of this 70 to 80 per cent excess from each dollar except the gold dollars. The gold

U. S. Must Seek Export Basis Economists Say

Present national recovery programs, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are essentially domestic, their period of application is limited, and these temporary expedients must be followed by plans of wider scope, two leading agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota declare in their recent book, "The American Farmer and the Export Market." The authors O. B. Jessness, head of the division of agricultural economics, and Austin A. Dowell, superintendent of the Northwest School and Agricultural Station at Crookston.

America must return to an export basis for agricultural products and must be prepared to pay a considerable price to keep export markets open, these writers contend, saying, "Economic nationalism and international trade both have their price, and the best solution is the one that will give the greatest return in the long run."

Their book presents a balanced analysis of the present agricultural situation in the United States and its causes. The problems are discussed from the viewpoint of economics, both domestic and international, as well as of practical operations in farming.

Among the topics dealt with are crop and livestock production and its relation to present and future consumption; surpluses, removal of submarginal land, possibility of shifting from export to import crops, practicability of national self-sufficiency, the place of the American farmer in world competition, protective tariffs on farm products, here and abroad, the part played by international debts in the export situation and the outlook for American agriculture in the near future.

dollars had meanwhile been locked up—removed temporarily from our monetary system. During this exile, gold had retained most of its excess value for a number of reasons; among them the fact that, though gold dollars were just as numerous as ever, there had grown up an increased need of gold for international purposes, with which need the available gold had not kept pace.

"In order, therefore, that our debloated paper dollars should not once more have to circulate as the equivalent of bloated gold dollars, the President had to debloat the gold dollars too. He did this by shaving them down in physical size; and out of the shavings he made new gold dollars, thus also increasing their number. The reduction in the size of each was about 41 per cent; that is, the size because 59 per cent of what it had once been in gold content; but each new gold dollar, like each paper and each credit dollar, was worth 100 cents of honest purchasing power as we all understood that term the day before the new gold policy took effect."

New Gallery Will Show Art To 'U' Students

For the first time in its history, the University of Minnesota has an art gallery.

A series of five rooms has been finished off at the top level of Northrop Memorial Auditorium in which loan collections of first class works of art will be shown to the students. The gallery also will be open during intermissions in the programs of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, which plays in the Auditorium.

Hudson D. Walker of Minneapolis, a member of the family which maintains The Walker Gallery, has been named curator. He arranged the first loan collection which was thrown open to the public April 5, earlier in the day Russel Plimpton, director of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, spoke at convocation, his subject being, "Who Started Museums, Anyhow?"

Many important pictures were on display, including those loaned by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the Walker Gallery, several public spirited private owners and a group of prominent dealers in New York and Chicago.

An effort will be made to change at least a part of the loan collections often enough to support a continuing student interest.

State 4-H Clubs Persevered in 1933 Erickson Asserts

A fine spirit of optimism is probably the best result of the year's 4-H Club work in Minnesota, says T. A. Erickson, state leader of 4-H clubs, University Farm, St. Paul, in summarizing the work of the year 1933.

"In spite of the pessimistic rural atmosphere, 4-H members and leaders have been full of optimism. Their interest has been greater than in any previous year. It has been marked by an attitude toward the rural home and parents, by appreciation of the non-economic values of country life, by an increasing appreciation of home-made recreation, and by evidences of contribution to home and community welfare."

A striking evidence of the faith of farm boys and girls in the state of Minnesota's agriculture is shown in the fact that in 1933, 500 graduating members of 4-H clubs have entered into home partnership work with their parents for the development of some of the larger farm enterprises. Furthermore, 1700 4-H members more than 16 years old enrolled in the leadership project showing their confidence in the growth of 4-H club work and its influence.

Interest in different projects has shown no falling off according to figures provided by Mr. Erickson. Of the 48,000 4-H members, 1380 grew baby beebes, 2464 pigs, 2536 sheep, 433 colts, 5975 poultry and

Duluth Alumni Honor Regent

J. G. Williams is Honor Guest at Largely Attended Meeting

President and Mrs. L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota and John G. Williams, veteran member of the Board of Regents, were honor guests at the annual dinner meeting of University alumni in Duluth recently.

President Coffman was the principal speaker at the dinner with several other faculty members being called on for short talks including Frank G. McCormick, director of athletics; E. B. Pierce, alumni secretary; Phil Brain, tennis coach, and Earle G. Killeen, professor of Music. Mr. Williams, second vice-president of the Board of Regents, was presented with testimonials from both the Duluth and general alumni associations for his service on the board. Arrangements for the dinner were made by Clarence Tormoen, graduate of the Minnesota law school in 1926. He was assisted by Mrs. Wilbur Poyce, Ellis Butchart and A. W. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is president of the Duluth alumni group.

Pharmacologist Tells of Poisons

(From Page 1, Col. 4)

"take a ride" using the language of the underworld," Dr. Brown said. "Nine of the successors of Charlemagne died of poison, and up to 1471 five popes had perished in the same way.

"Probably the most famous of all professional poisoners was Madam Tofana. She prepared a poison known as Aqua Tofana, and had to her credit over 600 successful cases of poisoning. Her preparation contained arsenic.

"During the 18th century poisoning became less frequent since it began to be looked upon as murder. In 1846 Marsh discovered a delicate test for arsenic by means of which it could be detected in the body. From this time on the art of isolation and identifying poison in autopsy material has developed so that today there are very few cases that escape detection.

"Today the toxicologist has not only the chemistry of poisons to deal with but he must have in mind the legal standpoint since a good analysis may be worthless unless it will stand the legal criticisms which almost always arise."

Quigley Will Address Middies

Dr. Harold S. Quigley, head of the department of political science in the University of Minnesota will discuss the government of Japan before students of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis on April 24. He will go to Annapolis from Washington, where he will attend a conference on international law. Dr. Quigley is recognized nationally for his knowledge of the Far East. He has lived and studied in several oriental countries, but particularly in Japan.

Dr. F. E. Bartell, University of Michigan chemist, was the speaker at a meeting of the Minnesota chapter, American Chemical Society on March 15. "Wetting characteristics of liquids and solids" was his subject.

4630 dairy animals; 1024 raised acres of corn, 1635 plots of potatoes, 6129 were gardeners, and 1547 carried the home beautification project; 7039 tried to be champion bread and cake makers; 2038 helped add to food supplies with canned products, 800 made their homes more inviting with room furnishing work, 6975 learned to sew their own garments and 1066 not only helped by sewing their own dresses, but also made useful garments and articles out of waste material such as flour sacks by taking the thrift project.

Stehman Outlines Securities Law

Finance Professor Describes New Legislation Before Students' Forum

Principal phases of the Securities Act of 1933 were discussed before the Students Forum recently by Dr. J. W. Stehman, professor of finance in the School of Business Administration. In many respects, he said, provisions of the act are less onerous than the public has been led to believe. An abstract of his address follows:

"We have never before had a federal security law although time and again bills designed to create such a law have been introduced and although one has long been badly needed to supplement the various state security acts. Although this act is not a part of the recovery program it was passed in a remarkably short space of time. In a little more than three weeks after the bill became available to the public it was signed by the President.

"In view of this rather speedy action it is not surprising that the act is somewhat vague at certain points. These sections must be clarified. It is to be hoped, however, that any revision which occurs will not result in such emasculation as to prevent the law from achieving its admirable purpose.

"As a federal law, it applies to interstate transactions whether by mail, telephone, telegraph, or radio. Certain sections deal with isolated transactions whether by individuals or institutions. In the main, they merely codify the common law, except that the burden of proof is upon the seller to show that in the exercise of reasonable care he could not know of any untruths or of the omission of any material facts which were necessary in order to understand properly other stated facts.

"These sections appear to apply only to the sale of securities. It seems that investment advice which is not connected with sale by the advising party does not create a liability. However, the law strikes forcibly and deservedly at tipster sheets or market letters which pretend to give impartial investment advice but are really selling devices. Section 17 provides that it shall be unlawful to circulate for remuneration any notice, advertisement or article not purporting to offer a security for sale without disclosing such remuneration and the amount.

"The most important sections of the law and those which have aroused the greatest amount of controversy have to do with the sale of new issues. Except for certain classes of exempted securities all proposed issues must be registered with the Federal Trade Commission. The exemptions include United States, state and municipal bonds, bank stock, common carriers under control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, securities of non-profit institutions and a few others. A great amount of information is required in connection with registration. It is designed to bring out facts which if they had been known to exist would have prevented the sale of many issues of securities in the past.

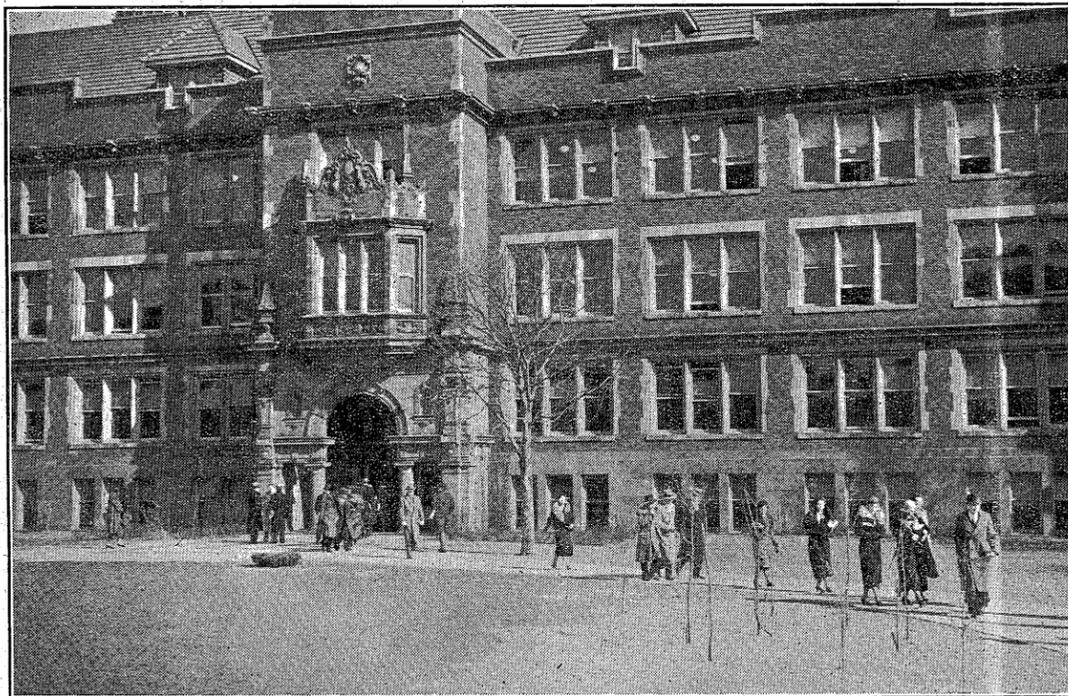
"The registration must be signed by the principal executive, financial and accounting officers and by a majority of the board of directors. The Registration Statement becomes 'effective' twenty days after filing unless the Federal Trade Commission needs more time for investigation and unless some doubtful, misleading or suspicious statements lead the Commission to suspend its effectiveness.

"If the registration becomes 'effective' a prospectus containing the pertinent information in the registration must be prepared as described in the act and sent with or precede the bonds sent out for distribution.

"This satisfies the requirements unless the registration contains an untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading.

"In the latter case any person acquiring the bonds—unless it is proved that at the time of the acquisition he knew of the untruth or omission—may sue, to recover

That Lecture's Over, So Here Goes to the P. O.



the amount paid or damages, any one of the following:

"Every person who signed the registration statement.

"Every director whether he signed or not.

"Every accountant, engineer, appraiser, etc. whose profession gives authority to any statement made by him if he was named as authorizing the statement with his consent.

"Every underwriter.

"The law specifically distinguishes underwriters from dealers. The latter are those whose interest is limited to the usual and customary distributors' or sellers' commission. A careful reading does not bear out what appears to be the wide-spread opinion that local investment houses may find themselves liable for the entire issue.

"Any of the above may avoid liability in certain ways; particularly, by proving that they had exercised reasonable care to ascertain the facts or had relied upon the statement of an expert. The act itself defines reasonable care as that required of a person occupying a fiduciary relationship. With that fact in mind, it does not seem that this act should drive efficient men from the boards of our corporations as it is sometimes contended. It may and should eliminate those men who have allowed their names to be used for purposes of prestige while they gave little or none of their attention to the business.

"The Securities Act of 1933 is somewhat modeled after the English Companies Act although it should be contrasted with the latter in one particular. The British act provides for damage payments to anyone who bought securities on the faith of the prospectus and only for loss sustained by reason of any untrue statements therein. Under our act the purchaser need not show that he relied on the statements in the prospectus or registration. He may recover even though he had never heard of either document. Also it is not necessary under this law to show that the depreciation resulted from facts connected with the misstatement.

"It is impossible to state whether this act has hindered the interstate sale of sound securities. It is true that only sixty or seventy millions in new issues have been registered monthly up to the end of 1933 but it is also true that few issues were offered immediately prior to the passage of the Act. It is highly probable that a rising security market will bring out new issues more rapidly than a revision of the law."

Twelve University of Minnesota students were initiated into National Collegiate Players, a dramatic society, recently. The initiates were Dorothy Bourek, William Corrigan, Everett Elmer, Lola Jones Sheppard, Marion Miller, William Newgard, Arthur Peterson, Jr., Clement Ramsland, Elaine Nortz, Hendrick Wilson, Nathan Sax and Dorothy Kennedy. National Collegiate Players has chapters at 27 universities in the United States.

Dr. Casey Helps Pick Best Paper

Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department of Journalism at the University of Minnesota, is one of three men selected this year to judge the Fourth Exhibition of Newspaper Typography, that is being held in the Ayer Galleries, Philadelphia, beginning Thursday, April 5.

All of the eligible Daily papers in the country, a total of 1895, have been asked to submit a complete edition of March 5 or March 6, for judgment on typography, which includes the selection and composition of type, makeup, and presswork.

Serving on the jury with Dr. Casey are Henry R. Luce, editor of "Time" and "Fortune", and L. B. Siegfried, editor of The American Printer. Dr. Casey is a former president of the Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism.

The Francis Wayland Ayer cup, named for the founder of N. W. Ayer & son, Inc., which sponsors the exhibitions, will be awarded on the basis of the jury's findings. Besides the cup, nine certificates of honorable mention will be awarded, three to leading papers in each of three circulation groups, up to 10,000, from 10,000 to 50,000, and from 50,000 upwards. The cup will become the permanent property of the newspaper voted best in three exhibitions, not necessarily in successive years. In the past three years it has been won by the New York Herald-Tribune, Hartford Courant, and New York Times.

Members of last year's jury were Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the School of Journalism at Columbia University, J. L. Frazier, editor of The Inland Printer, and Robert Lincoln O'Brien, former publisher of The Boston Herald.

Dr. Ralph D. Casey



MacLean Victor In Takling Match With Medical Man

Dr. Malcolm MacLean, director of the General College at the University of Minnesota, said at least 1,000,000 words about that college and other university departments in meeting speaking engagements last year. Meeting Dean Richard Scammon of the medical sciences recently Dr. MacLean began matching speaking experiences. Dr. Scammon said he had made 66 in the past year, the medical profession being very eager to learn about many things. MacLean then figured up and found that his number was 83, leaving Scammon deeply chagrined. Dr. MacLean's speeches ran all the way from half an hour to an hour and a half, so he figures that they must have run at least to a million words. And besides all that he lectures several days a week to General College students.

A short course in medicine and surgery devoted primarily to the subject of cancer but taking up some other subjects, was conducted on the University of Minnesota campus March 26 and 27 through cooperative efforts of the Medical School, Minnesota State Medical Association and the General Extension Division of the university. It was for the benefit of general practitioners in Minnesota. Dr. R. R. Price, director of the General Extension Division has announced that the short course will be conducted by a committee of the medical faculty made up of Drs. E. T. Hermann, J. C. Litzenberg, William A. O'Brien, N. O. Pearce, Leo G. Rigler and Owen H. Wangensteen.

Radio talks of importance to the parents of younger children will be continued during the spring quarter by members of the Institute of Child Welfare staff. They will be given at 2 p. m. Fridays over KSTP and WLB, the latter being the University of Minnesota station. Those remaining will be as follows: April 13, "Bill is such a problem in school," Esther McGinnis; 20th, "Camping," Pearl Cummings; 27th, "I wish Harry wouldn't hang around here," Marion L. Faegre; May 4, "Should Ruth have an allowance?" Esther McGinnis; 11th, "What are you going to do this summer, Jane?" Pearl Cummings; 18th, "I'm going to plan my summer's reading," Marion L. Faegre, 25th, "I wish I knew what I wanted to do when I get grown up," Esther McGinnis.

Interest in Esperanto, the international language, has practically ceased on the University of Minnesota campus, according to Lehman Wendel, instructor in the University extension division. No student at Minnesota is studying the language at present and interest in it is at a minimum.

Dean W. F. Lasby Holds Chair at Dental Session

Report Made on Survey of the Profession by Its Members

DENTAL HISTORY TOLD

Study of Needs and Resources is Being Conducted Over Country

A complete survey of dental education, and dental practice in the United States and Canada, the first ever made by dental educators for themselves was reported at the annual sessions of the American Association of Dental Schools when it met in Chicago March 19 to 21. Dr. W. F. Lasby, dean of the College of Dentistry in the University of Minnesota, presided at the meetings in his capacity as head of the Association.

The report enlarges on a similar study made a few years ago by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. It has been financed by the Carnegie Corporation, but carried on by dentists.

Four main heads have guided the dentists in their study of their own profession, Dean Lasby said. They have asked, what service should a dentist be called on to render, what knowledge and skill are required to render that service, by what teaching curriculum can this training be provided, and in what respect should broadening and cultural influences be brought into dental education.

Deans of five dental schools comprise the main committee, Wallace Seecombe of the Royal College of Dentistry, Toronto; J. T. O'Rourke of the University of Kentucky, H. E. Friesell, University of Pittsburgh, H. M. Semans, Ohio State, and Arthur D. Black of Northwestern. Dr. L. E. Blanch, formerly of the University of Chicago is executive secretary, and Drs. W. W. Charters of Ohio State and Floyd Reeves, University of Chicago, professors of education, are representing educational technique.

Dean Lasby calls the survey the most important development of a generation in dental education, while Dr. Charters has said that the survey is the most thorough one ever made of a professional curriculum. At the association meeting the opening address was given by Dr. Richard E. Scammon, dean of medical sciences at Minnesota, on "Trends in professional education."

Dean Lasby's Report

In his presidential report Dean Lasby called attention to the declining tendency of dental school enrollments, sketched briefly the history of dental education in America, and discussed the two dental surveys now approaching completion. One is the survey of dental education, already referred to. The other is a survey of dental needs and dental facilities that is being conducted by the American Dental Association in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service.

Dentals schools today have an enrollment of 7,160 students, the dean said, compared with a peak figure of 13,099 in 1922, since which time the decrease has continued annually.

"Graduates in medicine are increasing the number of practitioners nearly twenty times as fast as the population is increasing, while in dentistry the number of recent graduates scarcely equals the number of those who have discontinued practice," he said.

The two dental surveys have already brought out certain facts, among them these:

That there is an almost universal prevalence of caries (dental decay) in the mouths of children of public school age.

That orthodontal advice and service are not available in many communities where patients apply to dentists for such service. Students have been graduated who were prepared to render service in this branch of dentistry.

Patients make the claim that the denture service they are receiving is too often unsatisfactory.

Improvement to Continue

"We believe, however," he said, "that in spite of its shortcomings, (Continued on Page 4)

MINNESOTA CHATS

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Lasby Presides Over Dentists

(From Page 3, Col. 5)

dentistry must and will continue to improve, because it contributes to a great human need. It assists in maintaining the comfort, health, well-being and happiness of the people. It has an established place in the public mind, and more and more it is being included in the plans and expenditures made for the promotion of the public health and welfare.

Dean Lasby briefly sketched the history of American dentistry.

"Beginning in 1840 with the college at Baltimore and continuing through a 30-year period, ten schools were established," he said. "Up until 1870 they graduated a total of 1305. More dentists were trained through apprenticeship than by attendance at college. It was a period of beginnings, and progress was slow and difficult.

"Legislation enacted in 1868 in several states placed the practice of dentistry within their respective boundaries under regulation and resulted in new requirements in the training of dentists. This second period from 1868 to 1884 is noteworthy because twelve schools of dentistry were established in connection with universities, all but one of which have survived. Among them are Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, California, Iowa, and Minnesota. It is estimated that by 1884 the number of dentists in practice was about 14,000.

"The third period, following 1884 and continuing into the twentieth century, was a time of rapid development in both the dental and medical professions and in the number of schools."

He then discussed the rise and ultimate rapid decline of the commercial dental and medical schools, conducted from profit. At present these have been practically wiped out, in medicine, wholly so.

Quigley Analyzes Chinese Politics

(From Page 1, Col. 1)

foreign relations and can be expressed in five words, "political independence and territorial integrity." Whatever may be their differences upon domestic questions, all Chinese factions unite in a common opposition to continued foreign control. The record of all the governments of the republic is that of a consistent effort to get rid of the restraints imposed upon the country by imperialistic nations, restraints which took the place of the fate that befell India, the Indies, America and Africa because, weak as she was, China was a tougher morsel than the others, and one of the interested powers, the United States, was opposed to partition."

Of China's appeal to the League of Nations when Japan seized Manchuria, and of the probable political future, he said:

"China won her case at the bar of the League Assembly but it was a barren victory. When Japan declined to accept the League's report and recommendations for settlement, it did so under the prior assurance that no penalties would be imposed, no sanctions applied. Not only the Great Powers of the league had given public utterance to that effect but the United States had done likewise. Thus, as in its dealing with Italy in the Corfu case, the League had failed to restrain a major power, one of its own members. Japan's contempt for Geneva was revealed in her recognition of Manchukuo, and her occupation of Jehol and northern Hopei while the investigation and assembly discussion were being pursued.

"It cannot be assumed that the American and British governments,

Researcher Discusses Ore Reserve of Mesabi Range

The greatest natural resource in Minnesota today is found in the wide-spread iron ore deposits of the Mesabi, Vermilion and Cuyuna ranges. In the following article Professor Edward W. Davis, superintendent of the School of Mines Experiment Station at the University of Minnesota, discusses the origin of the iron ore deposits, the types of ore, their richness, and the things that should be done to make all types of ore commercially available. Because of the length of the article it will be run in two successive installments, of which this is the first.

THE great quantity and variety of iron and steel products used annually in this country are made later date similar information can be presented regarding the Cuyuna and Vermilion Ranges.

Mesabi Range Described

The iron formation of the Mesabi Range, stretching from the Dunka River in the east to the Mississippi River in the west, is about 106 miles long. The range proper consists of low hills of granite, called the Giant Range, higher and more pronounced in the east, and less pronounced in the west. On the south slope of these granite hills, the ore formation lies in parallel beds, totaling about 500 feet in thickness. Glacial drift of sand and gravel covers, the formation, thinly near the granite hills, but more and more thickly toward the south. The iron formation is remarkably continuous throughout its total length, and drill holes or test pits put down practically any place in the district will strike the formation.

Formation of the Deposit

The iron formation, as originally deposited, contained between 20% and 40% iron, but the forces of nature have altered the formation materially. The chief alteration has been caused by the action of water, and in locations where water had easy access to the formation great changes have occurred. As would be expected, these changes have occurred mostly along the northern border of the deposit, and not towards the south where the formation lies under many hundreds of feet of glacial drift. The water had both an oxidizing and a leaching effect, and while the original formation consisted largely of silica and iron oxide, in locations where the effect of the water was most pronounced, great bodies of ore are found containing very little silica but composed chiefly of more or less hydrated iron oxide. These are the valuable ore bodies from which the high grade ore is being mined at the present time.

These deposits are usually in the form of shallow, irregular troughs or basins, toward the edges and bottom of which the action of the water becomes less pronounced. There are, then, three distinct types of material on the Mesabi Range which may be classified as: Class 1, the high grade direct shipping ore lying toward the center of the troughs and basins, and containing 50% to 60% iron; Class 2, the partially oxidized and leached material usually associated with the high grade ore, and containing between 40% and 50% iron; and Class 3, the unaltered formation surrounding these oxidized ores, and containing between 20% and 40% iron. While all three of these classes have been utilized, only Class 1 has been mined extensively.

Figure No. 1 is an idealized cross section of the Mesabi, showing the Giant Range, with the iron formation lying on the southern slope. Overlying this, more thickly toward the south, is the glacial drift of sand and gravel. Near the granite is shown a basin in which water has altered the original formation. In the center of this basin is the highly leached and oxidized high grade ore, and surrounding this the partially leached and oxidized ore material. Surrounding the entire basin is the unaltered formation.

Exploration of the Ore Body

On account of the geological nature of the Mesabi deposit, it has been a rather simple matter to locate the troughs and basins containing the high grade or Class 1 ore. By drilling and test pitting, the quantity and nature of this ore has been accurately estimated. The exploration for high grade ore started with the discovery of the Mesabi Range in 1870, and has continued until, at the present time, the actual tonnage and iron content of the high grade ore remaining in the ground is very accurately known. There is little likelihood that this tonnage estimate will be increased or decreased materially either by future exploration or by actual mining operations. This is a very important statement, and the preceding ex-

planation has been given in order to show the conditions peculiar to the Mesabi Range that made possible such accurate estimates.

The same degree of accuracy in computing the tonnages of Class 2 or Class 3 ore materials cannot be claimed, largely because early explorers were chiefly interested in the high grade ore and preserved little information as to the occurrence and nature of the low grade materials. However, on account of the simple and uniform nature of the geological formations, estimates can be prepared which show roughly the importance of the Class 2 and Class 3 ore materials. These materials are, of course, too low in grade to be shipped to the steel plants as mined. High grade ores may be manufactured from them, however, and in the following estimates, the quantities of high grade ore that may be manufactured from Class 2 and Class 3 ore materials are reported rather than the actual tonnages of low grade ore. It should be understood that these estimates do not take into account any of the economic factors, such as mining costs, taxes, concentration expense, etc., that actually determine whether or not the ore is of value. The estimates simply indicate the amount of each of the three classes of ore that exist on the Mesabi Range.

Figure No. 2 shows diagrammatically the quantity of high grade ore that can be mined or manufactured from each of the three classes of iron-bearing material on the Mesabi Range. The size of the ore piles represents the tonnage that they originally contained, the white portion being the quantity that has been mined, and the black portion the tonnage remaining in the ground. The tonnage of the Class 1, or high grade ore, is very accurately known, as explained above, but the tonnages of Class 2 and Class 3 ores are not so accurately known, and, as a matter of fact, the tonnage in Class 3 may be very materially increased, because it has been computed for a depth of 400 feet only. By extending this depth, the quantity of Class 3 ore may be doubled.

It is evident that the Class 1 ore is a very small proportion of the total ore occurring on the Mesabi Range, and it is also evident that the Class 1 ore has been about one-half used up, while the Class 2 and Class 3 ores have hardly been touched. Just how much longer the Class 1 ore will last depends, of course, upon how fast it is mined, but it is evident that the Class 2 and Class 3 ores together will last almost indefinitely. The future reserves of the Mesabi Range, therefore, lie largely in the Class 2 and Class 3 ores, and these materials must be utilized if the Mesabi is long to continue as an important iron mining district.

Class 1, or High Grade Ore

The records of the Minnesota Tax Commission and the Mining Directory of Minnesota supply the necessary information for tonnage estimates on the high grade direct shipping ore. The reserve tonnage normally reported by the Tax Commission includes a certain amount of high grade concentrate that can be made from Class 2 ore material. In order to secure the desired figures on Class 1 ore, it is necessary to deduct from the Tax Commission figures the amount of concentrate that has been shipped and the amount remaining in the ground that is now included in the reserve tonnage estimates. This leaves the tonnage indicated in the diagram, which represents only the high grade direct shipping ore. From the diagram it is seen that if the same amount of Class 1 ore is mined in the next twenty years as was mined in the last twenty years, the end of the high grade ore will be definitely in sight, and the rate of mining will be on the decline.

Because of the length of Mr. Davis' article the remainder will be run in the next issue of the Minnesota Chats. In the remainder he discusses the other types of iron ore found on the Mesabi Range and enters into a consideration of the state policies best calculated to stimulate the mining of the lower grade products on which, presumably, mining companies will have to depend in the not too distant future.

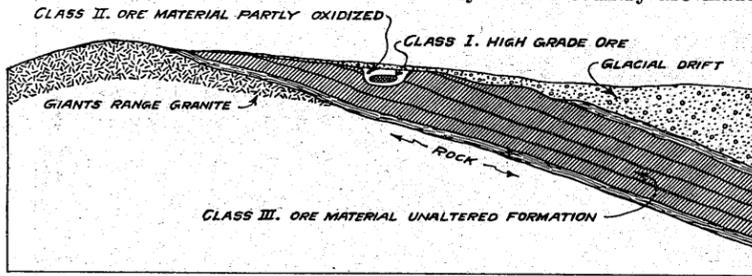
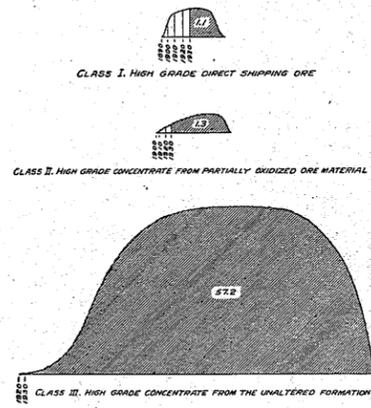


FIG. 1. IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION OF THE IRON FORMATION OF THE MESABI RANGE

FIG. 2. RESERVE ORE OF THE MESABI RANGE



The two-column chart above reveals a cross section of the Mesabi Range in northern Minnesota and indicates how the three types of iron ore lie. The single-column cut below illustrates graphically the relative amounts of the three types of ore and the portions of each type that have now been mined and shipped.

in very large and elaborate plants, costing many millions of dollars. In order to justify these large expenditures, each plant must have available sufficient iron ore to last many years, twenty or thirty years not being considered excessive. When the existing steel companies were originally formed they had sufficient reserve ore to last twenty years or more, but the great demand for iron and steel has caused these reserves to be depleted rapidly, and now some of the companies are definitely interested in increasing their ore reserves. These companies have organizations that are now actively mining ore in Minnesota, and they would naturally prefer to increase their ore reserves in this State. They must have additional ore, however, and if they cannot find it in Minnesota, they must soon begin to develop new reserves elsewhere. The quantity of iron ore remaining in the State is, therefore, of great importance at the present time, although the new reserves that these companies may acquire may not be used for many years.

Three years ago, funds were provided by the Minnesota Legislature for a metallurgical study of the iron deposits of the State. The Mesabi Range was selected for the first investigation because it is both the largest deposit and the simplest from a geological point of view. During the past two years, this iron formation has been carefully studied in order to determine the extent and nature of the ore that still remains in this district after about forty years of active mining operations. Many samples were secured and brought to the Mines Experiment Station laboratory, where they were analyzed and tested in order to determine the possibility of commercially utilizing the material represented by the samples. As a result of this investigation, information has been secured that makes possible estimates of the future total ore reserve of the Mesabi Range. The accuracy of these figures may be questioned in some details, but the results of the investigation from a definite basis for judging the future history of the Mesabi Range. This should be of great interest to the State of Minnesota, since a large proportion of its revenue has, in the past, come from the iron mining industry.

In the recently published book entitled "Taxation in Minnesota" by Prof. R. G. Blakey, is a chapter on "Mining Taxes," in which the author presents many important facts and several interesting recommendations and conclusions. The final recommendations as to the proper future tax policies of the State are based on the assumption that great quantities of low grade ore exist in Minnesota from which the steel companies may secure their additional ore reserves if proper taxation methods are established. The assumption that the quantity of low grade ore in Minnesota is very large is in accord with prevailing opinions, but the question is of sufficient importance to justify a more definite study of the actual quantity and nature of this low grade material. As a result of the investigation carried on by the Mines Experiment Station, more concise evidence as to the extent and nature of the iron ore reserves of the Mesabi Range can now be presented. It is hoped that at some

after a hundred years of cooperation in support of the open door and integrity of China policies, will fail to relieve the Chinese central and provincial governments from any pressure that may be regarded as detrimental to Chinese existence and ultimate nationhood. Soviet Russia is in accord with those governments upon the ends to be sought in an international policy toward China. The support of public sentiment for this policy, because it is well known and is understood to be directed toward the mutual advantages of China and foreign states, would seem to be assured."

Speaks at Penn State

"The borderline between physical chemistry and life processes" was the general subject of a series of five lectures which Professor Ross A. Gortner of the University of Minnesota delivered at Pennsylvania State College, March 19 to 23. The lectures are a memorial to the famous chemist, Joseph Priestley. Each year's series deals with the borderline between physical chemistry and some other science. Dr. Gortner is chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm.

Weekly Health Broadcasts

Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology, will continue in April his weekly broadcasts over WCCO on behalf of the Minnesota State Medical association. He will speak each Wednesday at 10:15 a.m. April subjects will be: 4th, Congenital heart disease; 11th, diphtheria; 18th, health value of play; 25th, the cancer problem.

Florida Alumni Meet

Three members of the University of Minnesota staff spoke at a meeting of Minnesota Alumni in St. Petersburg, Fla., Monday, March 26th, when the American Chemical Society holds its spring meeting there. Comptroller W. T. Middlebrook, Dr. C. A. Mann, head of the division of chemical engineering, and Professor J. Lewis Maynard told Minnesota graduates about the present situation at the university. Professors Mann and Maynard also read papers before sections of the Chemical Society.

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Honors Come To 'U' Itself And Faculties

Fidac Medal, Commission Appointments, Revision of Standards, Among Items Listed

NINE SCIENTISTS NAMED

University Has Twenty-five Departments Qualified to Give Graduate Work

Members of the faculty and administration of the University of Minnesota continue to win wide recognition by being called upon to take important parts in educational, social and economic movements of the first rank.

Recently the university itself was honored by Fidac, the international organization of 8,000,000 former allied soldiers, when it was awarded the Fidac medal for work in the promotion of international understanding and good will. The presentation was made at a special convocation in Burton Hall, by Edward A. Hayes, Decatur, Ill., national commander of the American Legion, which is the American branch of Fidac.

In preparing the recently adopted accrediting plan of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools both President L. D. Coffman and Dean M. E. Haggerty of the College of Education played important parts. Dr. Coffman was chairman of the general committee and Dean Haggerty headed the body that drafted the report on a new policy.

Two Minnesota men were honored recently by the Guggenheim Foundation when fellowships for travel and study abroad were awarded to George O. Burr, of the department of botany, and J. D. Bush, professor of English literature. They will receive leaves of absence for next year to pursue their researches.

Twenty-five departments of the university were called "qualified" and eight of these "distinguished" in the report of a survey of American educational institutions conducted to select those that are fully prepared to offer graduate work leading to the doctor of philosophy degree. The eight distinguished departments are: Geology, education, sociology, animal nutrition, plant pathology, psychology, chemistry and economics. Most of the other major departments were found to be qualified.

Dean Guy Stanton Ford is a member of the Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations that the Social Science Research Council has set up and which has been fully described in Minnesota Chats. President L. D. Coffman is chairman of another commission created by the Social Science Research Council, the Commission of Inquiry on Personnel in the Public Service. This will inquire at length into the problem of getting honest and qualified men to fill the millions of positions on the public payrolls of the federal, state and local units of government in this country, elective officers excluded.

Both of these commissions are financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Professor Alvin C. Hansen of the School of Business Administration is secretary of the Commission on National Policy in International Economic Relations.

Professor Richard A. Scammon, dean of the Medical Sciences, has been made chairman of a statewide planning commission recently appointed by Governor Floyd B. Olson.

Dean John B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts is chairman of the Committee on Educational Testing of the American Council on Educa-

On Cap and Gown Day Seniors Put on Their Robes



Arts College Upperclassmen Given Broad Freedom in Study Selection

Groundwork Must Be Laid in First Two Years and Adviser's Approval Given

Beginning next fall, junior and senior students in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts at the University of Minnesota may carry on a course of study dominated by the student's own aims and desires in education and self-improvement and unrestricted by regulations as to majors and minors.

To enter upon one of these individualized programs students must meet three requirements. In the first place, they must have completed certain specified prerequisites in the first two years; second, they must have outlined a course of study designed to accomplish some definite purpose, and third, this program must be approved by a faculty adviser.

"Although we are loosening the

restrictions, we feel that the college must still share in responsibility for the student's education," Dean John B. Johnston of the Arts College explained. "On this account the college takes half the responsibility in giving approval through an adviser. The student takes half the responsibility by outlining his own course."

The new plan does not eliminate the older system of majors and minors, as some have assumed. These remain in full force for those who wish to conduct their studies by that method. The new plan is for students who feel that they will get more by following objectives of their own.

Upperclassmen who wish to start an individual study program next fall have been urged to seek an adviser at once and have a program approved as soon as possible. Freshmen and sophomores will be urged to arrange programs that will meet the advance requirements if they wish to follow the new plan when they come to the beginning of their junior year.

A proviso governing choice of the new plan of senior college study is that a student's work be restricted to senior college study courses. These are defined in the following words: "Senior college courses are courses for which students will not ordinarily be prepared until they have completed two years of college work with satisfactory standing."

Not Tutorial Study Plan

The new plan is not one of tutorial study in which students need not attend classes nor take examinations. Students will be enrolled in regular courses, just as other students are. The freedom will come in their selection of courses in which they may enroll. Instead of being rather closely limited by the major and minor system, they may roam rather widely, after the course has received the approval of an adviser.

Before taking up the new plan a student must have met junior college requirements. Junior college subjects have been divided into four groups: Group A including the humanities, namely, English and foreign languages and literatures, speech, music, and fine arts; Group B, social studies, namely, anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science and sociology; Group C,

(Continued on Page 2)

'Characteristics' Oust 'Standards' In North Central

Commission on New Accrediting Plan For Western Colleges Makes Report

AFFECTS WIDE AREA

Seventy-Six Measures of Excellence Set Up for Judging Efficiency of Institutions

A new system of accrediting educational institutions aimed at preserving their individuality, avoiding stagnation and complacency, encouraging improvement, and allowing good features in an institution to compensate to some extent for features found to be bad was adopted at Chicago, April 19, by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Studies looking to the new method of accrediting have been conducted over a period of several years by a committee headed by Dean M. E. Haggerty of the College of Education, University of Minnesota. President L. D. Coffman also played a prominent part in the project.

Under the new accrediting plan the association "will change the furniture of our minds in thinking about education," Dean Haggerty declared in a paper explaining the new procedures. Both the word "standards" and the idea it represents will be dropped and institutions will be judged by their "characteristics." A map will be prepared for each institution, and on this map a line will be drawn in the nature of a graph, rising or falling at each characteristic according to the measurement of its excellence.

Will Declare Purposes

Institutions will be asked to declare their purpose and will be judged according to that declaration, it was explained. They will be judged and accredited in accordance with what they are trying to do rather than by the fixed standards of the old method. It will be impossible to refuse to accredit an institution because it is found deficient in any one characteristic.

"It is the very heart of the new plan that it remain flexible, that its techniques of operation be constantly adjusted to the supreme purpose of stimulating institutions to become better places for the education of youth," Dean Haggerty said.

"The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools will accredit and admit to membership as an institution of higher education a university, college, junior college, or institution of similar character that is judged to be of acceptable quality in matters later defined," said the report. "In the interpretation of this policy the liberty to integrate the whole or part of a secondary school with a higher institution will be permitted. Eligibility for membership will be based upon the character of an institution as a whole, including all the units within its organization. In the case of units such as professional schools, that fall within the areas of other accrediting agencies, the actions of such accrediting agencies will be taken into account; but the association does not bind itself to accept the judgment of these agencies."

Reasons for Accrediting

Why institutions must be accredited by some general agency such as the North Central Association is explained in a statement that says accrediting is necessary to describe the characteristics of institutions worthy of public recognition; to guide prospective students in the choice of an institution; to serve as a guide in

(Continued on Page 4)

Discoverer of Hydrogen's Dual Nature to Speak

Dr. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University, whose discovery of "heavy hydrogen" has been the scientific sensation of the past year will come to Minneapolis, April 30 to present at first hand the new facts about this all-important gas, which has caused world-wide excitement in the scientific world.

Sigma Xi, the honorary science society at the University of Minnesota which conducts a public series of addresses each year has arranged an extra talk in honor of Dr. Urey's visit, and on the evening of May 1 he will deliver a popular public lecture in Northrop Auditorium on, "The story of the Isotopes."

Monday evening, April 30, he will address the Minnesota section of the American Chemical Society. He also will be the central figure at a colloquium on that day.

"Scientists were astounded to learn from Dr. Urey that he had divided a completely elemental substance into two types" said Dr. S. C. Lind, director of the School of Chemistry and president of Sigma Xi, in announcing Dr. Urey's visit.

He explained that there was astonishment that hydrogen, lightest of all elements, should be found to have a second form, known as heavy hydrogen, or deuterium. Formerly only hydrogen of "Mass 1" was known, and it was taken as an element. But heavy hydrogen is now known to occur in about one part to 5,000 parts of the lighter mass.

It is another case where science has found that something it supposed had been completed catalogued and ticketed has popped up with a new and unexpected form.

Heavy water, made with heavy hydrogen, has different properties from those of ordinary water. It has a density 10 percent higher, according to Dr. Lind, freezes at a point seven degrees higher and boils at three degrees higher, both Fahrenheit. It has been found to affect living germination differently than plain water does and in some instances may even be a poison, he explained. It is best obtained by electrolysis of water.

Fruit Tree Care Shown at Farm

Alderman Says Virgil Thought Apples Could be Grafted on Shade Trees

More than 100 men and women gardeners of the Twin Cities and nearby districts took part in the Gardeners Conference held at University Farm at the end of March, taking the place of what was formerly called the horticultural short course. Pruning and grafting of trees, especially fruit trees, were subjects that occupied a considerable part of the course.

For half an hour Ernest Angelo, instructor in horticulture, worked on a pair of uprooted apple trees that had been placed on the platform of the auditorium for his pruning demonstration. Snipping here and there with practiced hand he changed the unkempt, uncertain trees into up-to-date models that should produce apples on any farm.

Among many interested points made by Mr. Angelo were these:

Main Pruning Points

Pruning should be done at outside buds, i.e., buds on the outside of the stem, as one wants the new branches to grow out, as they will from these buds.

In the first pruning, one should develop a "lower scaffold" or grouping of branches near the base of the tree; after a year or two, a modified scaffold of branches higher up the trunk can be saved and encouraged by pruning away the rest.

Branches tending to turn in should be taken out to avoid shading and rubbing.

When a tree is once mature, it should be pruned as little as possible.

All pruning is a dwarfing process. The less pruning one does, the more growth the tree will make. Severe pruning decreases the yield.

Wounds from pruning should be let alone if they are not over two inches in diameter. If larger, the wounds should be painted in the center, but not at the edges, if a coal tar product is used, as that might kill the growth cells, which are close below the bark.

Pruning should avoid bad crotches, namely, those formed by limbs coming out exactly opposite one another. This arrangement has a strong tendency to make the tree split in a storm, or under stress of a heavy load of fruit or of winter ice or snow.

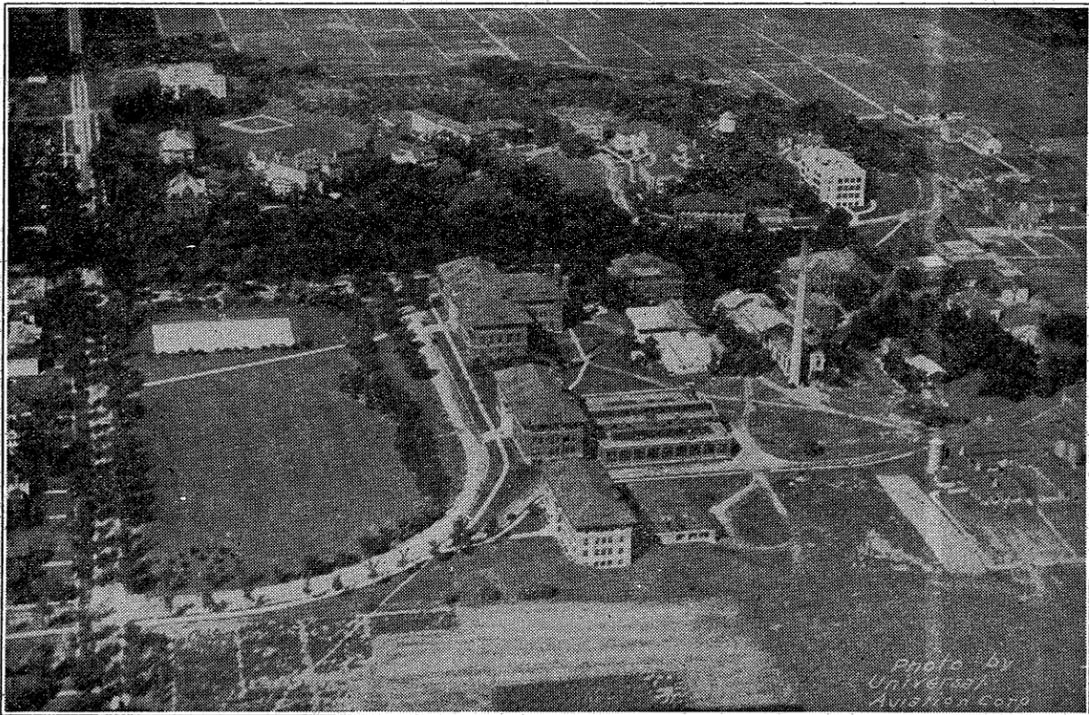
Virgil a Second Guesser

Much of our present knowledge of grafting has been available for as much as 2,000 years, Professor W. H. Alderman, head of the division of horticulture, told the conferees. Grafting was a "trade secret" in the old days, and those who worked it let the public think that there was no little magic connected with the art. Virgil, said he, wrote that the expert gardener "shall bid the unfaithful plane sound apples bear," but, he added, Virgil was a little optimistic in expecting a shade tree to produce apples. Trees must be of pretty much the same type if grafting is to be employed on them successfully. Thus, one can not graft a stone type fruit, such as a plum, onto a pomaceous fruit, such as a pear or an apple. Virgil thought plums could be produced on elms if one were enough of a grafter.

"As near as we can come to that" Dr. Alderman said, "is to graft a pear onto a mountain ash. These are plants of similar type." Grafting close to the ground produces dwarfing and is sometimes employed for that purpose, he said.

Young scion wood, vigorous shoots from last season's growth, should be used in all grafting, as nothing else is worth while. The season for grafting is from April 1 to blossom time, although experts can make successful grafts at almost any time throughout the summer. The scion buds should be dormant, having been cut the preceding fall and preserved, preferably by burying. The mature wood onto which the bud is to be grafted should be at the threshold of its most active growing season. That is to say, it should be ready to burst into leaf within a few weeks, or a few days.

Spring Expands Activities at University Farm



The airplane view of the University Farm, shown above, reveals one of the main divisions of the institution, just now ready to return to outdoor work as nature rolls up the curtain on the growing season.

Emergency Relief Students at 'U' Described in Report by Dr. Willey

National Adoption of Minnesota Plan Reflects Value of the Idea

Helped by the money made available for college students by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 966 students in the University of Minnesota have been able to continue their education during the spring quarter, an increase of approximately 400 over the winter quarter figure, when 463 were supported on the main and agricultural campuses by aid, and another 100 were enrolled in schools of agriculture.

A detailed report on the winter quarter quota of federal-state aid students, prepared by Dr. Malcolm M. Willey, assistant to the president, shows how greatly the Minnesota plan succeeded. It was its success, in fact, which led to the nationwide application of a similar plan in midwinter. The Minnesota plan was an outgrowth of proposals supported by the Minnesota state administration after they had been advocated by President Coffman.

Dr. Willey's report shows that 31 percent of the relief students were sophomores, 26.1 juniors, 24.5 freshmen, and 18.4 seniors. Of the total 71.6 percent were men and 29.4 percent, women. Among colleges they were divided as follows: Science, Literature and the Arts, 186; Engineering and Architecture, 61; Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, 58; Education, 55; Chemistry, 23; Business, 19; General College, 15; Medicine, 18; Mines, 14; Law, 9; Pharmacy, 6; Dentistry, 5.

Many Pay Tuition

Although the relief students were permitted to waive payment of tuition, with a provision that the fees must be paid if college credit were sought for the work at some future date, more than half of the group paid their tuition outright, while less than a third asked for deferred payments. Tuition was paid by 221 out of 469 taking college work. One hundred nineteen agreed to pay tuition in semi-monthly installments, 62 asked to have both tuition and fees deferred and 67 asked deferment only of tuition.

"To assure adequate housing and ample nourishing food," said Dr. Willey, "the committee, following authorization by the board of regents, arranged to house and feed all federal students who did not live in the Twin Cities, or who were not living with relatives. These rooming and boarding arrangements were conditions of appointment. The rate set for room and board was \$20 or \$21 a month. Meals were served at various university dining halls and cafeterias."

Service Is Statewide

That the service was statewide in character is shown by the fact that 72 of the state's 86 counties were represented by students of college grade, while, if those enrolled in schools of agriculture were included, 79 counties were represented. The students came from 110 different cities and towns. No students on probation were accepted.

Through the office of the dean of student affairs loans were arranged for the purchase of clothes for some students. Others were helped to clothe themselves by application to existing social agencies in the twin cities. Some loans were also made to meet the costs of health service in the cases of students who had been unable to pay their fees, including the fee for the University Health Service.

The range of jobs held by students has been described in earlier issues of Minnesota Chats. All jobs were additional to things that would ordinarily be done by regularly employed members of the university's staff.

An historical resume of the project, as it developed at Minnesota and then grew to national significance after H. L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, had seen its importance and value, was included in Mr. Willey's report. On this point he said in part:

"In the early spring of 1933, Pres. Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota discussed some of these matters with members of his staff. Data were gathered which suggested that increasing numbers of high school graduates were unable either to find employment or continue their education. At the same time it was well known to college administrators that students were leaving the colleges because of inability to meet the minimum expenses. These facts were placed before Governor Floyd B. Olson who responded promptly by appointing a special commission for the study of the problems associated with the education of unemployed youth.

A Commission Named

"On the Commission for the Education of Unemployed Youth were representatives of the colleges and university of the state as well as other groups interested in education, such as the Parent-Teachers association, and the like. E. M. Phillips, state commissioner of education, was named chairman. From the outset there was thus full cooperation between the office of the governor, the state department of education and the institutions of higher learning in the formulation of a plan to assist the youth of the state.

"When the funds for the local, adult education project had been granted, activity then centered on

Campers Study in Short Course

The recent rapid growth of the permanent outing camp industry in Minnesota prompted the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota to offer a short course April 9 to 14 for the special training of camp leaders for both boys' and girls' camps. Work was taken up under two general headings, camp craft, and camp administration. Sessions were held daily in the afternoon and evening at the Women's Gymnasium. The course was open to both men and women, whether their interest is in camping itself or in camp management.

the work-relief program for high school graduates. In its first stages, the plan had been formulated as an "educational grant" or subsidy to the needy students, but later it was reformulated as a work-relief project. On November 16 the United States Office of Education gave its approval and it was presented to the relief administration. The following day a special grant from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to the Minnesota Emergency Relief Administration was approved for the work-relief program for the students, with which money it was proposed to employ 1000 students at a rate of fifteen dollars a month for the remainder of the 1933-1934 academic year.

"To this federal grant Governor Olson and the executive committee added sufficiently from special emergency state funds, to make it possible to pay the students a maximum of \$25 a month in return for their services.

To administer the local adult emergency program and the college work-relief project, a special office was created in the State Department of Education, and Dean Harold Benjamin of the University of Minnesota was named Director of Education for Unemployed Youth. The work-relief project at the University of Minnesota was administered by a committee made up of Malcolm M. Willey, chairman; William T. Middlebrook, William F. Holman, Rodney M. West, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson. Thomas Minehan was made executive secretary.

Courses for Industrial Teachers

New courses especially for industrial teachers, are being organized in the engineering shops of the University of Minnesota, by Professor C. A. Koepke of the department of mechanical engineering and Dr. H. J. Smith of the department of industrial education. Three sequential courses in each of woodworking and machine shops, and one course each in welding, forging, and in arts and crafts, are to be organized covering a basic analysis of the unit operations involved in the subject, the duties of industrial teachers, and upon the general aims of the field of industrial education.

Common Salt May Be Help To Diabetics

University Researches Strike New Avenue of Approval to Important Problem

By eating more salt, diabetics may be able definitely to reduce the sugar losses that are one of the most serious manifestations of the disease, a paper read recently before the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine at the University of Minnesota revealed.

Drs. Willis H. Thompson and Irvine McQuarrie of the department of pediatrics described a number of cases of diabetic children who were given from 200 to 300 percent increase over the normal average salt ration. In every case, records showed, the sugar losses declined rapidly, although all other factors in the treatment, including diet and amounts of insulin taken, were kept constant.

Blood pressure increased, however, when the salt was given. Whether or not this is serious will be studied by the investigators.

Both researchers pointed out that a new avenue of thought with respect to diabetes is opened by the discovery that common salt has an effect on sugar losses. Mineral metabolism is linked with carbohydrate metabolism.

Dr. Thompson pointed out that the average child takes about 6 grams of salt a day. The diabetic children were given from 20 to 60 grams.

When a potassium salt was used instead of the sodium chloride, or common table salt, the effects were exactly reversed. The small patients then lost more sugar and their blood pressure dropped. It is believed that some combination of the two may possibly be worked out that will decrease the sugar losses without unduly increasing blood pressure.

Upperclassmen Given Freedom

(From Page 1, Col. 3)

natural sciences, or, astronomy, botany, chemistry, geology, physics, psychology, and zoology, and Group D, consisting of mathematics and philosophy.

Students must have senior college preparation in five of the subjects named above, one each from Groups A, B and C, and two chosen at large from Groups A, B, C, and D. They must also meet the usual English requirement, and in the case of those choosing certain fields of specialization, a modern language requirement.

Examinations will be the regular course examinations in the subjects which the student takes.

Indefinite Variety Possible

Of the plan a faculty statement says the following:

"An indefinite variety of study programs may be recognized under this heading (Curriculum in Liberal Arts). They may serve the purpose of the student who is interested in general culture, in literary or artistic pursuits, in comparative literature, in the integration of fields of study ordinarily separated by departmental organization, in critical interpretation, or in any activity preparation for which requires the student to draw upon several fields. This curriculum is intended to provide for the making of programs by individuals to suit their own interests or needs. The adviser represents the college in approving the individual's program."

A word of warning, urging students who wish to follow the curriculum in liberal arts to plan at once, was issued by Dean Johnston, who said: "In this case, where the student is allowed to plan his individual program with no limitations except that it shall be an intelligent effort to reach some reasonably well defined goal, it is suicide to delay planning until time to begin. Therefore, let those who wish to take this route get to work at once to plan their programs for next year. Any sophomore who wishes to take this option may do so."

Davis Describes Ore Resources Of Minnesota

The following material is the second installment of an article by E. W. Davis, director of the School of Mines Experiment Station. It concludes his discussion of the state's resources in iron ore and of the policies which he believes would conduce to deriving the greatest long-time utility from these resources.

Class 2 Partially Oxidized Ore

Tonnage estimates on this class material were made by estimating the amount in each forty-acre tract along the range. Only those tracts known from the drilling and mining records to contain oxidized material were considered, and, therefore, the tonnage of ore in this class may be somewhat greater than indicated on the diagram. All this material must be concentrated and high grade ore manufactured from it. For each ton of high grade concentrate shown on the diagram, about two tons of ore material must be mined. One ton will be rejected as waste and the remaining ton will be the high grade concentrate. The concentration methods used for rejecting the waste depend upon the exact nature of the material. About 25% of the material in this class is of the type known as "Wash Ore," and a comparatively simple washing process is used to reject the waste. The remaining 75% requires more elaborate concentrating processes, such as jigging, tabling, and possibly magnetic roasting.

From the diagram, it is evident that for the past twenty-five years class 2 ore material has been utilized. Most of this material has been concentrated by the washing process, but in recent years a small amount of jig concentrate has also been made. Much attention has been given to methods for concentrating the Class 2 ore material, and comparatively simple processes are available by the use of which most of this material can be concentrated. At the present time, only the washing process is generally accepted as being economically successful. The indications are, however, that the jigging process will be in quite general use within the next few years.

Class 3 Unaltered Iron Formation

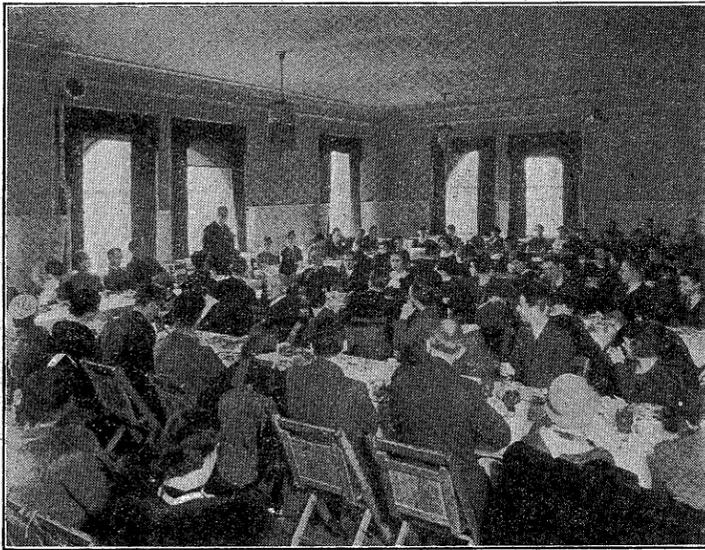
The Class 3 material constitutes by far the greatest tonnage on the Mesabi Range. Many samples have been secured from the various horizons that make up the iron formation, and careful metallurgical tests have been conducted. The tonnage estimates were secured by use of the cross sections reported in Bulletin No. 19 of the Minnesota Geological Survey, by Prof. J. W. Turner. All of this material is low grade, and for each ton of high grade ore shown in the diagram, three tons of the formation must be mined and two tons discarded as waste. The exact method by which this waste can best be discarded depends upon the nature of the material, but it seems now that a combination of tabling and magnetic concentration will be most successful. On the eastern end of the range the iron oxide is largely in the magnetic state, and a large magnetic concentration plant was constructed at Babbitt which definitely demonstrated the possibility of manufacturing high grade ore from the unaltered formation although economically the operation was not successful. Further west on the range the formation contains more non-magnetic oxide, but tabling, roasting, and magnetic concentration may be used to produce high grade ore from nearly all of the formation. Experimental work is constantly being carried on, and by the time Class 3 ore is needed as reserves by the steel companies, processes will undoubtedly be available by which this material may be concentrated economically. The steel companies must be convinced of this, however, before they can acquire Class 3 material as ore reserves.

Conclusions

Although tonnage estimates of the total concentrate that can be produced from Class 2 and Class 3 ore materials are only approximate, they are sufficiently accurate to justify certain definite conclusions:

(1) If all of the ore material

Student Forum Attracts Hundreds



Discussions of topics of current political, economic and social importance arranged by an all student organization, The Forum, have been very popular on the university campus during the past two years.

Honors Come To University

(From Page 1, Col. 1)

tion and Dean Everett Fraser of the Law School is making a restatement of certain aspects of the law of property in a national project for the restatement of law that is being directed by the American Bar Association.

More than a score of faculty members have been drafted for full or part time service in the various recovery activities that have been instituted in the past year by the federal government and the state of Minnesota. A majority of these are from the Department of Agriculture and are working on programs of agricultural recovery, crop limitation, or credit readjustment.

Nine University of Minnesota scientists were added to the last edition of American Men of Science, and a survey of faculties, conducted by Professor Stephen S. Visher of Indiana University placed Minnesota eighth among American educational institutions with respect to the number of faculty members honored by the compilers of that book since 1921. The nine newly selected men are Professors William S. Cooper, botany; R. B. Harvey, plant pathology; I. M. Kolthoff, chemistry; D. E. Minnich, zoology; W. A. Riley, entomology; E. A. Boyden, anatomy; Hal Downey, anatomy; J. E. Anderson, psychology, and Donald G. Paterson, psychology. Others, whose names had been included before are Professors W. H. Emmons, F. F. Grout, geology; Dunham Jackson, mathematics; R. A. Gortner, S. C. Lind and F. J. Alway, chemistry; H. A. Erikson, J. T. Tate and Anthony Zeleny, physics; J. F. McClendon, physiology; E. C. Stakman, plant pathology; E. M. Freeman, plant pathology and botany; H. K. Hayes, plant genetics; R. E. Scammon, anatomy; Elias P. Lyon,

existing on the Mesabi Range can be utilized, there is sufficient to last many generations.

(2) The quantity of Class 1 ore is definitely limited and does not furnish sufficient reserve tonnage for all of the steel companies that now obtain ore from Minnesota.

(3) If these companies are to secure additional ore reserve on the Mesabi Range, they must acquire Class 2 and Class 3 ore materials.

(4) Part of Class 2 is being utilized economically at the present time, and this material, known as "Wash Ore," therefore, constitutes recognized ore reserves. A large part of the Class 2 material is not now considered as ore reserves, however, because the economics of the concentrating processes now in use have not been definitely determined.

(5) The State of Minnesota has established a definite policy of assisting in the development of means for the utilization of its low grade ore, and sufficient progress has been made to justify the state-

Tau Beta Pi 25 Years Old

N. W. Elsberg, state highway commissioner, George M. Shephard, city engineer of St. Paul, and two members of the engineering faculty at the University of Minnesota were honored as charter members April 18 when Tau Beta Pi, honor society in engineering, met in the Minnesota Union to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Minnesota Chapter.

Both Professor W. T. Ryan and Professor Alvin S. Cutler were taken into membership when the chapter was organized in 1909. Elsberg and Shephard were then seniors in engineering. J. A. Childs, sanitary engineer of the Mississippi drainage commission was also a charter of the organization.

At the silver anniversary meeting Mr. Shephard acted as toastmaster. Among those who spoke were Dean O. M. Leland of the College of Engineering and Architecture, Commissioner Elsberg, and Professors Ryan and Cutler. Telegrams were received from Walter C. Beckjord of Boston, vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Gas Company of that city, and from Arch C. Robison, head of a large utilities concern in Indiana.

Also associated with Tau Beta Pi from its inception at Minnesota has been Dean W. R. Appleby of the School of Mines and Metallurgy. Upon formation of the Minnesota chapter he transferred his membership here from Columbia.

physiology; John B. Johnston, physiology. Several of those hold administrative positions at the University.

Enroll for Aviation Training

The naval reserve aviation base at Wold-Chamberlain field, Minneapolis, recently received permission from its headquarters at Washington, D. C., to enroll 10 college graduates for training duty next summer. The offer also includes two years' active service at full pay, one at Pensacola, Fla., and one on duty with the fleet. Can-

ment that practically all of the low grade ore on the Mesabi can be concentrated into desirable high grade products.

(6) From an economic viewpoint, little can be definitely stated at the present time, but improvements in methods of mining and concentration are constantly being made, and without much doubt operating costs will eventually be reduced to a point where the economic value of Class 2 and Class 3 ore materials can be demonstrated. However, the tax paid by the iron mining industry is a large item of expense, and although existing tax laws were developed for Class 1 ores only, the same method of taxation must be supplied to Class 2 and Class 3 ores. Professor Blakey proposes a new method for the taxation of the low grade ores, and states "the ad valorem system of taxation and the extraordinary expenditures of iron range municipalities threaten to hinder the most economical utilization of low grade ores and even to check their development in the future after the

Top Graduate Study Fields at 'U' Listed by Council of Education

'U' Will Honor Mothers and '34 In May Events

Two of the important campus activities of the spring season will take place ten days hence on the University of Minnesota campus, Cap and Gown Day, on May 10, when seniors will burgeon out in full academic costume for the first time, and Mother's Day, Saturday, May 12, the yearly campus-wide open house for the mothers of all students at the university.

The Cap and Gown day convocation, which follows a parade of the newly gowned senior class, will be the occasion for announcement of academic honors awarded to members of the senior class, including scholarship, fellowships, prizes, and election to a long list of honor societies, headed by Phi Beta Kappa, academic honor society, Sigma Xi, honor society in science, Tau Beta Pi, engineering, and Order of the Coif, in law.

On Mother's Day visiting mothers will "own the campus." In the morning they will be welcomed at any classes they wish to attend, or may visit the living quarters of their children or call upon members of the faculty. A reception and entertainment at Northrop Auditorium will be outstanding in the afternoon program. In the evening the yearly Mother's Day banquet will be served in the ball room of the Minnesota Union. Sons and daughters are invited to attend this dinner with their mothers.

didates must be under 27 years old, unmarried, able to pass the physical examination for naval aviators and graduates of a college or university, according to Lieutenant K. B. Salisbury of the Minneapolis naval base. There are also certain technical requirements which must be met.

May Forum Topics

May addresses before the Students Forum, student organization at the University of Minnesota, will be by B. G. Lippincott, Arthur Marget and Frank M. Rarig of the University faculty, and probably Governor Floyd B. Olson. Mr. Lippincott, assistant professor of political science at the university, will speak May 8, and his subject will be: "A criticism of capitalism." "Is the Depression Over?" will be the subject of Professor Marget's talk, May 15. Mr. Rarig, who is professor of speech at Minnesota, will have as his topic: "Public ownership and utilities." He will speak May 22. Governor Olson has been secured tentatively to speak on "The future of the Farmer-Labor party" on May 29. A speaker to be chosen for May 1, will have as his subject, "A defense of capitalism." These meetings are held at 12:45, following a luncheon at the Minnesota Union on the campus. They are open to the public.

richer ores are removed. The substitution of a graduated tonnage tax for the ad valorem tax on ores containing less than 35 to 40 per cent iron is suggested for consideration."

(7) The necessity for definitely demonstrating, in the near future, the economic and technical possibility of utilizing Class 2 and Class 3 ore materials has been pointed out. The State of Minnesota is supporting the technical development of means for utilizing the low grade ores, and it is suggested that it also assist in the economic development of modifying its tax laws. Professor Blakey states that it is very important to make "these changes now, before this enormous reserve of low grade ore has been on value and before vested interests, public and private, have become so great that the inauguration of a proper tax system will become very disturbing and difficult. It cannot be stressed too emphatically that policies for the future should not be delayed but should be made now."

Minnesota Has 25 Qualified Departments, Eight Called Distinguished in National Survey

In a survey of 63 educational institutions conducted to find out which of them are fitted to give graduate work leading to the Ph. D. degree, twenty-five departments of the University of Minnesota were declared to be qualified for graduate work, and of these, eight were found to be "distinguished."

The survey has recently been completed by the American Council of Education, for which a representative committee of leading educators made the findings.

Minnesota departments declared to be distinguished are animal nutrition, chemistry, economics, education, geology, plant pathology, psychology and sociology. From the entire country only three departments of animal nutrition, four of plant pathology and five of sociology were so described. That honor went to sixteen chemistry departments, eleven in economics, ten in education, twelve in geology and eleven in psychology.

The additional seventeen departments at Minnesota found fully qualified to give work leading to the Ph.D. are bacteriology, botany, chemical engineering, civil engineering, English, entomology, genetics, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, physics, plant physiology, political science, Romance languages, soil science and zoology.

The report did not cover such broad professional fields as medicine, law, dentistry and pharmacy.

College Teacher Training

In addition to the survey of graduate departments the report comments on one of the controversial subjects on today's campuses, namely, whether special training in educational methods should be given to college teachers, as is done for secondary school teachers. On this point it said:

"The committee is not prepared to recommend that any requirement of courses in education be established as a qualification for college teaching. It had discovered on this matter a wide divergence of opinion between teachers of academic subjects on the one hand and teachers of education on the other. Some reconciliation of these divergent views is greatly to be desired, for the committee believes that improvements in the technique of teaching can best be secured by cooperation between the educationists and the academic group.

"Hence, while not prepared to recommend that under present conditions those who are preparing for the profession of college teaching should be required to take formal courses in education, the committee nevertheless feels that institutions of higher education should direct an adequate amount of effort toward ensuring among members of their staffs a proper understanding of the whole educational system of the United States."

Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was chairman of the committee. It included, besides educators, one representative of industry, Frank D. Jewett, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, which conducts a broad program of research in science.

President L. D. Coffman, Dean M. E. Haggerty and Professors C. W. Boardman and Harl R. Douglass of the College of Education of the University of Minnesota attended the meeting of the North Central Association at Chicago, April 19-21.

Weekly Medical Broadcasts

The Minnesota State Medical Association's weekly health broadcasts will be continued during May by Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology at the University of Minnesota. He will speak at 10:30 a.m. Wednesdays over WCCO. His subjects will be: May 2, coronary disease; May 9, crippled children and their problem; May 16, chickenpox; May 23, twilight of hearing; May 30, blood vessel tumors.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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'Characteristics' Oust 'Standards'

(From Page 1, Col. 5)

inter-institutional relationships, such as the transfer of students, athletic engagements, admission to graduate schools and the like; to help teachers in secondary schools advise students with respect to institutions they may plan to enter, to promote coordination between secondary and higher institutions, and to encourage the improvement of higher education in the territory of the North Central Association.

Uniformity is repudiated as an aim of the commission that has made the study, said the report. On the other hand, accredited institutions will be asked from time to time to tell what they are doing to better themselves, so that membership in the North Central Association shall not be accepted by members as a "haven of rest" and an insulation against all progress. In all a total of 76 measures of excellence has been set up in an effort to make possible a judgment that comprehends the institution as a whole. The report also says that inspectors of the highest competence must be employed under the new plan if it is to pass accurate judgments.

The North Central Association has the entire Mississippi Valley as its territory, except the extreme south, and extends west as far as New Mexico and East through Indiana and Ohio. It is the largest and possibly the most powerful accrediting organization in American education.

Statement of Policy

The statement of policy adopted said:

"An institution will be judged for accreditation upon the basis of the total pattern it presents as an institution of higher education. While institutions will be judged in terms of each of the characteristics noted in this statement of policy, it is recognized that wide variations will appear in the degree of conformity realized. It is accepted as a principle of procedure that superiority in some characteristic may be regarded as compensating to some extent for deficiencies in other respects. The facilities and activities of an institution will be judged in terms of the purposes it seeks to serve.

"The whole program here offered," said the report, "the abolition of standards, the concept of the total pattern, the principle of compensation, the accrediting in terms of purposes, the encouragement of experimentation, all are related to a single general purpose of making the accrediting procedures of the association contribute to the improvement of individual institutions. The restrictive influence incident to the enforcement of single, partial standards, the inevitable tendency to produce uniformity in institutional pattern, indifference to the varying purposes of institutions, crystallization of activities upon a minimum level—it is intended that none of these shall survive under this plan."

Will Judge Athletics

With respect to intercollegiate athletics the statement of policy says: "If the institution maintains a program of intercollegiate athletics, the same policies should prevail in regard to faculty, administration, and the management of students as are in force in connection with the other features of the institution. In evaluating the athletic program, consideration will be given to the requirements for eligibility for participation; the distribution of scholarships, loan funds, grants of financial aid and remunerative employment; the methods taken to safeguard the health of participants, the administrative organization, the financial control, and the competence of the staff."

To Display Huge Copper Slab

An 1,800 pound slab of copper, removed from an open pit iron mine in Northern Minnesota recently, where it was deposited by a glacier thousands of years ago, will be mounted for display purposes in the School of Mines building at the University of Minnesota. Found near Riverton, Minn., the huge piece of metal is spotted with deposits of silver to form what mining men term a "half breed," part silver and part copper. Similar pieces of copper are found in Minnesota from time to time, according to Edwin M. Lambert, professor of mining engineering. It is believed that the slab was broken off from deposits in the upper Michigan peninsula by the glacier and carried to Minnesota.

Dean Heads Planning Board

Richard R. Scammon, dean of medical sciences at the University of Minnesota, recently was appointed chairman of the state planning board following the resignation of Professor Morris B. Lambie of the political science department at the University. Appointment was made by Governor Floyd B. Olson. Professor Lambie, present head of the state board of relief, felt that he was unable to devote time to both positions. Dean Scammon emphasized the fact that the commission is an advisory board attempting to plan utilization of resources of Minnesota to best advantage. All decisions on recommendations of the committee must come from the legislature. One of the projects under consideration is that of making a state parkway of the land around the Minnesota river from Pike's Island at Fort Snelling to Shakopee.

The Educational Testing Bureau has announced the publication of "Minnesota Public Schools," written by Dr. Fred Engelhardt. The book has been prepared for citizens of the state, and should be useful to school boards in community problem classes in high schools. The book will be available about the first of May.

The Houghton-Mifflin Company has recently announced a book by Minnesota. The book is scheduled in the Secondary School" by Dr. Harl R. Douglass and Dr. C. W. Boardman, professors of secondary education at the University of Minnesota. The book is scheduled to appear some time this month.

'U' Honored By Veterans

Receives 'Fidac' Medal from Allied Veterans of the World for Work Toward Goodwill

Edward A. Hayes of Decatur, Ill., national commander of the American Legion, came to Minneapolis, Friday, April 6, to present to the University of Minnesota the Fidac Medal for work in furthering international good will and friendship.

Fidac is an organization of the world war veterans of 10 allied nations with a membership of 8,000,000. In the United States the Legion is "Fidac." The initials come from "Federation International des Anciens Combatants." Award of the medal was made early last winter at the world Fidac conference in Morocco.

Three awards to educational institutions are made annually. One goes to a large university, one to a college, and one to an institution that has done some unusual piece of work for international relations. The award to Minnesota is that for a large university.

The exercises were conducted in

Fine Arts Head Describes First Exhibition

The following description of *The Little Gallery*, the university's gallery for the display to students of loan collections of first class works in the fine arts, has been prepared by Professor Everard M. Uppjohn, head of the department of Fine Arts.

Those who have been interested in the establishment of The Little Gallery, the group of rooms in Northrop Memorial Auditorium that have been finished as a home for loan collections in the fine arts, have been enthusiastic over the crowds that attended the first exhibition following its opening. Over a thousand people, students, members of the faculty, and general public, visited these rooms in the first week they were open. The record is extraordinary, and a testimony to the wide interest in the arts on the campus.

The First Exhibition

The old saying that history repeats itself is no less true in painting than elsewhere. We have tried in this first exhibit to show the most recent cycle through which the art has passed, a cycle lasting about a century beginning with the emphasis on the representational point of view and ending there. During its course, it passed through the meticulous rendering of detail to the broad suggestion of the scene in question, on to the selection of what parts of his subject the artist might choose to include, and so through abstraction back to detail. Since the gallery is designed for the students first and the public second, the educational value of the exhibit had to be primarily considered and the exhibition is intended as a demonstration therefore as well as an illustration of different types of paintings.

On entering the gallery one's eye is caught by a large portrait by Gerard of the Emperor Napoleon which forms the beginning of the cycle. Not only is the work interesting as showing that great military leader but also for the careful surface treatment which notes each part of his raiment, each texture of ermine or velvet of his imperial robes, each bit of embroidery in the costume. It might be loosely described as a colored photograph before the days of photography, though even here, as always, the artist has used his selective faculty to some extent. An American version of this same period of painting, illustrating the ideals of the Jacksonian democracy in this country is the portrait of Lola Montez, the famous actress, by Chester Harding. Such a canvas with its waxen finish and its hard surface seems to be a description of the individual in question made before the days of the tintype in the only way that was possible at that time. It is not an attempt to emphasize the character of the sitter more than her features alone can do.

Delacroix Represented

Following the school of David to whom Gerard belonged, came the Romantic movement in painting whose greatest exponent was Eugene Delacroix. Greater movement, greater vitality, richer color supplanted the more austere and stately colored drawings of the earlier time. The *Lion Hunt* by Delacroix illustrates this tendency to seek in the romantic atmosphere of North Africa the colorful scenes he desired. Such a school would turn to landscape as an avenue of

escape from the prosaic life of the 1830's, since it was perhaps simpler in landscape to allow one's individuality free rein. Corot has left us hundreds of canvases in which his personal point of view rather than the specific scene in front of him has been his goal. His early work is especially interesting to students for the reflections of the 18th century which are so apparent as well as for the anticipations of more recent painting which they afford.

The Romantic movement was but a step away from the school of David though certainly a long one. Detail still played a large part in the canvas. On the other hand, the impressionist school as illustrated by Renoir were more concerned with giving an impression of the subject than with describing it minutely. Detail is indicated and suggested rather than drawn. His canvas, *Battledore and Shuttlecock*, shows also his magnificent color and his purely French spirit. It contrasts with a portrait of Alden Weir, an American impressionist hanging next to it. At first glance Weir has apparently covered the canvas with a congeries of lines of no particular meaning and arranged in what seems to be complete disorder. It is only on further inspection that one realizes that these touches have a definite

purpose on international problems who appear at convocations, before the Students Forum, and elsewhere, to the numbers of students taking courses touching on foreign relations, courses training for the diplomatic service, involving understanding between nations, and to the special work done at Minnesota in behalf of foreign students.



Portrait of a Young Girl
By Andre Derain



Hudson D. Walker
Curator of the Gallery

part in expressing the artist's conception.

Spectator's Cooperation Sought

Still more recently artists have tried to get further away from the mere subject matter of their works. They have been interested in composing with the notes of visual music, with lines, masses, color and so on, expecting the cooperation of the spectator in looking at the work from that point of view rather than with the desire to see a subject. Marie Laurencin forms an example of this point of view with the few lines and very simple areas which she has employed.

But not all artists of the present time wish to abolish the subject entirely, however much they may realize that its importance has been overemphasized in the last century. It may be possible to select, to compose without sacrificing completely the representational point of view. That at any rate seems to be the belief of so great an artist as George Bellows whose *Winter Scene* is a magnificent architectonic arrangement. The feeling of the scene has lost nothing through being subjected to the artist's feeling for design, to the disposal of the figures in a series of parallel planes which are felt by the eye even though one is not conscious of their existence.

To Be Series of Shows

We look forward to a series of exhibitions of temporary character in the future. Of course with the excellent quality of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and the other permanent museums of the Twin Cities with whom we do not want to enter into rivalry, there is no present necessity or desirability of searching for a standing collection. Such an attempt would mean unjustifiable duplication of effort on the part of the community. On the other hand it is desirable from every point of view to have a procession of original works passing over the campus to give the students the opportunity, which they will be quick to use, of seeing these works for themselves, instead of studying them merely in reproductions. It is only by examination of the originals that a basis can be acquired for a mature judgment on works of art. Evidently the wider that base can be, the sounder must become the judgments ensuing from it.

The value of this institution from the point of view of the teacher in any of the branches of the arts is immeasurable. Even now the students are being given problems dealing with the paintings on exhibition, and presumably this will continue to be the case. In those courses intended entirely for the layman who is interested in the field of art without either the ability or the desire to practice it, the gallery provides a continual source of pleasure and instruction.

If these generalities are true on behalf of the student body, they point also to the value of this gallery to the city and the state. It is one more contribution to the cultural life of our community, and there can never be too many. Let us hope that the University will continue to be able to give its students the values of the opportunities afforded by the Little Gallery.

Dean Speaks on Education

Dr. Harold Benjamin, assistant dean of the College of Education at the University of Minnesota, has been making a series of addresses on education in various parts of the state. At Tracy, April 18, he spoke before a citizens' mass meeting on, "Value in adult education." "The new frontier in education" was his subject in an address to the College Women's club of Minneapolis, April 23. On the 25th he spoke at Macalester College, St. Paul, on "Opportunities for graduate work in education." "The future of Education" will be discussed at the Phyllis Wheatley Settlement House, April 29. On May 17 and 18 Dr. Benjamin will take part in a Schoolmen's Conference at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks. He has also spoken recently at Appleton and Chisholm.

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Doctor Surplus Idea at Variance With Present Fact

Tulane Dean Urges More Adequate Health Service for Public

NOT YET TOO MANY

Urges Physicians to Take Time Off for Self-Improvement

Far from having too many physicians, America has too many physicians who accept so much practice that they have no time left for personal and professional advancement, the American Association of Medical Colleges, meeting at the University of Minnesota, was told by Dr. C. C. Bass, dean of the medical school in Tulane University.

If doctors read more, took more post-graduate courses, and even conducted more of their routine examining, taking of case histories, and the like, themselves, there would be need of more doctors to take care of patients Dr. Bass said.

Furthermore, he said, only a relatively small part of those who desire medical care obtain it, and the total of those treated is, of course, a still smaller part of all those who need expert medical attention. Prevention of disease was cited as another important field of activity which would absorb the services of a great many additional physicians were it developed to anything like its possibilities.

The fact that there are more physicians in this country per unit of population than there are in other countries does not necessarily mean that there are too many here. It may be that there are not enough in the others. It would be necessary to know that the health service in those countries is adequate for the needs (not only the demands) of the people in those countries, before any great importance can be attached to the relation of numbers of physicians to the general population.

Health service must always be on an individual basis. No two people react to environmental influences and disease in the same manner, physically or mentally. Medical services cannot be supplied on a mass production basis. The physician must continue to deal with the health problems of the individual. Whether the public needs are now being met by the physicians of the country may be indicated by a consideration of the health service which people need and what they actually receive.

The practicing physicians of the country, as a whole, vary greatly in their training and experience and qualifications for medical practice, in conformity with the actual needs of the public. Many had their instruction in medical colleges so long ago that much of what they learned to believe and practice has been entirely replaced by new facts and practices. If they have kept up with the progress of medical knowledge as time passed, well and good, but have they?

How to Keep Step

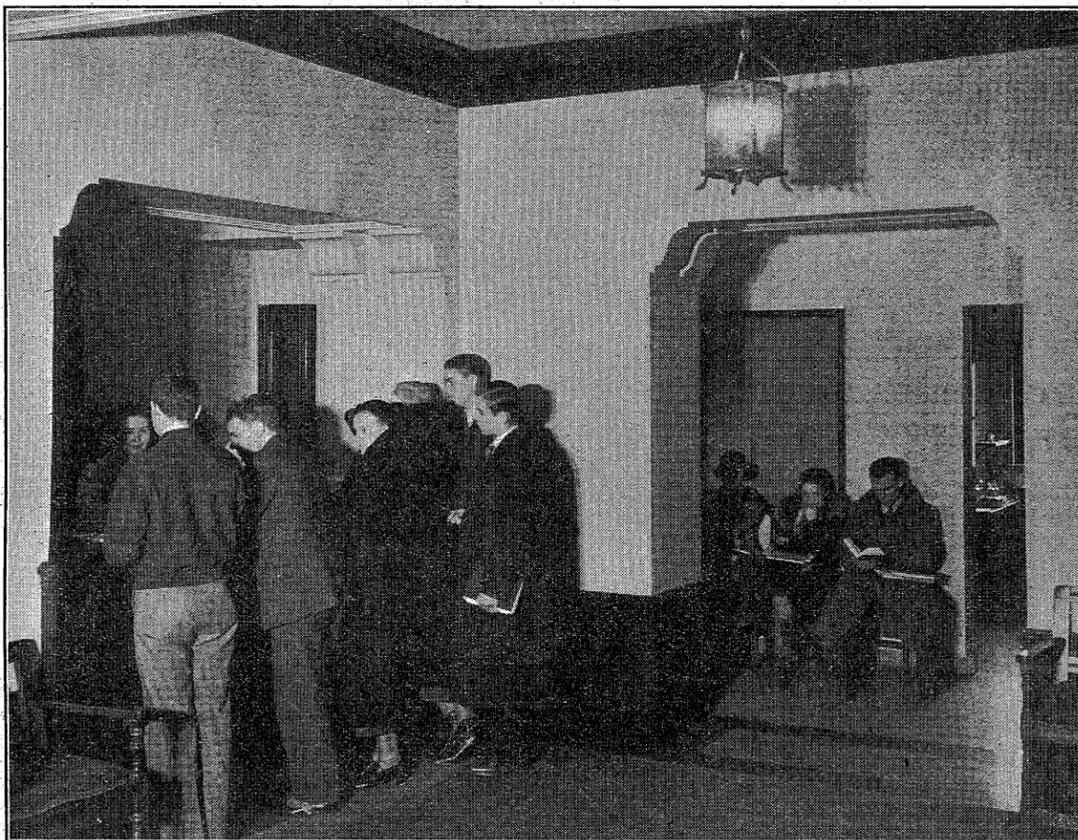
One way by which a physician keeps up with the advances is by reading current medical literature and new books.

While some physicians continue to read, many others do not. Most of them like to believe that they read much more than they actually do. Reading consistently, even a moderate amount of well selected medical literature, enables a person with a good background, to keep up quite well. Most new facts having practical application in general practice, appear soon after they are known.

Post-Graduate Work

At the present time only an insignificant proportion of the physicians per year take post-graduate

Health Service Counts in Student Lives



Bierman Halts Rumours About His Leaving

"Reasons I Came to Minnesota Still Hold Good," Head Coach Asserts

Bernie Bierman, head football coach at the University of Minnesota, today set at rest all doubts concerning his plans for next year when he made a flat announcement that he was remaining at Minnesota. In conference with Frank McCormick, director of athletics, Bierman began laying plans for the 1934 football season.

"The reasons I had for coming to Minnesota still hold good, and I shall be coaching here next year," Bierman said.

The Minnesota coach explained that he saw no purpose in elaborating this statement, as there was nothing to elaborate.

Bierman has a professional appointment, and members of the staff with that rank are considered permanent appointees and habitually treated as such.

Happy over the outcome of the 1933 season, in which his team polished off Pittsburgh and went through the conference undefeated, despite ties, the Minnesota coach said he looked forward to next year with increasing enthusiasm. His present team is expected to return practically intact, except for Captain Roy Oen, George Champin, Stanley Lundgren and Ellsworth Harpole.

With most of this year's stars back, Bierman expects to have an unusually strong Gopher team for his next season. Such veterans as Lund, Alfonse, Beise, Butch Larson, LeVoor, Seidel, Bruhn, Swensen and Bevans will be on hand, together with a number of excellent prospects from the present season's freshman squad.

Among the interesting home games in 1934 will be those with Nebraska, Chicago, Michigan and Indiana. Away, the Gophers will play Pittsburgh, Wisconsin and Iowa.

An article by Dr. L. J. Brueckner, of the College of Education of the University of Minnesota, entitled "Reliability and Validity of Education Diagnosis," appeared in the September issue of the Journal of Educational Research.



Few universities, if any, go to greater pains to protect the health of their students than does Minnesota, and it is to be doubted that any is more successful. Under Dr. Harold S. Diehl the Student Health Service at Minnesota has developed into an institution that has been widely studied and copied by colleges. Regular examinations, emergency treatments and follow-up studies are all included in the plan. Above is shown a group making appointments at "the desk." Below a chap is having Dr. Henry Williams take a look at that ear. Dr. Williams' father was the famous Minnesota coach of 1900-'22.

Will Study NRA In Minn. Area

Minnesota has been chosen as an "area" in which the Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C., an impartial foundation for economic research, will study the effects on industry of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Two geographical areas and also several individual industries have been selected by the institution for the purpose of

its studies. Announcement of the selection has been made by Dean Russell A. Stevenson of the School of Business Administration, who will use the organization he formed for the Employment Research Institute in carrying on the new studies. One of the purposes of the general investigation will be to study the results of wage differentials established between different parts of the country which have been authorized in codes approved by the NRA.

President Urges Dividing Effort In Research

Repeats Former Warning That No Institution Should Try All Fields

ASKS FOR CO-OPERATION

Mass of People Set to Demand Types of Education They Need, He Says

All knowledge is related, and while specialization is necessary, knowledge can not be separated and stored away in airtight compartments, President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota told members of the American Association of Medical Colleges, which met recently in Rochester and on the university campus. He sounded again his former warning that educational institutions must cooperate in research by dividing the fields and specialties to avoid an unnecessary and wasteful duplication. Dr. Coffman also reminded his hearers that the great mass of people are going to get the kind of education they will need and want.

"Some specialization is necessary, otherwise human progress would soon be resolved to the dead level of mediocrity. While I do not wish to be too critical of specialization, I do wish to emphasize the fact that in the final analysis all knowledge is related." Dr. Coffman said. "Even the humanities and the natural sciences have their points of contact. The various sciences are so interlaced and interdependent that one cannot exist without the others.

"This overlapping of the areas of human knowledge is shown best in research. Specialists in one field are finding that they cannot carry on without the assistance and advice of specialists in other fields. The pathologist calls for the help of the biochemist and of the chemist; the physiologist needs the aid of the biologist, the chemist, the physicist, and the botanist. We know now that disease is one part of the human anatomy may have its cause in some other part of the body. Furthermore, we know that the effects of disease may appear at remote places in the body, and sometimes years later. This accounts for the fact that we are insisting that dentists shall have the same fundamental scientific training as doctors of medicine, and also for the fact that researches in dentistry now involve a study of nearly every organ of the human body. A researcher in dentistry must now be a trained scientist.

Wants Co-operative Research

"It is my opinion that the next great steps forward will be made in the overlapping areas of human knowledge where scientists are working in close cooperation with each other. They will be made by those who, although specialists themselves, are trying to synthesize and bring together their separate points of view into a unified whole. I know that there will be an occasional genius living in an attic who will discover something worthwhile, but for the most part advances in knowledge will be the result of cooperation. They will be made where men in separated fields retain that mutual respect and confidence that true scientific men are supposed to possess, and where they work in close affiliation with each other.

"The necessity that men pool their experiences is resulting or beginning to result in an allocation of research between institutions. No institution can carry on research along all lines. It has neither the money nor the men with which to do it. Poverty is teaching us a lesson we should have learned long ago, that is, that even in scientific effort men must work together and in cooperation.

(Continued on Page 4)

Geological Survey Finds Limestones, Publishes Facts on State Resource

Minnesota Marl Deposits Also Described in Recent Bulletin

Including a description of two commercially valuable limestone deposits discovered by the Minnesota Geological Survey, the extensive and important limestone deposits of Minnesota and the even more extensive, though less known deposits of marl are described in a bulletin recently published by the survey. Two University of Minnesota professors are the authors, Clinton R. Stauffer having written of the limestone and George A. Thiel of the marls.

A deposit of Prosser limestone 60 feet deep in Fillmore county, into which it extends from southern Goodhue county, and one of Cedar Valley limestone near Leroy, called "compact, hard, gray to white limestone of great purity" are the deposits found by the survey. They are said to be important addition to the mineral resources of the state.

Minnesota farmers will find great value of the parts of the bulletin that tell them where marl deposits lie, according to Professor Thiel, because these deposits of calcium carbonate in a pure form are tremendously important for the treatment of lime-poor fields and happen to be most numerous in the very parts of Minnesota where such a mineral addition is most needed by the soil.

Limestone, the bulletin points out, is pre-glacial in age, and was formed under ancient marine conditions, whereas the marl, which is approximately the same substance in another form, is much more recent and was formed in fresh water lakes that have come into existence since the glacier receded. Ground waters have leached the calcium carbonate from the soil and have carried it to many fresh-water lakes, in which bacterial action has been importantly instrumental in depositing it at the bottom.

Among the most important marl deposits described by the bulletin are the following: Most of Hill Lake at Hill City; Star Lake and its vicinity in Crow Wing county; a large deposit in Twin Lakes at Robbinsdale, near Minneapolis; deposits near Clearwater in southeastern Stearns county; a large deposit in Otter Lake and one in the western part of Clearwater Lake (right, other was a town) near Annandale, and extensive deposits in the lakes near Avon in Northeastern Stearns County. Less easily available deposits of marl are at Irving Lake, Bemidji; a deposit at Backus, one at Riley Lake, North of Taconite, and at Nokay Lake east of Brainerd.

The bulletin contains a brief description of the origin of limestone, which says: "Limestones have been formed in two ways, one organic, the other, inorganic. By far the majority of these limestones of which the history can be definitely traced are of organic origin. The shells or hard parts of marine organisms, chiefly of the simpler forms of life, have as their principal constituent, calcium carbonate. These shells, together with the broken fragments and finer particles resulting from wave action, form a lime mud or marl on the sea bottom that is eventually consolidated into a solid mass to form the limestone. Shells, corals, algae, bones, teeth and the like are incorporated into the stone as fossils. "These, it is explained, help in identifying the geological age and the characteristics of the different limestones. The inorganic formation of limestone is limited chiefly to the chemical precipitation of calcium carbonate from solution in sea water or in salt lakes through the process of evaporation. Important beds of travertine are formed as spring deposits from waters saturated with calcium carbonate.

The latter part of the bulletin explains with many maps and pictures the exact location of marl deposits of importance to farmers throughout the central and western parts of Minnesota, with a few elsewhere.

Trade Press Brought Into Campus Group

The department of journalism of the University of Minnesota added another activity to its list this month when it sponsored an organization of all business and class magazines in the Twin City area. Building around the attendance at the first meeting, which attracted representatives from more than twenty publications, the department predicts that the first of the new year will see the majority of the eligible publishers, editors and managers enrolled in a permanent group. Ralph D. Casey, department chairman and Fred L. Kildow and Thomas F. Barnhart, staff members, conceived the plan for the group. With the exception of Mr. Barnhart, who is permanent secretary of the unit, officers are to be rotated for each of the monthly meetings.

Part-Time Farms Subject of Study

Bulletin Reports on Incomes Produced by Small Ventures

Results of part-time farming enterprises, such as are now being discussed as one means of relieving the pressure of unemployment in the cities, have been collected for a group of 37 part-time farms near Duluth, Minnesota, by E. C. Johnson of the division of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota, and T. V. Manny, senior agricultural economist in the bureau of agricultural economics, Washington, D. C.

These farms are all relatively new enterprises, three-quarters of them having been purchased within the last 12 years. Most of them are one, two and five acre tracts, and on farms of less than 2.3 acres, one-half of the tillable land has been in garden.

Labor away from the farm among the farmers of this group is the chief source of cash income. For the year ending June 30, 1933, the average cash income per family was \$664. Of this amount, \$445 was from labor off the farm. In addition to the cash income, the families had an income in the form of products furnished by the farm. This averaged about \$254. To this should be added also the average rental value of the house occupied, which is placed by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Manny at about \$154, or 10 per cent of the average value of the houses on these farms.

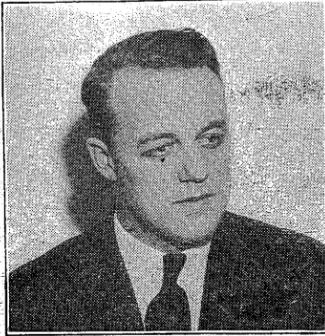
On 16 farms of 2.5 acres or less, the total cash receipts were \$673, total value of the family's living furnished by the farm, \$222, total cash and non-cash income, \$895, and total farm expenses, \$234. On 12 farms between 2.5 and 7.5 acres each, the total cash receipts were \$648, family's living furnished by the farm, \$271, cash and non-cash income, \$919, and total farm expenses, \$185. On 7 farms between 7.5 and 12.5 acres each, the total cash receipts were \$716, family's living furnished by the farm, \$315, total cash and non-cash income, \$1031, total farm expenses, \$219. On 2 farms of more than 12.5 acres, total cash receipts were \$510, family's living furnished by the farm, \$201, total cash and non-cash income, \$711, and total farm expenses, \$168.

A further analysis of the results obtained on the Duluth group of farms is found in Minnesota Farm Business Notes for November 20, prepared by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Manny, and issued by the extension division, University Farm, St. Paul.

Discusses Press Liberty

"The Importance of Liberty of the Press" was a subject emphasized by Carroll Binder, assistant to the president of the Chicago Daily News, who addressed the Minnesota State High School Press association when it met on the University of Minnesota campus last week. Mr. Binder's discussion was apropos of the new interest in freedom of the press that has been aroused in recent weeks by the fear of licensing.

Hovde, Grid Star And Crack Student Still Many-Sided



Fred Hovde

"Hovde caught the ball and sprinted 90 yards through the entire Iowa team for a touchdown—" So reads the account of the Minnesota-Iowa football game of 1928 at Iowa City. It's not hard to picture Fred L. Hovde, assistant director of the General College at the University of Minnesota, as the football player who accomplished this feat. Golf and the strenuous work of an assistant coach for freshmen football players keep him somewhere near the 151 pounds of perfect physical condition that distinguished him the day he made his sensational run against Iowa. It was his last season and he was acclaimed as one of Minnesota's best quarterbacks of all time.

Hovde came to the University from Devils Lake, N. D., where he was an outstanding athlete as well as an honor student. Entering Minnesota in 1925, he began to study chemical engineering. He engaged in competitive athletics in 1927-28, winning letters in both football and basketball each year. His lack of weight was a continual source of worry to the Minnesota coaching staff, and he was one player, at least who was not restricted in his diet in regard to quantity at least. This proved to be no handicap, however, and in 1928 he directed Minnesota's strategy through a successful season and earned a high place in its football history.

In 1928 Hovde was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship for his proficiency, and for three years continued his studies in chemical engineering at Oxford University. He was awarded a degree in chemistry at Oxford in 1932, becoming a Bachelor of Arts in Natural Science.

While at Oxford, Hovde took up pole vaulting and also ran on the relay team against Cambridge. He was a star Rugby football player, earning his full "blue" in this sport. Incidentally, he is one of the few American students who have accomplished this feat.

Hovde also toured France and Germany with the Oxford rugby team before he returned to the United States in 1932. He became associated with the University of Minnesota last year. Besides his duties at assistant director of the General College, he teaches chemistry and physics and assists George Tuttle, freshman football coach, with future varsity candidates.

President Names Senate Committees

Faculty and student members of the several committees of the University of Minnesota Senate were announced recently by President L. D. Coffman. The list is as follows:

Intercollegiate Athletics: Mr. Pierce, Chairman, Messrs. Boyd, Diehl, McCormick, Middlebrook, Paige (Conference representative), Zeller, Alumni: Arthur E. Larkin Ex-08, Erling S. Platow Md20. Students: Waldemar Rasmussen Md35, John E. Mason A34.

Student Affairs: Dean Nicholson, Chairman, Miss Blitz, Messrs. Heilman, Lansing, Steward. Students: Constance Crysler A35, Maxine Slingsby A35, Arthur O. Lampland L34, Harry J. Peterson Ag34.

Debate and Oratory: Mr. Rarig, Chairman, Messrs. Knower, Prosser, J. S. Young, Quigley. Students: Gloria Boock Ed34, Charles F. Lowe, A34, James H. Gislason L35, Harold Le Vander L35, Hjalmar Hulin Ag36.

University Functions: Mr. Pierce,

Engineering Taken As 1934 Subject of Sigma Xi Talks

Engineers will hold the lime-light when Sigma Xi, honorary science society at the University of Minnesota, resumes its annual series of science lectures for the public after the Christmas holidays.

"Engineering and the social order" will be the subject of the four lectures as announced by Dr. Samuel C. Lind, director of the School of Chemistry. Dr. Lind is president of Sigma Xi this year.

It is particularly fitting that engineering subjects should be presented, he said, because Sigma Xi was founded by engineers. The society, now national with many chapters, was established at Cornell University in the late '90ies.

"Power" will be the subject of the first lecture. It will be delivered January 26 by Professor W. T. Ryan of the department of electrical engineering. "Production," the second lecture, will be delivered February 2 by Professor Charles A. Koepke of the department of mechanical engineering. On February 9 Professor Alvin S. Cutler will discuss "Transportation." Professor Henry E. Hartig will speak February 16 on, "Communication." Each will be discussing his specialty.

As was true in 1932 and 1933 the 1934 series will be delivered in Northrop Memorial Auditorium and the general public will be urged to attend. Last winter and the year before some of the Sigma Xi talks drew audiences that packed the university's big meeting place.

Chairman, Messrs. Fitch, Fredendall, Holman, MacLean, O'Brien, Rowley, C. M. Scott, J. M. Thomas, Misses Blitz and Raymond.

University Printing: Mr. Kirkwood, Chairman, Messrs. Middlebrook, Steward, Walter, West.

Education: Mr. F. H. Bass, Chairman, Messrs. Burkhard, Gortner, Haggerty, C. M. Jackson, Johnston, Paterson, Stakman, Tate.

Business and Rules: Mr. Rottschaefer, Chairman, Messrs. Freeman, A. H. Hansen, O'Brien, West.

Relations of University to Other Institutions of Learning: Mr. Shumway, Chairman, Messrs. Boardman, Ford, Garey, F. H. Scott, H. D. Myers, West.

Library: Dean Ford, Chairman, Messrs. Comstock, Douglass, Gortner, Kirchner, Kroesch, MacDougall, J. C. McKinley, Walter.

Necrology: Mr. A. Boss, Chairman, Messrs. Cherry, C. M. Jackson, MacDougall, Wulling.

Students' Work: Dean Nicholson, Chairman, Messrs. Bachman, Comstock, Dwan, Freeman, Lasby, Peik, Previer, F. H. Scott, Shumway, Stevenson, West, Miss Blitz.

Russians Translate Gortner

Word that the Russian government has ordered the translation into Russian of his book, "Outlines of Biochemistry" has been received from Moscow by Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota. To allow the material to appear promptly it is being translated and issued in sections, the part now under way covering the first ten chapters. Dr. Gortner was informed of the Russian move by the Central Biochemical Research Institute of the Food Industry at the Soviet capital.

Take Qualifying Exams

During 1933, juniors and beginning seniors at the College of Education of the University have taken the Qualifying Examinations now required for doing the senior work of any of the college curricula. Approximately twenty per cent of these students were rejected in one or more of the four examinations. These students are either dropping out or strengthening themselves preparatory to another trial at the examinations. The four examinations are as follows: 1A, Major subject, high school content; 1B, Major subject, college courses; 2, English composition; 3, Education.

Hansen Predicts Higher Prices

Economist Believes Roosevelt Policies Headed for Success

A "continued steady but not spectacular drive toward higher prices," coupled with increased employment, is predicted by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, University of Minnesota economist, on the basis of President Roosevelt's newest monetary policies, outlined in his recent speech to the nation.

Only Sound Policy

"The president's announcement on monetary policy postponing the devaluation of the dollar indefinitely was precisely what I had expected," Dr. Hansen said. "I think it is the only sound policy. A definite devaluation of the dollar at once without a firm basis of international cooperation would disturb still more the present international chaos. It would only invite still further depreciation and counter devaluation of foreign currencies.

"It is impossible as yet to know at what level the dollar should be stabilized. This can only be determined after a period of experimentation and after various international price levels have reached a measure of stability. Moreover, many international obstacles to the smooth functioning of a new gold standard still need to be cleared away. It is no good to hasten back to gold and have the new gold basis again collapse in six months. This would not be the way to reassure confidence.

"What the president proposes, instead, is virtually, a limited de facto stabilization of the dollar. This will tend to minimize fluctuations of dollar exchange. Great Britain and France will welcome this announcement and will cooperate to help steady dollar fluctuations.

'Should Be Reassuring'

"The president's announcement should be reassuring to confidence. It is plain he is determined to resist a wild inflation, and in this he will have the backing, I believe, of a majority of the American people. On the other hand, he wishes to be free to proceed by monetary measures with his policy to raise prices to the pre-depression level.

"The president's speech really introduces no new policy. It means a continued steady but not spectacular drive toward higher prices. Should the president succeed in raising prices to pre-depression levels, the situation for debtors in general would clearly be relieved. With higher money income, many debts can be paid. But the whole debt structure, built up during the boom, cannot be sustained. A considerable part will have to be liquidated."

New Dormitory Is Assured

Award of \$84,000 to the University of Minnesota by the Public Works Administration as a subsidy in the construction of a second unit of the dormitory system for men assures continuance of that project. The work will be got under way as soon as feasible according to Comptroller W. T. Middlebrook. It is estimated that as many as 175 men may be employed, probably removing an approximately equal number of families from the relief rolls.

Pioneer Hall, the first unit of the men's housing system, has accommodations for approximately 256 students. When it was begun the plans called for a four-unit dormitory system, or which it was to be the first. The structure now to be built will be the second. Seeking as fitting a name for it as Pioneer Hall was for the first unit will present an interesting problem.

Cost of the structure will be in the neighborhood of \$300,000. The University has on hand \$100,000, and is receiving the \$84,000 subsidy. The remainder will be borrowed, dormitory earnings being pledged as the sole security. This is the plan which was followed when the university borrowed funds with which to erect the field house. In that instance much heavier borrowings than will be necessary now were repaid more than a year before they matured, athletic earnings being the source of repayment.

Stakman Warns of Elm Danger

Quarantine Against Dutch Disease Approved by Plant Pathologist

The new quarantine to protect America's elm trees from the Dutch elm disease, established by the United States Department of Agriculture, which went into effect October 21, is thoroughly approved by Dr. E. C. Stakman, head of the plant pathology work of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station. Dr. Stakman says that he has observed the ravages caused by the disease in western Europe and that Americans certainly would not care to have the disease attack their most important shade tree.

The disease appeared in Ohio in 1930. Efforts to eradicate it appeared to be successful, but recently the disease appeared again in a much more severe outbreak in the environs of New York City and principally in northern New Jersey. Almost at the same time it was found that elm logs were being imported into this country from Europe for the manufacture of veneers. Examination of these logs disclosed the presence of the disease fungus. This accounts for the newly announced quarantine.

Dr. Stakman says that the presence of the disease cannot be detected readily at this time of the year. The evidence is more pronounced when leaves are on the trees.

Poet of Sports Writes on Game At Ann Arbor

The following poem, "Michigan and Minnesota," is reprinted from Grantland Rice's syndicated "Sportlight" column in The Minneapolis Tribune.

Storm clouds cover the western scene
Where a hurricane is due,
For the Gopher tackles the Wolverine
In the lair of the Maize and Blue.
And time moves back on its limping
drift

When a younger Yost said—"Go!"—
On the fact of the Minnesota shift
And the stars that we used to know.

Now Kipke stands with his line on
guard
And speaks to the Gopher crew—
Here are Petoskey and Bernard—
Vistert and Ward—break through!"
And the Gopher answers against the
sky,

With Lund, Alfonse—and more—
You'll see the stormwind thunder
by—
Watch for the Gopher score."

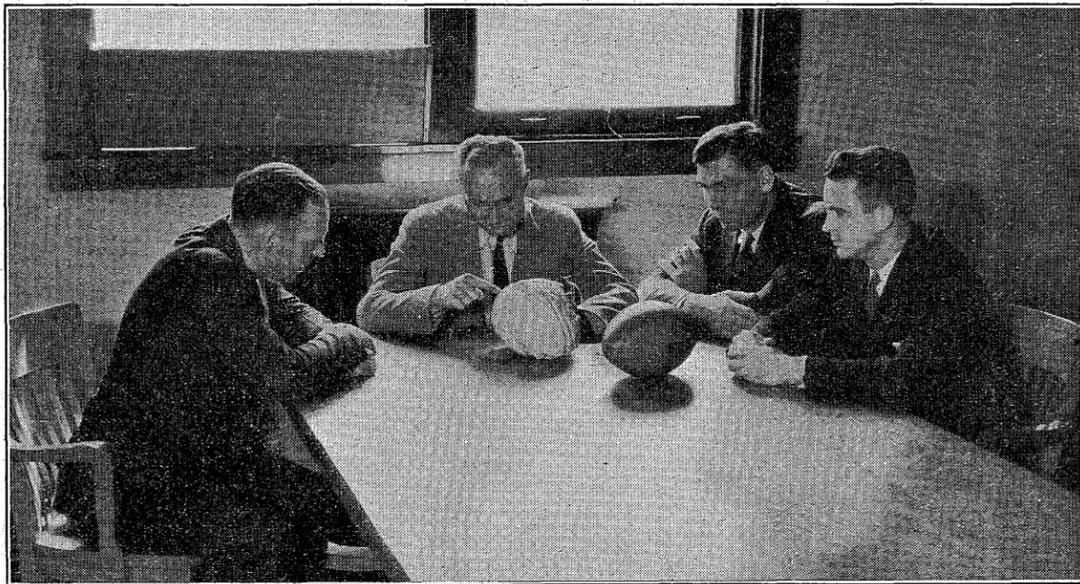
Here, my mates, is the slash and
smash
From power and drive and speed,
And the lakes will echo the ancient
crash

From men of the western breed;
Lye—smoke will rise from the white-
chalked green,
For another war is due
When the Gopher tackles the Wol-
verine
In the lair of the Maize and Blue."

A.A.A. To Be Topic of Public Lecture By Dr. J. S. Davis

November 11 has been chosen as the date on which Dr. Joseph S. Davis of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University will peak in Northrup Memorial Auditorium, giving the first in a series of lectures in which the University of Minnesota will resume the economic background discussions that were begun a year ago. The lectures will be given under the general title, "Steps Toward Economic Recovery." Dr. Davis is a long record of distinguished service in teaching and research, is a member of the government forces at Washington during the Hoover administration, and at Stanford. He has a reputation for scholarly impartiality according to Professor Roland S. Vaile, who is assisting Professor Roy G. Blakey in managing the lectures. Dr. Davis will discuss the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which he has been following with particular attention since it was formed.

Football Brain Trust Explores Human Cerebrum



Wherever a team may be on the field, its scoring plays should be started from the spot in the human cerebrum that Bernie Bierman, Minnesota's headcoach, is pointing out to his fellow members of the Gopher Brain Trust, shown here. Left to right the Minnesota trusters are Bert Baston, end coach, Bernie Bierman, coach and advocate of intensive and constant gridiron cerebration, George Hauser, line coach, and Lowell Dawson, Bierman's main assistant with the backfield. Oh yes, Bierman wants stout legs, husky back muscles and accurate passing arms for his players; but he does bear down on the thinking part of it. "X marks the spot" says he, pointing his finger at the good old brain.

Doctor Surplus Idea Incorrect

(From Page 1, Col. 1)

uate courses. If a large proportion of them did so, the tendency would be to create a need for more physicians to take care of their patients during their absence. More instructors would be needed also at the teaching centers to give the required instruction.

Unfortunately, the facilities and qualified personnel for good post-graduate instruction are entirely inadequate for more than a small fraction of the total number of physicians who should have it. Much of the time of those who do take such courses is wasted in attending major operations which they will not and should not undertake and which occur only occasionally in any general practice. Much of their time is also wasted listening to lectures by specialists whose efforts, unconsciously, are directed towards promoting the interests of their own specialized practice. There are too few teachers available who can and do succeed in helping the physician to learn things of practical application and use in his own practice.

The belief or the fact that physicians cannot afford the cost of post-graduate courses is beside the point. If they are necessary to secure for the public the quality of health service needed then it is desirable to find some way of meeting the situation. The need exists, whether it can be supplied or not.

Diseases and their treatment are concealed in mystery and ignorance in the mind of the average individual. Even the educated often have unbelievably crude ideas of the cause and cure of disease. Blind faith, based upon incorrect information or no information, often governs one's actions with regard to health problems. Likewise the selection of physicians is too often determined by unimportant or entirely misleading considerations.

Whether in response to the demands of a more enlightened public or as a result of a changed attitude and consciousness on the part of physicians themselves, any tendency for physicians to limit their practice to what they can do well, will tend, to the same extent, to increase the need for more medical graduates to do what would otherwise be done poorly by those who try to do too much.

Groups and Public Clinics

Those who can afford to pay for it go to private physicians for their medical service for sickness or injury, but a large part of the public must depend either upon contract physicians employed by sickness benefit societies or organizations, or upon public clinics. The small fees paid for contract society practice and the large number of patients served by the physicians who engage in it, lead to incomplete and inferior service. It goes without saying that most of the patients do not get the health service they need. Perhaps they get what they pay for, but that is not what they need. If the actual needs of such people were provided, more medical graduates would be required to provide them.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the inadequacy of the health service received by people who have to go to public clinics. The charity patient needs just as thorough examination, just as accurate diagnosis and just as effective treatment as the private patient. Even minor illnesses or injuries can be treated best, only in the light of full information as to all other underlying conditions or abnormalities of the individual which may influence the course of the disease. Such information can be obtained only by the same complete history, and physical and laboratory examinations, as are required for private patients. The usual hasty, superficial, inadequate service which such patients receive, no more meets their needs than it would the needs of private patients.

While many of the needs arising from sickness and injury are met through private physicians, contract and society practice and charity hospitals and clinics, a considerable number, now, receive only self-medication in the form of

(Continued on Page 4)

Honor Law Dean With Appointment To Reportership

Appointment of Dean Everett Fraser of the University of Minnesota Law School to a reportership of the American Law Institute, in which position he will take a prominent part in the restatement of American common law, which has been under way for ten years, has been announced. He will take charge of the formulation of a part of the law of property.

The common law, as described by Professor Wilbur Cherry, is the judge-made law created by the decisions of the courts. From this law there is no appeal to the United States courts. With so many states, there has arisen a tendency to diversity and conflict in the American common law. The American Law Institute, he explained, was formed to improve this situation by reducing the common law to principles and picking out the better decisions to govern where there are conflicts.

Most fields of the law have been assigned to eastern law professors as reporters and appointment of Dean Fraser is seen as a distinct compliment to the University of Minnesota. Those working on the restatement of other fields include the following: Contracts, Professor Samuel Williston, Harvard; conflict of laws, Professor J. H. Beale, Harvard; trusts, Professor Austin W. Scott, Harvard; torts, Professor Frances H. Bohlen, Pennsylvania; agency, Professor Warren A. Seavey, Harvard. Professor Richard Powell of Columbia is reporter for other phases of property law than those assigned to Dean Fraser.

The work is being financed by the Carnegie Corporation and directed by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools.

Dr. Harl R. Douglass of the College of Education of the University is at work on a summary of the recent studies in the psychology and methods of teaching high school subjects. Dr. Douglass was appointed together with Dr. W. S. Monroe of the University of Illinois, Dr. P. M. Symonds of Teachers College, and Dr. C. V. Good of the University of Cincinnati to serve as a commission of the American Educational Research Association.

Dr. J. G. Umstadd of the College of Education at the University of Minnesota has been asked to prepare the section on Teacher Selection and Placement for the next Review of Educational Research of the American Educational Research Association to be published soon.

Campus Veterans Honor Roll Recounted in 'U' Senate Minutes

Official List of Those With 30 Years of Service Who Were Honored at Convocation

Circumstances have hitherto prevented Minnesota Chats from reprinting the list of members of the University faculty and staff who were honored last spring (May 4) as persons who had served the institution for 30 years or more. At that time a special convocation was conducted at which the thirty year veterans were guests of honor.

As published in the minutes of the University Senate, those who had served the university for 30 years were the following:

Name	Year of Appointment	Present Position
Anderson, Christian	1896	Asst. to Supervising Engineer
Appleby, William R.	1891	Dean, School of Mines and Metallurgy
Bachman, Gustav	1902	Prof. of Pharmacy
Bass, Frederic H.	1901	Head, Dept. of Civil Eng.
Beach, Joseph W.	1900	Prof. of English
Benjamin, Dr. Arthur E.	1894	Asst. Prof. of Obst. and Gynec.
Boss, Andrew	1891	Vice Director of Exp. Sta. and Prof. of Agr. and Farm Mgt.
Boss, William	1893	Chief, Dept. of Agr. Eng.
Brooke, William E.	1901	Head, Dept. of Math. & Mech.
Burkhard, Oscar C.	1901	Prof. of German
Butters, Frederic K.	1901	Assoc. Prof. of Botany
Christianson, Peter	1892	Prof. of Metallurgy
Christison, Dr. James T.	1895	Assoc. Prof. of Pediatrics
Colvin, Dr. Alexander R.	1900	Assoc. Prof. of Ortho. Surg.
Condit, Dr. William H.	1900	Asst. Prof. of Obst. and Gynec.
Cooke, Dr. Louis J.	1897	Asst. Dir., Phys. Ed. and Ath.
Dalaker, Hans H.	1901	Prof. of Math. and Mech.
Dane, Christian	1901	Mechanic
Doty, William H.	1892	Laboratory Assistant
Drew, James M.	1893	Asst., Agr. Extension Div.
Erdmann, Dr. Charles A.	1893	Assoc. Prof. of Anatomy
Erikson, Henry A.	1897	Head, Dept. of Physics
Freeman, Edward M.	1898	Dean, Coll. of Agr., For., and H. E.
Gilfillan, Dr. James S.	1903	Assoc. Prof. of Medicine
Hartzell, Dr. Thomas B.	1892	Lecturer, Dept. of Medicine
Hawkins, Jennie A.	1902	Locker Room Mgr., Women's Gymnasium
Hempel, Edwin J.	1899	Carpenter Foreman
Hickey, Thomas	1895	Plumber Foreman
Kindley, Ole	1896	Janitor
Kirchner, William H.	1894	Head, Dept. of Drawing and Descriptive Geometry
Litzenberg, Dr. Jennings C.	1900	Head, Dept. of Obst. & Gynec.
Mann, Dr. Arthur T.	1900	Assoc. Prof. of Surgery
Munson, Oscar	1898	Custodian of Athletic Equipment
Nicholson, Edward E.	1895	Dean of Student Affairs
Paige, James	1890	Prof. of Law
Pease, Levi B.	1898	Prof. of Metallurgy
Pike, Joseph B.	1892	Head, Dept. of Latin (on leave)
Ramsey, Dr. Walter R.	1899	Assoc. Prof. of Pediatrics
Ritchie, Dr. Harry P.	1897	Assoc. Prof. of Surgery
Rogers, Dr. John T.	1895	Assoc. Prof. of Surgery
Rosendahl, C. Otto	1900	Chairman, Dept. of Botany
Rothrock, Dr. John L.	1895	Prof. of Obst. and Gynec.
Ruggles, Arthur G.	1902	Prof. of Ent. and Eco. Zool.
Savage, Charles A.	1899	Chairman, Dept. of Greek
Shumway, Royal R.	1902	Asst. Dean, Coll. of Sci., Lit., and the Arts
Swanson, John Jacob	1900	Janitor
Sweitzer, Dr. Samuel E.	1902	Prof. of Derm. and Syphilology
Swenson, David F.	1898	Prof. of Philosophy
Tilden, Josephine	1896	Prof. of Botany
Ulrich, Dr. Henry L.	1902	Prof. of Medicine
Walls, Dr. James M.	1901	Prof. of Operative Dentistry
Weiss, Dr. Andrew J.	1899	Inst. of Dentistry
Weiss, Dr. Oscar A.	1893	Prof. of Prosthetic Dentistry and Orthodontia
White, Albert B.	1899	Prof. of History
White, Dr. S. Marx	1898	Prof. of Medicine
Wilde, Norman	1898	Prof. of Philosophy (on leave)
Wright, Dr. Franklin R.	1896	Director, Division of Urologic Surgery
Wulling, Frederick J.	1892	Dean, College of Pharmacy
Zeleny, Anthony	1895	Prof. of Physics

MINNESOTA CHATS

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I. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

"Long Enduring Newspapers"

"Minnesota Chats" reprints with pleasure the following editorial by John E. Casey of Jordan, former secretary of the Minnesota Editorial Association, which appeared in his "Jordan Independent."

Seventy-five years ago Minnesota changed from the territorial form of government to statehood. This was a new country then, still in the year 1858 Minnesota had eighty-nine newspapers.

Of the eighty-nine, eleven have survived the buffets of time and are being published today.

Now this matter of endurance, of long life, among newspapers, may or may not be comparable to endurance and long life among humans. Newspapers pass from ownership to ownership. In that manner they should survive the centuries, providing civilization and enlightenment go right along upward and forward.

Perhaps newspaper survival may be fortuitous, a matter of being lucky enough to have a location where things always enabled the publisher to keep his head above water financially. Was that the case with the eleven Minnesota newspapers which have published continuously since 1858 or before?

It does not so appear. The majority of these eleven are weekly newspapers in rural communities. More than one published continuously in towns that did not grow large during the three-quarters of a century. It rather looks like these eleven newspapers had a series of fortright, determined publishers, who patiently put forth unremitting and efficient effort. That is how newspapers are kept going.

A newspaper that endures, is, we believe, based on principle. It is not a thing that is governed or affrighted by the varying winds of popular fancy, nor is it a weathercock, flopping around with every little wind of clamor. A newspaper that endures, to our view, is one that serves its community fairly and honorably, in seasons of good report as well as in seasons not so happy.

Therefore the University of Minnesota authorities are doing well today, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1933, to hold a convocation at the University for the newspapers of Minnesota. It makes an especially appropriate and graceful gesture in according especial honor on this occasion, to the eleven newspapers of Minnesota which have published continuously before and during all the time since Minnesota came to statehood. The eleven newspapers so honored are St. Paul Pioneer Press, Winona Republican-Herald, Chatfield News, Stillwater Post-Messenger, Hokah Chief, Hastings Gazette, Mantorville Express, Monticello Times, Red Wing Republican, St. Cloud Times-Journal-Press, Wabasha Herald-Standard.

Basketball Tickets Lower

Athletic Administration Announces Reduced Prices for Winter Games

Reduced ticket prices for University of Minnesota basketball games for the 1933-34 season that drop the cost of home contests to \$.65 for reserved seats and general admission tickets to \$.40, were announced today by Frank G. McCormick, director of athletics, speaking for the ticket committee. He made it clear that the new rate is in effect for one year only and that price changes may make a different policy necessary a year hence.

Under the new price schedule no season books will be sold to the public, McCormick said.

Tickets last season were reduced to \$1.10 for the reserved section, and \$.75 for general admission.

Approximately 3,000 seats will be available for general public sale at \$.65. These seats will be located in the first balcony and in the grandstand bleacher seats along the playing floor. About 4,000 seats will be available at \$.40.

As a new feature this year in service to ticket purchasers, persons who have been admitted on a \$.40 ticket, or on student or faculty season books, may obtain a reserved seat on payment of an additional \$.25 at the ticket booth located inside the Field House, near the reserved section.

This service will make it possible for ticket purchasers to trade seats or obtain additional reserved seats without the necessity of going back

to the ticket windows in the lobby of the Field House where there is usually considerable congestion.

Prior to the building of the Field House, all tickets for Minnesota home basketball games sold for \$1. With the completion of the Field House, general admission was priced at \$1, and reserved seats at \$1.50. The new schedule is the lowest Minnesota has had in many years.

Dr. M. M. Willey to Assist President

Professor Malcolm M. Willey, member of the department of sociology, has been appointed assistant to President L. D. Coffman, and has given up part of his duties as a faculty member to devote part-time to the president's office. Since the death of J. C. Lawrence a year and a half ago Dr. Coffman has had no assistant, despite the increased press of duties.

Dr. Willey has been a member of the Minnesota faculty since 1927, having come as associate professor of sociology, from which rank he was later promoted to a professorship. Two years ago he was on leave for part of the time, during which period he collaborated on the report on "Agencies of Communication" which was incorporated in President Herbert Hoover's report on Social Trends.

After graduating from Clark College in 1920, Professor Willey took his doctor's degree at Columbia in 1926. The following year he taught sociology at Dartmouth College, coming from there to Minnesota.

President Urges Dividing Efforts

(From Page 1, Col. 5)

To do otherwise is to waste money and human effort. Our federal government has given us a fine illustration of how wasteful scientific enterprise may be. If scattered land-grant colleges and experiment stations across the country, one to each state, duplicating staff and equipment in areas where one well-equipped institution would do the work better than a half dozen. If we had four or five land-grant colleges, each concentrating on the needs of some typical region, we should, through the concentration of scientists at a few universities, stimulate greater intellectual effort and achieve more than we shall achieve by having forty-eight of them.

Would Allocate Research

"In a somewhat similar way there needs to be an allocation of research among institutions of first rank, including medical schools. A number of privately endowed medical schools have recognized the importance of this and have entered into a loose agreement as to the fields that they will emphasize. This plan prevents different institutions from calling upon the same donors for grants of money for the same purpose. That, of course, must be a relief to men of means who are constantly listening to pleas for money. But the chief benefit arises out of the fact that each of these institutions is gradually gathering into its folds an aggregation of scientists who are concentrating their attention upon the study of certain major problems that are not being emphasized nor being studied in like degree anywhere else. That does not mean that the more or less random or isolated scholar or scientist at some other institution of learning may not be at work upon some aspect of the general field that one of these institutions is emphasizing. If such a scholar exists and is found, he will be or should be quickly brought into cooperation with the group of scientists who are concentrating their attention upon the more general field in which his problem lies.

"What a tragic waste of money and human effort it is for cancer institutes, for example, to be endowed at each of the medical schools, or for any other type of special research institute to be endowed at the various medical schools across the country. There are not enough capable scientists, men of genuine talent and with a flair for research, to staff all these institutions. Important and fundamental as research is to human progress, and prodigal as we should be in the spending of money upon it, nevertheless we must admit that vast sums have been wasted and no doubt are now being wasted under the name of research. Subventions are granted to individuals who are incapable of carrying on research. Of course that will always be true to some extent but it should be less true now than ever before, because we have the means of determining the qualifications of those who are capable of carrying on research.

"Research is to a certain extent an individual matter, but not wholly so. Due to the extreme specialization that now pervades every phase of our life, every scientist must seek the cooperation and assistance of other scientists in the elaboration of his hypotheses, in the conduct of his investigations, and in the verification and interpretation of his results. Research is to a certain extent also institutional. Over a period of years, given institutions take on a certain atmosphere; they devote themselves to certain lines of intellectual effort and become distinguished by their achievements along these lines.

"Now the time has arrived, I think, when we should think of research as being inter-institutional. Ways and means should be found of bringing the institutions themselves into closer relationships. There should be an interchange of research projects. A research program covering the interests and activities of a number of institutions should be devised and an organization set up for its continuance. That means the intelligence of the various institutions should be brought to bear upon the prob-

lems of a given institution. An individual carries on his investigations for the purpose of finding out the truth. An institution likewise is interested in the truth, but also in the utility or service value of its investigations; while any inter-institutional arrangement would focus its attention still more upon the social utility of the studies being pursued.

Medical Schools Reach Out

"I have observed that medical schools are not only working in closer relationship with the scientific leaders of allied fields, but that here and there they have been adding a psychologist or a sociologist to their staffs. There is a growing recognition on the part of medical school leaders that the practice of medicine does not consist of sheer intellectual diagnosis and the dispensing of remedies. It has its psychological and sociological implications. A knowledge of psychology may not necessarily help the doctor to diagnose the difficult human situations in which he finds himself, but certainly it cannot hinder him. One may not see clearly the value of sociology to medicine when he is a student in college but he will find later on that it impinges upon every phase of life.

"It is my understanding that the representatives of this association have been discussing a number of other matters of direct interest to medical education. One is the limiting of the number of entrants to medical schools. Educational leaders in each of the professions are saying that too many people are being educated. And the representatives of the various professions are now trying by various devices to establish themselves as cults with a view to limiting the number of novitiates who may be allowed to enter. In other words, the effort to limit numbers is a protective device. It will be interesting to see how it develops. It finds considerable support on the part of the large taxpayer who does not want to support public education beyond the grades, but people in general, that is, the masses, are not so certain about it. I am of the opinion that among people in general it is creating much ill will.

Masses Are in Control

"Again we must remember that it is not the cults nor the leaders in any of the professional or political lines that are in control today. It is the masses. They are in revolt; in revolt against their government, against those who say that too many people are being educated, against those who would limit the number admitted to medical schools, to law schools, or to any other type of school. Just the other day I heard Mr. Hopkins, the federal relief commissioner, say to a meeting composed largely of laboring people and farmers: 'We expect to make it possible for the farmer's children to go to college and to be admitted to any profession. We expect to make it possible for the laboring man's children to go to college and to be admitted to any profession. We expect to give to the sons and daughters of the farmers and the sons and daughters of the laboring people every opportunity and every advantage that has been enjoyed by the children of the man of means.' Well, say what you will, these remarks were accompanied by loud applause from the audience.

"Professional organizations are not merely trying to preserve themselves by limiting the number who may be admitted to practice but they are adopting regulatory laws of one kind and another with a view to raising standards and to controlling the training at the various educational institutions of this country. In other words, there is a nation-wide movement which has found expression in practically all the professions to limit and to regiment the training of young people who may receive that training.

Opposes Outside Regulations

"I have likewise long believed that practically every move made by any outside organization with a view to regulating and controlling higher educational institutions of this country and to regimenting the students may be questionable. I recognize that there may be instances, of course, when something needs to be done, but I am confident that when actions of this sort prevent legiti-

mate educational experimentation, then these associations have gone past the point of their greatest usefulness.

"The masses are not only seeking additional opportunities for their children; they are, it must be admitted, lowering the standards of professional service at the same time. One sees this movement at its best, or worst perhaps I should say, when he notes what is happening to public school teachers. In thousands of places across this country we are selling our schools today to the lowest bidder, and we are saying at the same time that the schools are being maintained at full strength and without loss of efficiency. In my opinion this lowering of standards of teachers and the social justifications that we are advancing for it, will have a deleterious effect upon the standards of all other professions, including medicine and nursing.

Demos Wants Action

"Demos is not well informed; it is more controlled by emotion than by intelligence. It refuses to recognize that all human progress has come from an intelligent aristocracy. We see how far the masses are prepared to carry their theories when we observe that a goat doctor was nearly elected Governor of Kansas, and that patent medicines of little value are being advertised over the air, and that unbelievable cures are being broadcast. Civilization is breaking at the point of lack of confidence in the expert. At the present moment nothing is stable in society. No one can tell what tomorrow's sun may bring. Everything is in a ferment. Practically all conduct is erratic and emotional.

"The scholar, the scientist, and the expert were never more needed and, aside from the attention they are receiving in certain political circles, were never listened to with less approval. Even in political circles the scholars who are trying to use their knowledge for the benefit of others, are referred to as members of the "Brain Trust," and often derisively. The American people still feel that most every one is qualified to do everything. This conception has been greatly accentuated in recent years. Its disintegrating effects are seen in the lowering of standards all along the line and in the counter movement on the part of professional practitioners to build walls around themselves in self-protection."

Doctor Surplus Idea Incorrect

(From Page 3, Col. 5)

secret nostrums, patent medicines and other equally worthless and sometimes harmful remedies. A statement in report of the Commission on Medical Education would indicate that the expenditure for such self-medication is more than \$500,000,000 annually. As the public becomes more enlightened on health matters and as the services of physicians improve so as more nearly to meet the needs of the public to that same extent, more medical graduates will be needed to care for the sickness and injury now cared for through self-medication.

Thus far, we have discussed sickness and injury for which the public seeks the services of the physician. There is another phase of the health service that the public needs which will occupy the time and talents of still more graduates, if it is ever demanded to any great extent, viz., prevention as applied to the individual. We say, and I suppose most of us believe, that most people should have a health examination from time to time, whether they know they have any disease or not. By such examination, disorders and conditions are discovered in their early stages, when remedial or preventive measures may be most beneficially applied. The public is slow to demand this kind of health service but the medical profession is still slower to supply it. Nevertheless it is a need whether demanded or supplied at the present time or not.

Homer J. Smith, Professor of Industrial Education of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed a member of the Year Book Committee of the Manual Arts Conference of the Mississippi Valley.

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NO. 5

College of Arts Revises Its Rule On Major Subject

Upperclassmen Will Be Given Choice of Two Types of Program

ONE STRESSING CULTURE

Other Will Provide Chance for More Intensive Specialization

Having solved to its satisfaction the problem of giving the best type of instruction to students of the kind who enter the General College, the University of Minnesota is now endeavoring to perfect instruction for advanced non-professional undergraduates.

This is the task of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, which has just adopted important proposals to broaden and strengthen the work offered students in its two upper years.

By unanimous vote the college decided on December 11 to approve in principle a plan for offering two types of courses to senior college students, namely, juniors and seniors. The first is to be a general cultural course; the second, a course centering in a specific field of major interest. At the same time the Arts faculty re-affirmed a previous vote that "a student shall devote his time in the Senior College to Senior College studies, except insofar as additional elementary studies are specifically necessary for the plan of study approved by his adviser."

Dean John B. Johnston explained that the general cultural course is to meet the needs of students who desire a full background for life, contact with subjects of cultural value and pursuit of knowledge that will enable them to meet educated people on a common plane, but who at the same time are not preparing to lead a life of scholarship. For this group the traditional requirement of a departmental major will be dropped. Rather than being forced to a narrow specialization in some one subject, relieved by a minor in a contrasting field, they will select their courses with considerable freedom, but under the careful guidance of a capable faculty adviser. This part of the new set-up will require the development of more careful faculty guidance and advice to help students in the general course choose wisely in the more elastic field of choice.

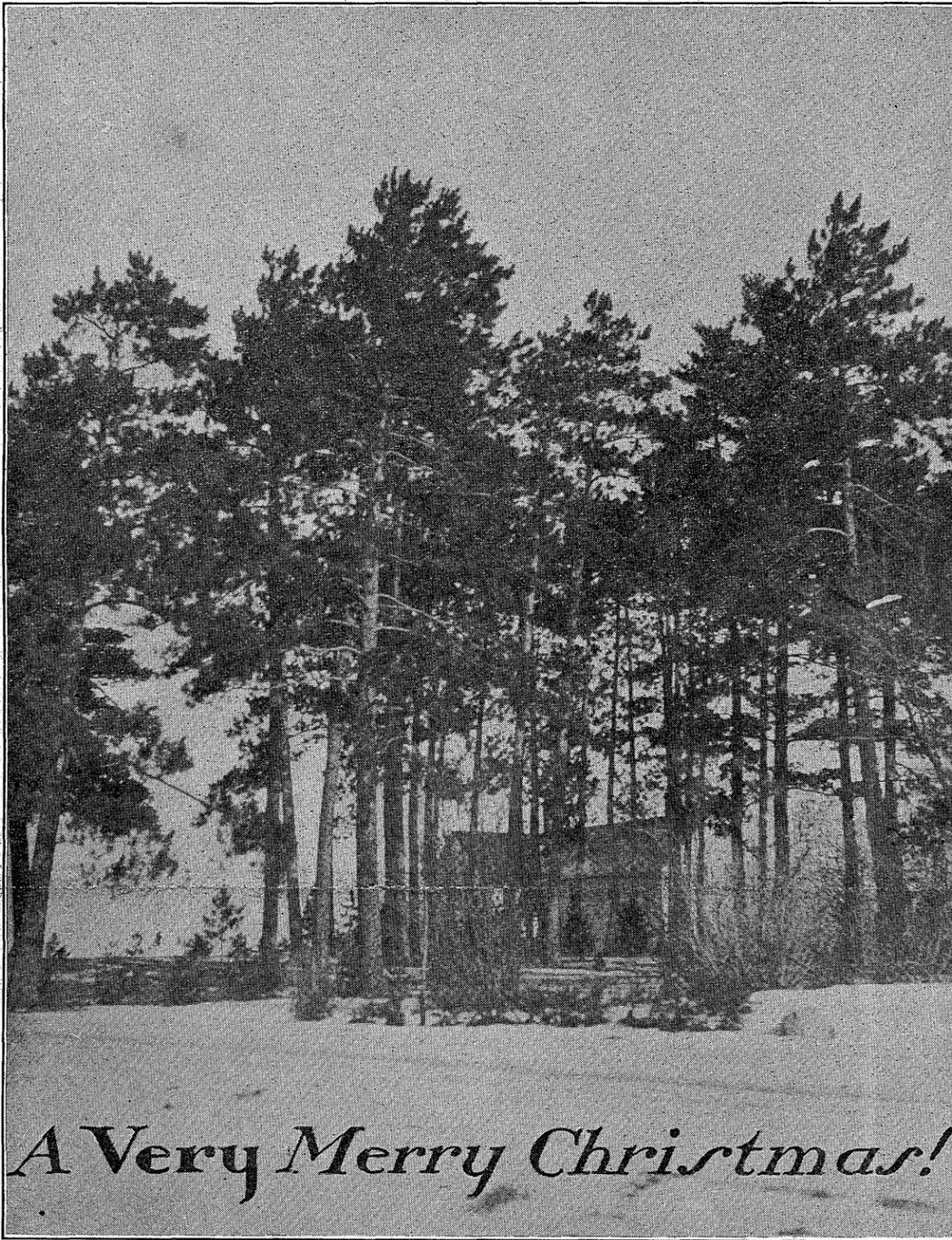
Will Explore More Fields

Dean Johnston expressed the hope that students in this group will be led to take a substantial amount of work in even as many as three or four fields, rather than, as heretofore, taking a great deal of work in one field and a mere mattering in others. Because they will not be aiming an intensive specialization in any case, they will be encouraged to make effective contacts with a number of subjects.

A major subject requires devoting an average of 30 hours out of ninety hours of upperclass work to the single field of the major, and many students go beyond that figure. For the student who is specializing or planning to enter the Graduate School and take up research, this is not only desirable, but necessary, Dean Johnston explained. But for students seeking education as a broadening of life and a development of the intellectual prospect, time should be divided in such a way that they can take considerable excursions down several avenues.

The second type of senior college work, "a course centering in specific field of major interest," also provides somewhat broader opportunities than the departmental major has. This group includes, of course, the opportunity to take

A Holiday Greeting from the University of Minnesota



A Very Merry Christmas!

Photograph taken by T. E. Steward at the North Central School and Station, Grand Rapids, Minnesota

'On Reading What One Likes' Russians Speed Farm Research

In Which an English Teacher Marvels at What Some Do or Don't

By Professor Douglas Bush

The paper presented here in part has been read before the Minnesota chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the literature section of the Faculty Women's club, the College Women's Club and at a gathering of English teachers in the State Teachers College at Mankato.

SAMUEL BUTLER once recommended the zoo for the righting of the mental and moral equilibrium. If you feel too stolid and phlegmatic, he said, go and watch the monkeys. If you are a bundle of jangling nerves, sit for hours in front of the elephants, and absorb something of their immense bovine repose. But a zoo is not always within reach—for some of us the classroom is a too familiar substitute—and besides, reading is not a deliberate hygienic process. We don't read as we sometimes go to concerts, in order to give our souls a shampoo in "public. One does not gain the wisdom and sanity which reside in great books by approaching them as one approaches a slot machine. But there

are books, great books, for every mood.

For instance, if you read much contemporary literature you may grow tired of monotonous variations on futility and brutality and subnormal mentality. You may ask whether such pictures tell the whole truth about life. But the remedy for unbalanced realism is not to be found in unbalanced sentimentalism. The only genuine relief is in those great artists who have known that human nature and human life are compounded of both good and evil, who have known, to quote one of Sir Thomas Browne's most magnificent sentences, that "man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes and pompous in the grave, solemnizing natiivities and deaths with equal lustre, nor omitting ceremonies of bravery in the infamy of his nature."

Why Not Try Homer?

Why not try Homer, who saw all those contradictions, who, as Gilbert Murray says, makes you

U. Farm Scientist Calls Them Among World's Most Progressive

The Soviet government of Russia, which is spending much more than the United States on agricultural research, is devising interesting means of increasing crop yields, according to Dr. R. B. Harvey of the division of plant pathology and botany, University Farm, St. Paul. Dr. Harvey recently spent several months in Russia, and since his visit has followed the development of its agricultural research program with much interest.

One of the most recent developments in crop production, says Dr. Harvey, is "jarovization." This is a process by which plants that normally require two years for development may be made to fruit in their first summer. Winter wheat, for example, is stored at temperatures near the freezing point after having been partly sprouted. This partly sprouted grain is then sown as spring wheat, which heads and produces even a heavier yield than spring wheat in the following summer.

The Soviet scientists were in-

Personnel in Public Service To Be Studied

Social Science Research Council Makes Dr. Coffman Commission Chairman

NEW TYPE OF INQUIRY

Professor Hansen Is Secretary of Similar Body for Economic Study

In one of the first efforts the United States has made to utilize the impartial commission of inquiry modeled on the English "parliamentary commissions" to learn what can and should be done in two important fields of governmental policy and action, University of Minnesota men have been given important posts on both commissions.

The Social Science Research Council, sponsor of the commissions, has appointed President L. D. Coffman to the chairmanship of a Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel. Appointment of Professor Alvin H. Hansen as full-time secretary of the Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations has already been reported.

With Dr. Coffman on the public service personnel commission will be Louis Brownlow of Chicago, representing the public administration clearing house, Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, A. L. Day of the National Academy of Sciences, and Dr. C. E. Merriam, political scientist, of the University of Chicago. Luther Gulick of Columbia University will be the full-time secretary.

According to Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School at Minnesota, who is high in the councils of the Social Science Research Council and is chairman of its committee on problems and plans, the plan has the approval of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

President Coffman will not require a leave of absence to carry on his duties with this commission, but has permission of the Board of Regents to make certain necessary trips in connection with the inquiry that will be conducted.

Of his work as chairman, Dr. Coffman said at the time of the announcement:

The Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, to which I have been named as Chairman, and which was announced in New York this morning, will immediately start its nationwide study of public service personnel.

Two elements make government effective—(1) intelligent and alert citizens, and (2), honest and efficient public personnel.

This Commission will deal with the second half of this problem.

It will endeavor to find out what can be done, in a constructive way, to improve the public service, to make it more attractive to good men and women, and to keep the executive and administrative services both efficient and democratic. Elective officers will not come under the inquiry.

The experience of American states, cities and federal government will be studied. American business has learned a great deal about the selection and training of personnel. We shall inquire into this also to see if business men have ideas which government should use.

This Commission will also endeavor to find out if the spoils system is gaining or losing ground in America; if the people believe in or condemn the use of appointments to maintain political power.

There are about two and one-half million people working for the federal government, for the states, and for the local units of government, including the schools, but

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Minnesota Dads Ass'n Column

Cooperative Cottages Provide Fine Atmosphere of Work, Play, Study

Woman "Cottager" Tells Story of Student Life Venture from Own Experiences

By Virginia Harris

A KITCHEN is supposed to be no place for a man, but there are men who think otherwise. If you Mothers and Dads of University of Minnesota students would visit the cooperative cottages for men you would be surprised to see how expertly and efficiently your sons can peel potatoes, set the table, and wash dishes, and you would be astonished to learn that they enjoy this "girls' work."

A few years before the war some of the members of the Faculty Womens' Club conceived the idea of establishing cooperative cottages for women who had limited funds with which to obtain a college education. The idea worked so well that the system has been expanded from one cottage to ten and the facilities made available to men as well as women.

This year forty men and eighty women are living in the cooperative cottages at the University of Minnesota. The men live in four houses on University avenue, between the Armory and the Stadium, and the women are in six houses on Beacon street, behind the Engineering buildings.

The cottages themselves are residences which have been transformed into suitable rooming houses for University students. There are about ten individuals in each house. Each one has a single bed, a dresser and a study table to himself. The single rooms are \$11.00 a month and the double ones \$10 a month per occupant.

The cottages for men operate as one unit and those for women form another community. The men from the four houses on University avenue have one dining room and kitchen where all of them eat and help. The women cottagers do the same in homes on Beacon street.

Bob Cottager's Schedule

Bob Cottager has to get to breakfast by 7:50, or he doesn't get any. If he is on duty he has to get up a little earlier in order to help make the toast and get the breakfast ready. Bob isn't one of the men on vegetable peeling duty, as he has classes most of the morning, but after his lunch, which he eats from 12:00 to 12:30, he helps wash and wipe the dishes and set the table for dinner. Then he is free for more classes and for studying.

His work over for the day, when dinner time comes Bob can sit down at a table in the dining room and have one of the others wait on him. If he doesn't like the service he can get up and help himself. After dinner he may go out in the kitchen to watch the boys on duty wash and wipe the dinner dishes, or he may help straighten up the dining room, but my guess is that he'll head back to his own cottage for a bridge game, a song fest, or a little "bull" session before settling down for the evening's study.

The men perform their duties in groups of from four to six, depending on the particular work to be done. The time is arranged and the work divided so that it doesn't take any one fellow more than forty-five minutes a day and all the boys do the same amount of work.

The queer thing about these cooperative cottages is that although the idea was originated for women, the men do more "cooperating" than the women do.

How the Women "Carry On"

Having lived in the University Cottages for Women for four years, I know perfectly the routine of duties there. Like the men, we have to be to breakfast by 7:40, but we don't help prepare it. We don't do any of the vegetable peeling or food preparation duties which the men perform. Our work in the community kitchen and dining room is limited to waiting on table for dinner, washing and wiping the dinner dishes, straightening up the dining room and setting

the table for breakfast. These duties are carried out by teams of eight girls, who take turns during each quarter.

In addition to the tasks of the kitchen and dining room, the cottager has a little work to do in his or her home cottage. These duties consist of keeping the parlor, halls, porch, basement, and bathroom clean between the weekly visits of a hired cleaning woman. The jobs are divided up equally among the students. Of course each must keep his own room clean, too.

The 40 men eat and drink as much as the 80 women. Each day the milkman brings 50 quarts of milk to the Men's Cottages and 27 quarts to the Women's. The baker delivers 20 pounds of bread a day on University avenue and 11 pounds on Beacon street. In addition to the bread the cottagers consume dozens of rolls of muffins. One thing both units agree on is the amount of meat and potatoes, but you must remember there are twice as many women as men. Each group uses about 35 pounds of meat a day and half a bushel of potatoes for one meal.

Hire Cooking Done

The Cottagers do not do their own cooking. Being students, they must find time for classes and study, so this work of food preparation is done by experts. The men have a cook and a part time maid. The women have a cook and two maids.

The menus in both groups are much alike. Breakfast consists of fruit, fresh or canned; hot and cold cereals; toast, muffins, or rolls; coffee or milk. Occasionally the boys have wheateakes which they themselves flip. Soup, sandwiches, and a salad is a favorite luncheon combination; or meat, a baked dish and a pudding. Often the women substitute a salad for the meat in this combination. Dinners, a vegetable, a salad, and a dessert. For dessert the men have either pie or ice cream. The women like ice cream and pie occasionally, but also like gelatine desserts, sauce with a cookie, cream puffs, and other lighter things.

At the end of the month the treasurers, elected by their fellow cottagers, make pro-rated assessments to pay the food bills and the salaries of cooks, maids and cleaning women. This quarter the average assessment for the men will be \$13.50 a month and \$12.50 for the women.

The women observe study hours from eight p. m. on, every day except Saturday and days preceding holidays. The men do not have set study hours, but the counselor, John McBroom, a senior in Chemistry, who is a little older than the others, keeps his eyes open for protracted "bull" sessions and says that it takes only a gentle suggestion to get the fellows started to studying.

The women are under the House Council rules, which guide all rooming houses, dormitories, and sorority houses where Minnesota women live. The House Council rules limit freshmen to two social engagements a week and the other classes to three a week. The women have to be in by 1 p. m., with the exception of formal parties, when they can stay out a little later if they receive permission from the chaperone.

Each women's cottage has a chaperone, with the exception of the Graduate house. All the chaperones, except the head, are graduate students who get their living expenses in exchange for serving in this capacity. The head chaperone is a faculty member, Miss Gina Wangsness, an instructor in the German department, who has this position because the Administration believes a faculty member is the best person to interpret University life and advise the students.

They Enjoy the Life

The success of the cottage plan is measured by the spirit with which the students work, by the good times they have together, by their enthusiastic appetites, by the

Heads Important Study Personnel All Together National Study In Public Service For Agriculture Theme of Meet

(From Page 1, Col. 5)

not counting those who are at work on emergency unemployment relief.

About one-third of these are federal employees; a little more than one-third are school teachers; approximately one-fourth are employed by cities, counties, villages and towns; state employees make up the balance of about 8 per cent. This is almost twice as many people as are employed by all the steam railroads, street railroads, steamships, and telephone and telegraph companies in the United States.

Out of all the tax money that is collected in the United States for the ordinary purposes of government, something over 60 per cent is spent directly for salaries and wages. Everyone talks about the growth of government functions and activities, but few realize what this means when it is translated into terms of man power. Census figures, which only tell part of the story, show that from 1870 to 1930 there was a growth of 1000 per cent in the number of individuals engaged in public service. This is one of the most important changes which has taken place in American life.

We believe that the time has come to examine the whole problem on a national scale.

The Commission commences its work without any preconceived notions and will appreciate all the assistance it can receive from public service personnel and from those who are not in the public service, in bringing together facts in the public interest.

Many Give Special Service

Announcement of the appointments of President Coffman and Professor Hansen to their posts under the Social Science Research Council brings into high relief the number of University of Minnesota faculty members whom either the government or important policy-forming bodies are calling into public service.

Frank W. Peck, director of agricultural extension, is in Washington, serving under Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as commissioner of cooperative agricultural credit for the Farm Credit Administration. He is on leave from the university. Austin W. Dowell, superintendent of the Northwest School and Station at Crookston has gone to Washington to conduct research on the corn and hog problem.

W. H. Stead, formerly executive secretary in the Tri-City Committee of the Employment Stabilization Institute is now associate director of the United States Employment Service at Washington. Professor Stead was sought for the sake of carrying to the national service the intimate knowledge of employment problems he gained in the Employment Institute here and to help put into effect nationally the technique developed in Minnesota.

Professor Ralph Cassady, School of Business Administration, is in Washington as economic adviser to the deputy in charge of retail



President L. D. Coffman

small assessments they pay each month, and by the grades they get at the end of the quarter, for the cottagers have always distinguished themselves by having better grades than the average Minnesota student. Last year the honor point rating for the women in the cooperative cottages was 1.48 as compared with that of 1.31 for the general average of all women, 1.23, the general average of all students, and 1.29, the average of the academic sororities. This is the first time in two years that there have been no cottages for men, but in the past their honor point ratings compared favorably with the rest of the campus.

You mustn't get the idea that you find only work in the cottages. We have our parties and play times too. In each quarter the women have a big party, and at the first one those who have lived in the cottages before initiate the new members. Dancing, games, skits, lunch and more dancing is the order of the evening.

December 1, the night after Thanksgiving, the men cottagers held a party at Shevlin Hall for the women cottagers who were unable to spend Thanksgiving with their parents.

It isn't only the economy of living in the cottages which makes students come back year after year. It's the fun of working with others in keeping up your own home, for that's what your cottage is to you. You have a certain responsibility towards keeping your home looking its best, towards doing your share of the work. Thirty minutes spent working with six or eight others, laughing and chatting and singing while you work, is not a task to be feared and dreaded. You get to know the people with whom you are working with an intimacy and a friendliness that last after university life is over.

Homemakers Group Sees Tree Grafting



Annual Farmers and Homemakers Short Course in January to Be the 34th

"All Together in Agricultural adjustment," is announced by W. C. Coffey, Dean and Director of the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, as the central theme of the 34th annual Farmers and Homemakers Short Course at University Farm, January 15 to 20. In a preliminary bulletin of the work to be offered at this short course, which is now being sent to thousands of farmers and others interested in the problems to be discussed, Dean Coffey says:

"No effort will be spared to explain the situation underlying the present condition of agriculture and to present the program and plans of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

"Agricultural adjustment under the A. A. A. represents the effort farmers as a group must make toward recovery," adds Dean Coffey. "There remains for each individual the problem of managing his own particular farm for the best possible returns. This side of the question also will receive full attention at the short course."

"Finally, those rich but intangible values attainable in rural life, values not measurable in dollars nor dependent on economic ups and downs, will be abundantly emphasized."

To Attend Language Meet

Samuel Kroesch and Frederick L. Pfeiffer of the German department; Colbert Searles of the romance language department, and Cecil A. Moore of the English department will attend the semi-centennial meeting of the Modern Language association at St. Louis December 28, 29 and 30.

Mr. Pfeiffer will read a paper on "The Key Chapter of Thomas Mann's 'Zauberberg'," at one of the convention sessions. Mr. Searles is a member of the executive council of the association. Mr. Kroesch will also attend a meeting of the American Association of Teachers of German, which is to be held at St. Louis December 27.

Dr. H. K. Hayes to Lecture

Professor H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics at University Farm has accepted an invitation to deliver the Spragg Memorial lectures at Michigan State College. Instituted in memory of a former head of the work in plant breeding at Michigan State, the lectures have been an annual event for the past four years. Dr. Hayes will deliver five lectures over the period of the series.

(Continued on Page 4)

codes for the National Industrial Recovery Administration, and Professor Henry J. Ostlund is economic adviser to the deputy in charge of the wholesale druggists' code.

Dean Russell A. Stevenson of the School of Business Administration is a member of a committee responsible to the secretary of commerce, which is studying the decentralization of industry, both with respect to shifting plants from highly industrialized areas and shifting from the center of a highly congested area to locations further out.

Others Help Agriculture

Four more members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics are in temporary government work, or holding advisory positions. Bruce Silcox is working with the AAA on problems related to dairy marketing. W. L. Cavert is adviser on the farm mortgage situation to the Farm Credit Administration, Dr. Warren C. Waite recently spent a month in Washington helping with the dairy problem. Professor E. C. Johnson was chairman of a state committee, named by Governor Floyd B. Olson to work out methods on conciliation and compromise on farm debts, and now is on leave from Nov. 16 to June 30 next to act as vice-president of the production credit corporation established by the Farm Credit Administration.

Regents Inspect Outlying Schools Of Agriculture

Party Finds Much of Intense Interest at Five Experiment Stations

Members of the Board of Regents and a group from the university staff, including President L. D. Coffman and Dean W. C. Coffey, made a tour of the agricultural schools and substations early in December which took them to Cloquet, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Bemidji, Crookston, Moorhead and Morris. Although the university has no establishment in Bemidji, business men in that city, there an overnight stop was made, entertained the party at dinner. At Moorhead Regent O. J. Hagen and E. B. Pierce, alumni secretary, had arranged an alumni meeting which President Coffman later called the best he had ever attended. It followed the visit to Crookston.

Traveling by bus the party stopped first at the Forest Experiment Station at Cloquet. Professor L. S. Hansen, director of the station, and Dr. Henry Schmitz, head of the division of forestry, explained the work of the station and took members of the party through the 3,000 acre experimental tract. It includes a magnificent fifteen-acre grove of mature Norway pine, a fine stand of virgin timber as well as a stand of Scotch pine which remains in the state. Plans are eventually developing the station's timberlands into stands primarily of white and Norway pine, according to the nature of the soil, with additional groves of jack pine, aspen and birch, were explained to the regents.

Cloquet business men entertained the party at luncheon. Rudolph Meyerhauser, head of the Northwest Paper Company, welcomed the guests and introduced G. E. Marshall, company forester, who told of the industrial development of Cloquet. Whereas 15 years ago jack pine, aspen and birch were called "weed trees" in a north country hypnotized by the importance of pine, these trees today form the basis of a wood products industry that has made Cloquet the pride of the Minnesota community to go through the depression practically unscathed, Mr. Marshall said. He cited the fact that 75 per cent of the domestic production of Swedish type matches is on matchsticks made in Cloquet.

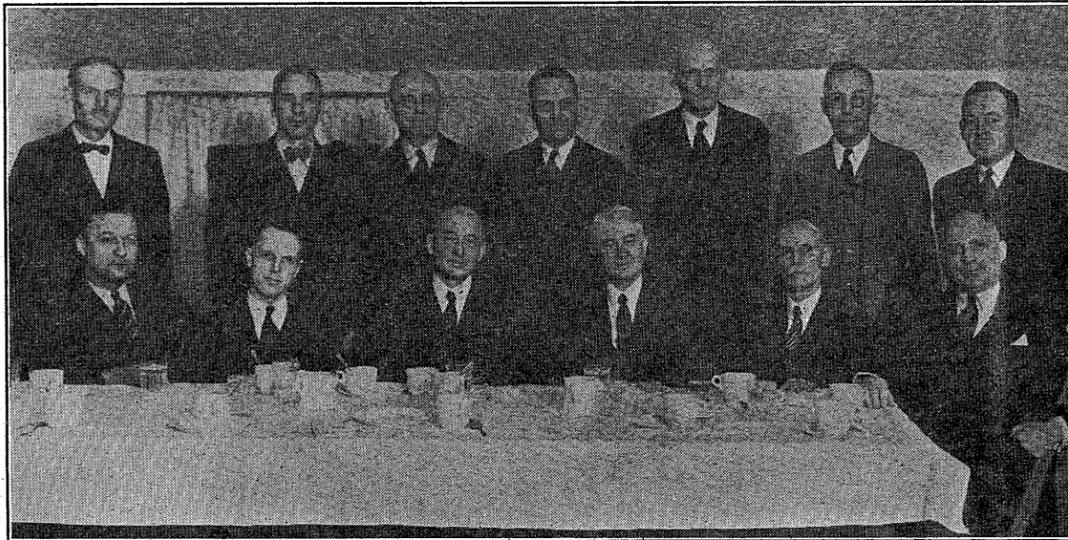
New Producing Policy

Difficulties with the forest laws of the state under which the lumber companies once planned to develop huge reserve forests of their own, paying nominal annual taxes plus a severance or crop tax at the time of cutting, have led to the abandonment of that plan for the time being in favor of purchasing wood by the cord from settlers. Under this plan industries in that territory brought 100,000 cords of wood last year at an average price of \$7, and distributed \$700,000 in the trade territory of that community. The wood crop of farmers throughout northern Minnesota is now 100,000 cords annually, he said, mostly aspen, birch and jack pine. Some of these trees renew themselves in seven years for cordwood and pulp purposes. He pointed to the university's great chance to carry on an agricultural education program related to such projects.

Mark J. Thompson, director of the Northeast Experiment Station near Duluth, together with Regent G. Williams, had arranged a meeting of Duluth businessmen and farmers of that region when the regents reached his station Monday afternoon. That apple orchards produce as much as 200 to 300 barrels an acre and cabbage fields, in Carlton county, have a cash yield ranging up to \$300 an acre, were among the facts presented by farmers who spoke. Crops especially suited to the region, such as Anthony oats and seafoods barley are being introduced, Mr. Thompson said. The station cooperates with county regents, agricultural high schools, the agricultural press, the Farm Bureau and directly with the farmers through a multitude of channels.

At the North Central School and station, Grand Rapids, Superintendent R. L. Donovan took the

Visiting Regents Pictured at Duluth Farm Station



This picture, loaned by the Duluth News-Tribune, was taken when members of the Board of Regents were on their recent tour of the Schools of Agriculture and Agricultural Experimental Farms. Seated, left to right, are Regents A. J. Olson, Dr. A. E. Olson, Fred B. Snyder, Dr. William G. Mayo, John G. Williams, and Frank W. Murphy. Standing, left to right, are Mark J. Thompson, superintendent of the Duluth Station, E. B. Pierce, secretary of the General Alumni Association, Dean Walter C. Coffey of the Department of Agriculture, President Lotus D. Coffman, Professor Andrew Boss, vice-director of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, W. F. Holman, supervising engineer and Comptroller William T. Middlebrook.

party in hand. The regents attended a convocation of the school, ate dinner in the student dormitory, and afterwards inspected the institution. Among interesting projects brought to light was a grove of Scotch pine planted 33 years ago by H. H. Chapman, now head of the Yale forestry school, which is said to be the oldest planted grove in America on which scientific records have been kept continuously. Experiments with fruits, potatoes, grains and cattle breeding were described by members of the station staff.

The overnight stop at Bemidji intervened between the visits at Grand Rapids and Crookston. H. Z. Mitchell, publisher of the Bemidji Sentinel, served as spokesman for the Bemidji businessmen who were hosts to the party.

Fine Crookston Visit

Wednesday's visit to the Crookston Station was one of the most interesting of the entire trip and the regents thoroughly inspected the school and experimental farm. At night a splendid turnout attended the alumni meeting that had been arranged at the Comstock Hotel, in Moorhead.

Morris, where the West Central Station is situated, was the scene of the last visit on Friday. Second largest among the several outlying schools, Morris provided many points of interest for the visitors, including luncheon in the school dormitory.

At each of the stops several members of the board were called on for talks, particularly Regents Fred B. Snyder and W. J. Mayo, and President L. D. Coffman.

Regents who made all or part of the trip were Mr. Snyder, Dr. Mayo, Dr. A. F. Olson of Duluth, F. W. Murphy, Dr. O. J. Hagen of Moorhead, A. J. Olson and J. G. Williams. Besides President Coffman, members of the university staff who made the trip were Dean Coffey, Professor Andrew Boss, experiment station head, W. T. Middlebrook, comptroller, W. F. Holman, supervising engineer, E. B. Pierce, secretary of the General Alumni Association, and T. E. Steward.

The entire journey was made by chartered bus.

Medical Radio Program

The January program of medical radio talks over WCCO to be given by Dr. W. A. O'Brien as representation of the Minnesota State Medical Society has been announced. He will speak Wednesdays at 11:15 a. m. Subjects will be, January 3, "What price health?"; 10th, "Little's disease"; 17th, "First aid in poisoning"; 24th, "Mental health in childhood"; 31st, "Jaw tumors."

Skating Rink Installed

Tennis courts at the rear of the Armory have been flooded since cold weather arrived and are providing a rink for student skaters. Former dressing rooms in the Armory basement have been made into a warming room. A loud-speaker connected with a radio furnishes music to which the students skate.

College of Arts Revises Its Rule On Major Subject

(From Page 1, Col. 1)

a departmental major as in the past. Many students get the training they seek without doing graduate work and are ready to enter on a life work, without additional preparation, when they get the B. A. degree, said the dean. Examples are students in journalism, or geology students specializing in petroleum geology. For such students the departmental major will be best. But by specifying a "field of major interest" rather than a departmental major, the Arts College is making it possible for some advanced students to take the equivalent of a departmental major in subjects split between two or more related fields. This makes for breadth and elasticity, which are being sought everywhere in the modern development of higher education. Students who plan to carry on graduate research or follow a line of intensive specialization may restrict their studies accordingly.

Must Study Advanced Courses

Approval of a motion that senior college students shall take senior college subjects, except where their advisers recommend other courses as the development of a program makes those desirable, is a further important step in the new plan. This action says, in effect, that while the student is being given greater leeway in choice of subjects, he must, as a Senior College student, make those choices in the field of advanced undergraduate work. He may not slip the noose and browse in the simpler fields of introductory studies unless there is a good reason for his doing so.

Dean Johnston believes that the general culture course will be of importance to students who are planning to teach, inasmuch as it would give them familiarity with more fields of knowledge than would a straight major. Among their electives, he said, they could take the required courses in educational technique in the College of Education.

Means by which a more intensive system of advising students will be worked out will be developed by the advisory committee of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and referred to the faculty at a future meeting. At the December meeting there was general agreement that more detailed advising would have to be developed if the new plan were to function satisfactorily. One method suggested was to develop groups or committees of advisers centered on the several fields of major interest, but that proposal was only tentative.

Follows General College Set-Up

The new Senior College set-up has had to be made before certain changes looking in the same direc-

tion can be made in the Junior College, comprising the freshman and sophomore years. When the Arts College faculty endeavored to reorganize instruction in the first two years they found that it could not be done satisfactorily until they knew what the students would be working toward in their advanced years. Now that two principal types of Senior College work have been specified the advisory committee can go ahead with its work of revising Junior College programs.

The entire project, in all its aspects, follows the change made a year ago whereby the General College was set up under the direction of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean. Into that college have been sent perhaps four or five hundred students who would otherwise have been in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts. These are students who for some reason or another were not convinced that they wished to take a full four-years course. Some for financial reasons, some because specific interests had not yet developed, some because college ability tests indicated little likelihood of ultimate success in college, and some for other reasons, were in doubt with respect to their plans beyond the first two years.

Departure of this group from the College of Science, Literature and the Arts has left it with a more uniform student body. Having this more homogeneous material, that college has set about devising a new and perhaps keener tool for their shaping as future citizens of Minnesota and of the world.

Russians Speed Farm Research

(From Page 1, Col. 4)

duced to develop such methods as a means of overcoming the food shortages with which the people were faced. Today, this group of scientists, says Dr. Harvey, is one of the most active in the world.

He also calls attention to the fact that the United States is heavily indebted to Russia for fruits resistant to severe winter weather. Russian varieties of horticultural crops, he says, were most successful in establishing homesteads and orchards in pioneer days in the plains of the north-central United States.

The Duchess, Antonovka, and other apples and their descendants are still in use in Minnesota. The Siberian elm, Russian olive, and Russian mulberry are among the northwest's most hardy trees. Russia, herself, obtained native hardy apples and pears by sending out plant explorers to the mountainous regions of central Asia where apples and pears grow in the Altai and Taishan mountains as native forests.

'U' Will Employ Over 800 to Keep Them At Studies

A GROUP of students that may number as many as 800 at the University of Minnesota will be enabled to remain in college during the winter quarter as a result of steps now under way.

Taking advantage of a great number of small economies throughout the institution during the fall quarter, the university has been employing 300 students at various types of work since college opened in October. These men and women receive \$50 for the quarter's work. Ways are now being sought of continuing the arrangement for these students, and it is expected to go on.

It is now expected that the Federal Relief Administration will assign an additional 500 students to the University of Minnesota at the opening of the winter quarter and finance them under its plan for sending 1,000 young people to colleges in Minnesota. These men and women will be divided among the various colleges proportionately to their enrollment, and this will give slightly more than half of them to the university.

Inasmuch as only unemployed persons can be named in this group students already holding university jobs will not be eligible. The federal relief students will receive slightly higher pay than the others but will have a monthly earning limit of \$25.

The second project, which is now being put into effect in many states of the union has come about as a direct result of the project for educating the unemployed which Governor Floyd B. Olson promulgated with the assistance of President L. D. Coffman and other educators in the state of Minnesota. It is expected to provide education for thousands this winter who otherwise would have had to remain out of college.

Young people whose parents are on the relief rolls will be given first choice. The students will be selected by Dr. Harold F. Benjamin, Minnesota professor of education who is in charge of the state project for Education of the Unemployed.

U Teacher May Head Chemists

Of four people on whom the American Chemical Society is soon to vote for its presidency, two are faculty members of the University of Minnesota. The Minnesota nominees are Samuel C. Lind, director of the School of Chemistry, and R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm. The other two are Hugh S. Taylor, head of the chemistry department at Princeton, and Dr. Adams, who heads the department of chemistry in the University of Illinois.

Press Publishes Firkins' Essays

"Selected Essays" of the late Oscar Firkins, for many years professor of comparative literature in the University of Minnesota, has recently been published by the University of Minnesota Press. "Man, a Character Sketch" and "Undepicted America," in which he had interesting things to say about an America that has passed, without having been "caught" artistically, are among the more distinguished chapters in the book. It will be reviewed in a coming issue of "Minnesota Chats." Professor Firkins died in March, 1932, after spending nearly all of his adult life as a member of the Minnesota faculty.

Twenty Become Tau Beta Pis

Twenty students at Minnesota were initiated into Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity at a recent meeting at a Minneapolis hotel. Keys were presented to the initiates by O. M. Leland, dean of the College of Engineering and Architecture. Students initiated were John Anthes, Glenn Brokke, Morris Cohen, Benedict Cohn, Alexander Fischer, Homer Hagstrum, Helmer Hanson, Clinton James, Orville Jensen, Russel Johnson, Wilho Junnila, Donald Justus, Allen Lehman, Lewis Martin, Arvid Newhouse, John Osojnicki, John Scott, Clifford Sonnesyn, Sigward Stavnes and Harold Sundstrom.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Sigma Delta Chi Initiates

Frank K. Walter, librarian and director of the division of library instruction at the University of Minnesota, recently spoke on "Columns and Column Writing" at the initiation ceremonies of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, which were held on the University campus. Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department of journalism, spoke on the aspects of the national fraternity. Dr. Casey is second vice president of the national group. Nineteen student journalists were initiated and several publishers of Minnesota newspapers inducted as associates. Thomas Barnhart, assistant professor of journalism and faculty adviser to the fraternity; Wilbur Elston, president of the Minnesota chapter; and John H. Smith, treasurer, were in charge of the ceremonies.

Shakopee Dads Organize

Following organization of a Scott county unit of the University of Minnesota Dads association in Shakopee recently plans are being made by the association to create similar organizations in every county in the state. The nominating committee was headed by Julius A. Collier, former member of the University Board of Regents. Dr. P. M. Fischer of Shakopee was elected president; John E. Casey, Jordan, vice-president, and Harry Irwin, Belle Plaine, secretary-treasurer. According to Edward F. Flynn of St. Paul, president of the Dads Association, its purpose is to create in the state a body of men, many of whom probably will not be Minnesota alumni but who have an interest in the University through their sons and daughters.

To Survey "Frat" Finance

A financial survey of every academic fraternity at the University of Minnesota was begun recently by Carroll Geddes, financial adviser to student organizations at the University, for the purpose of working out a general fiscal program that may alleviate the present difficulties of several organizations. While the plan is primarily to aid a minority of the chapters it is believed that financially strong groups also will benefit if a standardized board and rent rate are agreed upon. Provisions of a general plan, open to all fraternities, were also discussed recently. William T. Middlebrook, comptroller of the University, is acting in an advisory capacity.

Wrecking of three houses located on the site of new unit of the men's dormitory at the University of Minnesota has been completed and construction work is expected to begin shortly. The new unit, which will be constructed at the cost of approximately \$300,000, will house 260 students, the same number as Pioneer Hall, present men's dormitory.

Photographs the Invisible

An X-ray machine that makes possible the classification of sub-microscopic grains of minerals was recently installed in the mineralogy branch of the geology department at the University of Minnesota. According to Prof. J. W. Gruner of the geology department, powdered minerals that were impossible to recognize under a microscope may now be X-rayed for classification. Patterns thrown on the X-ray negatives will determine their identities. Differing from ordinary X-ray procedure the new machine requires three or four hours to take a single picture. Because of the intense heat developed in the X-ray tube a special cooling system is required.

MacMillan Presents Tallest Floor Team

Basketball Squad Has Unusual Physical Dimensions, Coach Reports

Minneapolis, Dec.—Still searching for that speed which is essential to winning basketball, Minnesota is opening the season, represented by the tallest, heaviest and youngest team that David MacMillan has coached since assuming his staff duties in 1927.

The "average man" on the Minnesota basketball squad this season is six feet, one-half inch tall, weighs 178 pounds, is 20 years old and is likely to be a sophomore. He does not have the speed that a topnotch basketball player should have right now but he will have it before the season is very far along. On that point Coach MacMillan is emphatic.

Counting 21 men on the squad at present, 12 of them are six feet or more in height and 13 weigh more than 170 pounds. In height they range from five feet, seven inches, to six feet, five inches and their weights vary from 137 to 215 pounds.

Only one senior, a letterman, is listed on the roster and there are seven juniors, four of whom have won letters. Thirteen of the athletes are sophomores. Another interesting fact about the group is that seven are recruits from the 1933 football squad. Three of the four varsity tackles are included in the basketball roster.

With the physical material available, at least, MacMillan has been working on one combination for the opening game although the situation in regard to a varsity for later games is a scrambled one.

On Reading What One Likes

(From Page 1, Col. 3)

sympathize with the brutal Achilles, with the fleeing Hector, with the adulterous Helen, without for a moment losing sight of the ideals of mercy, courage, and chastity? If there are any strains that one has missed in most writing of the last twenty years, they are nobility, and romance, and humor. Think of the atmosphere of decay and corruption, the suggestions of an anaemic and dying world, which, in one way or another, link together such major works of our time as the fiction of Marcel Proust, *The Magic Mountain* of Thomas Mann, *The Waste Land* of T. S. Eliot, the later plays of Eugene O'Neill, or, to drop down a few pegs, the *Point Counterpoint* of Aldous Huxley. And then think of the undying freshness and glamor, the rich humanity and beauty, of Homer's Helen as she appears on the walls of Troy, of the parting of Hector and Andromache, of Sarpedon's dying speech on glory and honor, of Priam ransoming the body of his son, of Nausicaa playing on the seashore and waking the shipwrecked Odysseus, of the witcheries of Calypso and Circe, the outwitting of Polyphemus, the return of Odysseus to his native land and wife and son and servants and old dog. There are people who think they have outgrown these tales, but they must be of a maturity and profundity of mind too great for the ordinary mind to fathom. I once had a student who had certainly outgrown them; she informed me that Hector was Odysseus' dog. . .

In Shakespeare's Bosom

. . . And then, since one always collapses ultimately into the bosom of Shakespeare, there is Shake-

spare, whom, along with the Bible, we are so unhappily willing to take as read. But Shakespeare is not an institution, nor a compiler of examination material, he was a man who ate and drank, drank a good deal, a poet who watched men do such tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep. But Shakespeare's laughter, as Meredith finely said, is like ten thousand beebes at pasture, it is not the sulphurous, Mephistophelian mirth of Joyce.

If we are in the mood for smiling rather than laughing, why not contemplate the human comedy through the genial, ironic eye of Chaucer, which twinkles now as brightly as it did on the Canterbury road? Or read the essays of Montaigne, the wisest of Frenchmen, who had neither an angel's conscience, nor a horse's conscience, but a man's conscience, and who had forgotten more about life than our tight-lipped and savage young realists ever knew. Or there is that great book, *Don Quixote*, of which it has been said that at first reading in youth it seems a comedy, in middle life a tragedy, and in age a comedy again. I never think of Cervantes without seeing him as he appears at the end of Chesterton's great chant:

Cervantes on his galley sets the sword back of the sheath (Don John of Austria rides homeward with a wreath) And he sees across a weary land a straggling road in Spain, Up which a lean and foolish knight for ever rides in vain, And he smiles, but not as Sultans smile, and settles back the blade . . . (But Don John of Austria rides home from the Crusade).

Specimens of Humanity

If you are tired of yourself and other people, and want to know some choice specimens of humanity and hear them talk, and learn how marvelous is God's handiwork, there is the long line of great character novels from Joseph Andrews down to *The Old Wives' Tale* and Mr. Polly, if one may mention such different books in the same breath. There was a time when any casual allusion to my uncle Toby or Bailie Jarvie or Mr. F's aunt or Major Pendennis struck a light of eager recognition in every eye. But that was before we had courses in English — and hotel management. I do not know what common body of wisdom, jollity, and beauty, one can now appeal to as the natural possession of self-respecting people.

For many young persons Bishop Proudie is vaguely associated with the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Mrs. Gamp is, or was, a prominent hostess in Washington. When fossils like myself used to talk about Mrs. Bennet and Mrs. Proudie and Mrs. Gamp, one cheerful reminiscence led to another until, like the last of these great ladies, we revealed our spirits in our nose. But when up-to-date persons talk about Lady Chatterley and Mrs. Bloom and the spectral phantoms of Proust, they don't seem to have much fun; and when they separate they ought, on any kind of logic, to commit suicide. Not even the undaunted and annual idealism of Hugh Walpole can set the crooked straight.

Many of my generation and older generations grew up on Scott and Dickens. If the present generation of youth has substituted *True Confessions*, it has lost something irreplaceable. I don't mean for a moment to imply that Scott and Dickens are children's authors. Scott is great in the Homeric way. Every twopenny novelist nowadays has a philosophy, of course, and Scott has none, except what may be called boyish or Homeric, according to your taste—that is, he has a love of high romance, and a faith in nobility and loyalty. When Scott abandons the pseudo-romantic conventions of his pasteboard heroes and heroines (whom he liked no more than we do), when he escapes from the drawing-room into the open air, when he gets out among his gypsies and highwaymen, his pirates and postmistresses, peasants and puritans, when Rob Roy sets

Professor Bush Discusses Reading Tastes

foot on the Great North Road, when Nanty Ewart puts out to sea, when Meg Merrilies and Madge Wildfire sing their mad spells, when the old crones who have no equal outside Macbeth are mumbling about the fate of the bride of Lammermoor—in these and countless other places Scott touches the highest level of poetic romance. If there are superior persons—like the editors of *The Nation*—for whom such writing is childish entertainment, one can only hope that they find reading matter worthy of their intellect.

An Ardor for Dickens?

And there are half-baked people who look at you pityingly if you avow an ardor for Dickens. Mr. Leacock once suggested as a model for oral examinations that a student simply be asked if he likes Dickens; if he says, "No, but my uncle does," send a diploma to the uncle. I am not a superior person myself, and I am quite content to enjoy, without apology, an author who has been immensely admired by such gods of the superior as Tolstoi, Dostoevsky, Proust, and Santayana. It costs one nothing to ignore Dickens' absurd plots, his occasional mawkishness. Of course he can be sentimental; so are Ernest Hemingway and Dorothy Parker. Does he, unlike modern realists, make the poor always virtuous and happy? Well, as Santayana has said, "veritable lovers of life, like St. Francis and like Dickens, know that in every tenement of clay, of whatever wealth or station, happiness and perfection are possible to the soul." But has any modern realist set down ugly truth more honestly or more vividly than we have it here, in the speech of an unemployed man to an officious charity worker who has paid an undesired call—for the poor, as Saki said, have us always with them.

And Then He Said:

"I want an end of these liberties took with my place. I want an end of being drawn like a badger. Now you're a-going to poll-try and question according to custom—I know what you're a-going to be up to. Well! you haven't got no occasion to be up to it. I'll save you the trouble. Is my daughter a-washin'? Yes, she is a-washin'. Look at the water. Smell it! That's wot we drinks. How do you like it, and what do you think of gin instead? . . . How have I been conducting myself? Why, I've been drunk for three days, and I'd a been drunk four, if I'd a had the money. Don't I never mean for to go to church? No, I don't never mean for to go to church. I wouldn't be expected there if I did; the beadle's too genteel for me. And how did my wife get that black eye? Why, I giv' it her; and if she says I didn't, she's a lie."

There is no other great writer in English except Shakespeare himself whose characters live so completely in their talk, whose characterization is so much a matter of inspired speech and accent rather than what little writers like to call psychology. The best of Dickens is like poetry; it cannot be analyzed or explained, it simply is. "Happy," says Mr. Swiveller, when Sophy Wackles displays an ostentatious preference for a market gardener, "happy in the possession of a Cheggs." What is philosophizing compared with a phrase like that?

When you ask the half-baked why they sniff at Dickens, they will say, among other things, that he has no philosophy and that he ignores sex. Well, that is enough to make him unique. But, absurd as it may sound at first, there is one very real aspect of love that Dickens understood and set forth. Like most great humorists, Dickens is a thorough romantic. Nowadays of course we have banished the romance of love, because, save the mark, it isn't true. Take the technique of love-making. In the good old times man and maid met, with tender palpitations; after many alarms and excursions a proposal was elaborately staged; misadventures and misunderstandings brought eternal separation and blighted lives; until, in the last chapter, the sun broke through the clouds to shine upon renewed pro-

posals and a triumphant union of happy hearts; and in the last paragraph of all seven little pledges gambolled on the lawn under the eyes of their devoted parents, whose mutual affection was only heightened by the prospect of an eighth.

What Have We Now?

And what have we now? In novel after novel an eddying throng of people who flit restlessly from one love to another, and then another, trying desperately to find their own souls, which are often too small to be visible. Love-making, in the old sense, is gone, or left to the purveyors of lending-library fiction for the unintelligent. What has our dance of nymphs and satyrs, however true and typical it may be, to offer in exchange for the wondrous proposals which brighten old novels, good and bad, from the shocking Mr. Rochester to the lyrical Richard Feverel, from the chaste eloquence of Sir Charles Grandison to the equally chaste raptures of Tom Jones at the feet of Sophia, and the moving declaration of Harley, "the man of feeling," in the middle of which both parties fainted—Miss Walton was recovered, but Harley was gone for ever? One might go on endlessly, like these lovers of sensibility, from haughty Mr. Darcy to my uncle Toby's siege of the Widow Wadman, from the very practical Mr. Povey of the Five Towns to Mr. Polly dreaming dreams under the stone wall.

A Great Theme Abandoned

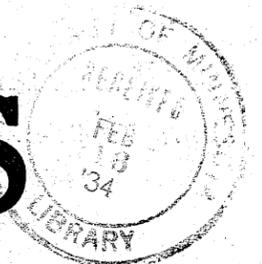
What a pity that the great novelists no longer concern themselves with the great theme, no longer provided eloquent archetypes in whom the halting John Jones and blushing Alice Smith (who still exist) may see all they could never be, through whom they may speak, vicariously, with the tongues of angels. For sentimentality merely does cheaply what high romance does greatly, fostering, if only for a moment, the illusion which is one of the impulses of art, the illusion that we suburban insects are, in the glow of adoration, capable of limitless nobility, limitless achievement. That is why I say Dickens fully understands one essential aspect of love. Who like him can see and reveal the god in the worm, the poet in the junior clerk? Where can you find the divine illusion of romance so poetically, so truthfully embodied, as in Richard Swiveller, in Mr. Micawber—who, although we see him only as a married man, must have been a mighty wooer—in "the youngest gentleman" at Todgers', in that most knightly of knights errant, Mr. Toots?

The great comic characters are nearly all potential poets, in love with fine language—witness Swiveller, Micawber, Mr. Polly—always questing after some vision splendid. This is not a plea for Rotarian fiction, nor does it ignore the many rich and moving books being written all around us every year; only, there are moments when one would gladly build a pile of utilitarian satires and sociological pamphlets and psychopathological reports, blow them from the fact of the earth with one gust of Rabelaisian laughter, and set off down the ages to find the Wife of Bath and Bully Bottom and Falstaff and Parson Adams and Mr. Pickwick in some in at the end of the world. Perhaps one might find Hamlet there too.

And here I find myself at the end of an hour, and I have touched hardly anything but novels, and only a few of them. I should like to go on for a few hours longer, and say something about historians, letter-writers, essayists, and most important of all, poets. But I am in the same unhappy situation as a woman I once heard holding forth at a camp-meeting. It was the last night of a revival, and there was a general harvesting of converts, old and new. This woman I speak of was utterly oblivious of the claims of other eager souls, and kept celebrating her state of glory with shrill and unceasing repetition. "I could talk all night about my Savior," she proclaimed, and the ruthless minister in charge replied, "Not here, sister."

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Engineer Tells Function of Power In Social System

Professor W. T. Ryan Delivers First in Yearly Series of Four Sigma Xi Talks

MAN'S GREAT SERVANT

Growth of Production's Chief Element Leads to Existence of Other Problems

William T. Ryan, professor of electrical engineering, took "Power" as his subject when he delivered the first of the 1934 series of Sigma Xi lectures on science in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, Friday night, January 26th.

Three more lectures are being given in the 1934 Sigma Xi series, on successive Friday evenings. On February 2, Professor Charles A. Koepke discussed "Production." Professor Alvin S. Cutler will speak on "Transportation" Friday evening, February 9. The series will be brought to a close Friday, February 16 with a lecture by Professor Henry E. Hartig, whose subject will be, "Communication." "Engineering and the Social Order" is the general theme of the series. "Minnesota Chats" will report the other addresses in forthcoming issues.

The greater part of Professor Ryan's talk was as follows:

ON BEHALF of the engineer, I wish to thank the officers of Sigma Xi for giving us this opportunity to stress the debt which modern civilization owes to the engineer.

The spotlight turns upon the politician, the economist, the banker, the movie star—on all manner of people—but only on the rarest occasion does the engineer become a center of public interest and discussion. Yet, it is he who has created and provided all the wonderful machinery which holds together our modern civilization. His work is everywhere—he puts to work and controls the forces of nature, builds our roads, railroads, airplanes, ships, and, today with sound, tomorrow with television, is rapidly enabling each one of us to claim: The world is now my community.

Among his contributions to social evolution, his harnessing of the forces of nature is of supreme importance. He has tapped almost unlimited power sources.

The glorious culture of ancient Greece is said to have been built in leisure time provided by five acres for each freeman. Other cultures are supposed to have been made possible by the division of society into economic classes.

Power is supplying each of us here in America with 75 or more mechanical slaves. Leisure time is possible for all classes.

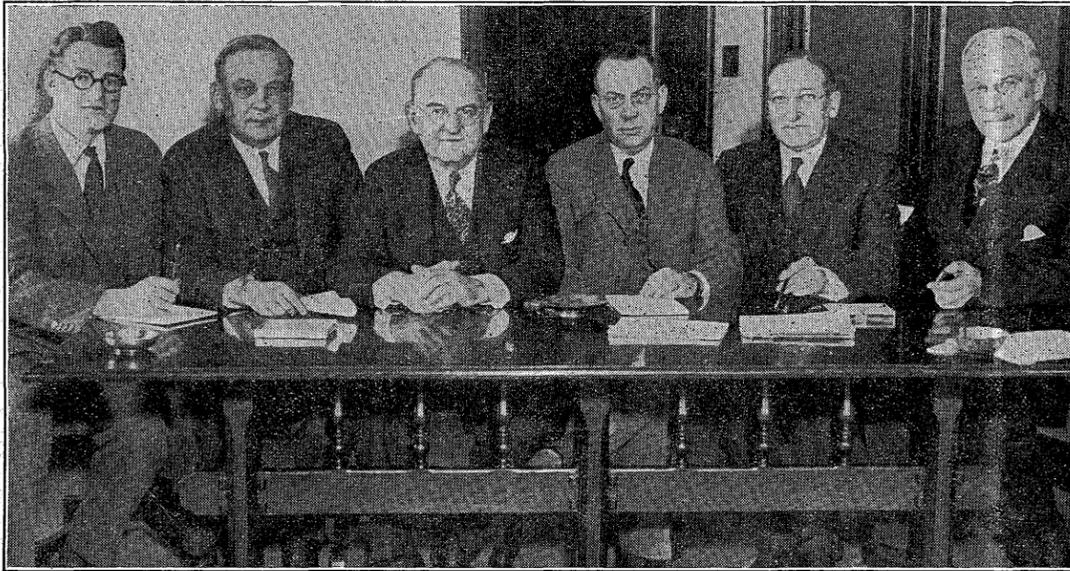
If our statesmen, financiers, economists, and engineers will bring about proper control of production and distribution, science and its applications have already made possible of attainment a nation where the worker can produce 30 hours per week all and more as we can use.

In this discussion no facts hitherto unknown will be presented. They are all well known in their character, significance, and interpretation are often overlooked.

Historical Outline

Only in the light of history is it possible to see the power-made world of today in its true perspective. I propose, therefore, before discussing the marvelous advances made in power engineering in recent years, to outline very briefly the history of what is, per-

To Study Public Servants Throughout the Nation.



The Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, appointed by the Social Science Research Council to make a nationwide survey of those employed by governmental units, from Washington down to the township, is headed by President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota. Members of the commission, shown above, are, left to right: Luther Gulick, secretary; Charles E. Merriam, Louis Brownlow, President Coffman, Ralph Budd, former St. Paul railway man, and Arthur L. Day. A second commission to inquire into National Policy in International Economic Relations has as a member Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the Minnesota Graduate School, and Professor Alvin H. Hansen of Minnesota as secretary and director of research.

University Library Adds to Its 'U' Openings Help Collection of Newspaper Files Many With CWA

'Pre-fire' Years of Chicago Tribune Among Interesting Recent Acquisitions

Those who argue about the historical value of the daily press would receive a surprise if by any chance they found the right elevator and let it carry them far down into the underground stack rooms of the University of Minnesota library. Stack on stack, row on row, aisle after aisle, rises the bound collection of newspaper files. English, American, Austrian, French, Danish, daily journalism of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries is preserved there to interpret the period in which it was produced and to help students not only in journalism but in all of the social sciences.

These collected newspapers are a little in the limelight just now, though the only light they can be seen by is electric, because depression conditions have thrown some valuable files on the market and the University Library has been able to acquire a few of these.

It has bought, for example, a bound file of the London Daily Chronicle, 1757 to 1810, a period vastly important in the relations and lack of relations between British speaking peoples in the old and new worlds. Another acquisition is a set of the Chicago Tribune for the years 1862-'65 inclusive. This may not seem especially remarkable until one realizes that nearly all files of Chicago newspapers were destroyed in the great Chicago fire. These copies, dating from before the fire, were obtained in Boston, in which city a family with financial interests in Chicago property had been taking The Tribune and having it bound. Missing the great fire by some 1200 miles they were preserved, eventually to fall into the hands of a book dealer, who sold them to the University of Minnesota.

Other purchases include The London Gazette, 1794 to 1811, London Times, October, 1854, to June, 1906, Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, 1873 to 1876, the New York Tribune, for the years 1883 to 1886 and the New York Times, 1861-'65, inclusive.

Those who seek for romances in the process of acquiring these papers will be disappointed, according to Thomas P. Fleming, head of the library order department. They will hear no story of the

tottering, snow-haired grocer who kept the files all his life long to see whether his advertisements were correct, nor of the mother whose "brow is all wrinkled with sorrow and care," as she takes the newspaper each day, scans it to see if there is word of her missing son, and lays it tenderly aside in lavender, marjoram or what have you. Collection of newspaper files is a prosaic business, for those who have them for sale take them to a dealer, who buys, and libraries desiring files go to the dealers with whom they do business and make their purchases.

Several of the newly purchased sets were bought with income from the \$25,000 fund left to the University Library by the late Herschel V. Jones, the income to be used to buy books and bound files relating to journalism. This sum, according to the head of the order department, is the only endowment possessed by the library.

Many of the bound files that one finds in the lower stack rock of the University of Minnesota Library are gifts to the institution. There is a wide assortment of newspapers. Walking along one aisle, the visitor may see The New York World, Denver Post, Atlanta Constitution, The Telegram (Worcester, one supposes, or maybe New York, but a closer look shows it to be from Toronto), Boston Transcript, Kansas City Star, New Orleans Picayune, from pre-Times-Picayune days, and other well-known periodicals.

Warns Trade Publishers

The large printing companies of the country have learned that in obtaining an increased volume of business at lowered costs they have gone too far, according to William T. Grieg, of Minneapolis, Code Authority of the Northwest area for the United Typothetae of America. The statement was made during the course of a talk, "The Graphic Arts Code," delivered before the members of the Twin City Class and Business Publication Executives, at their monthly meeting in conjunction with the journalism department at the University of Minnesota. Carroll K. Michenor, managing editor of the Northwestern Miller, was chairman at the January meeting.

Things Many Departments Have Wished to Do Started Under New Plan

On-projects ranging from studies of magnesium alloys for use in airplane construction to investigations of the sub-surface geology of the Twin Cities area, and from studies of the lungs in persons suffering from embolism to those of the factors making for success among Arts College undergraduates, the University of Minnesota has set 754 persons to work on special CWA projects. In all, 384 projects have been under way on the main campus and 159 projects at University Farm although some reductions have taken place. All of the workers enumerated are unemployed graduates of various colleges. In addition there are a number of others at work on painting and repairing jobs.

A report by Malcolm M. Willey, assistant to the president and W. H. Holman, supervising engineer, who are directing the projects, shows that the federal government paid these special employees \$11,821.21 during the last completed week.

Scores of investigations that could not be made on the university's own funds, many of which might have had to wait for years, are being conducted with the CWA funds now available, according to Dr. Willey. Every project was stamped as worthwhile by a university committee before being forwarded to the CWA offices from which workers were assigned.

Heads of the study fields in which the CWA people are at work are rated as "foremen" of the projects.

Among the many interesting projects at which men and women graduates are working are these: magnesium alloys for structural purposes in the aircraft field; counselling of General College students; overlapping curricula for teacher training in physical education, study of the stereotyping of news and opinion in chain newspapers, moving pictures of nursing procedures, investigation of the early history of skyscrapers, survey of educational relief in northwestern Minnesota, relation of pressure groups to American education, plastic flow in concrete arches, surface stresses and hardening in steels, critical study of

Full Financial Report Released By Comptroller

University Business Operations Detailed in Yearly Statement by W. T. Middlebrook

INCOME, OUTGO, SHOWN

Next Report Will Be Lower, Reflecting Cuts by 1933 Legislative Action

A condensed report of University of Minnesota finances for the year ended June 30, 1933, issued by Comptroller W. T. Middlebrook, shows that the institution had total receipts from all sources of \$8,961,450.75, and expenditures of \$8,718,523, of which latter approximately \$5,000,000 went to the cost of instruction and research.

The other principal items of expenditure were \$1,168,342.87 for service enterprises and revolving funds, which produced more than that in returns; \$661,571 for the operation of physical plant, including heating and all janitorial and custodial wage payments, \$602,122.36 as expenditures from trust fund income, and \$414,327.34 for extension of plant. Expenses classed as "of the general university" including publication of bulletins, operation of street car line to University Farm, operation of storehouses, employment of special lecturers, and the like, came to \$460,725.11.

On the income side the university received \$3,275,000 as its maintenance appropriation from the state, (cut for this year to \$2,800,000), \$362,509.61 from the federal government, and raised \$1,904,719.82 by its own operating procedures, of which more than \$1,000,000 came from student fees. The millage tax yielded \$361,341. Appropriations for special investigations brought \$227,424.39, chiefly for agriculture, the permanent university fund yielded \$201,807.21 and the swamp land fund, \$80,435.64. Income from self-supporting service enterprises and revolving funds came to \$1,278,698. Trust funds brought in \$635,654.91, which was income from funds established by gift, and intercollegiate athletics added net receipts of \$164,818.96. Building appropriations, (now eliminated by the legislature) came to \$289,424.39 for the year ending June last.

Among items of unusual interest was one of \$94,190.80 describing a refund to the state of Minnesota for voluntary salary contributions when the staff complied with Governor F. B. Olson's request that it work two weeks without pay.

Trust fund expenditures included the following items: Employment Research Institute (supported by foundation gifts) \$120,222.84; Child Welfare Institute (do) \$77,693.40; maintenance of real estate received by gift, \$77,789.11; maintenance of Eustis hospital for crippled children, \$39,910.35; Mayo Foundation expenditures, \$77,475; Carnegie pensions (cleared through the university) \$35,729.72.

The report shows that the university spent, from athletic receipts, \$162,033.37 for the operating expenses of intercollegiate athletics and that part of the physical education expense that is paid from athletic funds.

Self-supporting service enterprises, for which \$1,168,342.87 was expended, produced income of \$1,278,698.94. Among these enterprises are the dormitories and dining halls operated by the University of Minnesota, cafeterias, a printing department, laundry, garage, cold storage plant and other enterprises and revolving funds maintained to render service to the student body and to reduce the costs of general university operations.

(Continued on Page 4)

Irrigation Project in Montana Described by 'U' Geographer

"Greenfields Bench" Found Typical of Certain Western Type of Land Reclamation

By Ralph H. Brown
Assistant Professor of Geography

Irrigation is a word likely to convey different ideas to different people. If the practice has not entered into our own experience, our conceptions of irrigation may be gained from such varied sources as the songs of poets, passages from the Bible, and stories in books, magazines and newspapers. To many, irrigation is a species of magic invoked by a lavish government to the end that "the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." To others irrigation means an oasis—a garden spot of intensively tilled fields whose greenery contrasts vividly with the surrounding desolation.

In any case it is confidently expected that an irrigated region will differ in appearance from its surroundings. But there are many degrees of difference. The regional contrast afforded by irrigation is likely to be most pronounced in absolute deserts; in lands transitional between the desert and the humid regions the contrast diminishes; may, indeed, be so slight as to be noticeable only to the expert. In such regions, usually called "steppe" by the geographer, agriculture without irrigation is commonly encountered so that the landscape, even in summer, must be closely scrutinized to determine the actual limits of the irrigated areas. Consequently, in steppes which have been subject to homesteading as have the western Great Plains in this country, strongly marked family resemblances exist between the culture of irrigated and unirrigated areas. This viewpoint may be illustrated by considering briefly a specific locality in northwestern Montana.

The Piedmont of North Montana

Westward from Great Falls, Montana, the surface of the Great Plains rises by successive levels to the base of the majestic Lewis Range some fifty miles distant. This surface, which was perhaps at one time a continuous piedmont plain sloping gently to the east, is now deeply entrenched by the Sun River which joins the Missouri at Great Falls. The Sun River, rising in countless headstreams in the forest-clad Lewis Range—the same range in which a hundred miles to the north Glacier Park is located—flows in a wide, steep-sided valley cut two hundred and more feet below the general upland level.

The elevated portions of the plain are locally called "benches" and those which are well-delineated are often known by a proper name. Greenfields Bench, for example, lying just north of Sun River and approximately mid-way between Great Falls and the mountain border, has the distinction of being a part of the Sun River Irrigation Project, a government-supported scheme. It is known officially as the Greenfields Division of that project.

The Greenfields Bench Irrigation

The Greenfields Bench has clearly marked natural boundaries. Roughly rectangular in shape, measuring some twenty miles east and west and ten north and south, the bench is separated from surrounding regions by steep and often precipitous slopes. Especially important is the escarpment towering above Sun River. The presence of such an escarpment obviously increases the difficulties of using Sun River water to irrigate the top of the bench.

On the other hand, the surface of this high bench is most suitable for the special needs of irrigation. If to someone had been delegated the herculean task of fashioning a surface definitely for this purpose, it is quite possible that the product would closely have resembled the natural surface of this region. The bench slopes toward the north, that is away from Sun River, with just sufficient declivity to allow the proper spreading of water over the fields. It is really not a continuous slope but is broken into three distinct levels or terraces by two curving strips of steeply sloping

land. These terraces, now high above any stream or river, were presumably etched out in pre-glacial or glacial times. In an ingenious manner, the main irrigation canals course along the terrace edges thus allowing for irrigation by gravity flow or nearly the entire surface of the bench.

Some Unusual Features

As viewed in summer it is concluded that the bench is aptly named because its surface is now mantled with a vast expanse of green fields. In this respect the Greenfields Division conforms to the usual picture of an irrigated region and provides a contrast with the surrounding grassy plains which are usually green only in early summer. These are, nevertheless, many incongruities.

The region is far from being densely populated. The farm population is less than a thousand, giving a density per square mile of about ten people, close to that of the rural districts in northwestern Minnesota. This figure implies that the farm units are large, at least for an irrigated region. There are very few forty-acre farms, the average being about one hundred and twenty acres. Many farmers operate much larger areas, and nearly all of it is irrigated land. About a fourth of the farms have no houses upon them.

The population of the bench is increased by 150 by the village of Fairfield, the only one in the Greenfields Division. Fairfield has varied little from this size since its establishment in 1916. It will be seen from the picture that the village differs in no essential way from the familiar type of small village in the western Great Plains.

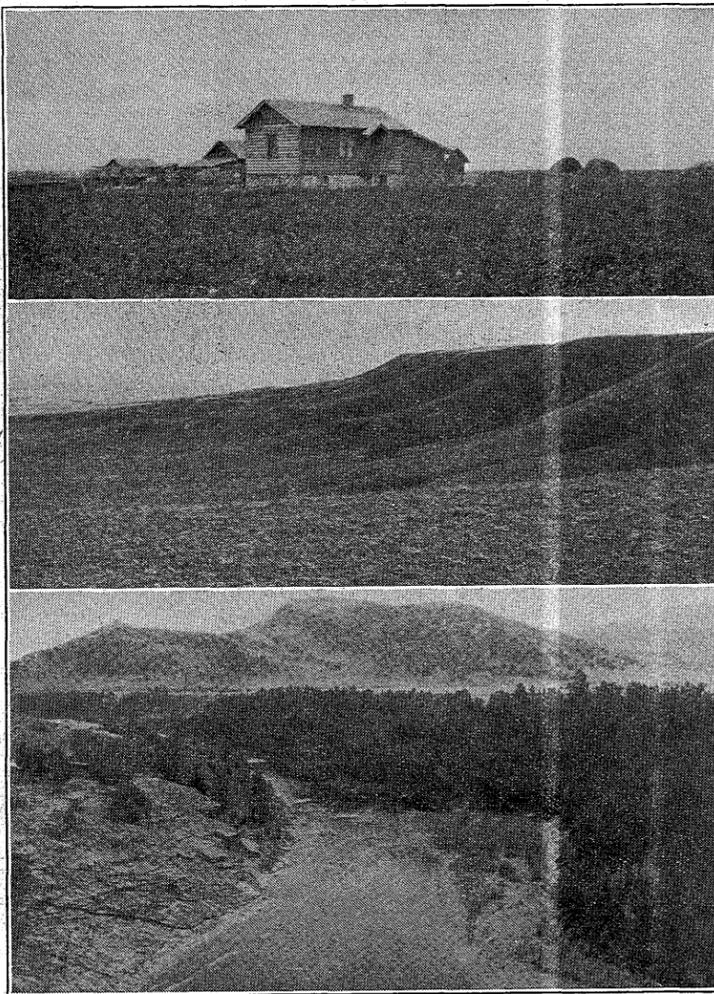
The housing of both farm and village folk is, on the average, quite mediocre, although there are indications of amelioration in these particulars. For example, while only a very few houses in the village have modern sanitary plumbing or telephones, they do have electric lighting which is not true of most of the farm houses. Except for the main highway from Great Falls to Glacier Park which strikes through the project, the roads are distinctly inferior, becoming almost impassable in wet weather.

Very little of the irrigated land is intensively used. Three small fields of sugar beets were counted last summer. The soil is known to be excellent for potatoes but commercial potato fields are rare although nearly every home has a nearby garden in which potatoes are raised. The absence of orchards is not surprising in this climate of cold winters, but trees of any sort are uncommon. Only occasionally one encounters a field of corn, though this is commonly grown in the Sun River lowlands not far away. Perhaps the strangest crop is mustard, though the acreage is not large. Flax, also, is occasionally raised. About a fourth of the land is used for raising alfalfa and clover hay, but the king of crops is wheat which occupies nearly one-half of the irrigated land. This crop especially appears to have an anomalous position particularly in view of the low yields per acre which are consistently obtained even in soils which are undoubtedly deep and reasonably fertile.

These comments should indicate that the region has not advanced much beyond the pioneer stage. To understand this one must consider the recency of irrigation and the type of settler.

The high elevation of the bench above Sun River defeated early attempts to irrigate its surface. In order to do so it was necessary to divert water far upstream and lead it to the bench in a high-line ditch more than forty miles in length. Such ditches as could be constructed by the first settlers in 1902 were inadequate, and they soon gave up the job. Consequently the bench, then known as Freezout Bench, remained a part of the Montana cattle range until it was homesteaded in the 1910's by drylanders moving in from the Dakotas and from other parts of Montana. The United States Reclamation Service commenced many years ago to provide the necessary engineering (storage dam, diver-

Geographer Studies Montana Irrigation



These cuts show typical scenes from the Sun River irrigation project in Montana, a farm home in the area, benchland, and the Sun river as it comes from the mountains.

Alumni Weekly Widely Popular

Graduate Paper Reaches About 9000 Who Have Attended Minnesota

Graduates of the University of Minnesota living in every state in the Union and on every continent keep in touch with activities on the campus and with classmates through the pages of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly, the publication of the General Alumni Association of the University.

Although nearly every college and university in this country has an alumni publication, only seven alumni associations publish weekly magazines. Last year the Minnesota Alumni Weekly was awarded a second prize in the annual Magazine Awards contest conducted by the American Alumni Council.

The Alumni Weekly contains articles and comment of general interest as well as news of the University and individual alumni. A feature of the publication at the present time is the series of articles on significant phases of Minnesota history prepared for the Weekly

sion dam, reservoir, supply canal and laterals) but it was not until a half-dozen years ago that all this was made ready for use.

In the meantime the settlers had firmly established the kind of farming traditional with them—dry-land farming—raising wheat and providing fodder for their stock. They prefer large fields whose crops may be harvested with power machinery; it is a feature of pioneer life which the "old-timers" seem loath to give up. The vitality of this type of life in a well-favored irrigated region is truly remarkable. It is quite possible that it will take another generation before the Greenfields Division will present a decidedly greater contrast with its surroundings than it does today.

*The field work on which this article is based was made possible by funds granted for that purpose by the Rockefeller Foundation through the University.

Journalism Prize Given to Globe

Worthington Paper Gets Cup for 1933, Given by Department of University

More than 400 Minnesota editors, their wives and other guests applauded at the banquet of the Minnesota Editorial Association when it was announced that the Worthington (Minn.) Globe, several times a prize-winner in contests of the National Editorial Association, was the 1933 winner of the University of Minnesota department of journalism achievement trophy. The Globe is published by V. M. Vance and is edited by Gordon Macnab.

The award is made annually to the Minnesota weekly newspaper which, in the opinion of the three judges selected by the association president, performs the most outstanding project or projects in the field of community and editorial leadership.

The presentation followed two short addresses on the significance of the award. Professor Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department of journalism, spoke briefly on the necessity of furthering community betterment projects by newspapers, and Frank E. Borgen, president-elect of the association and publisher of the Mountain Lake (Minn.) Observer, announced the selections of the state's outstanding newspapers for 1933.

In citing the achievements of the winner, Mr. Borgen pointed out that the Globe gave firm support to federal measures designed to aid business and agriculture, with painstaking interpreting for the lay reader. It cautioned sanity and aided in supporting law and order during the Farm Holiday movement in Nobles county. It has striven for lower rates from the municipal electric plant, an agitation which has resulted in eliminating meter rent; it sought to have the city extend its recreational facilities in parks; it published verbatim reports of the council proceedings for several months, paying for the stenographic work from its own funds. The Globe made arrangements for and conducted an exhibit of historical objects from all sections of the county for the annual fair; it headed a movement to carry to completion several of the 4-H club projects which were threatened when aid was withdrawn from the support of regular county agents; it brought attention to the affairs of the Worthington library, with the result that the library building was remodeled and redecorated, new books were purchased, and other reforms were made. This community service program was further augmented by the fact that the Globe changed in September from a weekly to a semi-weekly newspaper.

Special Mention to Two

The chairman of the award committee reported that The Detroit Record of Detroit Lakes, edited by Lou Benschhof deserves special mention for its service in support of sound conservation policies in its area and in the state as a whole. The Grand Rapids Herald-Review was given special mention for its energetic and informative stand on conservation of resources. Mr. L. A. Rossman is its publisher.

Geologist Given Grant

A grant of \$300 was made recently to M. H. Froberg, assistant in the department of geology at the University of Minnesota, by the Geological Society of America, to finance an investigation of the genetic relations of certain gold bearing ores in Ontario. He plans to begin his investigation in July, estimating that the project will take approximately seven weeks, including both field and laboratory work. Mr. Froberg has been assistant to Professor W. H. Emons of the geology department for three years. He received his doctor's degree at Freiburg, Saxony, in Germany. In 1930 he took graduate work at Minnesota, later returning to Germany to get his degree in 1931. Later that year he returned to Minnesota.

"Beeg" State Fair Was News Long Ago

Minnesota and its "Beeg" State Fair were news as long ago as September 29, 1863, and there were droughts in those days, too, according to the front page of an issue of The Chicago Tribune, in a collection of bound volumes recently acquired by the University Library.

"The State Fair commences at Fort Snelling tomorrow," wrote the correspondent of those days, who hadn't learned not to use the present tense for the future. "The drought which we have experienced this season will prevent as fine a display in some departments as would otherwise have been made."

In the same letter it was confidently predicted that "Colonel Miller will certainly be elected governor in November." The colonel had recently been wounded in action in the Civil War, and had resigned his command.

"The river remains at a low stage," was a remark apropos of the drought. "Prospects of a fall rise grow less every day."

Engineer Describes Role Of Power in Present Day

(From Page 1, Col. 1)
 Man's greatest adventure—his search for more and more power at a greater range. 1. Man's first endeavors were effort to add to the effectiveness of hand and arm by making tools of the most part of pieces of wood roughly flaked along one or more edges. When he swung a club to deliver a blow more mighty than his muscles could muster, he gained more power, and when he swung his club or a stone, the power was applied at a greater range.

2. The next discoveries show improved tools, hammers, anvils, and most important of all up to this time, the secret of making iron. 3. About 20,000 years ago, some newcomers known as "Reindeer men" appeared in Europe. Their tools were finer and more elaborate, and they showed both inventive faculties and artistic gifts. 4. The beginning of culture, of specialization, of more diversified ways of living, and evidence of greater control over man's environment appears to have come to Europe from the East perhaps between 8000 and 12000 B. C. We find man tilling the soil, growing crops, storing food, taming animals and the beginning of his showing an inclination to settle down.

5. It is reasonable to assume that by 4000 B. C. there had grown up a great prehistoric civilization in which town-life had reached a relatively advanced stage. 6. Copper was in general use about 3000 B. C. Knowledge of iron and bronze seems to have reached Italy and Spain about 2500 B. C. and northern Europe about 900 B. C. Man was a pretty good tool-maker and knew how to build simple structures of wood by about 900 B. C.

7. The art of irrigation began in Egypt about 3000 B. C. and was well advanced by 2000 B. C. The great Pyramid has been described as the most prodigious of all human constructions. 8. Canoes, sailing ships, wheeled vehicles, the pressing of animals to service, the harnessing of waterwheels and windmills represent the principal advances up to about the 15th century.

9. Experiment and discovery were in the very air from about 3000 on. In 1600 Dr. William Gilbert, advisory physician to Queen Elizabeth, published his chief work "de Magnetite" containing the work of his laborious and extensive research. He put the study of electricity and magnetism on a sound scientific basis for the first time. In 1663 Worcester published his "Century of Inventions." He describes a semi-omnipotent engine and refers to it as an admirable and most forcible way to drive water up by fire, not by drawing it sucking it upwards. Finally in 1763 James Watt produced a practical steam engine. This use of heat energy reshaped the future of mankind. It was about 1790 that Volta discovered the electric battery thus placing at the disposal of experimenters a source of a current of electricity.

Ampere's Discoveries

In 1820 Ampere made several important discoveries regarding conductors carrying electric currents. In 1826 the law of the electric circuit was discovered by Dr. Ohm, and in 1831 Faraday set in motion the beginning of the commercial period in electrical engineering by his discovery of electromagnetic-induction of currents. All our modern generators, motors and transformers are based on the fundamental principles discovered by Faraday.

What has the electrical fraternity done for its pioneer researchers? To my mind the answer is, the most that it was possible to do by naming the units for them. The unit of potential is the volt named for Volts. The unit of current is the ampere. The unit of power is the watt. The unit of capacitance is the farad, etc. on down the line.

Every volt and every voltmeter is a monument to Volta, every wattmeter, a monument to Watt. When Washington's monument was rumbled away and is gone, when the politicians of today, and the great captains of industry are but

a memory, yea even when our present forms of government may be forgotten, there will probably be more volts and voltmeters, more amperes and ammeters, more watts and wattmeters in the world than even before.

10. Between 1775 and 1800 Watt and his partner erected 300 steam engines in England. Wind and water were relegated to the background, although as late as 1836 we find some 12,000 windmills, aggregating 6000 horsepower still being used in Holland for pumping purposes. Watt's monopoly ended in 1800. From then on the manufacture of steam engines expanded by leaps and bounds, and on came the Machine Age and a new form of society based on new economic relations. Machines increased enormously the products of human labor. Don't forget, however, that a machine is simply a tool until it is energized by power. Power rapidly displaced labor in the manufacturing industries.

Electric Power Age

Electricity gave man power at great distances. A web of high-tension transmission lines covers the whole country delivering power everywhere. To accomplish this the development of alternating-current apparatus instead of the so-called direct-current equipment was necessary. Today we have several 220,000-volt transmission lines and projects to considerably increase this voltage. We can transmit electrical energy economically a distance of 300 or more miles. We can interconnect systems which extend 1500 or more miles. Researches now being made with the thyatron indicate a strong possibility of using high voltage direct current for long distance transmission. The long distance transmission line of the not far distant future may consist of a pole line with one wire, using the ground for the return conductor, instead of a minimum of three wires carried by expensive steel towers. This may make possible the development of several natural sources of power now lying idle and going to waste.

High voltage transmission lines permitted the location of generating plants in the most economically desirable places, and the eventual interconnection of central stations into large systems supplying electricity to vast territories. Gradual combinations of independent companies culminated in the development of the so-called super-power systems. High voltage has also placed our remote sources of power within the reach of distant communities, on farms, in homes, in factories and for transportation.

Figures 1 and 2 indicate how power has displaced labor in the manufacturing industries. During the last ten years corporation debt has nearly doubled; so have dividends and interest. Wages have dropped sharply, particularly during the last three years. Even before the depression productive capacity was running away from purchasing capacity. Mass production requires control of production and mass consumption to give us that economic balance which we have not had for the last ten years. Dividends and interest cannot continue to increase, or even remain where they are unless wages are increased.

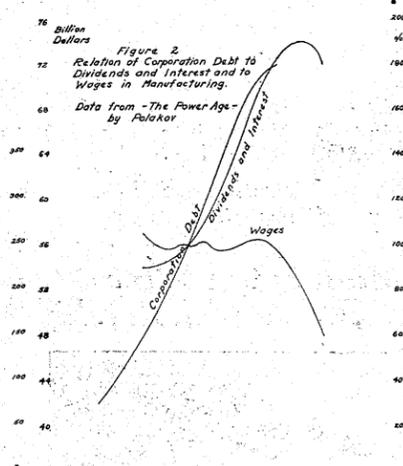
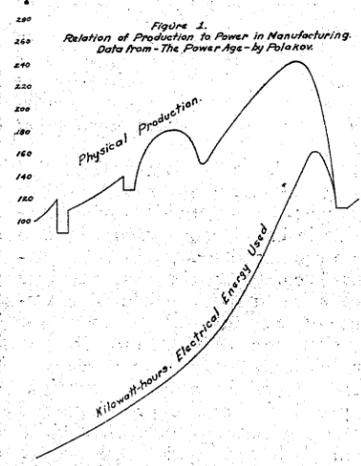
Principal Sources of Power

Our principal natural sources of power, at the present time, are

1. Water flowing in natural or artificial waterways
2. Coal mined from the earth
3. Oil and gas which flows from wells

A horsepower-hour which is approximately ten man-power-hours can be produced with 1 pound of coal or 2/3 of a pound of oil. In 1920 it required 3 pounds of coal in the average central station to produce a kilowatt-hour. In 1930 it required only 1.5 pounds. Now in our better stations it requires only one pound, and our researchers are nibbling at that last pound. The Hg Vapor steam turbine will produce a kilowatt-hour with approximately 0.7 pound of coal. The use of more and more oil and natural gas, and the increased economy of steam engines has been steadily reducing the amount of

Charts Show Effects of Power Growth



These Charts, shown by Professor W. T. Ryan in his University of Minnesota lecture on "Power," show, left, (1) how physical production has been boomed with the growth of utilized power, and right (2) how the increase in power derived from other than human sources has reduced what industry pays to men and increased what it pays to investment.

coal used for the last five years. Thirty-two per cent of our electricity comes from waterpowers, 68% from steam, oil and gas engines. An electrified America must look in the near future, mainly to steam produced from coal, oil and gas, unless we make practical a means of tapping some other primary source, as for example, the sun.

We all depend for the orderly routine of our daily existence on the group of services known as public utilities. We must have electricity, gas, transportation and water. How are we to get them?

1. They may be built by private capital. We may encourage private capital to come in and build the properties and operate them, or

2. They may be built by the government and by that I mean city, state, or nation. The city would own waterworks, sewers, street railways and other utilities located in and serving only that particular community. The state or nation would own railroads, communication systems, postal service and the so-called electric super-power systems. Twenty-five years ago the electric utility was a local one, the railroad a general utility. Today we have a large power plant in a small town serving 50 or 60 other cities in 3 or 4 states.

What of Control?

The pros and cons of private versus public ownership I shall not discuss. However, I think it safe to say that our superpower systems have become so extensive that state regulation by public utility commissions is no longer adequate. We must soon have a national power policy and program. An Interstate Power Commission to supplement and coordinate the work of the State Commissions has been proposed. Others believe that the people of the United States through their government are determined to make of electric power utilities a public property. In any case, there must be unprejudiced consideration of this subject. We must lay aside all prejudices we may have formed and study the problem on its merits. There are newspapers, propagandists and political parties that persist in arousing prejudices. Each side has committed grievous sins. Each side is continually having its prejudices aroused by the words and acts of unscrupulous men, and each side has been at times unjust, undiplomatic, unfair and has done things that had best been left undone.

Will public ownership and operation result in destruction of individual initiative, or will it develop a better national and civic responsibility? Will we have a utopia or will we tear down even as Russia has torn down? We have a great problem before us that right now—today—is very much in politics. It calls for careful study of all available data, and not for cheap politics and soap-box oratory. It calls for statesmanship of a high order and for honest and intelligent leadership.

Personally, I feel that the eventual solution will be a combination of government and private ownership and operation, with the government and the private power utilities cooperating and inter-

changing power instead of fighting each other.

Possibilities of the Future

It is not my purpose to attempt an elaborate forecast. I wish simply to call attention to some of the power possibilities being discussed, more or less seriously, by engineers and well known scientists at the present time.

The mercury-vapor turbine has already clipped off about 30% of that last pound of coal required to generate a kilowatt-hour with the steam turbine. The mercury-vapor power plant in the South Meadow Station at Hartford, Conn., has been in operation since early in 1929. A new power plant at Schenectady utilizes a 20,000 kilowatt Hg-vapor turbine. The seven boilers require 270,000 lbs. of Hg which is 90% of the average annual consumption in the U. S. The available supply of Hg may limit the use of the Hg-Vapor turbine.

An enormous amount of thought and research has been applied to the development of a practical gas turbine. The steam turbine made possible our modern efficient super-steam stations. So far the gas turbine results has been almost nil.

The harnessing of atmospheric electricity and the wireless transmission of power are mostly of academic interest to the hardfisted engineer.

The use of tidal power has been suggested. The idea is to build a dam across tidal rivers thereby impounding water which is allowed to flow out again through water turbines. Some of the older developments utilized wheels mounted on floats which turned one way as the tide rose and the other as it fell. Smeaton installed such wheels beneath Old London Bridge. The most attractive and daring suggestion yet made is to build a dam across the inner extremity of the Bay of Fundy which has a tidal range of 40 feet. The well known authority Professor Gibson stated "that the headlands at its outlet are less than 3 miles apart and that through this narrow gap energy equivalent to more than 100-million horsepower-hours runs to waste during the ebb and flow of each tide. To utilize this would require an engineering feat almost as tremendous as anything yet attempted by man." A different scheme but one in somewhat the same category is to run sea water from the Mediterranean into a great depression in the Libyan desert. This depression has an area of 7000 square miles at sea level and a maximum depth of 400 feet below sea-level. 40,000,000 tons of sea water a day could be allowed to flow into this depression since it would be continuously evaporated by the sun at this same rate. Dr. John Hall, Director of Desert Surveys in Egypt, has stated that a continuous effective output of 160,000 horsepower could be obtained.

Wind Power Revival

Another possibility is the revival of the use of wind power. Our aeronautical engineers are trying to substitute wind for fuel. Windmills using rotating cylinders instead of wings have given some very promising results. Those of you who read the Techno-Log will recall that the January, 1932 issue

Payne Scholarships Awarded to Three

Award of three of the most valuable scholarships in the gift of the University of Minnesota has been announced by Professor Cecil A. Moore, head of the department of English. These are the DeWitt Jennings Payne scholarships of \$250 each, awarded for excellence in English literature and composition. The winners are Florence Billing, 559 Oakland avenue, St. Paul, Clarence Peterson, 1208 Twenty-seventh ave., N.E., Minneapolis, and Betty Stocks, 2729 Colfax avenue S., Minneapolis. The scholarship fund, income from which is awarded, was given the university as a memorial to Captain Payne, who lost his life in the world war.

contains an article by Professor John D. Akerman on a proposed Wind Rotor Plant for which he designed the rotating cylinders. One of these rotors has been built and is now being tested. It is proposed to mount as many as 40 cylinders on 40 cars each capable of producing on the average 1000 kilowatts in any locality where the winds blow from 6 to 30 miles per hour. The cylinders are 90 feet high, 22 feet in diameter, and each one is to be mounted on a large flat car. These cars are then to be placed on a circular track about two miles long.

There are so many difficulties to overcome due to the uncertainty and irregularity of the wind and the necessity of having some means of storing the electricity when the wind is high, that most engineers feel that there isn't very much prospect of replacing very many of our large efficient heat engines by wind-driven prime movers.

It has been proposed to utilize the internal heat of the earth. Schemes have been worked out to tap the heat from volcanoes, from geysers and hot springs; also to bore down through the earth's crust to whatever depth may be required to obtain the necessary temperature. In general, the idea is to sink two bore-holes and having connected them by boring a reservoir at their base, to pump water down one and up the other, the water thus heated being available for power purposes. A depth of about 2 miles would be necessary to obtain a temperature equal to boiling water. The scheme does not look practical.

Again considering briefly fuels and their utilization, it is probably safe to say with the ever increasing economy of Heat Engines and the development of other sources of power, the demand for coal is likely to decrease as time passes. The use of oil, gas, and natural gas is increasing, but the world use of coal has actually begun to decline.

Can We Use Sunpower

And finally, much thought and experiment is being devoted to obtaining power from the one great source—the energy radiated from the sun. Some of you may say, "Why not direct access to and control of the energy locked up in the atom?" My answer is that—as a hard-boiled engineer—I must say that for the present at least this is outside the limits of practical consideration. On a bright summer day the sun supplies us with more than one horsepower per square meter.

Schemes proposed include plants in which the sun's rays are focused on boilers by means of parabolic reflectors, plants in which the sun's rays fall directly on heat-absorbing material in long shallow vessels, thermally insulated at the sides and bottom and covered by layers of glass with air-spaces between, which prevents re-radiation of the heat absorbed. Some suitable liquid flows through the trays and conducts the heat to a storage tank, flowing thence to a tubular boiler containing another fluid which vaporizes at a lower temperature and is used to operate a heat engine.

A scheme was discussed at the last world power conference for utilizing the temperature difference between the winter air in the Arctic and that of the water under the ice.

I hold in my hand a photoelectric cell. This is a device that will convert a sizable quantity of the energy radiated from the sun directly into electrical energy.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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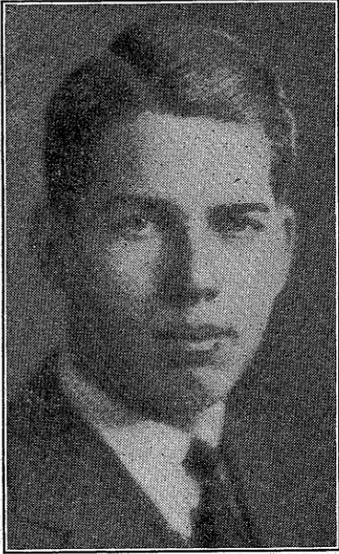
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T. E. Steward, Editor, 217 Administration Building
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

CWA Employees Minnesotan Wins Rhodes Scholarship Assisting Many

(From Page 1, Col. 4)

objective examinations, isolation and study of thyroglobulin from normal and pathological human glands, cross-indexing of cancer cases, analysis of factors associated with successful accomplishment of students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, psychological studies of the rat, production of alpha cellulose from aspen, analysis of undergraduate study programs in the Arts college, study of private secondary schools accredited by the University of Minnesota, investigation of the sub-surface geology of the Twin Cities region, study of planned changes in social institutions, growth of the organs of the human body including the heart, liver, spleen and kidney; study of the gall-bladder in pregnancy, examination of materials used in caring for the health of students, analysis of examinations in general psychology, effectiveness of training in "How to study" classes, physical properties and specific uses of new building materials, methods of removing crank case dilution, preparation of thermodynamic charts, observation of bacteria cultures isolated from lake water, study of the lungs in thrombo-embolic diseases, degree of resistance against tuberculosis in children, study of spinal anesthesia in rabbits and small mammals, the chemistry and physical properties of arsenical drugs in treatment of syphilis, translation of documents dealing with Russian-American relations and other diplomatic matters, collection of data and translations of documents relating to the cultural transition of Norwegian immigrants, collection of data basic to vocational counselling, allocation of costs between heating service and electrical supply in large buildings, tests and study of the sterilization of small hospital instruments, assistance toward completing Dr. William Anderson's study of local government and finance in Minnesota, improvement of art and music tests, determination of iodine in urine and the blood, cost of electricity generated by Diesel type engines, study of special assessments for public improvements, effects of various anticoagulants on sedimentation, formulation of laboratory work exercises for social work students, predicting inmate conduct in prisons, follow-up of study of parole prediction in Minnesota, formulation of effective aptitude tests for architecture students, ionic oscillations in the glow discharge, velocity of fluid flow in electricity, use of calcium hypochlorite as an oxidizing agent, study of the brain composition in relationship to convulsive disorders, studies on blood sugars, study of the relationship between physique, health, and scholastic attainments, the nature and source of intestinal gas, methods of identifying certain vegetable drugs, student use of the library related to scholarship and other variables, survey of existing needs and facilities for adult education in Minnesota, statistical analysis of measurements of mental functions and scholastic achievements, a study of the effects of the New Deal (analysis of various codes to determine probable effects of clauses on wages, hours, production control, at a number of markets, standardization and try-out of vocational aptitude tests for individual diagnosis, study and synthesis of several aspects of real property law, Minnesota annotation of the restatement of agency law, systematic study of the genus, *Heucheria*, absorption of organic vapors by manufactured zeolites, and making guide to material in American history in the Twin City area, and a great many others.



Hedley Donovan

Hedley Donovan, graduate of West High School, Minneapolis, a major in history, and chief of the editorial board of *The Minnesota Daily*, has been appointed to a Rhodes Scholarship which will take him to Oxford University next autumn for a study period of three years. Mr. Donovan plans to become a teacher of history. After winning the scholarship he admitted that it had been a lifelong ambition with him to become a Rhodes scholar. A brother, David Donovan, is editor of the 1934 *Gopher*.

(From Col. 5)

of rayon, and in these last days the return of beer, all have helped to shift the demand from commodities which have long been the farmer's standard money crops.

Women's Styles a Factor

The short dresses of last decade and the improved quality of rayon reduced the demand for wool and cotton, the car and tractor virtually destroyed the need for hay, and beer is said to have cut terribly into the demand for milk and ice-cream. Generally speaking the standard of living was mounting during the first three decades of this century; the smaller family needed less necessary foodstuffs, and spent its increased supply of spare cash on comforts and luxuries which were industrial rather than agricultural in origin, or on services, entertainments, and holidays. The movie theatre, the beauty parlor, and the filling station are largely post-war portents of the changes in our spending habits; and fifty million farmers must somehow take these changes into account in planning their programmes.

My conclusion is that part of our present trouble is due to over-expansion of farm capacity. But the farm has not been the only sinner. Industries nearly all ran to similar excess, even such new ones as rayon; that industry was in the hands of a few firms, equipped with all manner of experts whose job was presumably to study the market and plan production accordingly. Yet 1929 found the industry glutted, like the automobile, the paper, the radio, the skyscraper, the metal, the coal industry, oil, and nearly all the rest of them, and perhaps no industry went so far to excess as did that which manufactures stocks and bonds. Hence it is fitting that the keynote of your sessions should be "Adjustment." The fact that you are so many and so scattered makes the task very difficult; but it is none the less essential to any real recovery.

Agricultural Crises Through the Centuries

This paper is a summary of an address by Herbert Heaton, professor of economic history, University of Minnesota, delivered at the Farmers and Homemakers Short Course at University Farm.

There is a widespread belief among townspeople that the farmer is a perpetual grumbler, who complains in bad seasons because there is no crop, and groans in good seasons because the harvest involves such a lot of extra work. The student of agricultural history sees the situation a little more clearly, for he knows that the story has been marked by wide alternations of prosperity and depression, and that there have often been periods when industry and trade were booming but agriculture was in the dumps. Good times for farmers may mean prosperity for the towns, but bad times on the land have often synchronized with flourishing conditions in the towns.

When you survey the long trail of farming fluctuations and crises—a trail that goes back to at least the days of Rome and Greece—three main causes stand out as factors in bringing sorrow to the farmyard. The first is war. If there is one field in which history always repeats itself, it is in the effect of war and of post-war adjustments on agriculture. War over-stimulates the production of foodstuffs and raw materials. Prices mount, rents rise, farmers buy more land at high prices; wages go up, so do interest rates and taxes; land which in peace times is too poor to be profitably worked is ploughed up.

War prices are usually high enough to bear the burden of extra costs and leave a substantial net income in the farmer's pocket. Labor becomes scarce, and more money is therefore spent on machinery and fixed improvements. The longer the war the more does your industry become geared to new levels of cost, price, and income. But woe betide you when the last battle has been fought and peace is declared. Prices fall rapidly, but your costs—wages, taxes, interest rates, or rents—do not. The mortgage payment which seemed so small when wheat was selling at \$3 a bushel looks like a Rocky Mountain peak when wheat goes down to a dollar. You may clamor for farm relief, try to keep your prices up, and resort to all manner of efforts to stop the rot or reduce the burden; but history shows no instance where those efforts were immediately successful. What it does show is ten to twenty years of painful and often cruel readjustment, in which suffering is widespread and hope seems almost lost.

Data Drawn from Many Events

You may think I am generalizing from the events of the last twenty years. I am not; I am thinking of the day when England fought Napoleon, when Rome fought Carthage, and when the Greek states wrestled with each other; but instances could be picked from almost any other century. What matters to the farmer as farmer is not the century, the enemy, or the result of the conflict; what matters is the length of the war, for if it lasts long enough to bring about a drastic adjustment of conditions from a peace-time basis, there must follow a long readjustment, in which many will fall by the wayside and all will suffer. When that happens, all plans for the economic and social welfare of the countryside, all that you have hoped for and worked for in health, education, and personal comfort or well-being may go on to the rocks. Rome won her wars against Carthage, but many of her farmers were ruined. Britain defeated Napoleon, but for twenty years after Waterloo tragedy stalked the English countryside. The moral of all this you must draw for yourselves.

The second cause of crises in agriculture is nature itself; but the blows that nature strikes—or the "acts of God" as some people call them—are less to be feared than they once were. Plagues, such as swept away nearly half the population of western Europe in the Middle Ages, have almost vanished, though they may still menace India and the Orient. Bad seasons

caused by drought, excessive rain, pests, and hoppers may cause local distress, but are rarely so widespread as to hit the whole farming community or cause famine in the world markets; and the scientists who work on this campus and elsewhere are helping farmers in the struggle against the enemies that destroy crops and animals.

But no laboratory worker can help much to remove the third cause of agricultural crisis, for that cause is yourselves, you farmers, all of you, scattered over the fertile lands of the world. I don't know how many of you there are, but let us suppose that there are fifty million of you. Most of you work on your own, and within the limits laid down by climate and soil you decide what you will do. You are chiefly smallish producers, working away in lands as far apart as Argentina and Siberia, Australia and Alberta. In the temperate zones you are producing the same sort of commodities—corn, wheat, beef, mutton, hogs, dairy produce, fruit, etc. What for? Who for? If for yourselves, for your consumption, well and good. For a market? Well and good, maybe. Your whole tendency in modern times has been to commercialize farming, to cater for a local, national, or international market. The wider your market the more interlocked you are with your fellow-farmers in other lands who become your competitors in those markets. Each of you, with something of the pride of the craftsman, believes that what you produce will find a consumer and a price which will give you at least a fair return. Production is your main job; you don't see the consumer, but you think there must be one somewhere.

Markets Continued to Grow

Sometimes you are right, but occasionally you have been wrong. If you have thought it safe to expand production and assume that demand was expanding at the same time, the last two centuries have shown that in general you were making a safe assumption. For the last two hundred years have seen a great growth in market demands for your wares. In war time the need for food and materials has jumped up, for there is waste, and soldiers are usually given more food than civilians get. But in peace time also the market has grown, thanks to the remarkable and unprecedented growth of population and the improvement in the standard of living. During those two centuries one of the greatest human achievements was the reduction in the death-rate. Better medical knowledge, practice, and equipment, more and better food and clothing, provisions for public health and sanitation, all gave each baby born a better chance to survive and each adult a better chance of reaching old age. Hence, the population of the world probably doubled during the 19th century; that of Great Britain quadrupled, and in some other countries the increase was equally large. Further, methods of manufacture were greatly improved, the cost of production and the prices of industrial goods fell. This all meant a vast increase in the demand for foodstuffs and raw materials, and therefore gave impetus to the great migration of people and capital to the empty spaces of the new world. Population of European origin swarmed westward over North America, crossed the Equator to bring the lands of the Antipodes into use, or went eastward into Siberia. And what they there produced usually found a ready market in the new lands themselves and still more in the factories and crowded cities of western Europe.

But there were times when production went up more rapidly than did the demand, and the result was a period of depression such as came between 1873 and 1896. In twenty years prices fell nearly 50% for some farm products; your fathers on the new cheap lands might be able to stand such a blow, but the farmers who worked on the old costly lands of Europe were hard hit and went through two decades of acute agricultural depression. It might have been better for

the whole world and for the American prairie farmer in particular if the government had not been in such a great hurry to get the middle western areas filled up and given away.

Gradually conditions improved after 1896: prices went up, the expansion of production was slower, and some onlookers even became worried about the future adequacy of the world's wool and wheat supply. But the war helped to stimulate extension once more. Russia and Rumania were cut off from their western markets, army appetites were enormous, goods from the Antipodes were too far away to be fetched over a submarine-infested sea, and North America therefore stepped into the breach. In 1919 the United States wheat fields had an area 75% larger than those of 1913, and those of Canada, Australia, and Argentine were all much bigger. After the war the United States acreage declined, but in 1929 was still a third bigger than in pre-war days; and meanwhile the three other new world countries had put much more land under the plough, while at the same time Russia and the other European producers were getting back on to their feet again. Hence in 1928 the world produced 25% more wheat than it had done in pre-war days, 23% more potatoes, 17% more beet sugar, 90% more cane sugar, 55% more tobacco, 24% more cotton, 18% more wool, and so on. I wonder if the farmers of the world have ever before been so successful in expanding output; I am sure they have never been so depressed as today, and I suspect there is a strong connection between their remarkable achievement and their sorry plight. Did they once more run ahead of the market? Let us go back and see what was happening among the buyers.

Buyers No Longer Increase

The first thing we discover is that the number of buyers has ceased to grow at that astounding rate we knew in the 19th century. The death rate has been brought down in the western world to such a low point that perhaps it cannot go much lower, especially in view of the growing use of the automobile. But meanwhile the birth-rate has been falling rapidly, and therefore the gap between the number who are born and those who die is narrowing. In old days population grew slowly because many were born but many died; when many were born and few died population rose rapidly; but with few born and few dying we are getting back to the days of slow growth, and the statisticians prophesy that the "advanced" countries of the western world will soon have a stationary population—possibly some time in the nineteen-forties—just as France has had for two generations.

In the 18th century mothers had ten children and buried eight; in the 19th century they had six and buried two; now the ideal seems to be to have one or two, and keep them alive. A British statesman approved quite frankly the other day the doctrine of "a small house, a small family, and a small car." Now this means a slackening increase in the number of eaters, of infants needing woolies, and so on. In the United States the stoppage of immigration meant the end of that annual influx of new consumers which sometimes added nearly a million customers to the baker's list in pre-war days.

The second disturbing fact is that the buyers have steadily been changing their habits and are spending less on some of the old staple products of the farm. Wheat is the classic illustration. During the last thirty years the consumption of wheat per person in the United States has fallen from over five bushels per annum to about four. The cult of diet or slimness has put white bread, potatoes, and other foods on a veritable black list for some people; the improvements in central heating, the coming of the sedan, the decline in outdoor work and the increase of indoor sedentary occupations, the growing plentifulness of fruits, salads, and canned goods, the rise

(See bottom of Col. 2)

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Salary Savings Assigned to Six 'U' Loan Funds

Uses to Which Non-State Share Has Been Devoted Are Told

SAME MONEY REMAINS

Committee States It Has Assigned Funds But Has Not Administered Loans

The committee on salary contributions of the University of Minnesota, appointed to administer and distribute to worthy purposes that part of the money from staff and employees salary contributions, equal to two weeks pay, that could not be returned to the state because it came from non-state sources, has made seven appropriations totalling \$43,000 to six projects, one of which has been replenished.

Among many worthy causes on the campus to which the remainder might be devoted the committee is still giving careful consideration to those which seem best to merit its attention. Details of the committee's work have been described in Minnesota Chats by Professor Wilbur Cherry of the Law School, the chairman.

When the University of Minnesota voted to accede to Governor Lloyd B. Olson's suggestion that all state divisions work two weeks without pay during 1932 the savings produced at the university, both from faculty and employees, totalled \$174,308.34. Of this amount \$94,190.60 was returned to the state of Minnesota as the proportionate share of the whole that could represent university support from all state sources. The university, however, has other sources of income, such as trust funds, gifts from foundations, tuition, and the like. The share of salary contributions proportionate to these sources of income was set aside in a special fund, to be managed by a committee representing both faculty and employees, under Professor Cherry's chairmanship. After \$11,211.78 had been turned back to the several trust funds and projects endowed by foundations, \$38,905.76 remained at the disposal of this committee.

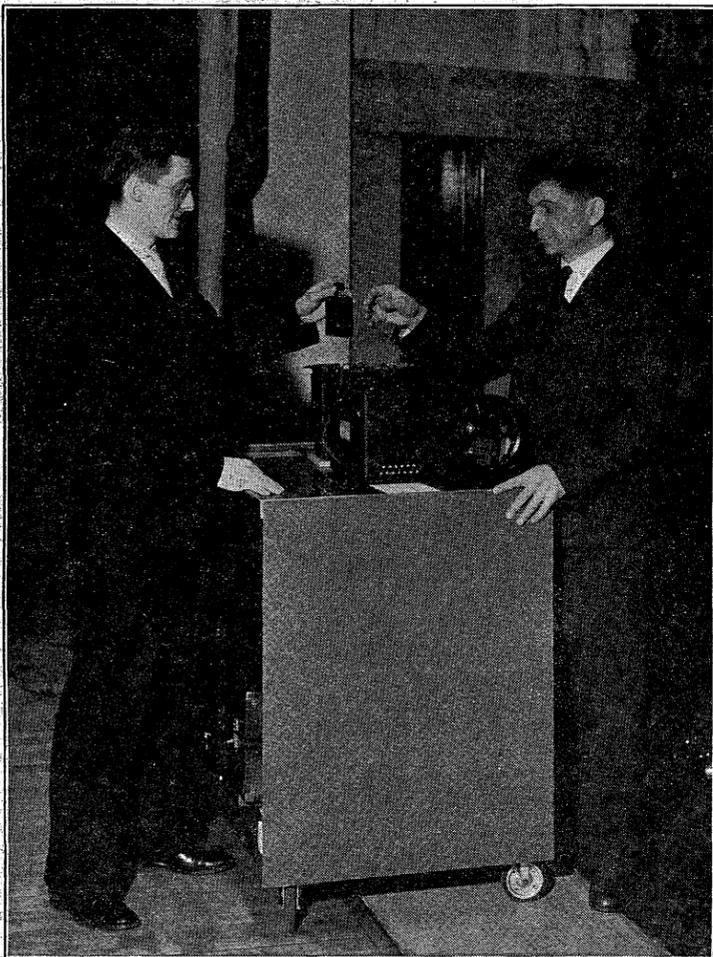
A first step was taken immediately when the committee voted to place \$15,000 in a permanent Staff and Employees Students Loan Fund. Money from this fund was to be made available, Professor Cherry explained, in direct student loans after the usual manner, not including graduate students, and in emergency loans for meeting the cost of special treatment at the students Health Service for needy students. Most of this fund has now been loaned, but it is a permanent fund and will operate after the fashion of a revolving fund as loans are repaid.

Attention of the committee was next directed to the fact that there were on the staff of the university a good many persons who needed short-term emergency loans for meeting the expenses of illness, death in the family, insurance premium payments, and the like. Comptroller W. T. Middlebrook brought out the fact that some of the more poorly paid employees have been borrowing from loan agencies at high interest rates. In view of this a Staff and Employees Loan Fund of \$5,000 was created. This has revealed many necessitous cases on the campus, and although the loans are for short terms with the risk involved because salary deductions may be made in case of non-repayment, this fund has been replenished with an additional contribution of \$5,000.

When the head of the General Extension Division, Dr. Richard R. Rice showed that there are no provisions for making loans to extend-

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Speaker Demonstrates Electrical Magic



Many of the marvelous things those who are masters of electricity can accomplish were demonstrated on the stage of Northrop Memorial Auditorium when Professor Henry E. Hartig gave the fourth and last lecture in this year's Sigma Xi series. His subject was, "Communications." With the bottle of water that a student assistant is handing him he filtered harsh tones out of music that he was transmitting along a light beam.

Minnesota Summer Session Plans Reveal Program of Unusual Value

Two Terms, the First Beginning June 20, Will Continue to September 1

Summer Sessions at the University of Minnesota that will uphold the standards which have made the Minnesota campus one of the four or five most popular places among those who seek summer study opportunities are announced in the special bulletin that has just come off the press.

In laying plans for the summer session T. A. H. Teeter, associate director, and his advisers, have outlined a series of studies particularly applicable to the problems of the moment, as a background for the usual large number of orthodox courses in the regular study sequences. As in other years, a striking program of entertainments, lectures, and tours for summer students is being arranged. Those who do their summer studying at Minnesota will also have the opportunity of visiting any of the several thousand beautiful lakes in the state that may strike their fancy. Only in recent years has there been full recognition of the splendid recreational field provided by Minnesota's lake region and northern forest areas, including the Superior National Forest on the north shore of Lake Superior.

The first session will run from June 20 to July 28 and the second from July 28 to September 1. Thanks to these two terms, which will begin immediately after the regular June commencement, the educational facilities at Minnesota will be in full use throughout the year except for the two weeks beginning September 1.

In line with the policy of recent years, most of the instruction will be given by teachers from the Minnesota faculty. However, the university is bringing Professor

Walter Crosby Eels of Stanford University to give special lectures dealing with junior colleges. There also will be a number of visiting speakers who will take part in an International Affairs Week symposium which the department of political science will conduct in the second summer session, starting August 6. To this will come a number of public officials, men with special knowledge in fields bearing on international relations and other visitors to broaden the picture and the scope of the discussion.

Many departments will offer specially designed courses. The Medical School plans to offer mental hygiene, for the first time, taught by Dr. E. M. De Berry. There also will be a course in "Care and health of the child." Several outstanding nurses will come to Minnesota, according to Miss Katherine J. Densford, director of the School of Nursing, to contribute to courses in nursing during the first session. The department of journalism's contribution will include courses in The Press and Foreign Affairs, in Propaganda, and in Supervising School Publications, to be taught by Professors Reginald Coggeshall, Ralph D. Casey and Fred Kildow, respectively.

In the field of economics, "Economics of public utilities," and "International economic problems" will be among the special courses offered. Chemistry and Engineering are planning a full offering.

A series of special lectures and conferences in the field of agricultural education is on the program as part of the 1934 summer work at University Farm. Recent depressed agricultural conditions have made special attention to the needs of farms and farmers a by-

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Sec. Harold Ickes May Speak at 'U' Before Schoolmen

Preliminary announcement of the twenty-first annual Schoolmen's Week at the University of Minnesota, including the short course for superintendents and principals and the eighteenth annual High School Conference was made this week by Professor Wesley E. Peik, College of Education, who is in charge this year. Schoolmen's Week is conducted as a joint venture by the College of Education and the Minnesota State Department of Education.

It will run over the period of Tuesday, March 27 to Saturday, March 31, those days being included in the spring vacation period of the public schools when teachers can get away.

That Harold Ickes, secretary of the interior, may be the leading speaker is now considered probable by Professor Peik. Secretary Ickes is so busy, however, that he can not confirm the engagement until early in March.

Following the usual procedure the college will bring to the university campus a distinguished group of American educators to give Minnesota teachers new inspiration and the latest word in educational progress. Marshalling educational effort for an improved program will be the general theme.

Paul V. McNutt, formerly dean of the Indian Law School, Professor John K. Norton of Indiana University, Dr. Sidney B. Hall, superintendent of public instruction in Virginia, Dr. Jesse H. Newlon, formerly superintendent of Schools at Denver and now on the staff of Teachers College, Dr. E. O. Melby, professor at Northwestern and a former Minnesota, and Superintendent J. W. Studebaker of Des Moines will be other visiting speakers.

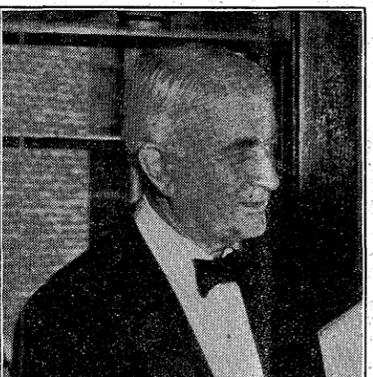
On Friday night, March 30, a Citizens Meeting on the theme of education will be held in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. If he comes Secretary Ickes will address this meeting. Certain speakers will be Dr. Newlon and Paul V. McNutt, who is now governor of Indiana.

Among the educational groups that meet each year during Schoolmen's Week are the Council of School Executives, Association of Secondary School Principals, Elementary School Principals and Supervisors, Minnesota Society for the Study of Education, College Teachers of Education and Psychology, Conference on Educational Guidance and the Minnesota Council of Adult Education.

The Annual Student-Faculty-Alumni dinner of the College of Education will be held on Wednesday night, March 28 and the Schoolmen's Dinner Thursday the 29th.

Given Jewish Lectureship
Appointment of Dr. Raimund Goldschmidt, to the Twin City Jewish-American lectureship at the University of Minnesota, created by Minneapolis and St. Paul Jews to employ a scholar dismissed from a German post by the Nazi government, has been effected.

One of Brothers Who Endow Study



Dr. William J. Mayo

Mayos Give 'U' \$500,000 More For Foundation

Income Will Support Graduate Medical Study and Researches

\$2,500,000 IS TOTAL

Want Money People Have Paid for Care to Go Into Improvement of Medicine

Gifts of Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo of Rochester to the University of Minnesota for its Mayo Foundation for Graduate Medical Study and Research were brought to a total of \$2,500,000 when an additional gift of \$500,000 was made through the medium of the Mayo Properties Association at a meeting of the Board of Regents on February 16.

The original gift of \$1,500,000 was made in 1917, at which time it was specified that full control of that sum should pass to the university at such time as the addition of income to principal should have made the total \$2,000,000. That point was reached more than 10 years ago. From that time advanced medical students from every state and from most of the world's countries have been selected as fellows to do advanced medical work under the foundation, both at Rochester and on the university campus.

The regents accepted the gift with evidences of the sincerest appreciation. A rising vote of thanks was tendered the donors, of whom Dr. William J. Mayo, member of the board, was present. A memorandum of acceptance read by Chairman Fred B. Snyder said the gift was received "with a deep and abiding feeling of gratitude and appreciation."

The letter of gift was accompanied by a communication from Dr. William J. Mayo in which he outlined in compelling manner the philosophy that has laid behind the world-famous medical accomplishments at Rochester and sketched modestly the history of the Mayo Clinic and the research foundation it has endowed for the University of Minnesota. In it he said:

Letter to the Regents

Dear Sirs:

As a man advances in years, he begins to look backward over those conditions and happenings in the past that influenced his life work. To grow up in a doctor's family with a professional background of some generations will likely have, as it did with my brother and myself, that sort of influence which leads not to conscious choice of medicine as a career, but rather to unconscious elimination of every other choice. Neither my brother nor I ever had any idea of being anything but a doctor.

Our father recognized certain definite social obligations. He believed that any man who had better opportunity than others, greater strength of mind, body, or character, owed something to those who had not been so provided; that is, that the important thing in life is not to accomplish for one's self alone, but for each to carry his share of collective responsibility. Stepping as we did into a large general practice, with a great deal of surgery from the beginning, my brother and I had an exceptional opportunity, and as we entered medical practice during the early period of development of asepsis and antisepsis in surgery which had come through the work of Pasteur and Lister, this opportunity was unique. We were especially fortunate that we had the benefit of our father's large experience to help us to apply the modern methods to replace the old type of surgery which up to that time had been practiced. There being two

(Continued on Page 2)

Schmitz Describes Forestry's Place In Land Planning

Recommends Greatly Enlarged Program of National Ownership of Woodlands

CAN MULTIPLY BENEFITS

Forestry Head Traces Course of National Policy and Suggests Future

In a discussion of "The place of forestry in land use planning" at Farmers and Homemakers Week, University Farm, Dr. Henry Schmitz, head of the forestry division in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, gave a comprehensive picture of the history of America's forests and sketched the principal benefits to be derived from an intelligent forest policy in the future.

After describing the acquisition of the public domain, which at one time stood at 1,397,000,000 acres, and telling how it was distributed so that now but 186,000,000 acres, largely poor lands, remain, he showed how cut-over forests stand small chance of rehabilitation under present policies and declared that the breakdown of private ownership of forest property is creating an important economic problem.

Of the current forest problem, he said in part:

The so-called land use problem in the United States is concerned primarily with the economic use of several hundred million acres of commercial forest land now cut over and not bearing merchantable second growth, and about 52,000,000 acres of abandoned agricultural land, or land otherwise available for reforestation.

For a great many years in many quarters, the use of almost any potential agricultural land for timber production was violently opposed. At the present time informed and enlightened public opinion not only no longer opposes but actually endorses the use for timber production of arable land not needed for agricultural production.

One often hears the statement made that we have too much good land in the United States, but it seems to me that the difficulty is not in having too much land, but rather in the way we have used it. If properly used, the land which is now not only unfavorably affecting the stability of American agriculture but which also is threatening the economic and social stability of many communities can be converted into a valuable asset. Proper use of this land clearly points to timber production, recreational use and protection forests to prevent erosion and to regulate stream flow.

Area Available for Timber Production

The prospective area available for timber production has been estimated to be about 509 million acres summarized in the Copeland Report, A National Plan for American Forestry, as follows:

Present acreage of commercial forest land	495,000,000	
Present acreage of agricultural land abandoned or otherwise suitable for reforestation	52,000,000	
Acreage for treeless prairies available for reforestation	3,000,000	
Gross acreage of potential, commercial forest land	550,000,000	
Area of present commercial forest land to be withdrawn for recreation	34,000,000	
Deduction for conversion from forest to agriculture in the west	2,000,000	
Miscellaneous deductions for protection, etc.	5,000,000	
Gross acreage of prospective withdrawals	41,000,000	41,000,000
Net acreage of potential forest land		509,000,000

Public Ownership Recommended

Because of the instability of industrial forest land ownership it is now almost universally agreed that the area of forest land in public ownership should be greatly increased. Although some differences of opinion may exist as to

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Dr. W. H. Emmons
Head of the Department of Geology

In a volume honoring Waldemar Lindgren, professor emeritus of geology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and former director of the United States Geological Survey, two papers by Dr. William H. Emmons, head of the department of geology at the University of Minnesota are included.

The volume is in the nature of a "festschrift" or complimentary volume, dedicated to the famous Swedish-American geologist by his former associates in the field of economic geology, both on the survey and in the teaching field. Dr. Emmons has written on ore depositions associated with granitic batholiths and on recent progress in studies of supergene enrichment.

An introductory chapter by Professor L. C. Graton of Harvard tells the story of Waldemar Lindgren's life, one known to relatively few outside of his professional associates although the name Lindgren has been a by-word among geologists for decades and he has made some of the most important contributions to American economic geology, particularly as it deals with the Rocky Mountain mining regions.

Born in 1860 into a prosperous Swedish family at Kalmar, young Lindgren was given many opportunities to pursue his favorite interests, and while he was still in his teens these proved to be in the field of mineralogy and mining. He visited many important Swedish mines as a boy and then was sent by his father to attend what was then the most renowned school of mines in the world, the Royal Mining Academy at Freiberg, Germany.

After graduation Dr. Lindgren came to America almost at once, and after holding one or two minor positions, went into the Rocky Mountain region in which he was to spend a large part of his scientific life. In 1884 he joined the United States Geological Survey in which Professor Emmons was later to be one of his associates. Lindgren continued with the survey until he was made chief geologist in 1911, but after holding that post for a year went to M.I.T. to devote the remainder of his active life in teaching.

Modern theory on the deposition of minerals is attributed in large part to Dr. Lindgren, a specialty in which many of his associates and former students, among them Dr. Emmons at Minnesota, have followed him. He also was instrumental in the establishment of the magazine, "Economic Geology." Dr. Lindgren's field investigations in the Rocky Mountain region laid the foundations of his reputation, but he later has conducted explorations and field studies in South America, Mexico, Australia and other parts of the world. He was made professor emeritus only last year, but still devotes a part of his time to his scientific work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Most of the CWA employees of the University of Minnesota were put back at work after an order laying them off had gone out. The terms of those still at work are now indefinite.

Mayos Increase Foundation Gift

(From Page 1, Col. 5)

of us, with absolute mutual confidence, each of us was able to travel at home and abroad each year for definite periods of study of subjects connected with surgery, as well as to attend medical meetings, while the other was at home carrying on the practice.

In 1894, having paid for our homes and started a modest life insurance program, we decided upon a plan whereby we could eventually do something worth while for the sick. This plan was to put aside from our earnings any sums in excess of what might be called a reasonable return for the work we accomplished. It seemed to us then, as now, that moneys which should accumulate over and above the amount necessary for a living under circumstances which would give favorable conditions to work and to prepare reasonably for our families, would interfere seriously with the object that we had in view.

Money May Hamper One

Contented industry is the main-spring of human happiness. Money is so likely to encourage waste of time, changing of objectives in life, living under circumstances which put one out of touch with those who have been lifelong friends, who perhaps have been less fortunate. How many families have we seen ruined by money which has taken away from the younger members the desire to labor and achieve, and has introduced elements into their lives whereby, instead of being useful citizens, they have become wasteful and sometimes profligate.

Medicine constantly became more complex. From time to time new members were added to the staff. Each member of the staff received a salary which was sufficient to permit whole-hearted attention to his work. There was no profit-sharing, accumulations over and above the amount necessary for the purposes I have outlined were conservatively invested, and have been reinvested, adding all interest to principal.

Year by year more young physicians applied for positions as assistants and internes in the hospitals. The need of providing in some way a better form of post-graduate medical education for these earnest young men soon became apparent.

In 1907 I was honored by an appointment to the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota. During these twenty-seven years I have had the privilege and responsibility of becoming intimately acquainted with the work of the University. This association has been an inspiring influence, bringing me into contact with university presidents of wide vision, representative men and women on the Board of Regents, and able and experienced administrators, devoted to the University and the welfare of the State. I have found a capable and growing faculty in each college of the University, and have been impressed by these loyal men and women who are giving their lives to investigations, to teaching and to public service. It seems to my brother and myself that the crowning endeavor of a life in medicine would be to aid in the development of medical education and research.

'U' Belongs to People

Our state university is not political in origin or management. Yet it comes from and belongs to the people. The representatives of the people at intervals, elect a continuing board of twelve members each for a term of six years. The members of the Board of Regents have always been representative citizens, eminently fitted for their responsibility in safe-guarding the interests of education, and I have been impressed with their sympathetic understanding of the changing economic and social conditions. The Regents are responsive to the public voice, but not to public clamor.

Foundations which depend on self-continuing bodies of trustees may do well for the first and second generation, but there is the hazard that in later periods new trustees who are unfamiliar with

Editors Name Borgen President

Mountain Lake Publisher Will Head State Association During 1934



Frank Borgen

President State Editorial Association

Minnesota Chats is pleased to record the election of Frank E. Borgen, publisher of the Mountain Lake Observer, as president of the Minnesota Editorial Association for 1934. In cooperation with Allen E. McGowan, for the past four years field secretary of the association, Mr. Borgen is certain to lead the state association of weekly editors through a year that will be second to none in point of accomplishment.

Since 1925, when he established the Mountain Lake Observer the association's new president has brought that paper to a point where it is now alone in its field in one of the most prosperous communities of southwestern Minnesota. In 1931 he absorbed the competitive paper and combined it with his own. He has been president of the Second District Editorial Association, has progressed through the various offices of the State Editorial Association to its presidency and meanwhile, together with his newspaper duties, has found time to be president of the Mountain Lake Commercial Club.

With true editorial modesty he says, "There isn't much to say about my career, as the newspaper business is the only one I have ever been in with the exception of about nine months spent on the road as a traveling salesman."

the spirit and ideals of the founders may through lack of understanding defeat its purpose. Especially is there danger in laying down inflexible rules and regulations which may hamper and even obstruct the original purpose of the Foundation. However, the control and management of the University of Minnesota, which places the responsibility for its institutions in the hands of each succeeding generation, furnishes ideal conditions for perpetuation of broadly outlined trusts and purposes.

The fund which we had built up and which had grown far beyond our expectations had come from the sick, and we believe that it ought to return to the sick in the form of advanced medical education, which would develop better trained physicians and to research to reduce the amount of sickness. My brother and I came to the conclusion that this purpose could be best accomplished through the state university.

Move Began in 1913

In 1913, when our fund seemed to be sufficient size to warrant the endowment of a foundation at the University of Minnesota to carry out these purposes, we proposed the affiliation. After careful consideration, the arrangements were agreed upon, June 9, 1915. My brother and I gave to the University of Minnesota a million and a half dollars, which was the entire fund which we had been able to accumulate up to that time, to found the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, with the understanding that the

sum should reach two millions or more before any part of the income should be expended. September 13, 1917, the temporary arrangement became a permanent affiliation, and the results have shown the wisdom of the course pursued.

Our relations with the University of Minnesota and its Medical School have been most cordial. The graduate students in medicine who have come to the University and through the University to Rochester for graduate medical instruction make a splendid roster. Before the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research was established there had been at the Clinic in Rochester 105 internes, special students, or assistants, forty-one of whom are now in university positions. The thirty-six students of this category who were in Rochester at the beginning of the Foundation, became Fellows. Of the more than 1,350 men and women who have studied on the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, more than 450 are in responsible teaching positions in medical schools in this country and abroad.

In order to care for additional funds which had been accumulating since the affiliation with the University in 1915, the Mayo Properties Association, a charitable corporation without capital stock, was formed on October 8, 1919, under a thirty-year charter from the State of Minnesota which was later by legislative enactment made a perpetual charter. The Mayo Properties Association holds title to all the lands, buildings, laboratories, and equipment of all kinds and description used in Rochester in the work of the Mayo Foundation. This Association also owns and handles the moneys accrued for the same purposes as the endowment of the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, for future disposal. These moneys and properties never can inure to the benefit of any individual.

Foundation Has Succeeded

Nineteen years have gone by since the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research was established. The association between the University and the Foundation at Rochester has been most harmonious, and has been distinguished by splendid cooperation on both sides for the benefit of higher medical education and research. The people's money, of which we have been the moral custodians, is being irrevocably returned to the people from whom it came.

The practice of medicine in Rochester is carried on in the same manner as by other members of the regular medical profession throughout the state and nation. All classes of patients, without regard to race or creed, social or financial standing, receive necessary care without discrimination. The income from the Mayo Foundation funds can be used only for medical education and research as approved by the Administration of the University, and ordered by the Board of Regents.

The affiliated hospitals in Rochester are approved by the American College of Surgeons. While under the medical direction of our staff, the hospitals are independently owned and managed.

The trustees of the Mayo Properties Association are in entire accord with our plans, and therefore at this time they unanimously have authorized our proposal to transfer \$500,000 from the Mayo Properties Association to add to the endowment of the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research. Very truly yours, William J. Mayo.

Shower Valentines on Bird

The recipient of nine very choice Valentines, Prof. Charles Bird was unanimously hailed man of the hour by the faculty and clerical staff of the psychology department yesterday.

Modestly accepting the honors, Professor Bird protested that he was unable to account for the lavish creations of lace and red and gold pasteboard.

"I guess I'm just Dan Cupid's favorite psychology teacher—that's all," he said, clutching a fetching likeness of a Mae West Valentine in one hand.

Sigma Xi Speaker Shows Production In Many Phases

Koepke, Industrial Engineer, Delivers Second in Yearly Lecture Series

FACTORS IDENTIFIED

New Materials and New Methods Are Forces Still at Work, He Says

Viewing his subject, "Production," from two major angles, Charles A. Koepke, professor of industrial engineering, delivered the second in the annual series of Sigma Xi lectures in Northrop Memorial Auditorium the evening of February 2. He first approached the subject from the point of view of production factors that have reached their highest development and impact upon industry. Among these he listed primarily, cutting tool materials, measurements, specialization, division of labor, and scientific management.

Professor Koepke then turned to factors in production that are still growing and wielding an extending influence. These are, he said, first, new materials, and, second, new methods of doing things.

With respect to these points he said, in part:

Before the days of research, four major materials were employed in factories to satisfy man's external needs—wood, leather, textile fibres and iron. At that time it could not have been foreseen that new materials would replace these natural products that had dominated the field of production for centuries. Yet it is precisely new materials that have disturbed industry to a greater extent than almost any other factor. Moreover, the end of the changes caused by materials is nowhere in sight; on the contrary, the pace of its development is being accelerated by constant research and experiment.

The discovery of new materials has often wiped out whole trades and occupations; has made obsolete innumerable factories and mills; has caused riots and even revolutions. To give you a mild example: at one time in the automobile industry the bodies of the cars had to be varnished by hand and the workers in this occupation were highly skilled and well paid. About ten years ago, lacquer finishes that could be sprayed were introduced. Semi-skilled workmen could then perform the job better and faster than the skilled workmen varnishing by hand. This was the end of a trade.

Again in the automobile industry, cast iron has been gradually displaced by steel forgings, gray white metal die castings, and by plastics such as bakelite. The old cast iron was a weak, brittle material, unreliable under severe stresses. Recently, nickel cast iron, better than the best alloy steels or such parts of automobile engines as crank shafts and camshafts has been developed.

In the metal working industry, greater and greater occupational shifts are being caused by the gas and electric welding of metals. Welded sections are lighter, stronger, and cheaper than either cast or riveted sections, and they may be produced with comparatively little noise.

From this change in materials a number of specialized operations are losing out. Many of the workers who were formerly pattern-makers, foundry molders, structural steel riveters, boiler makers or sheet metal workers, must turn to some other occupation or must drop out of industry.

The substitution of the light alloys of aluminum and of magnesium for steel is becoming increasingly prevalent. In Pittsburgh, an aluminum alloy has been used in the construction of some parts of bridge. Coal cars have been built from aluminum that weigh 11 tons less than steel cars of the same size. A wheelbarrow has been made from aluminum that weighs 75 pounds, a wheelbarrow of steel of the same capacity weighs 750 pounds. Using the aluminum wheelbarrow the worker can carry

Volume of Songs Edited by Kroesch

"German Songs Old and New," a group of 59 songs edited by Samuel Kroesch, professor and chairman of the German department, was published recently by the Henry Holt Company, New York. The book was designed to fit the need of a small inexpensive supplementary text in the study of German. The songs are of a varied nature, including many tunes and rounds for children. The book is of a small size for convenience in handling and will sell at a low price.

36 pounds more of the material he is hauling, and the empty wheelbarrow weighs 38 pounds less. It follows that the worker can produce more with less fatigue. The major effect of this shift in materials will be to decrease the importance of the steel industry and to increase that of the aluminum and magnesium industries.

The plastic industry is now in its infancy, but eventually it will have far-reaching economic and social effects. Plastics include such materials as casein, bakelite, hard rubber, celluloid, shellac compounds, and many other synthetic compounds too numerous to mention. The Northwest has a valuable source of wealth in the production of casein, a product that is made from skim milk and that is now largely wasted in dairies and creameries. Properly treated, it becomes a hard substance out of which everything from fountain pens to a material resembling cellophane can be made. At the University of Minnesota, we are working on the problem of producing a uniform high-grade casein that any small creamery can turn out.

Synthetic indigo, wood alcohol or methanol, linseed oil, rayon, synthetic nitrates, and thousands of other synthesized materials have left their trail of wrecked industries and technological unemployment. New materials and further improvements in old materials undoubtedly will continue to cause minor, perhaps even major, revolutions in our industrial structure. Products made from new materials will also influence our methods and standards of living through giving us conveniences at a cost that will make them available to almost everyone. This factor in industry is far from ended.

The effect of methods on industrial production is certainly as important as that of materials and often closely connected with it. The introduction of new materials has often been the motivating force for finding new methods. Methods, as I use the word here, means a detailed analysis of the physical movements of an operation. New methods and re-arrangements of old methods have as their main purpose the attainment of greater efficiency. Efficiency in its turn speeds up the rate of production and the rate of production, as we know, has been one of the main causes of technological unemployment. The study of methods is by no means exhausted. Motion studies are just well on the way in exerting their influence on industry.

Pictures I have shown give you examples of what methods are and of the wide range in their forms and applications. Strange to say, crude methods and refined methods are running concurrently in various parts of the world. Assuming that a factory has taken advantage of all the developments in the field of cutting tool materials, division of labor, internal control of industry, and the other factors, its main resources now for further reduction in cost are simply materials and methods. In large measure, methods are responsible for the high wages paid in some countries and in some industries. An investigation by the Unemployment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota has shown that plants in the wood mill industry have methods so unlike that the ratio of costs on the same operation was 17 to 1 in one case and 4 or 5 to one in many others. The managers of some of the plants had complained that their competitors were selling below cost. They made the mistake of assuming that

Oscar and Dave Get Gold Footballs



When members of the Minnesota football teams received gold footballs last fall for their successful season, they decided that Oscar Munson, equipment man, and Dave Woodward, trainer, should have gold footballs too. So they presented footballs to them. Left to right are seen: William Bloedel, student football manager, Oscar Munson, Dave Woodward, and "Pug" Lund, who made the presentation in training headquarters.

the methods and the incidental costs were the same.

What the future will bring can never be predicted with any degree of surety, but in so far as industrial production is concerned, we know that methods and materials will be of foremost importance. Through them we should be able to move to higher standards of living. I can tell you of at least two things that have left the test tube and the drawing board and have become actualities, and the effects of which on our social and economic standards will be momentous. The mass production of houses, complete with furniture and all modern devices for sanitation and comfort, is here. With these houses available at little cost, the average family should lead healthier and less hectic lives. These houses are a step toward the demolition of slums.

A new industry known as electronics has already performed what we may literally call miracles. The photo-electric cell, or the electric eye, is the most spectacular achievement in this field. It has taken the place not only of human eyes but in many instances almost of the human brain.

Our daily reading in the newspaper has informed us of the plight of the farmer. The main solution of his problem so far has been to cut down the production of foods. Has anyone ever thought of the possibility of raising new products? Aspen may be grown to produce alpha cellulose, licorice to produce insulation boards, certain weeds to be used in the manufacture of rubber and alcohol. Alcohol, it is believed, will be one of our next great sources of power. In parentheses I might say that in this instance the test tube and the drawing board are still in action.

Science and engineering have created the economy of abundance. Whether the mass of the people are allowed to participate in the benefits of this abundance will depend to a great extent upon the wisdom of our industrial and political leaders. Scientists and engineers have been severely criticised for the part they have played in bringing on the machine age. Noise, vibration, dust and grime have come in with mechanization. For a time they seemed inevitable, but engineers are now going on to alleviate these conditions. It is not the fault of the engineer that Taylor's suggestion of a three-way division of savings—to the consumer, to the worker, and to the employer—has dwindled sometimes

into two divisions—to the consumer and to the employer—and sometimes to a single division—to the employer only. The engineer has not had the authority to distribute the savings and the goods that he has made possible. No one asked for his advice. It is fairly probable that his advice would have no value. So far the gaining of technical knowledge has taken his entire time.

Workmen have also rebelled against the machine age. Under modern production methods the worker has become less and less secure. Because real wages are higher in America than in most other countries, we have lulled ourselves to sleep with the belief that they were sufficient. Workers object to producing more and more with less and less labor, because in too many cases the hourly rate of pay has been correspondingly lowered. Particularly when a lesser degree of skill is required from the worker have his wages decreased. It has become axiomatic that semi-skilled laborers can earn less than skilled mechanics. Through new methods of production semi-skilled laborers are increasing in numbers. In 84 plants surveyed in Minnesota, 79 percent of all the operations were performed by semi-skilled workers.

I do not deny that the managers of industry are sometimes powerless to affect a more equitable distribution of the world's goods. The forces of competition, the demands of stockholders, and buyer's strikes are strong. What the "New Deal" with its industrial codes may do is problematical.

The danger is that we may assume from the clamor about us that we are heading in the wrong direction. Let us not stifle the movement to make things less burdensome. Mechanization will give us leisure and energy to work out ways and means of social betterment. Through the engineer we can have still cheaper things and we need them. We need cheaper and better houses and furnishings; we need cheaper X-ray apparatus; we need cheaper transportation, clothes, power, heat and refrigeration.

In 150 years of factory history, the number of hours spent in labor has been reduced from 16 to 18 hours to 8 hours a day. A little over 100 years ago in England a revolutionary law was passed, making it illegal to work children under 9 years of age more than 12 hours a day. We were then and

Editors Approve Journalism Work

Report Adopted at Convention Has Special Word for Researches

A review of research work in progress in the University of Minnesota department of journalism and the suggestion that the University plan better housing for the department when normal times return were contained in the annual report of the department of journalism committee of the Minnesota Editorial Association adopted at its recent convention. The chairman of the committee is D. M. Coughlin, of the Waseca Herald.

The University of Minnesota Department of Journalism has been quick to realize the importance of investigative activity in the problems of the press. In the past three years, the department has made a number of contributions useful to the press of Minnesota, particularly serviceable to small dailies and weeklies, and during the year 1933, since the last report of the Department of Journalism was made to this Association, it has carried through or undertaken several projects that we feel certain will commend themselves to the publishers and editors of Minnesota and prove of service to newspapers here and elsewhere.

The Department has just undertaken an occupational census of the journalistic positions in the State of Minnesota. This involves a thorough census of the various classes of workers in journalistic and allied pursuits. It will cover the weekly newspaper, the small daily newspaper, the metropolitan press, the magazine field, industrial advertising, agency advertising, press services, free-lance writers and other journalistic or allied occupations. No thoroughgoing census of the number of workers or classification of functions has yet been undertaken.

The Department has undertaken to study the effect of the temporary newspaper code on daily newspaper production costs. The findings will be revealed at the annual convention of the Inland Daily Press Association in Chicago on February 20. Still another important study has been undertaken under the aegis of the Northwest Daily Press Association to ascertain the changes in daily newspaper advertising rate structures which have taken place during the depression. Findings will be given at the Northwest Daily Press meeting on February 17.

Two other projects are under way which more nearly concern the daily than the weekly press. One is a study of the extent of editorial control exercised from the New York office on the individual members of chain newspapers. And, finally, a study of the growth in space given foreign news and editorial comment thereon in city and small town dailies of Minnesota in 1903, 1908, 1913, 1923, 1928, 1933-34.

One of the members of the Department has been named chairman of the new national committee of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism to direct a series of cooperative studies to be conducted by schools of journalism in different sections of the country on problems relating to newspaper business management. Another has held membership for the past three years on the Committee on Propaganda and Pressure Groups of the Social Science Research Council and was recently named to a four-year term on the Council on Research of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. One of the Professors in the Department was named vice-president of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism at the Chicago convention in December.

apparently are now afraid of short hours of labor. The reason for this fear is not clear. One explanation that industry and the church has given us is that the "Devil finds work for idle hands to do." The bald fact is that shorter hours must come and are coming.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Loan Funds Get Singers to Give Salary Savings 'Prince of Pilsen'

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tion students a fund of \$2,500 was set up for that purpose, loans being limited in amount and restricted to students who have good grades and who have taken work in the division before. A similar sum was allotted to the School of Agriculture, for which a Staff and Employees Loan Fund of \$2,500 was set up.

Loans from the original \$15,000 Staff and Employees Student Loan Fund were found not to be meeting the needs of the Graduate School, so an additional sum of \$10,000 was allocated as a Staff and Employees Graduate School Loan Fund. Under this fund three groups of students have received sums ranging from \$200 for persons beginning graduate work to \$600 for a group of persons holding the Ph.D. degree.

Recently Professor Malcolm Wiley, assistant to the president, pointed out the need for supplying books for the use of students attending the university under the CWA plan, as augmented by state relief funds. The committee accordingly created a fund of \$3,000 for this purpose, of which only a part will be needed, as things have turned out.

These projects, including the second allotment to the Staff and Employees Loan Fund bring the total of money allocated to \$43,000. With money that will come back from the CWA book allotment something in the neighborhood of \$27,000 will remain, and Mr. Cherry pointed out that the disposition of this fund is still under consideration.

Inasmuch as the original salary contributions came from all members of the University of Minnesota family, employees as well as teachers and administrators, all groups have had full representation on the committee. Its original makeup, including Professor Cherry as chairman, consisted of Miss Lily Lindstrom, Miss Wylie B. McNeal, and Messrs. C. M. Jackson, Fred Engelhardt, Andrew Boss, H. A. Erikson, Harold Russell, S. C. Lind, F. B. Garver, Wallace Blomquist, W. F. Holman, F. W. Peck, William Anderson, and W. T. Middlebrook.

In line with university procedure, all gifts have been accepted from the committee by the Board of Regents, and each carries the usual proviso, "that in case the time ever arrives in the history of the University of Minnesota when this fund is not needed for the purposes for which it is granted, the Regents may at their discretion use it in any other way which will promote the general purposes of the University."

Professor Cherry pointed out that the committee on salary contributions has not administered any of the funds after they have been created. It considered that its function was that of allocation of the money.

Speak Before Educators

Professor J. G. Umstatt of the College of Education of the University will describe the "Independent Study Plan" before the American Educational Research Association at its spring meeting in Cleveland. Professor Umstatt will also discuss State Organizations of Institutional Teacher Placement Officials for the American College Personnel Association, also at Cleveland. Professor Charles W. Boardman will appear on the program of the American Association of Teachers Colleges to discuss the organization of student teaching in the College of Education.

Student Organization Will Revive Tuneful Favorite of the Past

"The Prince of Pilsen," one of the popular musical shows of thirty years ago, is being revived for appearance on the University of Minnesota campus on Thursday, March 1, and Saturday, March 3. On those dates the University Singers will appear in the old favorite under the general direction of Prof. Earle G. Killeen.

Musical comedy fans of the early part of the century will recall the popularity of the German-American comedian. It was the character, Hans Wagner, Cincinnati brewer, who set the pace in "The Prince of Pilsen" for them all. His dialect and catch phrases drew full houses wherever the show went and caused a wave of German dialect and wit on the stage.

William G. Newgard, who has a wide campus reputation as a comedian, stage director, and singer, is taking the part of Hans and is also directing the rehearsals of the principals.

The music of the show has lived through the years. The famous stein song, "Old Heidelberg" is one of the best known.

In order to recreate the spirit of the original show as much as possible, the costuming is being done in that period.

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word in every educational institution, and these conferences will seek to help reach a solution of those problems.

A complete course in physical education and athletic coaching will be offered by the Minnesota department of physical education and athletics. Teachers will be Frank McCormick, Bernie Bierman, Dave McMillan, Ralph Piper, L. E. Keller and Clarence Osell. Keller will have charge of the teachers classes. He has spent the last year studying at New York University.

"History of ancient and modern mathematics" will be one of the unusual courses in science. Another will be "Human geography." Sociology is preparing a block of courses in elementary and advanced case work, designed to instruct students to meet the growing needs in social work. Art education will offer courses for art teachers in line with the probable growing interest in art as a leisure time diversion.

First Judd Lecture On Surgery Given

The first lecture under the recently endowed E. Starr Judd lectureship in surgery, at the University of Minnesota Medical School, was delivered by Dr. Dean DeWitt Lewis, president of the American Medical Association, in the Chemistry Auditorium the night of February 13. Dr. Lewis, a lifelong friend of Dr. Judd, is professor of surgery at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and editor of the Archives of Surgery. Dr. Judd, who has given funds for the annual lectures, is a distinguished member of the Mayo Clinic staff and a graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School in the Class of 1902. As professor of surgery on the Mayo Foundation, he is a member of the university's Graduate School faculty. Dr. Judd was president of the American Medical Association in 1931. The subject of Dr. Lewis' lecture was, "The hypophysis, the master gland: the histology, the physiology, and the clinical syndromes associated with its lesions."

Dr. Henry Schmitz Suggests National Policy in Forestry

(From Page 2, Col. 1)

how far the public program of forest land acquisition should go, the Copeland Report estimates appear to be conservative and reasonable.

At the present time the total National Forest area in the United States is approximately 162,000,000 acres. A considerable portion of this total area is non-commercial forest land. The area of commercial forest land in the National Forests is about 88,000,000 acres. In addition, the states own and manage about 9½ million acres and the counties and municipalities about 1,000,000 acres.

The Copeland Report recommends that this area of publicly owned forest land be increased by a total of about 224 million acres. Of this total, 194 million acres would be commercial forest land, including slightly less than 32 million acres of abandoned farms, and slightly less than 30 million acres would be non-commercial forest land. If this were done, the public holdings of commercial forest land would total about 293 million acres, or about three-fifths instead of the present one-fifth of the total commercial forest area.

It is estimated that the total cost of this public acquisition program would amount to about 750 million dollars, two-thirds of which would fall upon the federal government and one-third upon the state.

Would Still Be Private Holdings

If the public acquisition program described above were fully carried out, the area of privately owned commercial forest land would be greatly reduced. Nevertheless there would remain in private ownership approximately 255 million acres of commercial forest land including approximately 20 million acres of abandoned agricultural land. It is estimated that about three-fifths of this total area, or 155 million acres, would be in industrial ownership and 100 million acres in farm ownership. The Copeland Report, therefore, does not propose that public agencies assume the entire responsibility of American forest rehabilitation. A large opportunity for public enterprise and initiative in forest production and administration remain.

In order to encourage the practice of forestry on private lands, the Copeland Report recommends among other things that the federal contribution to the cost of protecting private forests from fire be increased, that federal agencies assume the major responsibility in insect and disease epidemic control, and that forest taxation, a state and local function, be placed on an equitable basis.

Benefits of a Forestry Program

The question may very well be asked, what would be the benefits to the American public of such a comprehensive and expensive plan of forest rehabilitation. The benefits to the public of continuous forest production on the commercial forest land areas in the United States involve.

1. The perpetuation of the forest as a source of wood
2. The conservation of water and soil
3. The establishment of recreational areas
4. The perpetuation of wild life
5. The perpetuation of the forest industry
6. The creation of markets for agricultural products
7. The source of possible employment for several million people
8. The stabilization of communities
9. A source of public income.

Forest Yields Raw Material

Despite the fact that the per capita use of wood and the total volume of wood used annually have declined greatly during the past twenty-five years, the United States still uses more wood than most other nations. At the present time it is impossible to definitely forecast the future timber requirements of the United States. The only tangible measure of probable future use is past and current timber consumption. On this basis it has been estimated that the "normal" lumber requirements of

the nation will probably approximate between 31 and 34 billion feet annually. In addition, we shall probably require from 22 to 30 million cords of pulpwood annually to meet our paper requirements, and about 61 million cords of wood to meet our fuel requirements. The future use of wood probably will vary considerably with the abundance, suitability and cheapness of its supply. In other words, the more wood available the more will be used.

Forests Conserve Water and Soil

In many sections of the country, soil erosion has been a serious problem. Erosion, or soil washing, is largely due to unwise clearing, unskillful cultivation and in some cases overgrazing. In certain regions, soil washing has not only greatly reduced the fertility of the uplands but also has clogged streams and rivers with silt, contributing to the severity of floods. Erosion is usually most serious on land cleared for agriculture. It can be greatly reduced by forest planting and a comprehensive program of land use must include the acquisition of a considerable area of land now eroding or washing badly for forest planting. Much of this land has already been dropped for agricultural production. The problems of erosion and water conservation in themselves justify a greatly enlarged program of public acquisition of land for forest planting.

Recreational Value of Forest Areas

It has been estimated that in 1931, 32 million people visited the National Forests and about three million people the National Parks for recreational purposes. The recreational use of these areas has increased by leaps and bounds during the past fourteen years. More than seven times as many people visited the National Parks in 1931 as visited them fourteen years before, and more than nine times as many people visited the National Forests as visited them fourteen years before. There is every indication that the recreational use of forest areas will still greatly increase and there are good reasons for setting aside a greatly enlarged area of publicly owned forest lands for the sole purpose of recreation for rural as well as urban dwellers. The Copeland Report suggests that approximately 45 million acres, or about 9 per cent, of the total commercial forest area, will be required primarily for recreational use. At the present time about 11 million acres have been set aside in National, State and Local Parks for recreational use.

The amount of money spent annually for recreation on forest areas is difficult to estimate. During the peak recreation year of 1929, however, it is believed that approximately \$1,750,000,000 was spent.

Wild Life an Important Resource

Many, if not most, of the more important fur bearing animals, game birds, and game animals occur in the forest. The deer, by far the most important of all game animals, is typically a forest species. The forest and other wooded lands furnish the three prime essentials for wild life, namely; food, breeding grounds, and protection from enemies and the elements. Remove the forest completely and wild life disappears.

The forest also vitally affects many, if not most, of the inland fishing waters. Erosion, which often follows deforestation, generally results in muddy streams unfavorable to game fish. The removal of the forest may also have a profound effect on the regularity of flow of streams and during dry seasons these may reach such low levels and so high a temperature as to have a very detrimental effect upon the normal fish population.

Forest Industry A Basic One

In the last analysis, there are five basic industries, namely, agriculture, forestry, mining, live stock production and fisheries. The value of the American forests and of the primary forest industries has been estimated at something over ten billion dollars and the

gross value of the products averaged close to two billion dollars just prior to 1929. In 1929, the forest and woods working industries employed directly 1,300,000 workers, or about 2½ per cent, of the gainfully employed persons. Forest products make up about eight per cent of all the revenue freight carried by the American railroads and these in turn have purchased approximately 120,000,000 worth of timber products annually to meet their tie and lumber requirements.

Industry Creates Agricultural Markets

An active lumber industry requires large quantities of vegetables, meats, fruits, and dairy and poultry products to maintain the large number of woods workers in the logging camps and the workers employed in the sawmills. In certain sections of the country where horse logging is carried on, the lumber industry also creates a market for large quantities of hay and grain. The forest industries also create a market for such wood products as the farmer may grow in his woodlot.

In these days of extensive unemployment, much thought has been given to the employment opportunities of sustained yield forestry. In Europe, the number of persons employed in forestry and the forest industries varies considerably, depending upon the quality of the forest land and the intensity of the type of forestry practiced. In Switzerland, for example, the 1,700,000 acres of public forests give work to nearly 10,000 full-time and about 30,000 part-time employees equivalent perhaps to about one full-time worker for each 100 acres. In Southern Sweden, employment averages about one man to each 400 acres, and in northern Sweden about one man to about 1,400 acres of the less productive forests. It has been estimated that in the United States the forest and wood-working industries furnish employment to about one man for each 240 to 260 acres. When fully productive, the American forests will probably furnish employment to one person for every 250 acres, or the equivalent of full time work for about 2,000,000 persons in all.

Forests Help Stabilize Communities

Only recently have we begun to fully appreciate the influence of forests in community development. In the past, the lumbering industry has been, and unfortunately largely still is, a migratory industry. While the forest was being cut, thriving communities developed only to disintegrate and decay when the forest resources became exhausted. The disintegration of these forest communities has resulted in the loss of large amounts of money, and more important still, tremendous human sacrifices. Sustained yield forestry will support permanent forest communities, and thus eliminate the tremendous waste in material and human resources which followed in the wake of the lumber industry in the past.

Because of the direct and indirect values resulting from sustained yield forestry, a greatly expanded program of public forestry is fully justified if not actually imperative. Many years ago Theodore Roosevelt said, "You can start a prosperous home by destroying the forests, but you can not keep it prosperous that way." In America, we have reached the point where we must give more consideration to the question of keeping our communities prosperous. The forest can make a real contribution towards this end, but initiative, vision, ingenuity, and courage are needed to execute the plan. Are we ready for the test?

Continues Medical Broadcasts

Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of psychology, will continue his monthly broadcasts on behalf of the State Medical Association during March. Speaking over WCCO at 10:15 Wednesday mornings, he will discuss, Heart adaptations, March 7; Scarlet fever, March 14; Anemia and its treatment, March 21, and Cancer of the cervix, March 28.

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Evening Classes Approaching 2d Semester's Work

Registration for Extension Division Will Continue Up to February 10

FULL PROGRAM READY

Some Loan Funds Available for Former Students With Good Marks

The second semester of evening classes conducted by the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota will begin on Monday, February 5. Registration in Minneapolis and St. Paul will start January 29 and continue through February 10, the end of the first week of class meetings.

Dr. Richard R. Price, director, has announced that a considerable loan fund is available to students whose marks in earlier extension classes entitle them to consideration. Only students who have completed successfully courses offered in two previous semesters will be eligible.

Because the second semester in each year has been registering a decline in attendance from the fall semester, the Extension Division is making a strong effort this year to draw students into the second semester classes with a view to evening up the teaching load between the two half years. Every consideration will be shown students who wish to enroll, in that any course described in the printed program will be offered if enough students sign up. On this account the division is asking that students particularly interested in some course try to help fill it by encouraging others to attend. The minimum registration for a class is only sixteen. A number of classes in each semester are taught to groups smaller than that number, but this policy is at the discretion of the instructor, who must take reduction in payment if the class falls below the minimum.

The usual wide variety of courses will be offered, and several new ones are being scheduled. Instruction is divided into four major fields, namely, the Arts and Sciences, Business, and Education. The story of modern philosophy, mythology, Historical geology, contemporary ethics, Parliamentarianism.

Fisher La Follette Engaged for 'U' Economic Series

Philip LaFollette, former governor of Wisconsin, and Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, leading advocate of a managed currency, have been engaged as the second and third speakers in the University of Minnesota's program of public economic lectures on topics of current public importance.

The selections were announced by Dr. Roy G. Blakey, chairman of a committee on arrangements appointed by President L. D. Coffman. The talks will complete a series begun by Joseph S. Davis of the Food Research Institute, Stanford university, who discussed the AAA.

Former Governor LaFollette will speak in Northrop Auditorium the evening of Tuesday, January 23. The NRA will be his subject.

"Currency Management" will be the subject of Professor Fisher's talk. It will be given in late March, on a date to be announced. He will come to the Minnesota campus as speaker at the commencement exercises at the end of the winter quarter, and while here will deliver the economic lecture.

"Engineering and the Social Order"



These four members of the faculty of the College of Engineering and Architecture will deliver the 1934 series of popular lectures on scientific subjects under auspices of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society. Above, left to right, are Professor C. A. Koepke and Professor Henry E. Hartig. Below, left to right, are Professors Alvin S. Cutler and William T. Ryan.

Sigma Xi Winter Lecture Series Ready to Begin on January 26th

Engineering and the Social Order Will Be Considered in Four Public Addresses

Beginning Friday evening, January 26th, the annual series of Sigma Xi lectures on scientific subjects of wide popular significance will be conducted in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. The lectures are all free, and are intended as much for the general public as for the University of Minnesota faculty and students. Several of the lectures in past series have taxed the seating capacity of the hall, which holds 5,000 persons.

"Engineering and the Social Order" has been chosen as the general title of the 1934 series. It will have to do with those four vitally important elements in closely organized industrial society, Power, Production, Transportation, and Communication. These will be the four subjects of the successive lectures. Each of them, and especially the first three, have centered the attention of many groups during the period of depression and while the United States has been scrutinizing its social set-up in an effort to determine the causes and cures of depression.

"Power" First Subject

Professor William T. Ryan of the department of electrical engineering will begin the series with his lecture on "Power," the night of January 26th. Familiar with the modern power situation, both in America and abroad, he will present a fascinating picture of the giant sources of energy where-

with modern man has armed himself.

"Production" will be discussed February 2 by Charles A. Koepke, associate professor of industrial engineering in the department of mechanical engineering. In thinking of this subject he divides the various factors entering into modern production methods into two groups, those factors whose influence has reached its limit, and those phases of development which have not been completed. His lecture promises to throw a new light on the long discussion of production which, at times, has taken on sensational aspects.

To Discuss "Transportation"

Trends in transportation, the reasons for them, and a glimpse of the probable future will be considered by Professor Alvin S. Cutler, head of the department of railway engineering in the third lecture of the series on February 9th. With the bus, private motorcar and airplane in immediate competition with the railroads, not to mention waterways, his subject of "Transportation" is one of the most obvious importance.

Researches in electricity in its relation to communication are never ending, and the results of those studies have a continuous impact on the life of every person. The most incredible growth of the radio, the spread of cable systems, the improvements in long-distance telephony, are only the broadest points to be touched in a consideration of this manifestation of modern inventive and scientific genius. Professor Henry E. Hartig of the department of electrical en-

Dean Ford Named On International Economic Study

Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed a member of the Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations which has been endowed by the Spelman Fund. The commission is a creation of the Social Science Research Council, on which Dean Ford is chairman of the committee on program and plans.

His appointment brings to three the number of Minnesota men on the two commissions of inquiry that the Social Science Research Council has set up. Professor Alvin Hansen, economist, is full-time secretary of the Commission on International Economic Relations. President L. D. Coffman is chairman of the Commission of Inquiry on Personnel in the Public Service, which was described in the last issue of Minnesota Chats.

Both President Coffman and Dean Ford attended meetings of their respective commissions recently in Washington. Neither commission is governmental but both are understood to have the full approval of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago heads the board on International Economic Relations.

Engineering will discuss "Communication" in the fourth and concluding lecture the evening of February 16th.

The lectures are being given on four Friday evenings while the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra is on its late winter tour.

Dr. S. C. Lind, director of the School of Chemistry, is president, and Professor F. B. Hutt of the department of animal genetics, secretary, of the Minnesota chapter of Sigma Xi, under whose auspices the lectures are being given.

Lambie Directs Relief

Professor Morris B. Lambie of the Department of Political science, director of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, has been doubling his duties between the campus and the state capitol in recent weeks. Governor Floyd B. Olson was appointed director of both the Emergency Relief Committee and the State Civil Works Administration. Having other things on his hands, Governor Olson called in Professor Lambie to do these things for him. He may request a lightened teaching schedule for the winter quarter.

Helps National Economic Study



Dr. Guy Stanton Ford

Remedy for Colds Developed at 'U' By Dr. H.S. Diehl

Health Service Head Finds New Treatment Caring for Students

WILL BE MANUFACTURED

Medical Association Journal Gives Official Recognition to His Research

Results of experimentation at the University of Minnesota that has produced a new and effective medicinal treatment for colds, the work of Dr. Harold S. Diehl, director of the Students Health Service, was announced a week ago in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

Official medical records at present contain no other remedy that has even approximately so great a record of success.

The new treatment is a medicine for "coryza," which is the common cold of the upper head, involving fever and a running nose. It is not meant as an application for influenza, chronic colds and involvements of the chest.

Experiments with a large number of medicines were made by Dr. Diehl over the past year on students who went to the Students Health Service suffering from coryza. In the case of the compound finally selected, between 74 and 78 per cent of the students treated reported "definite improvement."

In line with medical ethics, Dr. Diehl said today that the new remedy must not be referred to as a "cure."

"In the rating of results in our experiment, 'definite improvement' means complete relief or very distinct improvement of symptoms within a day or two after the beginning of medication," he said.

The Drugs Employed

Two practically harmless opium derivatives, codeine and papaverine, are used in combination in Dr. Diehl's new and effective treatment. The medicine will be available only upon a doctor's prescription, he pointed out, saying also, both of the drugs used in the formula are derived from opium, but neither codeine nor papaverine is related to morphine, the one important habit-forming alkaloid among opium derivatives." Medical authorities report that neither drug is considered to hold danger that users will become habituated.

The Diehl study shows also that taking soda, or the "alkalinization treatment for colds, has about the same value as treatment with lactose, or milk sugar, which is to say, approximately none. In experiments at the University Health Service, lactose capsules were used as a control. That is to say, when a student received his "pill" he did not know whether it contained the experimental remedy or not. This greatly increased the accuracy of the results. Those who received lactose showed immediate improvement in about 35 per cent of the cases, which is about the expected rate of prompt natural improvement. Those who took aspirin for a cold, not knowing what they were getting, showed only a slightly higher rate of improvement, approximately 43 per cent.

Preparation Patented

The preparation has been patented by the University of Minnesota as a protection against its commercial exploitation by someone else. A reputable drug firm will be permitted to manufacture it under license.

All of the various chemicals used by Dr. Diehl in his experiments were opium derivatives. He began the project when he treated himself for a cold by taking a minute amount of morphine. There were

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Living Cost Rise Figured for Cities

Economist Reports Changes in Minneapolis and St. Paul Price Level

The cost of living in Minneapolis and St. Paul has had a sharp rise since last spring and is also above the level of November, 1932, from which time to May, 1933, there had been a further decline. An index prepared by Professor Richard F. Kozelka of the School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota, shows that prices are 4.2 per cent higher than in November, 1932, and 10.4 per cent higher than they were last May, in Minneapolis.

Rise in the cost of obtaining food and clothing is somewhat greater than the figures given, but is partially offset by a continued decline in rents, the index shows.

Changes in St. Paul are approximately the same.

Difference in price can be compared exactly with last fall, but only partially with last spring because of the difference in commodities purchased in the fall and spring.

"Contrary to common belief, prices paid by consumers this fall have not 'sky-rocketed'" the report said. "Early orders by retailers enabled them to keep the increase in clothing and furniture to approximately 20 per cent, but they refuse to forecast the spring price-level, when present stocks must be replaced. Rents continued their decline of the last three years, the spring to fall decline being 5.4 per cent."

In all compilations the types of commodities and residences used, and the relative importance of different items, are based on a typical workingman's budget.

Minneapolis Data

A tabular presentation of the changes in Minneapolis follows:

Group	% Change from	
	Nov. 1932	May 1933
Food	19.0	23.5
Clothing—		
Men's	5.8	22.4
Boys'	8.6	16.8
Women's	8.5	14.5
Girls'	15.7	36.3
Total	9.5	21.0
Furniture	15.9	18.0
House furnishings	12.8	20.5
Housewares and appliances	-3.8	5.3
Fuel and utilities	1.0	0.0
Transportation	-2.3	4.4
Drugs	4.1	-1.5
Miscellaneous	1.2	6.8
Rent	-12.7	-5.7
Weighted total....	4.2	10.4

All changes are increases except those marked with the minus sign.

In the rise from a year ago, figures for Minneapolis and St. Paul are the same. A difference of one per cent in the calculated rise since May, as between the two cities, "cannot be considered significant," the report says, "because of the lack of complete comparability between fall and spring purchases."

St. Paul Figures

For St. Paul the figures were:

Group	% Change from	
	Nov. 1932	May 1933
Food	18.5	21.2
Clothing—		
Men's	3.9	27.3
Boys'	16.1	21.1
Women's	15.4	21.0
Girls'	9.6	28.5
Total	11.00	24.3
Furniture	15.1	29.5
House furnishings	16.8	15.2
Housewares and appliances	3.2	8.5
Fuel and utilities7	0.0
Transportation	-2.3	4.4
Drugs	7.5	-3.2
Miscellaneous	1.2	6.8
Rent	-11.7	-5.4
Weighted total....	4.2	-5.4

No prediction of the trend for the coming year was included.

'U' Man Compounds Cold Remedy



On Page 1 of this issue will be found an article telling about Dr. H. S. Diehl's discovery of a treatment for the common cold which has been producing fine results.

Student of English Legal Procedure Maynard E. Pirsig, Rejoins Faculty

New Faculty Member Discusses Some of the Differences Between English Methods and Ours

Professor Maynard E. Pirsig, of the University of Minnesota Law School, rejoined the faculty this year after spending two years in special preparation for offering a course in Comparative Procedure, which took him first to Harvard and then to London, where he spent a year observing and studying the English legal system. Professor Pirsig is a graduate of the Law School in the Class of 1925. After graduation he served for several years as counsel to the Legal Aid Society, leaving that post to pursue graduate study of the law at Harvard University.

In London he did most of his studying in the library of the Middle Temple, but was also a pupil in chambers of a barrister.

The following manuscript by Professor Pirsig discusses, relatively, some of the merits of the English and American methods of legal procedure.

Function of Juries

The function of juries in England and America is the same. They determine from the evidence presented them the true facts and return a verdict for one party or the other, according to the law given them by the judge. In both countries also litigants employ lawyers to present their evidence and claims, and the procedure by which this must be done is, in its main outlines, the same.

There are, however, substantial differences between the two countries in the manner with which jury trials are conducted. Several such differences, as they apply to the higher courts of England, are here suggested.

First: There is less delay in England in reaching the merits of the case. This is due principally to the differences in the rules governing the so-called challenging of jurors. In America each party may reject a certain number of jurors without giving reasons for doing so. He may, in addition, reject them for such legally recognized reasons as prejudice against the party or against the type of case involved. In England only the latter right exists except in the more serious crimes where the

right to challenge jurors without cause is recognized. But even here the practice has fallen into disuse and the challenge of jurors is rarely attempted. The result is that in America every jury trial begins with detailed questioning of each juror by each party in order to ascertain whom to reject. In England this is wholly absent. As soon as the jury is seated, counsel for the beginning party tells them what he is going to prove and calls his witnesses.

Second: The trial is conducted with greater skill than in America.

In America the litigant usually employs one lawyer who prepares the case and tries it in court. In England two lawyers must be engaged. The solicitor employed prepares the case for trial but he cannot try it. This is limited to barristers, a separate class of lawyers who are specialists in the trial of cases. They are employed by the solicitor and have no direct contact with the litigant. There are thus two elements conducive to well tried cases: (1) Rules of procedure, examination of witnesses, analysis of evidence and argument constitute the life work of the barrister. He does little else. (2) He is selected, observed and criticized by another lawyer, the solicitor, who has a personal interest in seeing the case skillfully conducted.

Objections by the opposing barrister to questions put to a witness are, in England, seldom heard. The rules governing such questions are observed without the necessity of objection, and any intentional persistence in ignoring such rules would meet with the censure of the judge.

Examination of Witnesses

Courtesy and decorum characterize the examination of witnesses. But, as in America, they are often subjected to long and wearing periods of examination and its character is quite different from that before a judge without a jury. Subtle suggestions and appeals to sympathy and prejudices, exaggerated portrayal of the qualities of witnesses and parties, over-emphasis of minor details and minimizing of important factors, though skillfully done, are nevertheless, present in the English courtroom.

Third: The presiding judge in England gives greater assistance to the jury in his instructions to them at the close of the case. In addition to giving the law ap-

Many Duties Besides Teaching Fill College Professors' Working Hours

Hayes to Deliver Memorial Lecture

Head of Agronomy Division To Present a Series at Michigan State

Dr. H. K. Hayes, head of the division of agronomy and plant genetics at University Farm, has been invited to deliver the Spragg Memorial Lectures on agricultural science at Michigan State College, January 23 to 26. Each year a man distinguished in some agricultural field is sought as the speaker. The series is a memorial to Frank H. Spragg, long head of the division of plant breeding at Michigan State. Dr. Hayes will speak five times, taking his subjects from his special field.

The principal lecture will be given January 24, on the subject, "The role of plant breeding in crop improvement." On January 23, "Some biometrical methods in crops research" will be the subject. Other subjects will be "The multiple factor hypothesis and its meaning to the modern plant breeder," "Modern methods of corn breeding," and "The control of pathogenic diseases by breeding."

Dr. Hayes will also conduct a series of conferences with graduate students and faculty members.

Professor Hayes was recently elected vice-president of the American Society of Agronomy, a position from which he will advance automatically to the presidency in 1934-'35.

pliable to the case, the instructions usually review the testimony of the various witnesses and frequently comment on their reliability and consistency. They point out the conflicts in the evidence presented by the parties and the particular questions thereby raised for the jury to decide. The arguments and contentions of counsel are analysed, criticised and often commented; and frequently they offer a mild, and, on occasion, a vigorous opinion on what the outcome of the case should be. On the whole, they give the jury a conception of the issues they must decide, of the testimony bearing on them, and of the law applicable to them that is quite impossible under the American practice of giving general statements of law to the jury and omitting any discussion or comment on the testimony of the witnesses and facts involved to which the law must be applied.

Fourth: English juries reach their verdicts more quickly. In most cases they agree on their verdict after five or ten minutes discussion among themselves without leaving the jury box. Why juries should be able to decide cases so much more quickly in England is, of course, not easily answered. It involves psychological and social factors as well as methods of procedure. But it may fairly be said that the English jury sitting in an American courtroom would not exhibit the same degree of facility in deciding the

(Continued on Page 3)

Maynard E. Pirsig



Total Time Given to Necessary Duties Runs Over 50 Hours a Week, Dean's Study Shows

One of the hardy-perennial jokes heard on the University of Minnesota campus has to do with the visiting parent who asked, "How many hours does the average faculty member teach?"

"Oh, twelve to fifteen," was the reply.

"Well," said the visitor, "that's in a good day's work."

Of course the reply had meant to describe the number of hours a week that a faculty member spends in the actual classroom, face to face with his students, but the idea that a college teacher "has a pipe," or devotes himself to work only as many hours as he actually conducts classes has now been overthrown by an investigation made of teachers in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, by its own dean, Dr. J. B. Johnston.

Actually a college professor works slightly more than 50 hours a week, Dean Johnston's study showed. This includes no time for recreation or meals.

Dr. Johnston sent a questionnaire to all members of the Arts faculty from which he received 100 replies in such form that they could be tabulated accurately. They gave many interesting results.

Faculty members devote about 60 per cent of their time to teaching, it was shown. Teaching includes time spent in preparation for classes and in grading papers, as well as the actual lecture or recitation hours. The average teacher spends at least one hour in preparation for every hour spent in class, and many of them spend twice that in preparation.

Division of Leader's Time

Other duties take up the rest of the time as follows: Research, 18 per cent; public services, including lectures and conferences, 5 per cent; counseling students, 8.5 per cent; administrative duties, 4.5 per cent; writing and creative work, 4 per cent.

Dean Johnston pointed out that the activities that are not strictly teaching are equally important with teaching and are forms of expression which college teachers throughout the world are encouraged to carry on.

Besides teaching and preparing, faculty members conduct quizzes, prepare and give examinations, oversee laboratory periods and the like, the dean's report showed.

"I wonder how many students realize that their professors spend as much time preparing each lesson as they ask the members of their classes to spend?" he asked.

"Included in the account of preparation for teaching is the writing of course syllabi and laboratory directions, but not the writing of textbooks," Dean Johnston said. "Last winter 28 of the 100 men considered were working on books.

"Most closely related to his teaching is the effort which the professor gives to conferences and advising with his students about their individual and personal problems. To such duties these teachers gave from one to twelve hours a week, an average of three-fourths of an hour a day."

One-Fifth to Research

Approximately one-fifth of the faculty man's time goes to research, which is to say, familiarizing himself with existing knowledge and attempting to expand the boundaries of things known.

"During the year 1932-'33 the faculty publications include ten books and about ninety articles reporting the results of specific research projects and many other articles and books containing fruits of research by the authors. A few of the publications may be mentioned to show their range: "Japanese Government and Politics," "Ceylon Under British Rule," "The Twentieth Century Novel," "Seven Psychologies," "The Algae and Their Life Relations," "Geologic Map of Minnesota," "The Unfinished Autobiography of Henry Hastings Sibley," several standardized tests for use in

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Remedy for Colds Developed at 'U'

(From Page 1, Col. 5)

Immediate beneficial results. Nasal discharges ceased and the feverishness and malaise diminished promptly. He then experimented with medical and safe doses of a number of other opium derivatives, including dilaudid, codeine, papaverine, opium powder, Dover's powder, a remedy that has been in use since the seventeenth century, aspirin, aspirin-phenacetin-caffeine, and with soda. All of the opium derivatives ranged above 55 per cent in effectiveness.

Some of these, however, made the experimental subjects mildly ill in other respects, causing bowel conditions, dizziness and nausea. The experimenter therefore sought the combination that would reduce habit-formation possibilities to a minimum and cause the least toxic effect in the patient. This he found in codeine-papaverine. The patent covers that combination and also dilaudid with papaverine and morphine with papaverine.

Dr. Diehl's Statement

"It seems quite definite from the results of this study that opium and the major alkaloids derived from it are of distinct value in the treatment of acute coryza," said the article by Dr. Diehl in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. "The chief result observed is a marked decrease or complete disappearance of the nasal congestion and discharge. This effect occurs promptly and is usually prolonged or permanent. Rest or sweating is not a factor, although it is reasonable to suppose that secondary infections are less likely to develop if general hygienic measures are followed.

"The failure to get good results with any of these medications in cases of influenza and laryngitis suggests that the variability in results throughout the year may be due, in part at least, to difference in the types of infections causing coryza. The absence of good results in sub-acute and chronic colds seems to indicate that beneficial results can be expected only before secondary infections have set in."

The report by Dr. Diehl shows that students who treated themselves for acute head colds with this new medicine lost an average of one-half day from their college work, as against one and one half days lost by those who took capsules containing soda or the other remedies mentioned.

"During the current year this study is being continued along lines similar to those reported," Dr. Diehl said. "The purpose of the continuation study is to obtain still further information concerning the particular drug combination that has given best results and to evaluate still other methods of treatment recommended by physicians for the common cold. Now something like a thousand more reports have been added to those in the series reported."

Pirsig Rejoins Faculty at 'U'

(From Page 2, Column 4)

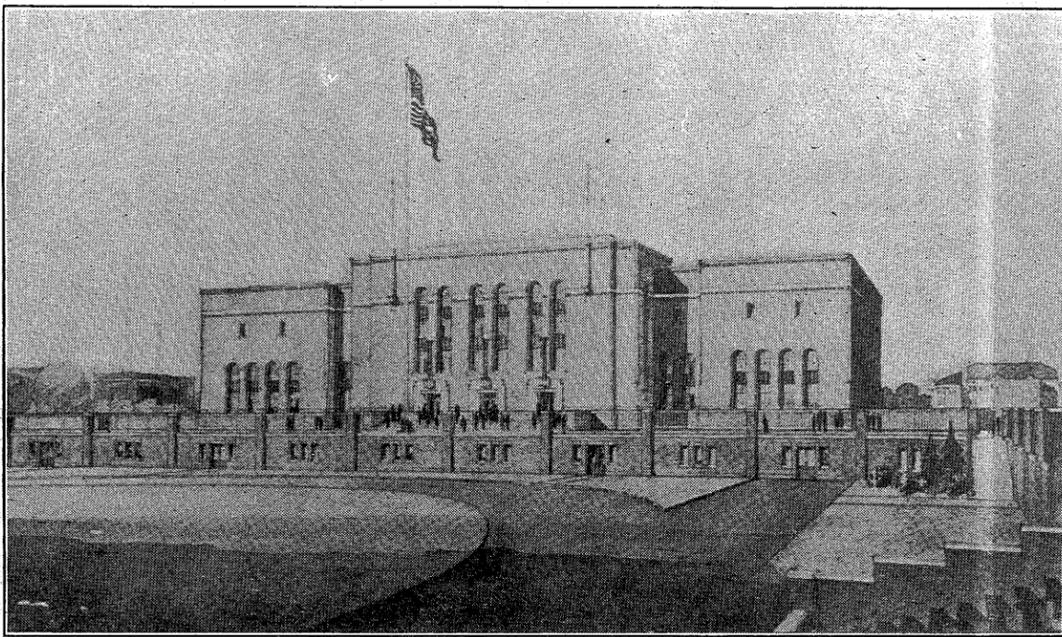
cases as there presented.

An English Tendency

Finally it should be noted: The use of the jury in private litigation is being curtailed in England. Recently the right to its use was restricted to actions for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, and fraud; cases where intimate social policies are more obviously involved. In all other cases, including injuries from negligent driving of automobiles which formerly constituted 50 to 75 per cent of the jury cases, it is made discretionary with the judge. Indications are that jury trial will be refused in most cases.

The excessive cost of private litigation, and, in the division where juries are used, the delay in reaching cases for trial have been the subject of criticism in England for the past several years. Jury trials cost more and take longer to try than cases tried by judges, and as one means of meeting the criticism they are, in England, eliminating the jury for the cheaper and quicker trial by judges.

Relief Funds to Build Indoor Sports Structure



Plans are nearly complete for the fine new structure that will be added to Minnesota's athletic plant following receipt of a federal grant for 30 per cent of the cost. The building is to cost in the neighborhood of \$350,000. Approximately \$90,000 will come from the government and the remainder will be provided in about equal shares from athletic surplus and from money to be raised through issuance of certificates of indebtedness. The latter will be secured only by the prospective athletic earnings of the institution. Two swimming pools and at least five basketball courts will be provided; also offices for the athletic department, classrooms for physical education classes, the university athletic ticket offices, locker, shower and dressing rooms. The new building will be erected between the west end of the Stadium and old Northrop Field, facing in toward the Stadium. It should be ready for use by next fall.

Many Things Fill Professor's Day

(From Page 2, Column 5)

schools and colleges and text books in geology, mathematics, French grammar and other subjects. Creative work in art, music, literature and invention may be mentioned here.

"Other studies have wide national interest. Some years ago the American Historical Association appointed a Commission on the Social Studies to examine the aims and methods of teaching the social studies in schools and colleges. The chairman of the Commission, a member of this faculty, published during the year several reports and studies on various phases of its work. Members of President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends published a book on Communication Agencies and Social Life. Members of this faculty had a large part in the planning and work of the Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute, the findings and methods of which are being adopted by the federal government and in New York and other states.

Contributions to Scholarships

"The faculty is making noteworthy contributions to scholarship and research through the work of editing. Important series of books in English, history, social sciences, psychology, sociology, journals in physics, history, and other subjects are being edited by members of the faculty. Many articles have been written for three or four popular encyclopedias and also for the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, a more scholarly work.

"In addition to their regular duties, all of which are to be regarded as social services, the faculty render certain specific public services. Among these may be mentioned services to the schools of the state through addresses, inspection and advising, and carrying on projects of testing as an aid to the guidance of pupils. Public addresses, responses to inquiries for information, publications on the geology and natural resources of the state, advising industrial groups, writing for the public press, public entertainments in music, drama and fine arts are some of the forms of public service rendered by the faculty.

"Other forms of public service are offered through the channels of scholarship. They include participation in meetings of state and national scientific societies, service as officers of these societies, editing scientific journals, service as officers and speakers for Sigma Xi and other honor societies, participation as officers and speakers in the work of associations of schools, colleges, universities and

of university professors, and advertising in various activities of the federal government.

All Necessary Activities

"Every one of the activities reported is entirely appropriate for a university professor. Those who are engaged in university administration would be glad if the faculty could find time for more scientific and creative work and for more public service. Society profits greatly when its scholars participate in its public and industrial ac-

tivities. It is gratifying, however, to know that in a period of financial retrenchment, of reduced faculty numbers and of increased teaching duties, the faculty have found it possible to give as much time as they have to these public services. This is perhaps to be attributed to the fact that these men with no hours on duty officially required and with no time-clock to be punched are urged by their own interest and inclinations to put in fifty hours a week on their regular work-a-day duties."

College Studies as Preparation For Life Discussed by J. B. Johnston

Dean of Arts College Speaks at Five Educational Meetings in Texas

Leadership in the development of college testing programs attained by Dean John B. Johnston in his capacity as chairman of the committee on college testing of the American Council on Education has led to a rapidly increasing demand for his services as a speaker before meetings of educational organizations. Dean Johnston, who heads the College of Science, Lit-

erature, and the Arts, returned recently from Texas where he delivered five addresses before the Texas State Teachers Association, the Texas Commission on Coordination, and other groups.

"The College Curriculum and Preparation for Life" was the subject of a talk before the geography section of the Texas Teachers association, an abstract of which follows:

Institutions of higher education are in a very great measure dependent for success in their work upon what has happened in the lives of their students. The geographic distribution of plant and animal organism is determined by the influences of temperature, moisture, light and other factors in their environment. Individuals differ from one another in the direction or extent of their reactions to these influences. In the same way individual men differ from one another. Furthermore the conditions of the environment modify the habits, the attitudes and eventually the characteristics of men as well as of plants and animals. Because man has developed the power to bring to bear on his own reactions a conscious purpose or will to do which animals can possess in only a limited degree, he has set up a system of education for the training of youth.

Education has passed from primitive socialization to adaptation of the individual to changing conditions. Now education is turning toward a new phase of socialization in which the youth are to be taught the interrelation of society and the individual.

Among people who differ so greatly from one another, the kind of work or occupation which is good for one can not be equally good for another. A great deal of time has been lost and wealth wasted because the right man for a particular job was not easily found. Also many individual men miss opportunities because their qualifications are not known or have not been developed by training. Some of the steps which

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Farmstead Study To Begin at Once

Eight Minnesota Counties to Be Studied in Project of CWA

Work on a survey of rural homes in eight counties in Minnesota will begin within a few days, according to an announcement by Mary May Miller of the home demonstration staff, agricultural extension service, University Farm, St. Paul. The work will be done as a part of a project of the Federal Civil Works Administration, being carried on by the Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C., through agricultural extension services. In Minnesota the work will be under the general direction of Dean W. C. Coffey, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, with Miss Miller in active charge.

The survey throughout the United States will cover 300 typical counties. The eight in Minnesota will be West Polk, Itasca, Morrison, Stevens, Meeker, Murray, Blue Earth, and Winona.

In each of these counties a supervisor will be in charge and under her will work a staff of women appointed from the re-employment rolls in the county. Employment will thus be made available to those who need it, while valuable information will be collected as to present adequacy of farm homes and the needs and resources for improvement.

"Farmers for some time have been out of the ranks of consumers for nearly everything except the necessities of life," says Miss Miller. "This decreased buying power in farm homes has decreased the purchasing power in the cities, and this, again, has cut down the demand for farm products. Consequently, people both on the farms and in the cities have suffered. It is believed, however, that 1934 is going to show an improvement in prices, and that farmers will be in a position to make long desired repairs or improvements on their farm homes.

"The idea behind the survey, therefore, is to determine the possible demand for better housing on American farms in order to work out a system by which unemployed people in the cities can be given real jobs making the things which farmers have been doing without.

"The field agents will be required to ask a lot of questions," continues Miss Miller, "and it is hoped that farm women will be ready with the information, through consultations with their husbands and families. Here are some of the things as to repairs or improvements that the agents will be expected to gather information about: Papering or painting to be done; condition or need of heating plant, water supply, bathroom; size of house, number of rooms, amount of closet space; material of which house is constructed and condition of walls and other parts, inside and outside; condition of roof, chimneys, doors, windows and screens, floors, stairs, porches; the kind of water supply in use or available; kind of well or cistern; distance water has to be carried to the house; kitchen equipment — in fact, everything about the house that needs to be considered in connection with possible repairs or improvements.

"Farm women are even going to be invited to play something of a game of make-believe. The field agents will ask each woman what she would do toward remodeling or improving her house if she had \$500, \$250, or \$100. In answering this question, she will be allowed to give her preference."

Miss Miller believes that the farm women of Minnesota will cooperate fully in this effort, not only to solve many of the problems of Minnesota farm homes, but to solve the great problem of aiding the unemployed to find work.

Two papers, one on "Supply and demand of college teachers" and the other on "Recent developments in teacher placement," were presented at the meeting of the American College Personnel association in Cleveland by J. G. Umstadd of the College of Education.

Directs Division For Twenty Years



Dr. Richard R. Price organized the present General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota in 1913, and that venture finished its twentieth year just before the present university year began. Prior to coming to Minnesota Dr. Price has organized and headed an extension division at the University of Kansas, the second such department in any American university. Wisconsin had the first.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 217 Administration Building
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Best News of the Year

Lay newspaper readers should know that at this season of the year, all of the journalistic experts are picking the "ten best news stories of the year." Unfortunately, most of the selections are already made, and a new announcement will not be given an opportunity to vie with the Roosevelt recovery program for first honors.

This noble gem of news is an unadorned statement from the University of Minnesota that a really scientific treatment for head colds has been discovered. And we hereby nominate Dr. Harold S. Diehl, the discoverer, for immortal fame alongside of Pasteur, Ehrlich, et al.

Earthquakes astound us, wars appall us (at least afterwards), but not enough attention has been paid the miserable common head cold. No mortal can proudly square his shoulders and face the world with a conquering grin when this dread ailment strikes him. The most gentle of souls become grouchy under its paralyzing spell, and work, if you have any, is impossible.

The treatment was evolved in an effort to stop the great loss of attendance at classes at the University of Minnesota during cold epidemics. And the treatment must have been a success, because the students are not recorded as grumbling about the privilege of cutting a few hours.

Actually, the medicine enabled the average cold-stricken student to return to class a half day after becoming ill, instead of the day and a half required with other drugs.

The university should be forever financially secure as a result, because it has patented the formula and those who commercialize the treatment will have to pay. Who wouldn't? (Lincoln, Neb., Star.)

New Extension Preparation For Classes to Start Life Discussed

(From Page 1, Col. 1)

tary law, World politics, Elements of criminology, Ensemble music, Modern European history, Greek Newspaper and Magazine articles, Geography of South America, Geography of Europe, Browning and Tennyson, Sophomore composition, and three courses in fine arts, covering three phases of the Italian Renaissance are typical of subjects in the Arts and Science group that will be offered during the second semester.

Among education courses will be, Health of the School Child, Supervision of public health nursing, Supervision and improvement of instruction, Interior decorating, Pottery, Mathematics for Teachers, and Elementary educational psychology.

The Business group will offer a long series of courses in accounting, Banking and finance, Business administration, Advertising and salesmanship, Economics and statistics, Insurance, Business law, Business English, Textiles, and Traffic.

The prospective revival of building adds attractiveness to the courses in Engineering and Architecture. There will be a course in aircraft engines and one in Elementary aeronautics and airplane construction, also a complete sequence in mathematics. Reinforced concrete and concrete design is a new subject that will be introduced this semester. Highways and pavements, Machine design, and metallography, also a course in Testing petroleum products will be among the subjects in this field.

Austrian Educator to Speak

Dr. Paul Dengler, director of the Austro-American Institute of Education, Vienna, will speak at the University of Minnesota Wednesday afternoon, January 17, discussing, "The Crisis of Education in Europe." He will speak in the auditorium of Burton hall at 3:30 p.m. During recent years Dr. Dengler has paid several visits to Minnesota.

Professor Josephine Foster, of the Institute of Child Welfare, of the University of Minnesota, has been elected a member of the executive board of the National Association for Nursery Education.

(From Page 3, Col. 4)

should be taken to discover what individuals are fitted for and to train them for efficient work, are:

(a) The greatest possible use in early school years of activities, especially practically useful and economically valuable activities, as the foundation and core of the whole educational experience of the child.

(b) The recognition of the function of guidance in the schools as equally fundamental with the function of teaching.

(c) The organization of the schools and colleges on such a plan that each child may have the opportunity to devote himself chiefly to manual, practical, artistic, productive, informative, critical, scholarly, or creative work, according to his own inborn qualities.

(d) The development of methods of instruction and of tests and examinations which will enable the teaching and advising staff to make the distinctions implied in (c) and provision of the necessary facilities for the various types of training.

(e) The state-wide, and nationwide use of standardized tests comparable from year to year.

(f) The use in all schools of records which will show not only the grades obtained in formal courses of study, but also evidence of every other form of educational experience and evidence of growth in knowledge, in interests, in the ability of the individual to use his knowledge in life situations, in judgment and in responsibility. The results of all standard tests taken will of course form part of these records.

(g) The development of orderly plans throughout the educational system for the coordination of the social interest with the individual interest in the guidance of pupils.

At every step when promotion is considered the educational administration should have intelligence and authority to determine in the case of each pupil whether he should go on to general education combined with specific training for a certain kind of occupation or should continue in the higher levels of intellectual development in order to prepare for later specific training for professional services or other functions which demand higher intellectual power.

Unless this principle is clearly recognized, we shall suffer seriously from the misdirection of those falling under the compulsory education laws and from such extension of school attendance as is to be expected in the coming years on account of the continued unemployment arising from further technological developments. The schools have before them serious problems of adjustment due to these conditions. The adjustment is to be made through a combination of selection and guidance for their students. The advisers who are to do the work of selection and guidance need high skill and special training. For the next generation the period of machine revolution in industry will overshadow all other considerations in American life and should be the dominating factor in school instruction and guidance.

Ask Federal Aid In School Crisis

Faculty Member Named Consultant of Joint Commission of Teacher Groups

The federal government will be asked to appropriate money for the aid of schools, according to word received at the University of Minnesota by J. G. Umstätt, assistant professor of education, who is a consultant of the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education, appointed by the National Education Association and the Department of Superintendence. A nation-wide campaign for emergency relief for public education has been launched at Washington, in which the joint commission is to be an important factor.

The action taken by the Washington conference follows the endorsement of the fundamental principle of Federal Relief to schools as an integral part of the recovery program, by leaders of such civic groups as the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the American Federation of Labor. With the assistance of all organized groups interested in the welfare of children, the educators hope to secure action by Congress before the schools of the nation are closed and educational efficiency is wrecked.

Drafting of details of Congressional legislation is now under way. The proposals considered follow the recommendations of the National Conference on the Financing of Education, which met in New York City last summer, the National Advisory Committee on Education, and other national groups.

One item in the proposed program is a request for immediate action by Congress to provide sufficient funds for opening schools already closed. The conference considered the possibility of releasing funds for the use of schools through federal agencies providing loans to school districts on the security of delinquent taxes and school funds frozen in closed banks.

Resolutions were passed commending efforts which have already been made to aid the schools by Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and Secretary Harold L. Ickes through the Civil Works, Public Works and Federal Relief Administrations. The conference concluded, however, that recent data on the current educational situation indicate further need for emergency relief from federal sources.

In order more adequately to meet the emergency, the conference considered requesting a temporary Congressional appropriation to be distributed to the several states as long as the emergency in education continues, so that school efficiency may be maintained unimpaired. The conference recognized the necessity of easing the burden of the general property tax in certain parts of the nation where it is the sole support of schools and local government. It was suggested that local school taxes might be reduced through funds raised from revenue sources available only to the Federal government.

"What To Do With More Leisure"

Question Asked of Chats Readers

Lines on Which New Uses of Spare Time Should Be Developed If Working Hours Shorten
Subject of Informal Inquiry

Minnesota Chats is going to conduct an experiment of its own. Throughout the world today there is a tendency toward shorter hours, shorter working weeks, greater leisure. The individual, apparently, is going to have more time to himself. The machine has made it unnecessary for the man to spend so large a part of his time at work as he formerly did. The necessity of giving work to many not now employed is a force moving in the same direction.

There is a cry, "Train for leisure." There is an obvious need, and a situation that seems to be clear enough. If we are to sleep no more than eight hours (and who can?), and are to work no more than six or seven, there will be from nine to ten hours a day "on the hands" of many millions. In those instances where the individual merely has an extra hour a day to spend, the problem may not be of the greatest importance. But those who find themselves free to do as they wish for whole days, or additional half days, surely must give thought to the ways of spending that time. Not to quibble about details, perhaps we can agree that folks will have more leisure, and that sensible people will wish to spend it profitably.

No inquiry by "Minnesota Chats" is going to answer this question. No doubt it will be debated for far down the years. Knowledge of the problem will increase; experience will strengthen the background; probably leisure time will be increased still more and the problem become that much more important.

The manner in which leisure time is spent is important both to the individual and to society. For example, one may spend his evenings at the movies, which, as someone has said, show men "more splendid homes and more beautiful women" than they ordinarily encounter in everyday life, or he may save money and improve his mind, both, by reading. If one reads he (or she) may fall back on unimportant action stories, on love phantasies comparable to those of the movies, or may read for instruction and inspiration. Granting, even, that one night a week be spent admiring the Florentine marble fireplaces and Hollywood profiles of the cinema world, why should not a person devote an equal amount of time, or more, to communion with the great thoughts and inspirations humanity has recorded? "You'd be surprised!"

But this article did not start out with any idea of crusading. Everyone knows that we can waste our time, or spend it to advantage. We may read and think, or we may daydream. We may do cross-word puzzles, or develop some worthwhile hobby, carpentry, metal work, etching, designing. We may play cards (who doesn't?) and sit about telling fatuous stories, or may develop outdoor hobbies—gardening, walking, birds—any one of hundreds.

There must be a starting point for everything. No doubt an ideal society would be one in which a cultivated people had the good taste, and good sense, to devote its spare time to music, good reading, the fine arts, observation of the beauties of nature, group games, pageantry, creative hobbies, and the like, rather than to the thousand and one time-wasting occupations at which we all fritter away at least a part of our days. The American people are far from that point today, yet it is no wild prediction to assume that they will some day be spending their leisure time in the ways suggested here. The tastes can be developed by education and example; the mode will be set, the opportunity will be presented, and the actuality will come.

Even today in every large urban center, thousands attend evening classes. Other thousands visit museums and art galleries, go to

concerts and recitals, join in wholesome group exercises, read, play musical instruments, engage in dramatics, sing, draw, etch, and what not else.

Minnesota Chats' "research" amounts merely to this: It would like to know what its readers think about this matter of doing something worth-while with leisure time. It would like to receive brief letters from its readers, expressing their views on this subject. It also would like to have its readers help by numbering—one-two-three-four-five—their first five choices in each list of worth-while leisure time activities given below. It is true that this will require a little effort on the part of those who comply, for which Minnesota Chats can only say, "We thank you."

Two lists have been compiled, one of indoor and one of outdoor activities. It is suggested that you check your first five preferences in each group, as that will be no more trouble than to send in a single list.

Indoor

Choice— Activity

Good reading
Organized study
(as in evening classes)
Dramatics and debate
Creative writing
Carpentry and metalwork
Ceramics
Typography
Drawing and etching
Painting and carving
Instrumental music
Choral music
Musical composition
Correspondence study
Laboratory experiments
Organized exercise

Outdoor

Choice— Activity

Hiking
Group games
Individual games and sports
Bicycling
Pageantry
Dramatics
Astronomy
Horticulture and gardening
Landscape gardening
Forestry
Choral music
Instrumental music
Painting
Ballet
Nature study
Map making
Photography

If anyone should ask, "what will it prove?" to receive answers to this inquiry, Minnesota Chats can only answer that it does not know exactly what will be proved. For one thing, it will show how many people are sufficiently interested in the topic to take part in the inquiry. Furthermore, of a brief discussion serves only to call this situation to the attention of a number of persons who had not given it any consideration, it will have done enough.

Four Geographers Tell of Research

All members of the University of Minnesota's Department of Geography read papers at the recent winter meeting of the Association of American Geographers at Evanston, Ill., each reporting on field work he had done recently. Professor Darrell H. Davis, head of the department, read a paper on, "Some aspects of the occupation of Hokkaido," a district in northern Japan in which he made investigations two years ago. Professor Richard Hartshorne spoke on "The Upper Silesian industrial district," in which area he studied recently. "Greenfield terraces of Sun River," a paper by Professor Ralph Brown, described a section of the Sun River project in western Montana. Samuel Dicken spoke on, "Galeana: a Mexican highland village." The last two papers were based on field work done last summer in those regions.

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Historians Point To a Transition in American Life

Commission on Social Studies Finds Era of Laissez Faire Is Gone

AGAINST REGIMENTATION

New Society Will Emerge From Present With More Justice, Higher Culture

Society in America is entering a transitional stage from which it will emerge into a "consciously integrated society in which individual economic actions and individual property rights will be altered and bridged."

This, in brief, is the tenor of a report of a Commission on the Social Studies in the Schools, sponsored by the American Historical Association, which recently has made its final report to that body. Minnesota interest in the report rests partly upon the active part played in the preparation of the study by Dr. A. C. Krey, professor of history in the University of Minnesota, who was chairman of the general committee in charge, and in the fact that another member of the committee was Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School. On behalf of the commission, this committee drew up an outline of the plan to be followed in the study and supervised the work. Dr. Krey maintaining offices in New York City and on the Minnesota campus.

Increasing collectivism and a decline of laissez faire in economy and government are predicted in the report. Using the word "Collectivism" in quotations the official release on the report says: "Most likely it will issue from a process of experimentation and will represent a composite of historical doctrines and social conceptions yet to appear."

Want Historic American Principles

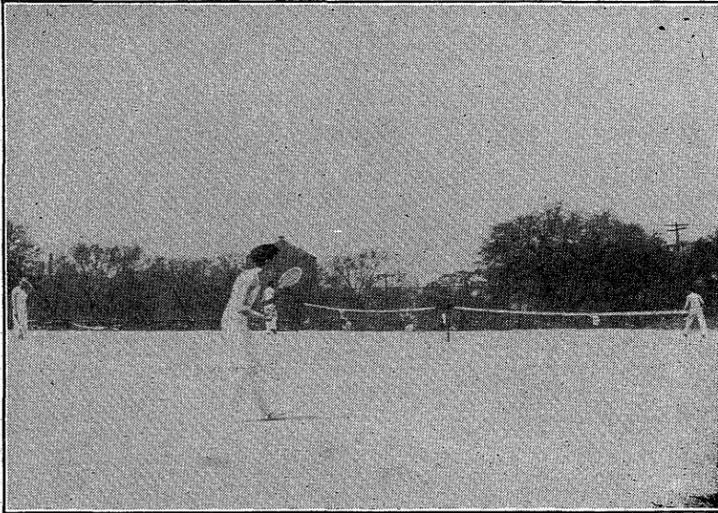
"The commission deems possible and desirable the retention and fulfillment of the historic principles and ideals of American democracy as an accompaniment of the establishment and maintenance of an economically integrated society and as a means of adjustment to new conditions," the report says elsewhere.

It calls attention to the many tensions now existing in American society, and follows an enumeration of them with this statement: "If historical knowledge is any guide, these tensions, accompanied by oscillations in popular opinion, public policy, and the fortunes of the struggle for power, will continue until some approximate adjustment is made between social thought, social practice, and economic realities, or until society, exhausted by the conflict and at the end of its spiritual and inventive resources, sinks back into a more primitive order of economy and life. Such is the long-run view of social development in general, and American life in particular, which must form the background for any educational program designed to prepare either children or adults for their coming trials, opportunities, and responsibilities."

The entire report is designed as a guide to those charged with the conduct of the schools. Additional headings in a series of releases prepared by the commission are: "The new economy promises Americans economic security and opportunity for richer personal development"; "Schools should study evils as well as good of contemporary American life"; "Doubts about the validity of intelligence tests"; "Reform of normal schools and teachers colleges urged"; and "Financial support of schools should be shifted from locality to state and nation."

The principal release goes on to say: "Seeks Higher Living Standard (Continued on Page 2)"

Warm Weather Recreations Here



Janitors Can Save for Schools

Savings ranging from 10 percent to 47 percent in the costs of operation of hundreds of public buildings throughout Minnesota could be made if better trained janitors and custodians were employed, according to R. R. Price, head of the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota. The summer school for janitors, engineers and custodians which for several years was run by the Minneapolis public school system was turned over to the university last year so that it might be operated on a statewide basis. This year it will be repeated, running from June 18 to 23 on the main campus, under the Extension Division's direction. Estimated savings that may result from having well-trained men are given as follows: Fuel, 17 to 47 percent; boiler repairs, 17 percent; electric light, 27.6 percent; water service, 10 percent; supplies, 36 percent; general maintenance expense, 30 percent. These figures are taken from a ten year summary in the Minneapolis public schools. Costs of attendance will be low.



The upper picture shows students playing on one of the many tennis courts available at the University of Minnesota, where this is one of the favorite games. Below is shown a performance on one of the horse shoe pitching courts.

Psychologist Bares Characteristics Of Prominent Student Groups

Campus Editors Feel Least Inferiority, Researcher Says; Debaters Most

Insofar as the technique of psychological research can accomplish it, the souls of prominent figures in undergraduate life have been laid bare and their attitudes of inferiority or extraversion have been revealed, squirming under the white light of pitiless publicity.

All this has been accomplished in a paper in "Temperament and direction of achievement," published in "The Journal of Social Psychology," the work of Keith Sward, who prepared it as part of a doctor's thesis under the supervision of Professor Charles Bird of the department of psychology at Minnesota.

Plunging into his work equipped with blanks, scales for the measurement of introversion and inferiority, and quantitative measures of temperament, Mr. Sward emerged, perhaps not with the fluttering ego of the undergraduate in his grasp, but with a working sketch, like those rushed home from the Paris spring style shows by couriers for American designers.

Among his findings are these: Of students in publications, politics, dramatics, debate and women's activities, campus editors are least subject to feelings of inadequacy. In this respect they fall many points below the rich inferiority feeling developed by campus debaters. Of all the subgroups, debaters have the highest inferiority

scores. Mr. Sward reports, giving no explanation, though doubtless one exists.

"Interestingly, the editors had a marked introverted tendency," said the report. "This combination of portraits, high on introversion and low in inferiority, confirms frequently observed cases of the college journalist who fits such an antithesis, whether by pose or underlying temperament."

Men in dramatics "incline toward mild inferiority feelings," he revealed.

One of the interesting points in the study is that Mr. Sward not only had the students rate themselves, but had them rated by a group of others, and also compared the students in activities with a control group, selected to match them in numbers, sex, and class.

"Campus politicians are moderately able and do poorly in school," he remarks.

"Intercollegiate debaters have superior intelligence and are strongly motivated." Their feelings of inferiority have been mentioned.

Women in politics express extreme feelings of inferiority, but in the impression they make on their associates, as expressed by the latter's rating, do not come down, to their own estimates in this respect.

"Leaders in university dramatics are fairly able and do slightly superior work academically," Mr. Sward states. "The women are mildly extraverted, though the men are slightly introverted. On the (Continued on Page 2)"

Commencement Exercises Will Be Held June 18

The sixty-second annual commencement exercises at the University of Minnesota will be conducted in Memorial Stadium on the evening of Monday, June 18. The baccalaureate sermon in Northrop Auditorium will be held Sunday morning, June 17, at which time the speaker will be the Rev. Dr. J. V. N. Moldenhauer, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in New York City.

The annual period of final examinations began June 8, Friday, and will continue through June 15.

Although this will be the sixty-second year in which a full student generation of four years has completed work at Minnesota, a small class received degrees in 1872, after three years of college work. Its members were men and women who had taken part of their college work elsewhere before the University of Minnesota was opened, and who therefore entered with advanced standing.

President L. D. Coffman will deliver the commencement address and deans of the various units from which students are being graduated will present their candidates for degrees.

Never since the university began holding its graduation exercises out of doors has rain interfered with the ceremonies. Although the likelihood that such a thing may happen seems more remote this year than ever before some are predicting facetiously that the exercises are doomed to be rained out for the first time.

Two Summer Sessions will be conducted at the University of Minnesota this year. The first will begin June 18 and run through July 28, the second beginning July 28 and continuing through September 1st.

Tells of Chemical Researches

Research work in organic chemistry which won him the Langmuir prize of \$1,000, announced last March, was described by Dr. C. F. Koelsch, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Minnesota, when he addressed the Minnesota chapter of the American Chemical Society Thursday, May 24th.

St. Olaf Honors Carlyle M. Scott

Carlyle M. Scott, one of the best known members of the Minnesota faculty and head of its department of music, received his first college degree Tuesday, June 5, when he was made an honorary Doctor of Music by St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. Given the choice by his father of attending Harvard or taking up music, Professor Scott unhesitatingly chose the latter course, and, as he puts it, "studying music didn't win one a degree in those days." But he has long been head of a department of music that grants plenty of degrees and is generally ranked among the leaders in that field.



Carlyle M. Scott

Functions of Intelligence Redefined

Recognition Day Address at University Farm Given by David F. Swenson

VIEW - POINTS CONFLICT

Calls on Honor Students to "Win Scars" in Serving Truth

(The following address on "The Functions of Intelligence" was delivered by David F. Swenson, professor of philosophy in the University of Minnesota at Recognition Day exercises held at University Farm, May 9th, 1934.)

It is proposed in this address to deal with intelligence in a broad and liberal spirit, including within the scope of this term all its genuine forms and manifestations. We are to consider indeed, those narrowly technical expressions of intelligence which meet us in academic scholarship: literary, historical, philosophical and scientific; but also its less formal if not less genuine non-academic expressions, those which meet us so often in daily life, and are evinced by all sorts and conditions of men. And the attempt will be made to deal with these various expressions of intelligence from a variety of viewpoints, both technical and non-technical.

Various Viewpoints Necessary for Understanding

It is hoped that we shall be able to speak of intelligence intelligently. Pascal once complained that few know how to speak of modesty modestly, of scepticism sceptically, or of religion religiously; i. e., few men understand how to reduplicate the content of their thought artistically in the form. We confront the danger that we should speak about intelligence in a stupid or unintelligent manner. But in order to avoid this danger, it is necessary among other things to understand how to view intelligence with flexible minds, with minds not limited to a single habitual groove of thought; we need emancipation from such slavery, that we may enjoy and use the freedom of a variety of points of view.

And such a variety presents itself in connection with intelligence. There is, for example, the biological-scientific point of view, which stresses the survival-value of intelligence; there is the closely allied individual-practical point of view, which lays stress upon the idea that knowledge is power in the hands of the individual, in competition with other individuals, and as control over the forces of nature; there is the esthetic-intellectual point of view, which looks on intelligence and its fruits as an enrichment of life, valuable for its own sake, quite apart from biological or other consequences arising in the battle of life; and finally there is the ethical point of view, which looks upon intelligence as something to be used and directed, devoted to high and humane causes, and through such devotion come to be a real and genuine good.

No Exclusive Choice of View-point Valid

None of these points of view is rationally treated as exclusive of the rest, nor is any one of them all-sufficient for an intelligent understanding of intelligence; for this there is needed a synthesis of standpoints. Nor can any one of them be so regarded as fundamental, that the others should be derivable from it, and thus stand revealed as secondary manifestations of a single fundamental category. Particularly must I beg to emphasize, as necessary to the understanding of the present address, and as a conviction of the speaker (Continued on Page 3)

Dr. Coffman's Speeches as President Of University Published in Book

Fundamental Educational Tenets As Expressed Over the Years, Restated

What President Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota thinks about the present educational problems of America, and he admittedly is one of the most persistent and effective thinkers on that subject, is set forth for all to read in the volume, "The State University," which has just been published by the University of Minnesota Press.

The selected speeches, sixteen in number, chosen from among several times that many, range from the address he delivered at his inauguration, May 13, 1921, through an address on, "The Efficacy of the Depression in Promoting Self-Examination," which he gave last July before an Institute for Administrative Officers of Higher Education, at the University of Chicago.

Throughout the sixteen talks it is clear that Dr. Coffman is not one who is satisfied, ever, with things as they are. Thirteen years in a university presidency has not brought him to the stage of leaning back and pointing with pride. He persistently recognizes the fact that society is constantly changing, always spawning new troubles, steadily providing the educator and research worker with important new opportunities for service.

Dr. Coffman is a great believer in fundamentals, his printed speeches reveal. He wants intellectual freedom, disinterested research in pure science, a minimum of political restraint on the scholar, and more effective teaching of many subjects, economic and political, of which we have been shown by the depression to know far too little. He is an enthusiastic believer in the principle of publicly-supported education, at all levels, and is wholly convinced that a democracy can stand only if it trains its citizenry in those things people must know to be intelligent citizens. He abhors dictatorships and is suspicious of many trends that suggest regimentation. Yet he does not hesitate to admit that unbridled individualism has had its day and has failed us.

Nowhere in the volume has he said anything better than his remarks in a passage which the editors have selected as a foreword. There he says:

"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 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."

Dr. Coffman's strong faith in democratic procedures is shown in a passage from his inaugural address in which he makes the point that intellectual progress does not come from drawing only on the classes of superior economic status. He says:

"The expansion and differentiation of universities into special schools and the large numbers of students electing professional training have raised the question whether the state can and should continue to pay for this type of training. Should the state force the cost of training entirely upon the students it would mean that many of the ablest minds would be denied the privilege of being trained for the profession. No one would have the temerity to maintain that the best ability is always lodged in those classes that are able to pay the total cost of education. Ability is distributed without reference to the social or economic classes or stations. If life is to be made safe, happiness to be promoted, wealth to be increased, citizenship made more secure, through study for the professions, then every possible means should be taken to attract the ablest minds to the professions, ir-

Captain Wiggins, Smiling Organizer, Is Transferred

For seven years a familiar figure on the Minnesota campus, always busy, but not obnoxiously so, and with an ability to help where help was needed in all activities that require organization, such as processions, track meets, the handling of crowds and similar situations, Captain Porter P. Wiggins of the military department has reached the end of an unusually long tour of duty at the university.

War department regulations permit an officer only four years away from regular duty with troops. After overstaying that limit by three years Captain Wiggins will go to Fort Snelling to remain at least a year.

During his last three years at Minnesota he has been adjutant of the military department.

Captain Wiggins was a student in the University of Minnesota when the National Guard regiment to which he belonged, the First Minnesota, was ordered to the Mexican border in the summer of 1916. When he came back the following March war was in the offing and he entered the first military training camp at Fort Snelling and won his commission. At the end of the war he did a three years tour in Porto Rico with the Sixty-fifth Infantry, was subsequently stationed at Fort Howard, Md., went to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., and came to the University of Minnesota in 1927.

Captain Wiggins is the son of P. V. P. Wiggins, who has been in the grain business in Minneapolis, "almost forever" according to his son. The captain was born here and calls the city home.

The problem now will be to find someone else who always wears a smile as he tells folks why the effect would be better and the disorder less if they did it this way instead of that. Possibly the commencement parades will wind up in the Field House rather than the Stadium.

Minnesotan Becomes Dean

Dr. Ernest O. Melby, who received his training at the University of Minnesota, has been elected dean of the School of Education at Northwestern University. Before coming to the university for advanced work in education Dr. Melby was graduated from St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. He succeeds Dr. John E. Stout, who will become dean emeritus on July 1.

respective of the station from which they come."

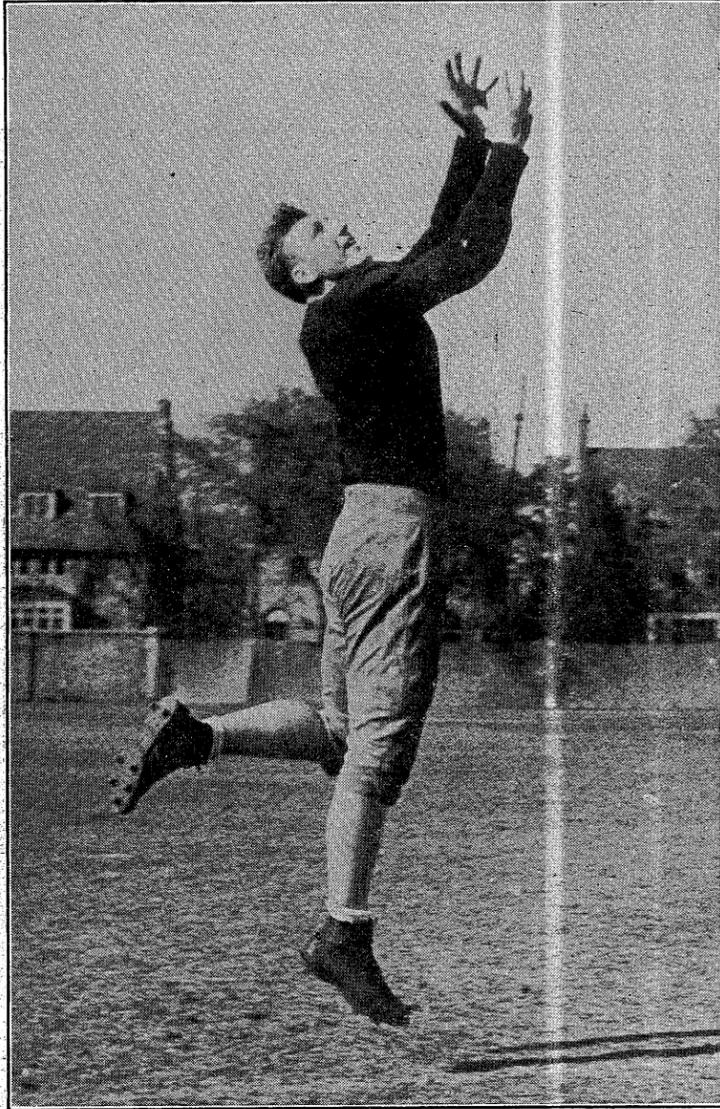
The University of Minnesota Press is to be congratulated on the attractive simple dress in which they have published the book and on the excellence of typography and materials they have employed. This is a volume which would grace the library of anyone at all interested in the subject of higher education.

His Addresses Appear As Book



Dr. L. D. Coffman

This Is All-American Performance



Minnesota's "Butch" Larson goes up gracefully when the call comes for him to catch a forward pass. Here the Duluth boy is shown practicing to retain his All-American status.

Historians See Characters Of Transition Near Students Shown

(From Page 1, Col. 1)

"The commission deems desirable the most efficient use of material endowment, technical arts, and productive skills in raising the standard of living of all and in achieving the finest cultural potentialities resident in the American people in their historic and world setting. A survey of the advance of technology in particular reveals clearly the possibility of the realization of this goal in the proximate future by the application of appropriate and existing knowledge, methods and energies, physical and moral.

"Achievements such as domestic architecture, housing, health and education, city, regional and national planning and operation, already accomplished in certain areas, indicate the possibility, as well as the desirability, of creating a civilization in the United States which combines utility and aesthetics in a grand conception of the potentialities of American life.

"Moreover, achievements already accomplished in government, economy and various forms of associational life indicate that the American people possess co-operative and moral powers of a high order which can be directed into channels of utility and beauty, if acquisitive individualism, with its cruder manifestations in gambling, speculation, exploitation, and racketeering, is subdued to the requirements and potentialities of the emerging society.

Fine Cultured Possibilities

"The cultural potentialities of the epoch would seem to be commensurate with the economic. On the physical foundations of economic security, unprecedented leisure, relative material abundance, and rapid communication with all parts of the world, the extension to the masses of the people of greatly increased opportunities for the cultivation and enjoyment of the things of the mind and the spirit should be possible. In this process of cultural enrichment the American people may and should draw upon the entire heritage of the race and upon contemporary advances in art, literature, science,

(From Page 1, Col. 3)

whole, Freud's contention for the exhibitionistic drive of the actor is unsupported in so far as the mechanism may be rooted in introversion and the inferiority attitude."

In comparing the group of students who are prominent campus-wise with the control group, selected at large, one hundred twenty-five of each, Mr. Sward finds that the former have a superior social-economic status, significantly greater college aptitude and superior scholastic achievement, temperamental differences within the group that depend on the preference of activity, and that they move under the halo that surrounds a leader, which hides from their associates the fact that they are less extraverted than they seem to be.

"Direction of achievement is related to temperament at several points," he says. "First, the bright, relatively unmotivated, self-confident campus editors; second the rather insecure, intellectualistic, and very intelligent group of debaters; third, the campus politicians, who seem to be mediocre scholastically, strongly socialized, and in the case of women, lacking in self-assurance; and, fourth, the extravert tendency of leaders in women's organizations."

and philosophy throughout the world.

"Indeed the basic reason why the commission emphasizes problems incident to the transition in economy is not that life is conceived in gross, material terms, but because the establishment of a higher and finer standard of living may be expected to free people from absorption in material things and enable them to devote greater attention to ideals of spiritual, scientific and cultural development.

Against Regimentation

"While stressing the necessity of recognizing the emergence of a closely integrated society in America and the desirability of curbing individualism in economy, the Commission deems highly desirable the conscious and purposeful employment of every practicable means

Long Dry Cycle Should Near End

Data Shows Last Downward Trend Ran 20 Years; This Has Gone on for 26

Statistics available at the University of Minnesota indicate strongly that if rainfall appears in cycles of wetness and drouth, an upturn must be coming in the near future, for general rainfall totals in this state have been receding since 1908. This has covered a period of 26 years, whereas the last long-dry period, relatively speaking, was one of only 20 years, from 1874 to 1894, followed by an upswing for fifteen years.

Speaking at a recent meeting of the American Meteorological Society, J. B. Kincer of the United States Weather Bureau said:

"In Minnesota the average rainfall for the ten years ended with 1908 was approximately 29.5 inches, and for the decade ended with 1933 just a little more than 25 inches, making a difference of more than six inches for a ten year average or a decrease of more than 20 percent.

"The decline can not go indefinitely" according to C. F. Talman, also of the weather bureau, "and there is no reason to suppose that rainfall will remain permanently deficient in this region. Analysis of a long record at St. Paul shows that there have been two previous downward swings of rainfall there in the course of a century with minimums in 1848 and 1894, followed by upward trends ending in 1874 and 1909."

Slow oscillations of rainfall such as those just mentioned appear to be fairly common throughout the world and there has been endless discussion as to their causes. Unfortunately, in the present state of meteorological knowledge a 'trend' of rainfall is too indefinite a thing to afford a safe basis for long-range forecasts of drought.

to ward off the dangers of goose-step regimentation in ideas, culture and invention, of sacrificing individuality, of neglecting precious elements in the traditional heritage of America and the world, and of fostering a narrow intolerant nationalism or an aggressive predatory imperialism.

"The Commission deems possible and desirable the retention and fulfillment of the historic principles and ideals of American democracy."

Gopher Athlete Wins His Ph. D.

George Gibson, football great at Minnesota under Dr. Clarence Spears, is the first celebrated athlete in many years to win the doctor of philosophy degree at Minnesota, although many have become doctors, lawyers, engineers and successful teachers or business men. Gibson will get his Ph. D. in geology at the June commencement. He has been a member of the geology faculty for several years. Next fall he will go to Carleton College as football coach and a member of the geology faculty. Gibson was one of the greatest guards ever to play on a Minnesota team. He was selected for All-American by one of the best known groups making such selections.



Dr. George Gibson

Report Presents Data on Athletics

Nearly 1400 Men Took Part in Intercollegiate Sports Last Year

A total of 1,398 athletes competed in intercollegiate athletics at the University of Minnesota last year, according to the report of the Senate Committee Intercollegiate Athletics which was submitted to the Board of Regents recently.

According to the report during 1932-33, Minnesota has 63 athletic contests with other institutions and lost 32. No games were tied.

The figures published also show that basketball leads in the number of participants, including both freshman and varsity candidates with 290 students reporting. Football was a close second with 285 students turning out. Baseball, with 168 candidates, was third.

Candidates reporting for track numbered 130, while 125 received wrestling instruction as varsity or freshman aspirants. Next in order came swimming with 106 athletes; tennis with 72, hockey with 65 and golf with 62. Crosscountry was next with 55, and gymnastics followed with 40 candidates. The former sport is the only sport that is not at present on the intercollegiate program.

Of 226 eligible athletes, 163 took part in varsity competition. Varsity candidates totalled 488, and of this number 107 were awarded letters. Twenty-six of these were given for football, 14 in track, 12 in hockey and baseball, respectively. Eleven basketball letters were awarded and 10 swimmers earned monograms. In the remaining sports, seven letters were given in gymnastics, four each in cross-country, tennis and wrestling, and three in golf.

In addition to the varsity letters, 143 Old English letters and 29 plain sweaters were awarded. A total of 910 freshman candidates participated in all intercollegiate sports.

Medical Senior Gets \$100 Prize

Meredith Guernsey, senior in the Medical school, has received the Southern Minnesota Medical association award of \$100. The prize was given on the basis of character, scholarship and extra-curricular activities. He is an interne at the Minneapolis General hospital and will receive his M. D. degree this June.

Lawyers Proportion to Population

The number of lawyers in proportion to the population of the United States, after decreasing, for the first time, in 1910 and again in 1920, showed according to the 1930 Census "a sharp increase, which still leaves the number well below the peak attained in 1900. Meanwhile, the progressive shift of the working population from agricultural into industrial and commercial pursuits has presumably increased the demand for lawyers."

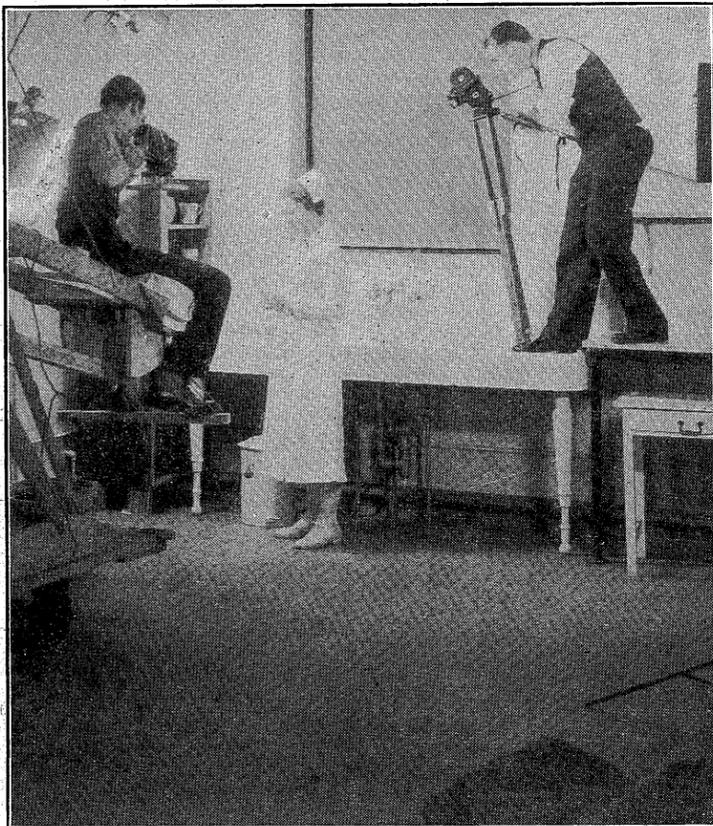
Adopts Conference Regulation

A new regulation for Western Conference athletics was adopted recently by the administrative committee of the University of Minnesota senate. It reads: "Resolved: That it is the opinion of the conference that it is not proper for conference directors and coaches directly or indirectly to promote or engage in directing or coaching athletic events other than such as are regularly scheduled within their respective institutions and with other colleges and universities."

Describes African Geology

Dr. Bailey Willis of Stanford University, the man who predicted that the Santa Barbara earthquake would occur and who was actually present in that city when the quake took place, lectured at the University of Minnesota on May 24. "The rift valleys of central Africa" was the subject of his talk. Dr. Willis, widely known as a geologist, described the geology of the long, narrow valleys in which the famous African lakes lie, such as Nyanza and Tanganyika.

Movies Show Operations of Nursing



Cyclamen Mite Danger Revealed

Pest That Attacks Many Flowers Described in "U. Farm" Bulletin

Hope for the florist whose greenhouse returns are frequently reduced by the inroads of an almost microscopic mite, about as big as a tiny dust particle, is found in a new scientific or technical bulletin just issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin is the work of Francis Mûnger of the division of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm, St. Paul, and bears the title, "Investigations in the Control of the Cyclamen Mite."

The cyclamen mite belongs to a class of insects known as arachnida, which also includes spiders and ticks. It infests not only cyclamen, but a great variety of other greenhouse products. It has long been the bane of greenhouse owners.

According to the bulletin, this mite infests chrysanthemums, several varieties of snapdragons, forget-me-nots, African violets, begonias, fuchsias, sweet peas, larkspur, and strawberries, moccasin flowers, rhododendrons, geraniums, heliotrope, and many other varieties, according to observations of entomologists cited by the author.

The only treatment which appears to be effective, he says, is the hot water bath. Good results can be obtained by immersions in hot water, if the time and temperature are carefully regulated.

The bulletin is technical in nature and not designed for the special guidance of producers. Consequently, only a limited edition has been published. The information comes at a fortunate time, however, as the cyclamen season is at its peak about Christmas time. Persons interested may communicate with the division of entomology, University Farm, St. Paul.

Speaks on Legal Philosophy

Dr. Herman Kantorowicz, formerly professor of criminal law and legal philosophy and of jurisprudence at the Universities of Kiel and Freiburg delivered two lectures in the field of political theory and law at the University of Minnesota last week. On May 28th, he was a dinner guest of a group of faculty members and addressed them on "The relation of the social sciences to the law in this country and abroad." Speaking Tuesday in the Music Auditorium he discussed "The task of the law in a modern age." Dr. Kantorowicz, a German expatriate, is a member of the faculty of the New School for Social Research, New York. He has taught outside Germany at the University of Florence, Italy, and at Columbia University.

Among many interesting pieces of work done at the University of Minnesota under the CWA grants of the past winter was that of taking an accurate motion picture of a number of the most important nursing procedures that have to be taught in the classroom, particularly those that are difficult to teach to a large number at one time without the aid of some such device as the motion picture.

The picture will also be used to help standardize many nursing procedures and to offer an opportunity for criticism looking toward improved technique.

The pictures will not only be used in actual nursing classes but will be shown in the course of lectures on vocations that is offered in the General College.

In all more than 6000 feet of film were taken, among the subjects being, making an open bed, making an ether bed, p. m. care, a. m. care, putting in a back rest, the bed shampoo, the bed bath, the hot foot bath, temperature, pulse and respiration.

Photography was done by Robert A. Kissack, head of the university's work in visual education. Miss Barbara Thompson, an assistant professor in the School of Nursing and superintendent of nurses at the Minneapolis General Hospital, prepared all procedures for filming. Miss Louise O. Waagen served as demonstrator and Miss Marion Chladek was the patient.

Another CWA study was an investigation of the extent of illness among student nurses in the School of Nursing. It showed, among other things, that 26 percent of the total illness of students occurred in the first year, but that measured by number of days, 40 percent of the total number of days of illness were in the first year of attending the school.

Professor Verne D. Fryklund will be visiting professor in Industrial Education at the Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, this summer.

Dean M. E. Haggerty will give courses on Higher Education at Teachers College of Columbia University this summer.

Dr. A. C. Eurich of the College of Education of the University will be a visiting member of the staff in educational psychology at Stanford University this summer.

Fluorescent Minerals Displayed

A collection of fluorescent minerals arranged in a darkened case through which light may be directed, is attracting attention in the department of geology. Unlighted, the minerals look like rather ordinary rocks, but once the light is properly directed they gleam with fairyland colors.

Women Athletes Receive Letters From Association

Thirty-nine women athletes received letters, numerals and chevrons at the formal spring banquet at the Women's Athletic Association at the University of Minnesota recently. W. A. A. Seals, the highest award given for participation in women's athletics, were given to Laura Hughes, Coral Hemmingson and Constance Bovim. Seal awards are given for proficiency in scholarship and athletics and for leadership.

Winners of "M" awards, given after nine quarters of W. A. A. participation, were presented to Elaine Effertz, Nordine Breck, Audrey Fjelde, Connie Bovim, Lyla Hallegrain, Laura Hughes, Lubell McMaster, Helen Abplanalp and Florence Whitney.

Numerals for five quarters of participation were presented to Winifred Helmes, Bernice Johnson, Phyllis Barnard, Frances Sandell, Elaine Lund, Borghild Benson, Barbara Hopkins, Laurine Vaughn and Katherine Sutherland. Chevrons for one quarter of participation were awarded to Viola Franklin, Audrey Olson, Maxime Nixon, Millicent Greenstein, Margaret Houtz, Elda Bonvincin, Ruth Johnson, Florence Benson, Louise Boyes, Dorothy Kukowske, Arline Wagner, Bonnie Warley, Margaret Jerome, Gisela Scharff, Marna Maland, Helen Franzke, Virginia Davenport and Marion Playman. Awards were made by Jean Wells, W. A. A. president. Miss Hughes, W. A. A. president during the past year, was toastmistress, and Mrs. Leora Cassidy, director of Sanford Hall, was the principal speaker.

Sociologists At National Meeting In Kansas City

Many members of the sociology faculty at Minnesota contributed to the proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work in Kansas City, May 20 to 26, or were elected to posts in its organization. Elsa Castendyck, executive secretary of the Washburn Home, in Minneapolis, and a member of the sociology department, was elected to the executive committee of the conference, and Elizabeth G. Gardiner, assistant professor of sociology, became a member of the executive committee of the American Association of Medical Social Workers, retiring from the presidency of the Association of Hospital Social Workers. Before the meeting of medical social workers Miss Mary Gold, supervisor of social work in General Hospital, Minneapolis, read a paper on the functions of the medical social worker. Before sections of the National Conference of Social Work, Professor Gertrude Vaile read papers on "Relation of mothers aid to a new poor law," "Emergency short courses," and "Local organization and administrative problems in rural relief work." She is associate director of the training course for social and civic work at Minnesota. Miss Dorothy Hosford, Minnesota alumna, read a paper before the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

Buys Medicine Cooker

A Chinese medicine cooker 300 years old, an eighteenth century bronze mortar from Spain and several old Italian apothecary jars were added last week to the Pharmaceutical museum, through a trust fund created three years ago by Frederick J. Wulling dean of the College of Pharmacy. Dean Wulling has collected most of the articles from antique shops. The Chinese cooker came from Chicago, but many of the mortars were purchased in this vicinity. At Mendota, he bought a Tromner counter drug scale, represented as having been used in the first drug store of the territory, several years before Minnesota was admitted to the Union.

Intelligence Redefined

(From Page 1, Col. 5)

fundamental to his entire philosophy of life, that the ethical cannot be derived from the biological-scientific.

A scientific age, or rather, an age which has accustomed itself to identify wisdom with science, especially natural science, has shown its partial want of intelligence by making the categories and working ideas of natural science intellectually absolute. It has attempted to usurp for such ideas a practical monopoly of the field of significant thought. This is a misunderstanding which has had costly consequences. Among other such consequences, it has come about that many well-meaning but not clear-thinking persons have tried to derive the ethical concepts from those ideas which dominate the biological-scientific realm; in this process they necessarily adjust both sets of ideas in order to bring about a seeming accommodation. Man is indeed a part of nature, but this does not mean that he is a mere reduplication of non-human nature, and that he has nothing essential which is peculiar to himself. That which is distinctively human, is as real and as genuine and as natural to him, as that which he shares with the rest of the living and non-living world. To think otherwise is to make a fetish of an abstraction, and to cut oneself off from any communion with, or foundation in, a sound human common sense.

The Ethical Motives Are Distinctively Human

The ethical motivations in human life are the most characteristically human features of that life, things that no man will validly discover anywhere except within himself; when he yields himself, namely, to the ethical passion which is his essential birthright. And why should man so assiduously and avidly search the phenomena of a non-human nature in order to find an example or warrant for the ethical outside himself? Has he no proper pride or certain confidence in his specifically human dignity? Must he hesitate to obey the voice of duty within, the still small voice that comes from the very depths of his being, unless he can prove to his own satisfaction that stars and suns, ants and cockroaches, microbes and molluscs and monkeys, also own the sway of the same ethical ideals, and exhibit a mode of existence and behaviour which is moral in the human sense of the word? Is not non-human nature sufficiently worthy and beautiful and interesting as pure physico-biological phenomenon, manifesting and exemplifying a group of natural laws which are for cold contemplation ethically neutral, and for reasonable contemplation rightly so neutral—is not this glory enough

(Continued on Page 4)

State Nationals Listed by Murchie

Forty-four percent of the residents of Minnesota are native born of native parents, while 56 percent may be divided into approximately 30 different groups of national origin, a study by Professor Robert Murchie, sociologist at the University of Minnesota, reveals.

The British group including the Irish Free State contributes 4%. The Scandinavian section, consisting of Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes contribute 23 per cent, while the Germans, including natives of Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Luxemburg give 14.2 per cent. The French group, including the French-Canadians, Belgians and Italians are responsible for 2.4 per cent, the Slavs 7 per cent and Finns and Magyars 2.5 per cent. Other groups unspecified account for the remaining three per cent.

Professor Murchie's statistics appeared in an article written for the Bulletin of the League of Minnesota Municipalities.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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Functions of Intelligence

(From Page 3, Col. 5)

for nature outside man? Or must we confusedly and mystically impute to that part of nature which is external to man and his developed or undeveloped potentialities, a moral law and standard of action which it does not reveal when considered in the light of a reasonable and enlightened common sense?

The Ethical Does Not Need Scientific Crutches

Morality is no crippled invalid, unable to walk or stand on its own feet, except through the help of crutches furnished by dint of a false interpretation of the meanings and principles of natural science. Whoever has once laid hold of the ethical in its ideality and inwardness, whoever has had his eyes opened to behold its boundless infinitude, and has had his entire being ennobled by the purifying sway of its all-engrossing and passionate enthusiasm, will no more ask for such external supports than the ideal lover will ask for a scientific justification and certification of his love, before he dares to yield himself to it; for both the lover and the ethicist have that within them which is more to them than all science, past or present or future, however valuable this science may otherwise be to them, and however much they may appreciate it and use it. When the ethical is truly present in a man, so that it constitutes his ruling passion, it stands as nothing else in all the world squarely on its own feet; it earns its own way in life, and is no Lazarus begging a few crumbs from a rich man's table. For whose sake do we then indulge ourselves in the circle-squaring nonsense of a pseudo-biological and pseudo-ethical confusion of ideas? The biological and the ethical are not opposed, but neither are they identical or commensurable; the mistaken attempt to make them such either confuses biology by importing into it ideas which it cannot use and cannot assimilate, or emasculates ethics by depriving it of its distinctive impulse and force; or it does both of these things at one and the same time.

The Biological-Scientific Point of View

After this long, but by no means entirely irrelevant digression, it behooves us to move more swiftly toward our goal. Fortunately, the main outlines of a biological point of view are necessarily so familiar to the members of an institution of learning, of higher learning, devoted to pure and applied science as related to some of the basic industries and occupations of human life, that a mere mention of these categories should suffice to point our moral and adorn our tale.

For biology, intelligence is one tool among many, a weapon useful in the struggle for existence. It gives an increased survival-value to the biological behaviour-patterns, and finds in this fact its explanation and its justification. Just as sight may from the point of view of biology and biological psychology, be regarded as anticipatory touch, exhibiting most of the values of touch without incurring its risks and dangers, so intelligence may be regarded as an anticipatory confrontation of reality, an experience before experience, an experiential preparedness for experience. How necessary to man is not such anticipation! When the sailor faces the angry seas, when the night and the clouds blot out his ordinary marks of reckoning, when reality preaches emphatically the urgent need for wise and immediate action, when the urgency of the need makes the breath come short and the pulse beat wild—is it then the proper time to acquire the science and the

art of navigation? Hence we have the gift of thought, which makes in a sense the absent to be present, and helps us bind the past to the present for the sake of the future. Hence also education, with its seemingly superfluous wealth of knowledge and ideas, with its inexhaustible representation of possibilities not yet realized, and perhaps never to be realized; a wealth not immediately needed nor usable, but nevertheless both immediately interesting and valuable as a happy exercise for the developing mind, and in the long run certain to be both useful and necessary, sometime, somewhere, and to someone, we may not yet know who. Man is thus equipped with that which makes this comparative physical insignificance no essential handicap. He becomes capable of fashioning tools, to give him a longer reach than any conceivable lengthened arm could yield; to give him those seven-league boots, or rather those wings of transportation, which are the wonders of our modern world; to give him a power of which strength of muscle and of limb is but a faint and imperfect adumbration.

Nevertheless, we may need to be reminded that this life-serving teleology of the intelligence is not absolutely effective value. There are handicaps, some of them actual in the world about us, some of them merely conceivable as possible, which man's intelligence, or perhaps any thinkable human intelligence, may be quite unable to overcome. How should our present equipment of intelligence be counted able to overcome the threat of destruction to all that live on the surface of the earth, presented by a colliding comet or star? How overcome the threat to our existence presented by a radical though not impossible climatic change, making those organisms we now call lower, most fitted to survive in the new conditions? Man, who proudly calls himself lord of creation, and perhaps in some sense of the word may really be such, has lived upon the earth only a small, not to say infinitesimal fraction of the period allotted to much less developed organisms; these may possibly be here when man is utterly gone, despite his superior equipment. Nothing in physical or biological science can guarantee us against such a contingency. There are situations possible in which no conceivable intelligence, short of absolute and creative power, would avail to man. The survival-value of intelligence to the individual man and to the genus homo is real and enormous; but it is not absolute.

Intelligence As Individual Power

Whoever knows the causes of things, has power to produce or prevent their effects, says that preacher of the scientific method, Francis Bacon; his aphorism that "knowledge is power" has passed into the common stock of the world's wisdom. It is quite needless to elaborate on this commonplace; but it may be useful to note a few modifications and qualifications of the thought. Intelligence is not only knowledge, it is also grasp. It is not only information, it is also clarity and needful abstractness of conception. Abstractness in thought is the subjective side of a properly analyzed fact or object of experience. For experience does not teach its most significant lessons immediately and upon its surface, so that he who runs may read; instead, nature loves to hide, and he who seeks the gold of useful truth must dig much earth, and yet find very little gold; as was remarked of old by Heraclitus of Ephesus. The prima facie values of observation and experience can rarely be generalized so as to furnish guidance for the future; this requires curious and shrewd and fortunately apt analyses, and for such analyses the

Swenson Describes Functions of Intelligence

abstract idea is the only available form of apprehension. There is an abstract intelligence, which we call pedantic in its awkward absent-mindedness; it is at home in the realm of the abstract and universal, but quite at a loss in the realm of the particular and the concrete. Real intelligence is at the same time both concrete and abstract; for it, the road is always open between the observed concrete particular and the conceived abstraction, so selected as to be relevant and fruitful. Genuine intelligence travels this road with equal ease in both directions—from the particular to the universal, and from the universal back to the particular again; by which process the particular is illuminated and made ready to be understood. The most liberal conception of intelligence is, that it is the control of experience by means of ideas. The quality and power of such intelligence depends on not less than two separate factors: the depth and scope of experience on the one hand, and the precision and sweep and absoluteness of our ideas on the other.

Limitations on the Value of Intelligence

Shall we again remind ourselves that human intelligence, however great its development, is not equivalent to absolute power? We may soon learn to understand the immediate and ultimate causes of the production of earthquakes; but does it necessarily follow that we shall in consequence be able to prevent or control them? When biologists have thoroughly learned to understand the nature of the transition from the inorganic to the organic, it does not quite follow, or follow as a matter of course, that we shall at once produce living organisms in our laboratories. Possibly we may, and possibly we may not; it is at any rate conceivable that the necessary conditions will be beyond our control; or that they have existed only once in the world's history, or at any rate only in the past. That the world has a history means just this, that the past is never in all respects wholly and completely reinstated. But let us descend to lesser things. Who has not often had reason to take note, that the innocent of experience and the limited of intelligence sometimes come out first best in the conflicts of life; while the sophisticated and the clever often make of their multifarious reflection a snare for their own feet, like a snarl of string which impedes and delays the footsteps of the hurrying. Intelligence is a wonderful instrument, which can never be sufficiently admired; nevertheless, by itself it cannot solve the deepest and most pressing of the problems of human life. The English nurse, the patriotic heroine of the allied side in the world war, is said to have remarked, when clear-eyed and resolute she faced death: "Patriotism is not enough." And as with patriotism, so also with intelligence. There is required in addition, a certain health and soundness of soul, an integrity of the personality, which the Greeks called wisdom; namely the knowledge of how to use knowledge and power and all other goods, a wisdom which is therefore not identical with knowledge or science or philosophy in its ordinary and direct sense. This is that same health which religion conceives of as faith—a something which does not indeed control the vicissitudes of life, but which nevertheless succeeds in turning them to a good account, whether they be in themselves joyous or grievous. Without this health in the soul, the most exact and comprehensive science, or the most profound and precisely conceived philosophy, is but an extraordinarily sharp instrument, placed in the hands of children or irresponsibles or fools. Who that is but a little more than thirty years old has not seen how the finest instrumentalities of civilization, the most effective tools of science, have been used by the most advanced nations of the world so as to bring civilization itself to the verge of destruction? And who that is but a little open-eyed today does not see that preparations are feverishly being made for a possible repetition of this major

catastrophe, with still more effective instruments and with still greater hope of success—for the completeness of the contemplated destruction? Verily, neither science nor philosophy nor intelligence as commonly understood, is enough by itself to solve the problems of human life.

Intelligence as Enrichment of Life

Intelligence is at one and the same time a simplification and a complication of life. It is a simplification, in that the control of an indefinite multitude of facts and considerations and experiences, by means of some appropriate general idea, reduces life's apparent and surface complexity to something which makes a synoptic view possible, and brings some semblance of order into its primeval chaos. But it is also a complication, since it makes possible an infinitely richer variety of response, of discrimination, of consciousness and of understanding. This enrichment may be regarded as itself the chief of life's values, the crown and summit of the whole; it is so regarded from the esthetic standpoint which would make intelligence an end in itself, its own sufficient justification, and the justification besides of whatever else there is in life which serves as its condition and necessary concomitant.

What American youth has not read Emerson, and learned from him that there is a view which makes thought as such the significant goal of life, refusing to consider it merely or mainly as a means to further or prolong existence? "We do not think in order that we may act," says the poet-philosopher of Concord, "but we act in order that we may think." And Emerson is not alone in this conviction. In his treatise, *The Value of Science*, the French mathematician and physicist Poincare, gives expression to the thought that we do not properly pursue science for the sake of food and drink merely, or for the sake of all sorts of instruments and machines to make our lives more secure and comfortable and easy; but we apply science to invention of such things in order that we may have more leisure to pursue science. Science and intelligence, thus conceived, become both means and goal, but essentially goal. They are thus ends valuable in themselves, having their chief purpose intrinsic to their exercise; not things externally motivated in their heterogeneous consequences. It cannot be denied that intelligence tends to make life more rich and significant, even when it does not make it longer and more secure. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," Aristotle thought that human life and its happiness culminated in the pure pleasures of a disinterested reflection. To behold the thoughts grow out of and into one another; to inspect the delicate network of their invisible but none the less real and knowable logical organization; to achieve the enduring satisfaction of an intelligent and crystal-clear understanding; to know, and again to know that one knows and how one knows—who that has but slightly and intermittently tasted of these joys can think of them except as in the highest rank of human goods? The Greeks deemed these satisfactions to be divine, and Aristotle conceived of the blessed life of the gods as consisting exclusively in reflective self-contemplation, no higher object for their science and philosophy being thinkable.

Does Knowledge Always Bring Happiness?

Such felicity is the accompaniment of an abstract and disinterested reflection, in an environment which does not urgently press for the use of thought in action, and where no external or internal imperfection disturbs the peace of the speculative thinker. When thinking is impressed with a concrete responsibility and urgency, however, when problems of an actual and not merely formal order loudly call for solution at its hands, — then thought is also charged with an interest that is passionate; the thinker is no longer wholly objective or disinterested; his thinking is impressed with a sub-

jective purpose and aim. Under such circumstances the fruits of intelligence are not always sweet, and knowledge is not always the bearer of a pure and unalloyed happiness. "A sad self-knowledge, withering, fell upon the soul of Uriel" is the half-concealed testimony of Emerson concerning himself. The German proverb makes it a universal principle: "Wissen heisst Leiden." And the Hebrew sage speaks out to the same effect: "He that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow." When we consider these more or less obvious lessons from the life of thought we need not be slow to recognize that a view which justifies life solely through the fruits of thought, is too abstract a conception to suit the exigencies of a concrete human mode of existence, a way of life which shuns the ivory tower as a cowardly evasion.

The Ethical View of Intelligence

From the view-point of an ethical mode of evaluation, intelligence is, like all the other relative values of life, something that needs to be justified by being saved to good and noble uses. It enriches the personality quantitatively, and gives it a more translucent and definite possession of its inheritance in the world and in itself; but the qualitative significance of this enriched personality in terms of ethical good and evil is otherwise determined. When man learns that he must declare and prove himself by the use which he makes of those gifts with which he finds himself endowed, whatever be the road along which those gifts have come to him, then and not before does the ethical life begin; he ceases to be a child, and awakes to the status and dignity of manhood. For this mature view of life, the worth of intelligence is not an independently existing fact, assured to us through the objective physico-chemical and biological processes, to be discovered, catalogued and explained by scientists and philosophers, or celebrated in verse and form and color and story by poets and artists; it is rather a crucial problem for the life of freedom, an issue of success or failure for the individual, a task to be accomplished and an ideal to be realized, through the ethical devotion by which "man the master" is transformed into "man the servant."

The high priests of the modern business and professional world have well nigh succeeded in ruining the beautiful word: service. In the jargon of the day, service is that for which we expect and receive the more liberal and ample forms of immediate reward. In the nobler lexicon of ethics, whoever proposes to render real and genuine service to any part of this imperfect world, must expect in one way or another to pay for the privilege. I begrudge none of my student auditors who on this "Recognition Day" are about to be singled out and distinguished, the honors or rewards they will receive for services rendered, either to scholarship, or to their associates, or to themselves. But I covet for you, in a period of your lives when your increasing maturity will put you under increasing responsibilities—I covet for you then a higher form of honor, the proudest badge of nobility which human life affords, namely the honor of bearing scars which tell of wounds received in the service of noble and humane causes, perhaps in the service of the truth itself. Such wounds are not for the moment pleasant; but in retrospect, in the perspective of the entire life, they are the source of man's only lasting happiness, the springs of his profoundest joy. It is for this reason that all genuinely good men are lovers of genuineness—and of eternity, which is the true memory of one's life, grasped in its essential significance. Such wounds are indeed the only passports into a higher world, the only passports exhibiting a valid counter-signature; they are certificates of citizenship in the kingdom of the spirit. When intelligence is made to serve such ends it is approved and justified, and enters as an ingredient into man's highest good. Such, at any rate, is the testimony borne by the ethical spirit.

and.

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Jimmy' Paige, Law Teacher To End Services

Entered Law School of the University With Its First Class

"BIG TEN" FIGURE

Professor Paige Has Been Conference Representative Since 1906

Professor James Paige, who entered the Law School of the University of Minnesota with the first class in the fall of 1888, began helping the faculty before he graduated in the spring of 1890 and has been a teacher of law ever since, and professor of law since 1896, will become eligible for a Carnegie pension at the close of the present college year and will then retire from his law professorship at Minnesota.

As partial recognition of his long service a portrait of Mr. Paige was presented to the Law School at the time of the annual Law Alumni Banquet, May 16. It had been painted by Nicholas R. Brewer, a widely known portrait artist. Mr. Paige was the guest of honor. Speakers were Chief Justice John P. Devaney, Frank W. Murphy, president of the State Bar association, and Fred B. Snyder, chairman of the Board of Regents. Professor-emeritus Henry J. Fletcher came from his home in Virginia to attend the dinner in honor of his long-time fellow faculty member.

Professor Paige has been faculty representative of Minnesota in the affairs of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the "Big Ten" since 1905, and is oldest in point of continuous service on that board, although Professor Long of Northwestern served on it before him, but was not given uninterrupted service.

Since the establishment of the Minnesota Law Review in 1917 Professor Paige has been its business manager. In no year has it failed to finish with a surplus.

Well Known Figure

Professor Paige is one of the most widely known figures on the campus. His nickname, "Jimmy," is known wherever there are graduates of Minnesota. Mrs. Paige is a member of the Minnesota legislature, serving as Mabeth Hurd Paige.

Author of numerous books and articles on legal subjects, Mr. Paige has also been the compiler of two editions of laws of the state of Minnesota relating to or governing the University of Minnesota. For each edition the Board of Regents commissioned him to do the work. In 1911 and 1912, and again in the year 1917-'18 Professor Paige served as dean of the law school, each period being at a time when his former dean had retired. He has served successively under Deans S. Pattee, William R. Vance, and Everett Fraser.

When he became an instructor in the fall of 1890 James Paige first taught domestic relations, and then he gave his recollections yesterday he had just come from a class in the same subject, after 44 years. Among other subjects in his field are torts, criminal law, partnerships, negotiable instruments, agency, wills, suretyship and others.

James Paige came to Minnesota from Princeton to enter the Law School. His father was James A. Paige, a Presbyterian minister. The future Minnesota teacher was born in St. Louis, Mo., when his father was filling a pulpit there. The elder Paige was also editor of a Presbyterian newspaper in St. Louis. But it was to his mother, Caroline Howe Paige that James Paige owed his interest in law. She held up her father, Judge Zimri Paige, as a model of all that was

(Continued on Page 2)

Mighty Slugger Misses Swing



President L. D. Coffman was first at bat when Minnesota opened its home baseball season against the University of Iowa team. He missed the swing and was retired, protesting that he had been allowed only one strike. Herman Glander, famous 'cop', is catching.

Selection of Honor Students in Arts A Major Task of Spring Quarter

J. M. Thomas, Senior College Dean, Directs System That Chooses "Cum Laude" Graduates

When the list of graduates from the University of Minnesota is published in June a small and select group of those who are graduating from the College of Science, Literature and the Arts will bear the tags, "Magna Cum Laude" and "Summa Cum Laude" with great praise, and with the highest praise. Last year, for example, nineteen were graduated "magna cum laude," and eight with the "summa."

Small phrases, obscurely set in Latin, but most significant to the young men and women who go from college bearing the mark of distinguished achievement; significant also to the faculty and administration of the Arts College, for the tasks of selecting, advising and examining student applicants for undergraduate honors take up untold hours.

Professor Joseph M. Thomas, dean of the senior college assumes the principal burden of selecting students who may apply for honors, and of following their work through to see whether the applications should be approved and the honors granted. But he does not mind the work; you see, it's one of his hobbies.

Each fall he calls for a list of all students in his college who at the beginning of the senior year have maintained the average grade of "B." To each of these he writes a letter, telling them of the types of honors for which they may apply and the conditions by which they may be won. Some students respond at once; go to see him; decide to make the venture. Others, who do not come in, he sends for, so that the facts may be set before all who are qualified.

About 75 Are Eligible

In the College of Science, Literature and the Arts about 75 students out of any class maintain a

"B" average to the start of the senior year. Let us assume that 40 of these, slightly more than half, decide to apply for honors and so fill out the card that is included in Dean Thomas's letter.

The student is first sent to the department in which he is taking his major work, history, let us say, or English, or philosophy. If the major adviser of that department thinks him capable of trying for honors, he approves the application. In giving his approval he may suggest that the student try for either the greater or lesser honor.

By now the applicant has his application, the approval of his major department, a blue printed transcript of all his grades to date, and with these is assembled his record in the sophomore culture test that is now given each year at Minnesota. With these firmly, though theoretically, clutched in his hand he comes to the third hurdle. This is the honors committee of the Arts College.

Honors Committee Stands

This is one committee that remains unchanged year after year so that practices may be kept uniform and fixed standards maintained. It will decide whether the young man or woman may try for the summa cum laude or should shoot only at magna honors. For the former an average of 2.5 honor points per credit hour is usually required. This means half way between a "B" average and one of "A." The committee looks not only at marks but at the distribution of the student's work; sees what part of it has been of an advanced type, what work he has taken outside his stated major and minor fields, what he knows outside of things learned in class, so far as that may be determined.

The final step, of course, is the examination. Candidates for the degree summa cum laude must write a long paper, in the nature of a thesis, to meet one of the re-

(Continued on Page 3)

Clifford Menz, 'U' Graduate, Wins As Singer

Clifford W. Menz, graduate in music from the University of Minnesota in 1933, is now called one of the outstanding younger tenors of the United States.

Trekking to New York as a guest of William Lindsay, teacher of Piano at Minnesota, who was driving to Great Barrington, Mass., to visit friends, proved to be an important event in Menz's life.

When Menz got to looking 'round in New York the people he met told him that was the place to stay, by all means, if he looked forward to a career in music. Presently he had a place as tenor soloist in St. Ignatius Catholic Church and was studying under Mrs. Blackman, who taught John Charles Thomas.

When March came it found the young Minnesotan enrolled in a contest that had been arranged to select the young American tenors with voices suitable to the heroic Wagnerian roles. Three hundred entered the preliminaries, but when these had been narrowed to eight, Clifford Menz was still among them. In the finals he came in second. The winner had a somewhat more robust voice and was a considerably older man, but Menz received high praise. He has nearly closed arrangements for an important operatic booking which he expects to announce soon. Leading operatic stars, serving as judges, sat near and, besides listening, watched every motion of the singers in the finals, Menz said. It was an ordeal.

Back on his home campus Mr. Menz is preparing to sing the title role of Karl Frantz in The Student Prince, which the University Singers will present in Northrop Auditorium May 24th, 25th and 26th, the last three days of next week. As an undergraduate he sang prominent roles in La Boheme, Vagabond King, Babes in Toyland and Madame Butterfly.

The young tenor entered Minnesota four years ago intending to be a lawyer, as his father is. But music proved to be his forte. Gradually he dropped other courses and finally he took his degree as a music student. It now appears that he may go far in the art to which he has devoted himself.

Monthly Medical Broadcasts

The medical broadcasts of the Minnesota State Medical Association, made each Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. by Dr. W. A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology, will be continued over WCCO in June. Subjects will be the following: June 6, Some heart disease problems; 13th, Care of crippled children; 20th, Conjunctivitis; 27th, Cancer of the stomach.



Clifford Menz

Learning and Seeking Called University Aims

Matters of the Moment Less Important Than Principles President Says

CAP AND GOWN ADDRESS

Value of Knowledge Not to Be Measured By Its Applications

(Appended to this article will be found a list of the various Cap and Gown Day honors announced on May 10th.)

This is a good time for us to take an inventory of some things. A certain measure of uncertainty as to the future still prevails in the minds of many people. Because of this there is a disposition to disregard the experiences of the past and to launch out upon new adventures. The assumption that everything man has thought or done should be condemned, and that everything he may now think or do means the ushering in of a new day in which righteousness, fair dealing and prosperity will prevail, means that misguided hope has superseded critical judgment in guiding the destinies of men.

History still has its lessons to teach those who would build a more substantial civilization for tomorrow. Two of the lessons which history would have us learn are, that in times of depression increased emphasis should be placed upon genuine scholarship and upon fundamental research. There inheres in every crisis the danger that men will be led astray by the superficial, the inconsequential and the immediate. They seek cure-alls and panaceas. They strive for something that will solve their problems at once. If the crisis be economic, they try to dispose of it by issuing a new or cheaper kind of money, by decreasing this or by increasing that, instead of striking boldly and directly at the root of the trouble. If the crisis be political, they dispossess the competent leaders along with the incompetent of their offices, instead of setting up a plan which will remove graft and inefficiency from public administration. If the crisis be in world affairs, they employ temporary expedients at home instead of joining in a program that will insure ultimately better relations among the nations of the earth. If the crisis relates to world peace, they undertake to insure peace by attacking some feature of a local program instead of promoting an international program that guarantees peace. Men always seek the solution for their problems by resorting to things near at hand. It is difficult to induce the leaders, let alone the masses, to look far into the future and do those things which the intelligent and progressive advancement of civilization calls for.

Colleges Not Exempt

This tendency to follow the easy road manifests itself in college circles as truly as it does in other circles. Students have been known to hunt for the easy way to secure a degree. Men engaged in teaching have sometimes failed because they dealt persistently with the current events of their subjects. Those who feed on the temporary and near-at-hand seldom make significant contributions to human learning or to the solution of the grave problems with which mankind is burdened from time to time.

When one scans the pages of history he is impressed by the fact that the truly great leaders of thought and of political theory have been, for the most part, men who, far from the limelight and the flood of public comment, worked patiently, quietly, persistently upon problems whose use they did not see, nor understand,

(Continued on Page 4)

Owatonna Study of Art Values Given Money

Project Begun by Dean Haggerty Will Be Carried to Conclusion

The University of Minnesota's study of how a community of medium size can be awakened to a consciousness of the importance of art and beauty, coupled with a search for more effective ways of teaching art in public schools, has been recognized as a success. At least it is successful as measured by the standards of the Carnegie Corporation, which gave \$12,000 for the first steps and now has raised its gift to \$20,000 for the continuance of the project.

Owatonna is the scene of the project, and it has grown out of a conviction held by Dr. M. E. Haggerty, dean of the College of Education, that much has been wrong with art instruction in the schools but that improvement is wholly possible if one discovers the right way to go about it.

In his capacity of art patron Dean Haggerty admits that he is a little bit in the position of the famous character in the ads who said, "They all laughed when I got up to speak." He says that Mrs. Haggerty was one of the first to laugh, she being a pretty good artist in her own right. Others of his intimates demanded to know what the dean of a school of education knew about art, also why he should know it, if anything.

But the dean held to his idea and finally persuaded the foundation to provide the money for a first attempt.

Project's Main Purposes

Three major purposes were in mind when the Owatonna venture began, first to create a school curriculum in art that would treat the subject as an actual part of the children's lives, not as something apart and peculiar, and to demonstrate the possibility of teaching art in that way; second, to develop a broader recognition of the place of art in the life of the people and generate sentiment for effective art education, and, third, to demonstrate to higher institutions of learning that art study is a worthy subject in preparation for college.

Upon receiving his first grant Dean Haggerty sought the help and advice of a large committee, representing many university departments, which is still cooperating in the project. He also sent to Owatonna a small staff, which it has since been necessary to enlarge.

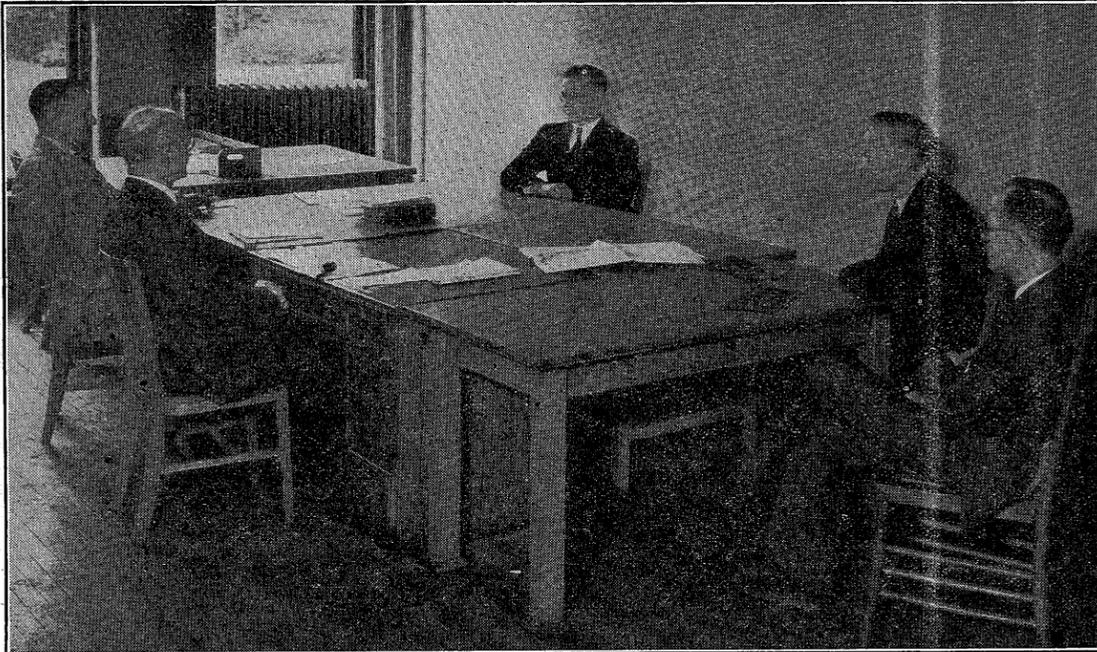
The reaction of the Owatonna community has been enthusiastic. Workers on the project are consulted in almost every conceivable situation that involves questions of taste, beauty, or art. They have been consulted on the arrangement of store windows, on landscape gardening, curtains to match the wall paper, clothes, designs for new homes and buildings, and on city planning. All of these have been in addition to the study of art teaching in the schools. Group meetings and evening classes have been packed. There has been full cooperation from the superintendent of schools, the business community, the press, the merchants and clubs and organizations.

Sent to Owatonna by the Carnegie Foundation to make a report on the manner in which the money was being spent, Royal Bailey Farnum of the Rhode Island School of Design, consultant in art for the Carnegie Foundations for the advancement of teaching, wrote a statement that bore out what others had been saying.

Foundation's Report

"I believe there is an opportunity here to demonstrate permanently for this town, and for the state of Minnesota, the vitality of art in life," he writes. "If successful, and I believe it will be, it becomes an experiment of national significance. It would tend to re-create courses of study; it would tie them to the home life as well as the school life of the children; it would integrate the curriculum of the secondary school in a way to challenge college entrance boards, and it would form the basis

Seeker for Honors Faces His Examiners



James F. King, at the far side of the table, is shown taking an examination for graduation honors in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts. Left to right, foreground, the examiners are: Professors Raymond L. Grismer; Joseph M. Thomas, chairman; Ernest Osgood and Lester B. Shippee.

'Jimmy' Paige Will Retire

(From Page 1, Col. 1)

good and noble in man, and the youthful James, noting that his grandfather was a lawyer, decided to follow his footsteps. Both mother and father were New Englanders, the mother a native of Castleton, Vt., and the father of Ware, Massachusetts. James first attended Phillips Andover Academy and was one of those who founded the P. E. O. fraternity at Andover, graduating in the class of 1884, which will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next month.

Went to Princeton

At Princeton, to which James Paige went, he was managing editor of The Princetonian and also of the Nassau Literary Magazine. Princeton at that time had no chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, but when a chapter was installed in 1927 honor students from past classes were selected for election to the Princeton chapter and Mr. Paige was one of those so honored.

A brother, Howe Paige, had come to Minneapolis in the early eighties to practice law. James Paige came here and for a year read law in his brother's office. His father also moved here, occupying pulpits in Shakopee and in what was then known as "Northern Pacific Junction," now Carlton, Minn. Carlton was the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific as it was at first constructed.

The 1887 legislature approved plans for a Law School at the University of Minnesota and in the following fall the first class en-

tered, James Paige among them. Three men who transferred to the brand new law school from other institutions graduated after one year, but the full course was then two years and the first class was graduated in the spring of 1890. Of this class Mr. Paige relates that 29 of its 47 members are still alive. "Long lived sons of guns" he calls them. Among people well known in Minneapolis from that first class are Judge Horace D. Dickinson, George P. Douglas, Judge C. E. Purdy, and John Rustgard, once attorney general of Alaska.

James Paige's first "job" as a faculty member was that of "quizzier." This duty he performed in the spring of 1890. He became instructor that fall, assistant professor in 1893 and professor of law in 1896. Professor of law he has remained ever since. The first law school had rooms in the basement of Old Main. William S. Pattee, its dean, had been a practicing lawyer in Northfield, Minn. Greenfield Clark of St. Paul and Gordon E. Cole were instrumental in his selection.

Entry Into Athletics

Mr. Paige got into athletics through the policies of President Cyrus Northrop and Professor Fred S. Jones, early patron of Minnesota athletics, later dean of Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. Just after the 1904 football season the "Angell Conferences" on football were held, on call of President Angell of Michigan. These resulted in abolition of the training table and various other reforms. Professor Jones soon after retired from athletic management and President Northrop named Mr. Paige to replace him on Minnesota's Athletic Association. This association was then dominated by students, but had two faculty members and two alumni representatives as members. By going on this board Mr. Paige became also Minnesota fac-

ulty representative in the conference committee in 1906 which position he still holds. Mr. Paige recalls that the Angell conferences were so exciting that the Michigan faculty representative, Professor Pettingill, died of heart failure immediately after their conclusion. Rules drawn up by the conference representatives in 1905 led to Michigan's famous step of leaving the conference, to which she did not return for some years.

Made Conference Rules

As an attorney, Professor Paige has had a leading part in much of the legislation passed by the board of faculty representatives, which is the legislative body of the conference. Coaches and directors associations can recommend legislation, but it can be passed only by the faculty committee. These enactments are then referred to the member institutions for action, and if passed by a majority, are binding upon any which may dissent.

Professor Paige gives his view of athletics in few words. He said: "Athletics could be ideal, perfect, beautiful. It seems a shame that they should attract so many evils to themselves. They seem to have that capacity, however, so there must be constant, close supervision."

In the entire 44 years of his service Professor Paige has not missed a single day except for one period of two weeks when he had pneumonia. He has taken no leaves of absence.



James Paige

Science Academy Honors Stakman

Minnesota Plant Pathologist Named to Top Group As a Botanist

Appointment of Dr. Ervin C. Stakman, plant pathologist at University Farm, to the American Academy of Sciences as a botanist, was announced at the academy's recent meeting in New York. It is an organization to which only scientists of the most outstanding accomplishments are elected. In recent years one other Minnesota faculty member, Dr. Samuel C. Lind, director of the School of Chemistry, has been elected to it.

A graduate of Minnesota, who took his doctor's degree in plant pathology under Dean Edward M. Freeman at University Farm, Professor Stakman has achieved practically a world reputation. He has been called to Australia on problems of wheat disease, to Sumatra and Africa on plant diseases in rubber plantations. Researchers under his direction are now working on problems that have arisen in the Liberian plantations of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

Several years ago Dr. Stakman spent a year in Europe, much of the time lecturing on his subject in several German universities.

Relatively few men from agricultural colleges have been elected to the American Academy of Sciences.

Mellett Lecture Awarded to 'U'

Memorial to Ohio Editor; Talk Will Be Delivered Next Year

The Don Mellett Memorial Lectureship, instituted to perpetuate in the press of America the spirit of the editor of the Canton (Ohio) News, who was assassinated in 1926 by enemies made in his crusade against vice, has been awarded for 1936 to the Department of Journalism at the University of Minnesota. Announcement of the award has been made by Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department.

The lectureship was founded by a committee headed by James Melvin Lee, then chairman of the department of journalism at New York University. The foundation provided that each year, in some designated place in the United States, a lecture should be delivered by a person selected by the committee. The present chairman of the committee is Professor Henry B. Rathbone, head of the Department of Journalism at New York University.

Marlen E. Pew, editor of Editor and Publisher, delivered the first lecture on "Local Government and the Press" during the Twentieth Journalism Week at the University of Missouri in 1929. Other lectures have included the following: "Newspapers and the Public Service," by Burgess Johnson, Professor of English and Director of Public Relations at Syracuse University, before students of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University; "The Newspaper," by Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, at the School of Journalism, University of Iowa; and "The Right of Free Hearing; the Freedom of the Reader," given by Carl C. Magee, editor of The Oklahoma News, before a convocation of newspaper editors, students and faculty at the University of Colorado.

"Bird Portraits" has been designed to serve many classes of students. Dr. Roberts has arranged the material so that it will be almost equally useful to the beginning bird student and those who are more advanced. Also, the book is to be published in three separate forms: in a cloth boards binding for the library, in a flexible cloth for field use, and the loose plates, without text, in a portfolio for the use of teachers, students, and others who may wish to have the pictures but do not require the descriptive matter.

Roberts on Birds In New Guise

Famous Volume, Somewhat Condensed, Soon to Be Published

Replacing to some extent The Birds of Minnesota, now out of print, Dr. Thomas S. Roberts' new book, "Bird Portraits in Color: 295 North American Species," will be published early in June by the University of Minnesota Press.

The new book will consist of the same ninety-two seven-color plates, depicting nearly 300 birds, that were used in The Birds of Minnesota. These will be accompanied by text written by Dr. Roberts. For each bird he gives the size, range, and habits, and describes the construction and location of the nest and the size and color of the eggs. In many instances he also gives the bird's usual song, and indicates the various plumages that it may wear as a young bird and as an adult, and the differences between the male and the female plumage.

Pharmacy College and Its Dean Awarded Honors by Profession

Magazine Article Tells of Long Service by Dr. F. J. Wulling

Honors have been bestowed recently on both the College of Pharmacy in the University of Minnesota and its dean, Frederick Wulling.

Rufus A. Lyman, dean of the College of Pharmacy in the University of Nebraska, after inspecting Minnesota's pharmacy college on behalf of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, said he would like to pin a blue ribbon on every door. In its March issue the Journal of American Pharmaceutical Association gave first position to a tribute to Dean Wulling and called attention to the fact that he has been dean of the college since 1892. Dean Wulling was president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1916-17.

The article describes Dean Wulling's early life and his graduation from Columbia in 1887.

"In 1892," it says, "Professor Wulling was elected member of the faculty and dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, and when the medicinal plant garden was established he was named director. While an outstanding purpose of the garden is to cooperate with medicine and pharmacy in the educational work of the university, Dr. Wulling brings its message to the citizens of Minnesota by acquainting them with native useful plants as well as those that are dangerous or poisonous."

Among the honors and degrees which Dean Wulling has received are: Pharm. LL.M., University of Minnesota; honorary Ph. M., Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; honorary Sc. D., Columbia University. He has been a trustee of the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention, 1920-1930, president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, 1914-15; chairman of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences, 1910, and is a director in a number of organizations devoted to scientific and intellectual subjects. He is the author of several books.

Report On the College

In his report on the College of Pharmacy at Minnesota Dean Rufus Lyman said:

"Dean Wulling has made his exhibit so complete that there is left little for the visitor to do. I shall comment only briefly upon the situation.

Minnesota in equipment and in teaching accomplishments is near, or at the top, speaking relatively of the institutions I have visited. As we all know, few men have had the insight into the educational needs of American pharmacy to a greater degree than F. J. Wulling. He has built his ideas into the College of Pharmacy so that it stands as a concrete example, a composite picture of his ideals. The Dean has given me a very extensive set of forms etc. which I am sending to the chairman of the Executive Committee, for I think it is a fine example of what an educational exhibit ought to be.

"Minnesota meets every requirement of a first class school, but the College of Pharmacy should be commended for a number of things which do not appear on the form. I desire to mention especially the neatness and orderliness that is evident in everything that has to do with pharmacy. I do not know of its equal anywhere.

"I commend most highly the attitude of the Dean and the faculty of the College of Pharmacy towards the activities of the University as a whole. I saw enough of the administration and of the general student body to know that there is reciprocal regard for the College of Pharmacy, its faculty and its work.

"I wish to call attention to the photographic part of the exhibit and also the photograph of graduate students and the problem each is working upon for an advanced degree. Every faculty member is actively engaged in research.

Service to the State

"Finally, I wish to call attention to that part of the exhibit which has to do with the services the College has rendered to Pharm-

New Deal and Social Work Are Summer Topics

A week of round-table discussions on problems in the field of international relations, a special series of courses during both the first and second sessions to give advanced training to social workers employed as a result of the emergency and a new course on "The Constitution and the New Deal" will be among the high points of this year's summer sessions. Plans for the summer terms have been announced by T. A. H. Teeter, associate director.

More than 200 social workers have gone into Minnesota communities in federal employ as a result of the depression and in addition to these, cities and larger communities have increased the number in their employ. F. Stuart Chapin, professor of sociology and department head, has outlined a group of courses particularly intended to serve this group. These will be planned more to bring up to date the information and practices of those now working than to be a part of the education of undergraduates, although students nearing graduation will also be enrolled.

Dr. Harold S. Quigley, head of the department of political science, is arranging the lectures and discussion of International Relations Week, which will take place July 30 to August 4, in the first week of the second summer sessions. Minnesota faculty members and visiting lecturers will be drawn on for leaders in the programs.

Professor Oliver P. Field of the department of political science will offer the new course in "The Constitution and the New Deal." Some lectures, together with assignments, will be given on recent monetary legislation, farm relief legislation and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The NRA and Securities legislation will also be summarized. A study will be made of the leading constitutional cases bearing upon the federal system and the powers of Congress relative to matters touched by New Deal Legislation.

The first Summer Session will run from June 18 to July 28 and the second from July 28 to September 1.

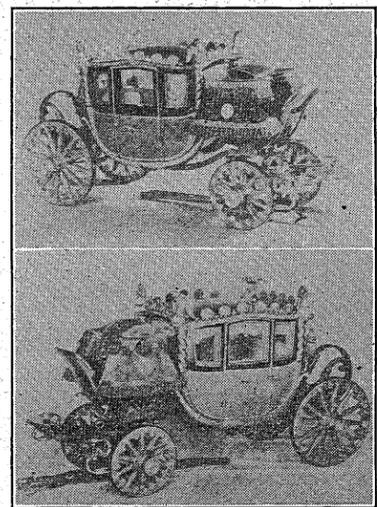
acy in the State of Minnesota through the State Pharmaceutical Association and also the vast amount of general publicity given by the Dean and others through radio and public addresses. Such work will do more to justify in the public mind the support of a College of Pharmacy in the State Educational Unit, than any other kind of effort and should be commended and encouraged."

His School Wins Experts' Praise



Dean F. J. Wulling

Young Coachmaker Winner of \$6,000 To Become Lawyer



Above, Jack Wicks; below him, upper, the coach he sold for \$1,000; bottom, the one that won a \$5,000 scholarship.

Although he earned \$6,000 in high school by making toy coaches for the Fisher Body Corporation's coach contests, one coach that he sold for \$1,000 and another that won him national first place and a \$5,000 scholarship that will put him through college, Jack Wicks, Minnesota freshman, is going to be a lawyer. Matters mechanical are a diversion, he claims. The legal profession for him.

Wicks is now in the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, where he will take two years before entering the Law School for four years more. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wicks of 1825 Selby Avenue, St. Paul.

In his home he has a completely equipped mechanical shop, most of his implements being electrically operated.

The Minnesota student first entered the coach contest in 1931 while he was a student in Central High School, St. Paul. His coach was best of those entered by Minnesota contestants. It failed of the national prize but was purchased for \$1,000 by H. T. Ewald of Detroit, president of the Campbell-Ewald Advertising Agency which was conducting the contest for its customer, the body corporation. Last year, a senior in high school, Wicks made the coach that won. His picture and those of the two coaches, are shown on this page.

Norwegian Woman Dentist Here

Dentistry in Norway is distinctly under the influence of professional practices as taught at the University of Minnesota according to Dr. Marit Homb of the state College of Dentistry at Oslo, Norway. Dr. Homb, a woman who is taking post graduate work at the School of Dentistry at Minnesota, stated that there are 12 Minnesota graduates in Oslo and seven in centers nearby. Most of these dentists are natives of Norway who came to the University of Minnesota to study. Dentistry also is becoming an outstanding factor in the feminine movement in Norway, according to Dr. Homb. She stated that there are 60 women dentists in Oslo alone. Before coming to the United States Dr. Homb took short courses in Berlin and Paris.

Minnesota Men Average in Size Women 'Bigish' Diehl Study Shows

System Selects Honor Winners

(From Page 1, Col. 3)

requirements. It need not be an original research. In fact, it is not even required to be in his field of major study. But it must be accurate, interesting, revealing of a power to think and to establish relationships.

Candidates for either degree must take a two hour oral examination. Here the examiners are Dean Thomas, the head of the department in which the student has been "majoring," usually a representative from his minor field, and one other.

The Oral Examination

In this long examination questions of every imaginable type are shot at the tense candidate. They need not be restricted to his major and minor fields, as is done in examinations for advanced degrees. One of the purposes of this examination is to determine the breadth of learning and cultural information the student has acquired rather than his intensive mastery of a specialized field.

"How did the building of the Erie canal contribute to the settlement of the northwest?" "What were men seeking when they tried to build a canal southwestward across Pennsylvania?" "How did New Englanders happen to settle Portland, Ore.?" "Why did Seattle fail to develop the great Oriental trade she once looked forward to?" "What part of the Monroe Doctrine was most applicable to Great Britain?" These were typical questions in a recent examination.

Work out the answers for yourself.

The student did; the committee congratulated him, and he knew that his name would be followed by "Bachelor of Arts, Summa Cum Laude," when the June commencement lists were read.

Last year 41 students, men and women, sought honors in this way. Twenty-seven succeeded. Fourteen received neither honor. Sometimes those who seek the degree with highest honor fail of that but are awarded the magna degree. It is all according to the judgment of the examining committee, and those judgments are sound, you may be sure.

The honors work for Arts College seniors has expanded steadily for the past six years. This plan is one of several whereby the college is giving those students with superior powers and strong interests all the help it can give toward becoming truly educated.

And still they talk of "mass education" at the University.

Entomology Is Distinguished

The list of University of Minnesota departments rated as distinguished by the National Council of Education should have been given as nine rather than eight in the last issue of Minnesota Chats. Entomology was omitted from the list published at that time. The department of entomology, headed by Dr. William A. Riley was included in the list published as the report of the council.

Publish Firkins Letters

"Memoirs and Letters of Oscar W. Firkins," the concluding volume in a set of four containing the posthumous works of the former Minnesota professor, will be published some time in May by the University of Minnesota Press. The new volume, which has been preceded by two books of one-act plays and one of essays, will contain two hundred letters written by Professor Firkins to a wide variety of his friends and acquaintances, including students and faculty members still at the university. The letters reveal many facts of Firkins' character and many of his moods and quirks—his dislike of riding in automobiles, his extreme unwillingness to be "introduced" to an audience before which he was to speak, his resentment against deans and committees who, to his mind, had mistreated a student in whom he was interested.

"Giants of the North" Myth Exploded by Researches of Student Health Service Head

Notwithstanding the famous alibi of Amos Alonzo Stagg, who dubbed Minnesota men, "The Giants of the North," Minnesota men are only of average size among college men, although college men in general are larger than men who do not attend college.

In a study of the heights and weights of college men, Dr. Harold S. Diehl, director of the Students' Health Service at the University of Minnesota, has examined the figures, in either sense, of 23,122 collegians from ten important universities. He finds Minnesotans ranking sixth of ten in height, seventh in weight and fifth in body build, computed from both height and weight.

Men from Princeton, Yale, Stanford, California and Texas are taller than undergraduate men at Minnesota, while men from the Universities of Cincinnati, Cornell and Wisconsin, and the College of the City of New York are shorter. The range is from 69.28 inches for Princeton men to 67.02 for C. C. N. Y., Minnesotans coming in at 68.56 inches. Six feet is, of course, 72 inches.

Stanford men are heaviest, followed by men from Yale, California, Texas, Wisconsin, Princeton, Minnesota, Cornell, College of the City of New York and the University of Cincinnati. The heaviest group rates 144.36 pounds and the lightest, 138.64. Minnesotans were found to weigh 140.66.

"Body Build" Medium

Body build finds the tables turned, for in this computation of weights, considering height, men from the College of the City of New York come first. Then come Wisconsin, Stanford and Yale, above Minnesota, and California, Texas, Cornell, Cincinnati and Princeton. In this group the tendency at the head of the list is toward stockiness, while the lanky types are reflected in the last mentioned names.

Evidently no one could pick out a Minnesota man in an intercollegiate gathering by his build.

And now, whisper it, Minnesota women are a little inclined to be "bigish" by comparison with the girls at seven other institutions. Among the eight groups Minnesota co-eds are sixth as to height, fourth as to weight, and third as to body build, computed from weight and height. The groups of women are nearly five inches shorter than the men and twenty pounds lighter, college by college. Equal numbers at the ages 17, 18, 19 and 20 years were used in obtaining the statistics.

Women from Stanford are tallest, 64.37 inches, sixty inches being five feet. Minnesota women, in sixth place are 63.52 inches tall, and the shortest group, those from the Michigan State Normal College are 63.09 inches high.

Smith Girls "Weighty"

First place in weight goes to the girls from Smith, who were second to Stanford girls as to height. Smith girls seem to find the Northampton eating places to their liking for they weigh 123.87 pounds. Minnesota women are found half way down the scale, a little heavier than they are tall, in fourth place at 121.61 pounds. Although Wisconsin men average a pound heavier than Minnesotans, girls from Minnesota are a third of a pound heavier than girls from Wisconsin, though you couldn't tell it by looking at them. The lightest women are in Texas, where they average 116.02 pounds, the difference in weight between Smith girls and girls from Texas showing the greatest deviation in any of the tables.

In body build, the sturdier groups being at the top of the column, Cornell women are first, followed by those from Michigan State Normal, Minnesota, Smith, Stanford, Wisconsin, North Carolina State College for Women and the University of Texas.

College women have completed their growth in height at the age of eighteen, but men continue growing for two or three years (Continued on Page 4)

MINNESOTA CHATS 'U' Head States University Aims

Published every three weeks from October 1st to June 7th, except during vacation periods, 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, 217 Administration Building
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Art-Just Pleasant Surroundings

Because the people of Owatonna know how to appreciate art and because art exists here in many phases of our everyday life, the Carnegie Foundation has decided to spend \$20,000 more here, under the direction of the University of Minnesota, in its study of art's value in community life. —And thus Owatonna's appreciation of the artistic in life redounds to the financial benefit of the community. It brings dividends in money to be spent here, adding actually to our welfare and prosperity.

It needs only a casual thought of our situation, however, to convince the thinking Owatonnan that art is not necessarily being highbrow. That which charms most of those who visit Owatonna is nothing but an expression of our own penchant for enjoying life. Art is not a thing that requires studied effort for a given result—it is merely the desire of a community and its people for the enjoyment of life, expressed in terms of pleasant surroundings.

(Owatonna Journal-Chronicle)

Men Average; Women? Well--

(From Page 3, Col. 5)

more. At sixteen co-eds are heavier than women who are not attending college, but by twenty their off-campus sisters have surpassed them in prowess on the scales, although the college women remain taller. College men, on the other hand, taller and heavier at sixteen than non-college men, retain that advantage to maturity and remain somewhat larger. At sixteen men have less advantage of height and weight than the statistics show them to have at maturity.

The difference in the weight of women's clothes today and at the time when standard medico-actuarial tables were compiled about twenty years ago, receives comment.

The older tables are found to be five to ten percent too high, as to total weight, in those instances where the person is weighed with shoes and clothing.

Men Grow Tall Rapidly

Dr. Diehl points out that college men attain maximum growth in height several years earlier than men in the general population, and at each age studied the students are distinctly taller than the men in groups with which it is possible to compare them, namely, men in citizens military training camps, applicants for life insurance and army recruits. Students from the large private colleges were found to be the tallest, followed by those from state universities, those from the municipal universities, Cincinnati, and New York, coming last in this respect.

Dust Blown Soil Should Not Cause Undue Concern

A large part of the soil in Minnesota was blown into its present locations by the winds in prehistoric time, so there is nothing to become greatly excited about in the present series of windstorms, C. A. Stauffer, professor of geology at the University of Minnesota believes.

North of the twin cities large tracts in Anoka, Isanti and Chisago county are wind-borne dunes, much of it sand, Dr. Stauffer said. Terrific winds swept dust and sand over all the continents in some prehistoric periods.

The geologist said that some members of his profession declare that every square mile of ground in the world has on it some dust particles from every other square mile on the face of the earth.

Dr. Stauffer said he doubted that the dust carried by recent storms was fine enough to remain in the air very long after the wind subsides. Volcanic dust, carried into

the highest atmosphere, sometimes remains in the air for six or eight months and performs a rainmaking function, in that most raindrops have a fleck of dust at the center.

Along the Mississippi river bluffs south of the twin cities much of the soil is loess, another type of windborne soil. Loess was formed in glacial days when the tremendously heavy ice fields ground rocks to a fine powder. When the ice and waters receded this fine stuff was picked up by the winds and blown until it came to some final lodging place. Much of it is found in valleys where it fell outside the full sweep of the winds.

Requirements Rule Reading Of Students

Seventy-five percent of the students using the library at the University of Minnesota are doing so as a requirement for some course of study, a recent survey conducted by Prof. Alvin S. Eurich, assistant director of the bureau of educational research at the University revealed.

According to Prof. Eurich's study approximately eleven percent of the students read related but not required material regarding courses which they are taking. Slightly less than nine percent of reading is done out of personal interest and not because of any requirement.

Other results of the survey showed that the library is most congested between the hours from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., and from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. During this time approximately one-half of the students in the library are using library books, periodicals or magazines while 22 percent use their own personal materials.

Noted Physiologist Lectures

The president of the American Physiological Society, Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt of the University of Chicago, spoke twice April 24 at the Medical School of the University of Minnesota. "Academic or unsuccessful research" was the subject of a first lecture. In a second he discussed "An adventure in research," a human account of the discovery of ethylene anesthesia. Dr. Luckhardt's lectures are being sponsored jointly by the Graduate School of Sigma Xi, honorary society in science.

Dean Ford on Commission

Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the graduate school at the University of Minnesota recently attended a series of hearings of the Commission on Inquiry into National Policy in International Economic Relations at New Orleans, La. Hearings are being held in eight cities of the country. Professor Alvin H. Hansen of Minnesota is secretary of the commission.

nor appreciate at the time. They had no interest in the immediate utility of the things that they were at work upon. The profoundest theories and philosophies affecting human life have been born in the studies of scholars; the greatest contributions to science have been evolved in the laboratories of humble scientists. The names of many of those who are on the front pages trying to "put something over" in times of crisis will have disappeared from the memories of men long after the names of contemporary scholars and scientists have been elevated to posts of consideration and respect.

Keep Hold of Fundamentals

I do not mean to imply that we should never deal with immediate issues nor that persons who try to solve problems by adjusting things close by, are entitled to no consideration. I do mean to imply, and with all the force that I can command, that in times like these we should not lose sight of fundamentals. We should not fail to take the broad instead of the narrow view, the long instead of the near view of the forces that effect human welfare. Compromising with the future is easy and alluring. We greet expedients with a welcoming smile when the times call for tested knowledge and unselfish scholarship. An examination of previous depressions shows that the man who knows his history, who tries and tests, who tests and scrutinizes every fact and every theory with no thought as to its use, is the man who over the long stretches of time contributes most to sound economics, to enduring world relations, to stable prosperity, and to the assurance of peace.

We have recently had here at Minnesota a good illustration of what I am talking about. A young professor spoke from this platform last week on "Heavy Hydrogen." Most of us do not know what that is. The man, himself, has been pestered from one end of the country to the other by persons asking him what is the use of it. He says he does not know and he is not trying to find out. His discovery belongs to the world of science, not to the world of industry and business. And yet his discovery for which no use is known, is said by some of the world's distinguished scientists to be the most significant contribution to science in a hundred years. Great corporations, such as the General Electric Company, are encouraging their scientific staff to work upon problems without regard to their utility. Professor Chapman, formerly a member of our staff, now director of the research laboratories of the pineapple growers of the Hawaiian Islands, said on a recent visit that he and his associates are now free as they have not been in years to engage in pure research in their respective fields. Those conversant with learning realize that human progress makes its greatest advances when men work on the periphery of knowledge.

Seek Truth for Itself

Illustration after illustration, similar to those cited, could be given showing how social progress has moved forward from the dreams and achievements of men who sought the truth with no thought as to its value. Surely there was never a time in our experience when there was greater necessity of holding steadfastly to the ideals of scholarship and human learning. The fires of civilization burn brightest where men are trying to discover new knowledge and to understand human action. The spiritual fulfillment of a people resides, in the ultimate analysis, in the development of their intellectual and emotional capacities. Without the assurance that knowledge will be advanced, there is no hope for the progressive development of the institutions of men.

We meet here today partly, if not chiefly, to rededicate ourselves to this ideal, to reaffirm our faith in man's ability to face the world and through knowledge to solve its problems.

A university is a social institution where men are living on the

Honors and Prizes

- The Shevlin Fellowships**
Science, Literature and Arts: Clifford Wilson Salt, Canada.
- The Albert Howard Scholarship**
Raymond Pepinsky.
- The Clara Ueland Fellowship**
Agnes Irene Morkland.
- Coffman Foundation Scholarship**
Alvin B. Peterson, Virginia.
- The Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association Graduate Fellowship**
Edward Brecht, Minnesota Lake; Karl Goldner.
- The Johnson Foundation Scholarship**
From Minneapolis: John H. Carlson, Joseph Daoust, Gertrude Easteros, Bernard Phillips, Jane L. Van Braak; from St. Paul: Lucille Spellman; outside Twin Cities: Milma Petrell, Embarrass.
- Delta Sigma Psi Scholarship**
Thorella Fjorlien, Elbow Lake.
- The William Jennings Bryan Prize**
Elmer W. Foster, Minneapolis.
- The Alpha Zeta Scholarship**
James A. Bussey, Minneapolis.
- The Caleb Dorr Scholarship and Medals**
Seniors medals: Enoch B. Norum; Halllock; Betty Ramsdell, Minneapolis; Junior scholarships: Ralph E. Comstock, Spring Valley; Eleanor A. Chalgren, Minneapolis; Sophomore scholarships: Donald L. Dailey, Pipestone; Lucille Spellman, St. Paul.
- The Samuel B. Green Scholarship**
Karl F. Ziegler, Minneapolis.
- The Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship**
Reginald Beckwith, Barron, Wis.
- The Forensic Medal**
Genevieve Arnold, Minneapolis; Charles Evans, Minneapolis.
- The American Institute of Architects Medal**
John C. Carney, Des Moines, Ia.
- Southern Minnesota Medical Association Medal**
Charles E. McLennan, Duluth.
- The Lehn and Fink Gold Medal**
Edward Kadela, St. Paul.
- The Walling Club Gold Key**
Esther Jahn, Norway.
- Scarab Medal**
Holger N. Mortenson, Chicago, Ill.
- Conference Medal**
Marshall Wells, Minneapolis.
- The John S. Pillsbury Prizes**
First place: Don Rivers, Minneapolis; second: Shirley Pratt, Minneapolis; third: Genevieve Arnold, Minneapolis.
- The Frank H. Peavey Prizes**
From Minneapolis: Wyman Jacobson, Gordon Pehrson, Kenneth N. Peterson.
- Sigma Delta Chi Scholarship Awards**
James P. Emerson, Winnebago; Sidney Goldish, Duluth; Albert Horlings, Hull, Ia.; Philip Potter, Minneapolis.
- The Chi Omega Prize**
Fern Fisk, St. Paul.
- The Helen Dwan Prize**
Joan Koupis, Minneapolis.
- Minnesota Chapter, American Society of Mechanical Engineers Prizes**
First prize: Kay S. Jue, San Francisco, Calif.; second prize: L. Franklin Vobeyda, St. Paul; third prize: Gladys A. Wallene, Lakewood, Ohio.
- Northwestern Section, American Society of Civil Engineers Prizes**
First prize: Miles S. Kersten, Minneapolis; second prize: John F. Ripken, Minneapolis.
- Tau Beta Pi Prize**
Orville A. Becklund, St. Paul.
- Eta Kappa Nu Prize**
Russell L. Nielsen, St. Paul.
- The Pi Tau Sigma Prize**
Milo M. Bolstad, Minneapolis.
- Chi Epsilon Prize in Civil Engineering**
Richard D. Springer, St. Paul.
- Alpha Alpha Gamma Prize in Architecture**
Richard H. Tuscany, Minneapolis.
- Phi Lambda Upsilon Prize**
Edward T. Marshall, Minneapolis.
- Alpha Chi Sigma Prize**
Frank B. West, Minneapolis.
- Chemistry Faculty Prize**
William E. Lundquist, Stanley, N. D.
- Southern Minnesota Medical Association Prize**
Meredith C. Guernsey, Minneapolis.
- Charles Lyman Greene Prize in Physiology**
Carroll J. Bellis, St. Paul.
- Louise M. Powell Prize**
Jane Irvine, Minneapolis; Esther Kintzi, Mountain Lake.
- Marion Vannier Scholarship**
Ruth Strandness, Larimore, N. D.
- Alpha Kappa Gamma Prize**
Berenice Johnson, Minneapolis.
- Rollin E. Cutts Prize in Surgery**
Moe Goldstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Phi Beta Kappa**
The following were elected to Phi Beta Kappa:
Doris Atwood, Phyllis Barnard, Betty Bartholomew, Helen Behlke, Lucile Bennett, Carl Berg, Florence Billing, Helen Brohaugh, Schuyler Brown, Janet Burwell, Alice D. Carlson, June Carlson, William Costello, William Culmer, Janet Edwards, Betsy Emmons, George Engberg, Lillian Engbretson, Adolph Franzmann, Alice Fraser, Sidney Goldish, Leroy Harff, Helen Hoff, Betty Keller; James F. King, Earl Kreilkamp, Gertrude Lawton, Russell Laxon, Hersh Licht, John Olmsted, Dorothy Parrish, Enid K. Pearce, Arne Peterson, Clarence E. Peterson, Marion Pfander, Bernice Rauch, Mona Redmond, Marlys Rieke, Fred Rosendahl, Sister Francis Carroll, Doris Smith Specht, Betty Stocks, Winston B. Thorson, Ruth Warren, Gladys Watson, Alfred C. Welch, Ethel Wood.

thing more than to give the minimum furnishings of a civilized mind, something more than a synthetic view of human knowledge; it seeks the release of intelligence and it puts its stamp of approval on achievement of a high order. From the universities must come the forces,—the forces arising out of the onward flow of life, out of the accumulated experience and wisdom of the race, and out of the results of continuing research,—which will carry civilization forward.

Remove Artificial Barriers

In a well-ordered university, learning will be a cooperative venture in which all artificial barriers are removed. The responsibility for getting an education, of course, must be placed on the student, but if the atmosphere is surcharged with the spirit of exploration and discovery, the impact of this spirit upon the student will be irresistible. Students come to college to learn rather than to be taught. But the faculty is learning also and is willing to help the student when he needs help. No one will benefit by a college education unless he learns; he may acquire a certain social veneer from many of the activities associated with the college, but these are not the college de facto.

We meet to pay honor to those who have achieved in the fervent belief that through them and their kind civilization will be advanced. I look about over the campus from time to time and view the campus activities; I note the attention paid to campus leaders. Some of these activities and some of the leaders no doubt will play their part in fitting men and women for larger usefulness in life. Without intending in any way to reflect upon those who win recognition in social life, in athletics, or in any other extra-curricular activity, I should be untrue to the spirit of this occasion if I did not emphasize the fact that scholarship and discovery of new knowledge are the chief justifications for the existence of the university. From those who have achieved in the pursuit of knowledge will come those who are to lead in world affairs.

Coggeshall Will Teach at Columbia

Reginald Coggeshall, assistant professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed assistant professor in the School of Journalism at Columbia University and will leave Minnesota at the end of the college year. June 1 he will sail for Berlin in a party of 20 representatives of American educational institutions who will be guests of the Vereinungen Karl Schurz on a five weeks tour of Germany. Professor Coggeshall will specialize at Columbia in the reporting of foreign news. He spent several years in France as a correspondent and staff member of the Paris edition of the New York Herald and has taught at Harvard and Oregon, as well as Minnesota. A resolution of regret over his departure was adopted by the department staff.

Dormitories Get Libraries

"Browsing" libraries will be installed this summer in all dormitories at the University of Minnesota. No attempt will be made to include reference works or books intended for class work. The volumes included in the collections will be such as the student seeking sound and pleasant reading would draw from a library or purchase. Student committees from the various dormitories cooperated with a faculty committee in choosing the book lists.

Faribault Forms Dads' Group

The second county unit of the University of Minnesota Dads' association was formed at Faribault recently. Delegations of parents from St. Paul and Minneapolis and former and prospective students of Minnesota also attended the gathering. E. F. Flynn of St. Paul, president of the state association, spoke at the meeting, outlining the purposes of the organization. Officers for the Rice County group were elected including John Boock of Faribault, president; Frank Shandorf of Northfield, vice-president; A. E. Sexter, Faribault, secretary-treasurer; and I. A. Bachrach, Faribault, and John H. Bull of Dundas, directors.

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Early Press of State Praised at 'U' Convocation

Papers Antedating Statehood of Minnesota Singled Out for Special Honor

HERMAN ROE SPEAKS

Exercises Are First in Series to Honor the Professions

Pioneer Minnesota newspapers and newspapermen were honored at a State Day convocation in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, University of Minnesota, Thursday, October 26th.

Representatives of most of the eleven papers that have been published since territorial days, a large number of men who have been long in the newspaper business in the state, and several members of the Minnesota congressional delegation, sat on the platform at the convocation and were guests of the university at a luncheon that followed.

"Builders of Minnesota: the Contribution of the Press," was the subject of a paper by Herman Roe, publisher of the Northfield News, whom President L. D. Coffman had invited to be the speaker of the day. At the luncheon James L. Landy, publisher of The Olivia Times, responded gracefully on behalf of the press to Dr. Coffman's cordial greeting. Mr. Roe also added a few intimate details to the story of early newspaperdom which he has told at the convocation.

The convocation was the University of Minnesota's recognition of the state's Diamond Jubilee Year. It also was the first in a series of annual meetings on state day in which various professions are to be honored as were the editors in the initial ceremony.

Mr. Roe's address is hereby given almost in full.

As the spokesman for the editors of Minnesota's newspapers on this occasion, permit me at the outset, on their behalf, to congratulate the authorities of our great state University upon launching his series of convocations to be devoted to paying tribute to the builders of our commonwealth and to the contribution made by various groups toward its growth and development. We of the press welcome the opportunity to join with you in honoring the pioneers who laid the foundations of the North star state.

We are appreciative of the compliment paid to our profession in being invited to be the guests of honor at the first of these convocations. May we infer that such recognition carries the implication that educators still salute the power of the press? Or is it a recognition of the close bond between the editor and the educator, the press and the school, in the building of the state and in rendering unselfish service to society?

In June, 1927, the National Editorial Association, holding its annual convention in Los Angeles, sent a greeting at my suggestion to the members of the National Education Association meeting the same week in Philadelphia. That message read in part: "With memberships directing two vitally important unifying agencies in our country's life—the press and the school, with common interests and aims, with common responsibilities in moulding public opinion and in shaping the mind of the youth of today for leadership tomorrow that challenge our best effort, we express the hope that the two N. E. A.'s will in the future cultivate a closer acquaintance and cooperation."

Let it be noted, that one of Minnesota's pioneer editors, Russell H. Howell, later in life achieved fame and distinction as one of the out-

University Dedicates New Nurses' Home



MINNESOTA CHATS describes elsewhere in this number the new Nurses Building that has been erected adjacent to the hospital group. It gives adequate housing for student nurses for the first time.

Differentiating Truth and Stories Hard for Child, Anderson Says

Book, "Happy Childhood," One in Series of Three He Has Edited for Publishing Concern

The problem of training a growing child to distinguish between truth and falsehood and of guiding him to accurate expression and the appropriate use of language offers no small task to the sincere parent according to Dr. John E. Anderson, director of the Institute of Child Welfare at the University of Minnesota. His comments on such situations appear in his new book, "Happy Childhood," one in a series of three volumes he has recently edited for the D. Appleton, Century Company. "Healthy Childhood," by Dr. Harold C. Stuart of Harvard University, and "Busy Childhood," by Dr. Josephine C. Foster of the Institute of Child Welfare, are the others.

Children learn to tell untruths because so many untruths are told to them, Dr. Anderson explains.

"These stories are told the child in order to entertain him, and soon he learns to tell stories himself," he says. "Telling stories is pleasant, and attracts the attention of others. Small wonder it is, then, that he has difficulty in learning to tell the truth. In fact, the child must learn to discriminate between those occasions on which the truth is necessary and those on which free rein can be given the imagination without untoward social consequences."

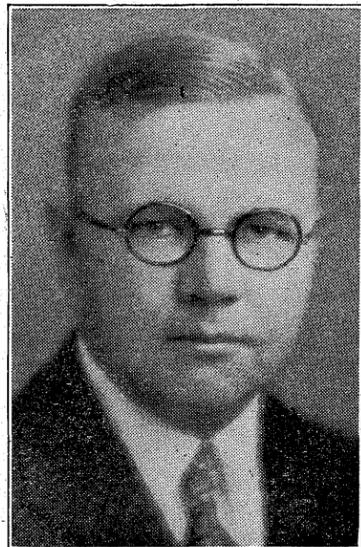
"Telling stories for pleasure and entertainment, listening to stories, reading fiction, attending plays are desirable modes of conduct, even though the symbols used may be far from reality. Often parents hold children up to standards of truth telling far beyond their stage of development. To the request of the mother that he tell what went on in kindergarten, the five year old may respond with a long and involved story which, on being checked, is found to possess little or no truth. The child has an interested audience, an undeveloped memory, and a desire to please. So on he goes.

"The ability to give a simple, connected, and logical account of an experience develops late. The

child of ten years can usually give a reasonably accurate account of what went on in school, whereas the child of five or six cannot do so. But even in the account of the ten year old there will be discrepancies. He is not alone in this respect. Anyone who has attended a legal trial and heard an array of witnesses describe a series of events which occurred at a critical moment in the past realizes that no matter how honest adults are, they differ in memory for detail and in the accuracy with which they can give an account of their experiences. A scientist undergoes long training before he can observe and relate accurately in his chosen field. The parent must then be cautious indeed in applying rigorous standards of truth to the accounts of younger children. One can expect more accuracy from older children. But even with adults one often has to go behind words, honestly given, to find the underlying truth.

"In the child's environment language is used in many ways. Sometimes it is employed to make excuses; sometimes difficult situations are dodged by white lies;

'Happy Childhood' His Book Subject



Dr. John E. Anderson

sometimes statements which the child knows to be untrue are uttered in his presence. The child may even be taught to participate in telling an untruth, as when he is sent to the door to tell an agent that his mother is not at home, or is sent to a neighbor to borrow an article and is told to give a reason he knows to be false. One wonders how children ever learn to tell the truth in a world in which symbols are used so loosely."

Press Publishes Work of Faculty

Faculty members in history, botany, and education will publish books this fall through the University of Minnesota Press.

Alfred Leroy Burt, professor of history, has written "The Old Province of Quebec," a history of the thirty years immediately following the English conquest of Canada. He has collected much new and hitherto unpublished material for this work, which throws light upon both the social and the political life of the time. His book abounds in anecdotes of interest to the general reader as well as providing information valuable to the student of Canadian and American history. Old oil paintings of the early governors of Quebec and of scenes familiar to the eighteenth century habitants have been copied for us as illustrations.

A second volume in the historical field is Albert B. White's, "Self-Government at the King's Command," a study of some important phases in the growth of English democracy.

Josephine E. Tilden, professor of botany and widely known as an authority on algae, contributes, "The Algae and Their Life Relations," a profusely illustrated text and reference book which deals with both the botanical and the economic and commercial significance of algae.

From the college of education comes Palmer Johnson's book on, "Land Grant College Education," a comparative study of enrollments, equipment, and policies in several land grant colleges of the Northwest.

Robert W. Desmond's work, "Newspaper Reference Methods," was published by the Press during the summer. Mr. Desmond, formerly in the journalism department here, is now with a Boston newspaper.

Relief Teaching For Unemployed Now a Certainty

Dr. Harold Benjamin is State Director of Minnesota Plan

MAY REACH 15,000

Activity Centers, Formal Class and College Attendance, the Probable Forms

The Minnesota federal relief project for educating unemployed youths probably will reach 15,000 individuals in more than 100 communities and will utilize at least 500 teachers by the time it reaches a peak, according to Dr. Harold Benjamin of the University of Minnesota's College of Education, director of the project.

Federal relief money to be spent on the Minnesota plan will reach at least \$100,000, and may go as far beyond that figure as any need is indicated, Dr. Benjamin now believes.

One of the newest aspects of the work is the proposal to send a certain number of unemployed young people to colleges, including the University of Minnesota. Although no actual appropriation for this purpose has been received, it is considered likely that an allotment of money will be made. Then it will be necessary to select about 1,000 out of 5,000 or 6,000 applicants who would like to go to college.

The University of Minnesota has provided that former students who were compelled to drop out because of finances should be the first accepted under the relief plan. Each would receive \$15 a month to be spent under a cooperative plan to meet the cost of board and room. No tuition would be charged until such future time as a student desired to apply for credits for the work, to be counted towards a degree. Other colleges in the state may set up other standards for the admission of relief students, for, obviously, not all will go to the university. Dr. Benjamin has announced that applicants will be accepted on the basis of scholastic ability and financial need.

Two Types of Project
The work of the education program is being divided into two types other than the proposed collegiate admissions. These are formal classes and activity centers. Both types of project have been begun in a number of communities.

A typical case is rural St. Louis county, outside the independent school districts. The whole county has been organized under the management of Arthur Lampe, county superintendent of schools. Activity centers are being established at a number of places, for instance, in such communities as the village of Cook. Here will be employed as many teachers as are needed to supply the services required. Not only unemployed youths, but any members of the community may take part in activities at the "center."

What will these activities be? Almost anything one can think of that would help serve the general purpose of training people and providing wholesome things for them to do when there is nothing else to occupy their hands and thoughts, says Dr. Benjamin. There will be agricultural clubs, classes and discussions in agricultural economics, in farm management, debating and public speaking, dramatics, the preparation of foods, clothes remodeling, care of children and home nursing. In addition to things of this nature there will be a broad recreational program comprising both physical activities and indoor games for the winter time.

Such projects, together with the others, will be continued as long as (Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 3)

Architect Warns Cities of Danger Of Insolvency

Calls Shift of Values to the Perimeter Costly to Older Properties

There must be better control and more careful planning of the expansion and population movements of the larger cities if wholesale losses of property value and property utility, with consequent loss of taxes, are to be avoided, in the belief of Professor Robert T. Jones of the School of Architecture, University of Minnesota.

Professor Jones is a member of the new city housing commission, recently named by the mayor, of which Professor Roland Vaile of the School of Business Administration is the chairman.

"Built-up areas of cities, like every other thing that man has made, tend to wear out, grow old, decay," he said recently. "Thus, houses and neighborhoods, following this principle, lose attractiveness once possessed, and fall through successive stages into the occupancy of lower and lower income groups. In the last stage they show all the effects of decay; the blight of cities has ruined them."

The excessively low condition of people obliged to live in these despoiled houses and districts is a problem in itself, he believes. An important factor in the creation of slums lies in the inability of these groups to cope successfully with their surroundings. Sociologists point to the excess of disease, crime, and juvenile delinquency typical of these slum areas, and to the excess costs of public social service created by them. People accustomed to fairly decent housing can barely imagine the degradation, squalor, and filth of the best habitations that can be afforded by many of the very poor that are crowded into them.

This end-product of housing decay will yield only to some intelligent understanding of its causes and to positive measures of prevention.

"There is no attempt to set into background the manifest obligation of civilized people to make decent housing available to all," Professor Jones went on. "Yet there is another phase of this matter which is perhaps more spectacular and which, since it touches the well being of every city dweller, is receiving belated, though as yet very little, attention. This is the inevitable course of our cities, as they are now going, to bankruptcy.

"A city puts down communications for its inhabitants through capital expenditure in streets and sidewalks. It extends its utilities, such as sewer and water, electric light and gas, to meet public requirements. Schools are built. These facilities need to be maintained and taxes are levied for the purpose. Taxes levied on what? On properties in good condition in the first instance, yielding incomes that can afford the levies, but which become squalid remnants in the end, and yield so little that often it seems the best policy to destroy them.

"Yet the facilities supplied to these neighborhoods must still be maintained in good condition. The capital investment that the public has made in them cannot be recovered and costs of maintenance do not grow much less. It is also true that the taxes that can be collected for properties in these areas often do not meet the current costs.

"In the meantime something new has happened. The population has migrated. Unsatisfied with the areas they once occupied, they have moved to new, more inviting tracts. New sidewalks, sewers, water mains and schools have been built in these new sections of the now extended city, requiring concurrent capital expenditures and tax levies, and, since city income must meet its cost of operation, these new areas must bear a portion of the load required to maintain the old, unprofitable ones. As the city extends itself, it is seen that it maintains a vigorous life only along its borders; it dies economically at the core."

"In a period of ten years," says Herman Olson, City Planning Engineer of Minneapolis, "18,000 peo-

Head of Mayor's Housing Studies



Professor R. S. Vaile

ple have moved from the center of the city to outlying districts, creating the need for new schools, and the whole category of utilities and communications that are maintained by the city for its inhabitants." As they move farther and farther from the heart of the city, greater and greater capital expenditure is required and more and more property suffers the effects of blight and reduced ability to operate profitably and to pay its normal cost of city operations.

It does not require much imagination to see where this leads in the end. Unless there can be some control placed upon this tendency to expand, and with it some comprehensive plan to rehabilitate the well developed areas within the cities, the mounting costs of the uncontrolled plan lead inevitably, as has been said, to municipal bankruptcy.

The explanation that such expansion is the necessary expression of a city that is alive and growing fails completely in the face of substantial evidence that many cities, such as Minneapolis, are nearing their maximum population.

Smaller communities in the state must face this problem as well as the larger ones. The smaller communities are in the best position to plan their future now and to set a wise course that will minimize capital expenditures for municipal expansion that is not needed.

Relief Teaching Grows Rapidly

(From Page 1, Col. 5)

federal funds are available. As winter passes, some of the original projects may be dropped and replaced by gardening, nature study and projects suitable to the spring and summer seasons.

No Full-Time Teachers

The director wishes it understood that no teachers are being employed on a full-time basis. When it was announced that teachers would get \$50 a month, there were some protests when it was thought that this was a whittling down of the salary scale to a subsistence level. The fact is, Dr. Benjamin points out, that no teacher is to be employed at more than one-third time, which makes \$50 a month the equivalent of \$150 a month as a basic salary scale.

One of the most welcome developments has been the willingness of the country and small city school authorities to cooperate to the utmost. Contrary to the policy of some city schools, which have refused lighted and heated rooms for such meetings as those of the Boy Scouts, the country districts have been generously eager to provide rooms under all circumstances. Whether schoolrooms, church rooms, or town halls were sought, there has never been any hesitancy to provide the necessary facilities. There are also many instances of school boards encouraging regular teachers to cooperate in the program. One thing Dr. Benjamin is refusing to do is to put a relief teacher in any school district that has dropped a teach-

er to take advantage of the new situation.

The project for training unemployed youths will be of more benefit to unemployed secondary teachers than to elementary school workers because the group with whom they are to work is an older group. Elementary teachers can be used only if they have some special abilities, such as training for teaching arts, music, or crafts. More than 2,000 secondary school teachers are now unemployed in Minnesota.

Many Excellent Leaders

"I do not subscribe to the opinion that these teachers are out of work because they are the incapable," Dean Benjamin said. "Of course some of them are poor teachers, and are unemployed on that account, but when unemployment is as widespread as it is now, vast numbers are out of work merely because the luck has broken against them. I wish to state frankly that I would not hesitate to staff a complete secondary school system from the lists of unemployed teachers now available in Minnesota."

One of the divisions of the project calls for placing one or more relief teachers in each of the Civilian Conservation Camps. Negotiations with the army authorities who run these camps have not been completed, but they are expected to succeed. In this part of the work Dr. Benjamin is receiving assistance from Clarence Prout of the Minnesota division of forestry and fire prevention.

Projects have already been approved in the following communities: Brooten, Buhl, Chisholm, Crosby-Ironton, Danube, Dawson, Ellsworth, Eveleth, Foley, Fulda, Granite Falls, Hendricks, Mankato, Minneapolis, Moorhead, North St. Paul, Sleepy Eye, Spring Valley, rural St. Louis Valley, St. Paul, Tracy and Waterville.

Class work in regular scholastic and collegiate subjects will be offered in 54 towns throughout the state. These towns include: Ada, Aitkin, Alberta, Albert Lea, Aurora, Alvarado, Balaton, Barnum, Blue Earth, Breckenridge, Buhl, Canby, Chisholm, Clinton, Cottonwood, Crosby-Ironton, Detroit Lakes, Ely, Eveleth, Fairmont, Jackson, Lake county school district, Litchfield, Little Falls and Long Prairie.

Other towns include Marshall, Mankato, Milaca, Montevideo, Mora, Mountain Lake, Minneapolis, Nevis, New Prague, New Richland, New Ulm, New York Mills, North St. Paul, Odessa, Olivia, Park Rapids, Pelican Rapids, Sandstone, Sauk Center, St. Louis county, St. Louis Park, Sherburn, St. Paul, Thief River Falls, Tracy, Two Harbors, Tyler, Waseca and Winnebago.

Speak at Campus Club

Dr. Isaac M. Kolthoff of the School of Chemistry spoke on "Impressions of Germany gathered during a summer in Holland" at the annual meeting of the Campus Club, Minnesota Union building, the night of October 30. He was followed by Dr. Alvin Hansen, School of Business Administration, who outlined the steps the Roosevelt government has taken to date in dealing with the monetary problem as a route to economic recovery.

Heads University School of Nursing



Miss Katherine Densford

Food Expert Soon to Speak At Minnesota

Continuing the practice established last year of bringing specially qualified speakers to the campus to discuss economic problems of outstanding importance, a committee headed by Dr. Roy G. Blakey has arranged a first address in a new series.

Joseph F. Davis, one of the three directors of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal., has accepted the university's invitation to discuss the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. His appearance will be made in either the first or second week of December, the date remaining to be set.

Whether the series will be extended beyond the first address remains to be determined, although it is the present intention to do so. Dr. Blakey has assumed the committee chairmanship at the request of President L. D. Coffman, as he did a year ago.

Gophers Boast First Iceman

Alfonse, Right Half, Still a Menace to Electric Refrigeration

Minneapolis, Oct. — Practically every college football team in the United States has claimed its iceman hero since Red Grange began galloping for touchdowns at Illinois, but until Julius Alfonse, sophomore halfback, came along this year Minnesota could claim the unusual distinction of never having had a real ice carrier on its squad.

Alfonse is a modest youth and probably does not mind being well down the list of the "ancient order of gridiron icemen" as far as time is concerned, but at least his claim of being a bona fide member can never be challenged.

Any boy who has lifted 1,700 tons of ice during the past nine years to develop a physique powerful enough to play Big Ten football merits some consideration even if the iceman approach has been worn slippery.

It came about like this. Alfonse, a rugged youth of Italian descent spent his boyhood in Cumberland, Wis., where his father engaged in an ice business. Being large and strong for his age, Julius began helping with the business when he was 12. As soon as he was strong enough, he began to deliver ice in the summer and to help in storing it in the winter. On a daily delivery basis he estimates that he has lifted nearly 1,700 tons of ice during the nine years he has been working.

The work was hard but gradually it added to his strength and stamina but it did not aid his speed. This matter, however, worked itself out satisfactorily. To begin with, he was naturally gifted with a good deal of speed and fine coordination. Then, too, he liked to run and throughout his boyhood engaged in foot races with his companions. When he entered high school he played football and basketball, and in the spring, because there was no track team at Cumberland, he ran by himself to keep in condition.

British Notables Visit

Sir William Henry Beveridge and Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, both prominent English economists and administrators, visited the University of Minnesota Friday and Saturday, November 3 and 4, particularly with a view to examining the work on unemployment done in the past two years by the Employment Research Institute. The former is director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, a journalist, and former chairman of the unemployment exchanges committee of the Board of Trade. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland was minister of labor in the Baldwin government, 1924-1929, and has been parliamentary secretary of the Board of Trade.

Dean Admonishes New Engineers

Advice on College Offered Freshmen by O. M. Leland

A statement intended as a guide to freshman entering the College of Engineering and Architecture was prepared by Dean O. M. Leland of that college for the first issue of the 1933 Technologist, engineering student publication. Dean Leland said:

"You have entered the University and your respective courses on faith. You have confidence in the University, its objects, its plans, its administration, and its staff. You have come here at considerable expense and, in many cases, sacrifice on the part of your parents in order that you may take advantage of the opportunities offered by the University and the State of Minnesota. You believe that these opportunities are worthwhile or you would not begin a four- or five-year course of study which involves a valuable period of your lives and heavy expense, not to mention serious hardships and difficulties to be overcome by many of you in order to come to college.

"Your purpose in coming to the University is to obtain instruction, training, and a certain amount of practical experience, in preparation for life work in specific fields of engineering, architecture, and chemistry. You know that the courses which you are undertaking have been planned by men who have had experience in these fields and who have made the training of young men and women for these professions their principal occupation and interest for many years. You do not know why certain subjects are included in your courses. You may not understand why certain requirements have been established which may not seem at all necessary. Still, you have faith in the University and your college and faculty so that you do not waste time and energy in trying to avoid the regular courses and requirements, but keeping in mind the final goal of graduation, realize that the college course consists of a large number of steps, each of which must be surmounted if the objective is to be successfully reached.

"The technical professions are made up of a succession of problems. In the college course, you receive training in attacking and solving problems of wide variety and increasing difficulty and scope. This practice in the solution of problems during the years in college is preparation for the solution of the larger problems of professional practice after graduation. Therefore, it is essential that problems be attacked and successfully solved rather than avoided. Each difficulty should be treated as a problem and surmounted, in order that the necessary strength and growth be developed through this exercise.

"The fact that you have been admitted to these courses testifies to your successful completion of your high school preparation with a sufficiently high record to justify the expectation that you have the ability to complete the college courses you have undertaken. The best possible indication of this ability lies in a satisfactory high school record. You may be certain that if you devote yourselves to your studies industriously and continuously, you have a favorable prospect of success."

Speech Clinician Speaks

Dr. Bryng Bryngelson, director of the speech clinic in the Department of Speech, returned recently from a lecture tour of North Dakota, made under auspices of the Sixth District Medical association. He also spoke before that association in convention at Bismarck. Dr. Bryngelson spoke before the Teachers Colleges at Valley City, Dickinson and Minot, his subject being, "The left handed child," "Mental hygiene of the school child," and "Psychological problems of speech defectives." Subsequently he spoke at the State Teachers College in Bismarck on, "Errors in Speech."

Nursing School Dedicated During Homecoming Fete

Time New Structure Provides Long-Needed Quarters for Student Nurses

Comfort and durability mark the general interior of the new dormitory for nurses at the University of Minnesota, which was dedicated Oct. 27, on the eve of Minnesota's annual Homecoming celebration.

Dr. Richard Olding Beard, founder of the School of Nursing, was the principal speaker, and in his talk named the building the "Isabel Hampton Home," thus honoring Isabel Hampton Robb, principal of the Johns Hopkins Nurses Training school, 1839-1904, for pioneer work in raising the standards of the nursing profession.

Miss Katherine J. Densford, director of the School of Nursing, was hostess at the opening ceremonies and one of the speakers on the program, among others being Miss Louise M. Powell, former head of the school, Dean R. E. Scammon, President L. D. Coffman and Paul H. Fesler, former superintendent of the University (Minnesota General) hospital.

The building, which contains seven floors, has comfortable quarters for 284 persons and at present is filled to capacity. Specially planned living quarters which provide both single and double rooms are in keeping with the routine that nurses on duty must follow. There are 24 double rooms and 236 single rooms, an arrangement that allows nurses on night duty to live in single rooms if they so desire. Under this plan they may come and go at various hours without disturbing the rest of others. A tunnel connects the building with the hospital so that nurses on night duty may return without going outside.

Every floor except one has its own kitchenette in which nurses may prepare light meals before going on duty. Each wing of the building also is equipped with its own small laundry which contains two stationary tubs, electric flatirons and ironing boards. Each room also contains running water and there are ample bathing facilities on every floor. Five reception rooms and a sitting room on every floor but one add to the comfort and convenience of the building.

A switchboard in the lobby also as a lighting arrangement that shows instantly whether a nurse is on duty or in her room. Also in the dormitory are two electric elevators that display "almost human" intelligence. A series of 76 electrical connections allows them to perform practically every movement that the guidance of a human being might give.

The rooms are furnished simply, in a maple, and in early American style with the idea of comfort and serviceability predominating. Each room contains a bed, desk dresser, lounge chair, reading lamp and rug.

There are four floors on the street side of the building and even from the river side. An attractive courtyard on the latter side adds to the beauty of the river view. On this side of the building there also is a large recreation room.

This room, according to Mrs. Jean R. Barnes, director of the dormitory, is the scene of most of the social activities of the students living in the building. Each week an "at home" night program is planned with students supplying the entertainment. Parties are held here and each week a chorus under the direction of Carlyle Cott meets to practise.

Students in the dormitory have formed their own self government association. Each class among the nurses has its own president and these officers are members of the school of Nursing council. They meet from time to time to decide on social affairs and pass on regulations governing the dormitory.

A quarter of a century of growth from 4 students to 284 in the new nurses' hall is the record of the school of Nursing.

The first university nursing school in the world, the Minnesota institution was established by Dr.

Roe Describes Early State Press

(From Page 1, Col. 1)

standing educators in the United States. In February, 1867, as editor of the Minneapolis Chronicle, Russell Herman Conwell was one of the group of thirty-eight pioneer editors who assembled in St. Paul and organized the Minnesota Editorial Association. Fifty years later when the association celebrated its Golden Jubilee and marked a half century of service to the building of our state, Mr. Conwell was one of a group of eight surviving charter members which included such well-known names in Minnesota's Newspaper Hall of Fame as Captain Henry A. Castle of St. Paul, F. E. DuToit of Chaska, J. C. Devereaux of St. Paul, W. B. Mitchell of St. Cloud, Granville S. Pease of Anoka, Fred L. Smith of Minneapolis, and Irving Todd of Hastings.

In an illuminating historical paper prepared by Captain Henry A. Castle for presentation at that Golden Jubilee meeting and read, in his absence, by the speaker on this occasion in his official capacity as secretary of the Minnesota Editorial Association, is found this tribute to the charter members:

"You need not be ashamed of your founders. Fortunate as Minnesota has been in the character of her pioneers as represented in all walks of business, profession, and achievement, the editorial organization will rank with the highest, and to these men is due not only the subsequent success of the association, but a large share of the wonderful progress which has been made by the state, educationally, financially, industrially, and in every other creditable aspect, during the past half century."

Acres of Diamonds

While Minnesota is celebrating this year its Diamond Jubilee as a state it is significant to note that following a brief career as a pioneer editor in Minnesota, Russell H. Conwell went East, founded Temple University in Philadelphia and acquired nation-wide fame as an author, educator and lecturer. His famous lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," was reputed to have been delivered a greater number of times than any other lecture.

For evidence of how ably, aggressively, and persistently the editors of Minnesota have preached through their news and editorial columns the theme of Conwell's lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," in extolling the opportunities offered to its citizens by our great state, with its lavish endowment of resources in soil and mines and timber and rivers and lakes, we need but ask the historian in this Diamond Jubilee year to search thru the files of Minnesota's newspapers in the Minnesota Historical Library in St. Paul. In its editors our state has been blessed with as loyal and devoted a band of boosters and builders as any state in the Union, —the Golden State of California not excepted. Indian raids in pioneer days, grasshopper plagues that devastated growing crops, frigid winters—and at times blizzards that crippled not only all avenues of transportation but our Michael Dowlings as well, financial panics and depressions that temporarily brought hard times—none of these trials and tribulations could quench the indomitable spirit of the pioneers nor the optimistic editorial pen in extolling the bright future in store for the citizen who casts his lot with the resi-

Beard, when the board of regents approved his petition October 1, 1908.

Since then 956 nursing degrees have been awarded and 98 degrees in bachelor of science. Since 1920 the school has cooperated with Twin City hospitals in training nurses.

A distinctive feature of the five-year course is the requirement of 75 University credits before the student matriculates in the School of Nursing proper.

Since the system of University training was introduced by the University of Minnesota, 22 schools have followed, including California, Southern California, Iowa and Leeland Stanford.

Directs 'U' Student Dramatics



dents of the North Star State!

Those who were discouraged by the temporary distress and setbacks caused by any of these infrequent visitations and who were tempted to follow the example of Al Hafed in the Persian fable and seek their fortunes elsewhere, were admonished by the press of the state to seek the "acres of diamonds" to be found right here at home in Minnesota. We do well to pause in this Diamond Jubilee year to honor the builders of our state—these "Giants in the Earth."

Editors in Public Office

We cannot here embark on a history of Minnesota journalism or take time to single out the many members of the newspaper fraternity in this state who richly deserve recognition on such an occasion as this; that would consume hours and fill volumes. Nor does time permit more than passing reference to the outstanding record of achievement made by Minnesota editors in other fields of service to the state than in their chosen profession of journalism. The roll call of newspaper men who have won distinction and have made a genuine contribution to the state in public office would be a lengthy list, containing names enshrined in the text books which chronicle the history of the state. In proportion to their numerical strength the men engaged in journalism in this state have furnished more than their share of representatives who with credit to their profession have graced the governor's chair, have filled other state offices, have provided leadership in the halls of Congress and of our state legislature, and have served on state commissions. We who are privates in the ranks of Minnesota journalism may be pardoned for pointing with some degree of pride to that record of public service.

Nor does time permit a roll call of the veterans of Minnesota journalism who are still in active service, many of whom grace this occasion with their presence,—nor to review the record of their outstanding service and of the contribution they have made to the building of the state.

The managing editor who planned this convocation and who gave your humble reporter the assignment of writing the feature story for the 1933 edition gave specific instructions that the article should not only be devoted to the contribution of the newspaper to Minnesota's development but should "play up" the actors who were on the journalistic stage in Minnesota during territorial days—the pre-statehood years which antedated Minnesota's admission as the 32nd state in the union in 1858.

I wish to make acknowledgement to the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society and especially to Arthur J. Larsen, chief of the newspaper department for supplying much of the material covering that period.

Minnesota's Oldest Newspapers

A study of the newspaper record of Minnesota's territorial days in-

Professor A. Dale Riley is the director of student dramatics, a part of the Department of Speech. The first production of the season "Alison's House" by Susan Glasspell, was presented five times this month.

dicates that the life of a newspaper during that period was perhaps even more precarious than it is today, when increased costs, economic depression and NRA codes are decimating our newspaper population thru mergers, consolidations and suspensions.

During the territorial period, 1849 to 1858, the record shows that 89 newspapers were established. Of the 89, the majority had a brief existence. Eleven of those newspapers survived thru the pioneer period, when the population was small, subscribers were few in number, advertising volume light and cash scarcer than it is today. Several of these newspapers were established before the panic of 1857 struck the struggling territory and they withstood the shock. The present publishers of these eleven newspapers, which have been published continuously since territorial days, are special honor guests of this occasion.

The roll call of these eleven oldest newspapers in Minnesota includes the

Established	
St. Paul Pioneer Press.....	1849
Winona Republican-Herald.....	1855
Chatfield News	1856
Hastings Gazette	1856
Hokah Chief	1856
Stillwater Post-Messenger	1856
Mantorville Express	1857
Monticello Times	1857
Red Wing Republican.....	1857
St. Cloud Times & Journal Press	1857
Wabasha County Herald-Standard	1857

The editor of each of these publications was requested by your reporter to furnish a brief historical sketch of his newspaper. Time does not permit the reading of these historical reviews so I will exercise the prerogative enjoyed by members of Congress and will beg "leave to print" these documents in the University's "Congressional Record" to insure their preservation for the benefit of future historians.

Other Pioneer Newspapers

It is interesting to note that in addition to these 11 Minnesota newspapers that qualify for the Diamond Jubilee group there is another group of 21 surviving English language newspapers that were established in the 1860's; also 45 survivors among the newspapers that were established in the 70's. Add to these groups a list of 37 newspapers established in 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 that have celebrated their golden anniversary and the astonishing total of 114 newspapers boasting a service record extending over the half century mark is credited to Minnesota.

In view of the fact that there are in the United States only about 160 newspapers that have passed the century mark this is truly a

remarkable record for a state as young as ours. It is doubtful if any other business can submit a better endurance record. Bear in mind, please, that in this country the institutions which can boast a hundred years of life are considered venerable indeed. And our own state is but 75 years young. What a phenomenal record of growth, expansion and longevity the newspapers of Minnesota have made in that period!

Mark you, there are editors in this audience who are older than Minnesota—and yet these octogenarians consider themselves young.

The newspapers that were established during the Civil War and post-war era also deserve recognition. The list includes these newspapers:

Established	
Owatonna Journal-Chronicle.....	1860
Preston Times	1860
Waseca Journal	1860
Chaska Valley Herald.....	1861
Lake City Graphic-Republican	1861
Shakopee Argus-Tribune	1861
Preston Republican	1862
Caledonia Journal	1863
Mower County News, Austin.....	1865
Plainview News	1865
Anoka County Union.....	1866
Anoka Herald	1866
Blue Earth Post	1867
Dodge Co. Republican, Kasson	1867
Sauk Centre Herald.....	1867
Minneapolis Tribune	1867
Alexandria Citizen News.....	1868
Duluth News-Tribune	1868
St. Cloud Sentinel.....	1868
St. Paul Dispatch.....	1868
Redwood Falls Gazette	1869

Minnesota newspapers that were established in the 70s and are published today are the following:

Established	
Jackson Republic	1870
Stillwater Gazette	1870
Madelia Times-Messenger	1871
Willmar Republican-Gazette	1871
Windom Reporter	1871
Brainerd Tribune	1872
Delano Eagle	1872
Detroit Lakes Record	1872
Henderson Independent	1872
Madison Independent Press.....	1872
Moorhead News	1872
Olivia Times	1872
Worthington Globe	1872
Fergus Falls Journal	1873
Glencoe Enterprise	1873
Janesville Argus	1873
Rock Co. Herald, Luverne.....	1873
Rush City Post.....	1873
Fairmont Sentinel	1874
Owatonna Peoples Press.....	1874
LeRoy Independent	1875
Cannon Falls Beacon	1876
Howard Lake Herald.....	1876
Litchfield Independent	1876
Northfield News	1876
Princeton Union	1876
Mazepa Journal	1877
Montevideo News	1877
Morris Tribune	1877
St. Charles Inter-County Press	1877
Wadena Pioneer Journal.....	1877
Waseca Herald	1877
Watertown News	1877
Wells Mirror	1877
Canby News Press	1878
Elbow Lake Herald.....	1878
New Ulm Review.....	1878
Tracy Headlight-Republican	1878
Atwater Republican Press.....	1879
Caledonia Argus	1879
Elk River Star-News.....	1879
Mankato Ledger	1879
Marshall News-Messenger	1879
Pipestone County Star.....	1879

50-Year-Old Minnesota Newspapers

Established in 1880:—Ada-Norman Co. Index, Appleton Press, Bird Island Union, Breckenridge Gazette-Telegram, Hutchinson Leader, Lake Benton News, Sleepy Eye Herald-Dispatch, Spring Valley Tribune, Warren Sheaf.

1881:—Brainerd Dispatch, Fulda Free Press, St. Paul Herald.

1882:—Argyle Banner, Belle Plaine Herald, Crookston Times, Evansville Enterprise, Hallock Enterprise, Hawley Enterprise, Houston Signal, Lake Crystal Tribune, Park Rapids Enterprise, St. Hilaire Spectator, Stephen Messenger, Tyler Journal, Minneapolis Spectator.

1883:—Aitkin Independent Age, Cloquet Pine Knot, Edgerton Enterprise, Grand Meadow Record, Granite Falls Tribune, Lakefield Standard, Long Prairie Leader, Morris Sun, Pine Island Record, Red Lake Falls Gazette, Slayton Herald.

Minnesota's First Newspapers

The pioneer newspapers of Minnesota played an important role in the development of the territory and state. Then informed the first

(Continued on Page 4)

MINNESOTA CHATS

Published every three weeks from October 1st to June 7th, except during vacation periods, 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

Roe Describes Early State Press

(From Page 3, Col. 5)

settlers of the activities of their neighbors. They brought to the frontier news of the world. They voiced and helped to formulate public thought and policy. They boosted Minnesota with vigor and ingenuity. In their advertisements as well as in their editorial columns they reflected the economic life of the times. They furnished a literary medium in a day when magazines and books were relatively few and hard to obtain. Many of their editors were "personal journalists" of outstanding character, who contributed to the leadership of the territory and young state and whose personalities added flavor to the social and intellectual life of the frontier.

The introduction of the press in Minnesota followed closely the organization of the territory. In April, 1849, James Madison Goodhue, editor of a paper in Grant County, Wisconsin, packed his equipment and boarded a steamboat for St. Paul. He arrived in the midst of a blustery, uncomfortable spring, and with characteristic audacity he at once set up a shop in the crudest of shelters. From here, on April 28, 1849, he issued the first number of the "Minnesota Pioneer," the first newspaper to be published in Minnesota. For three years he led the way in advertising Minnesota to the rest of the world, and in enlivening Minnesota affairs with his pungent remarks on the rapidly changing political, social and economic situation. His death in 1852 removed from the Minnesota scene a personality that had influenced in marked fashion the development of the territory.

Within a few weeks of the appearance of the "Minnesota Pioneer," two other papers, the "Minnesota Chronicle," and the "Minnesota Register," were established in St. Paul. They soon, however, consolidated to form one paper. In 1850 two more newspapers appeared in the territorial capital. One of these, "The Dakota Friend," was a missionary paper, published in the Siouan language. The next year, two additional papers were established in St. Paul, and in St. Anthony the "Express," the first paper published in Minnesota outside of St. Paul began. Thus, in 1851 when the entire population of Minnesota amounted to only a little more than five thousand persons and St. Paul had only slightly over a thousand inhabitants, five English newspapers were being published regularly. It required an optimistic faith in the future to induce such ventures in a raw wilderness.

River Towns Boast First Papers

Naturally enough, the first newspapers in the territory had appeared in the territorial capital. Settlers were pouring in, but by far the greater portion of the land of Minnesota still belonged to the Indians. In the summer of 1851, two highly important treaties with the Indians were negotiated, which extinguished the Indian title to much of the interior of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River. The rush of settlement began in 1852 and 1854, and the next half-dozen years were a period of delirious boom and speculation. Towns and villages appeared by scores, and nearly every one of them had a newspaper. The first of these papers were established in towns along the rivers—the Mississippi and St. Croix—in 1854. At Winona, the "Argus" was started in September, and at Stillwater, on October 23, the first issue of the "St. Croix Union" appeared. In 1855, newspapers were established at such widespread points as Shakopee and St. Peter on the Minnesota River, Sauk Rapids on the Miss-

issippi above St. Anthony, and Red Wing, Wabasha, Winona, and Brownsville on the Mississippi below St. Paul.

The spread of the newspaper press in Minnesota thereafter was rapid. In 1856 and 1857 a host of new papers were established in the interior where rough roads and trails had been laid out to new settlements struggling for existence in the wilderness. As a result of the panic of 1857 many of the territorial papers were abruptly ended, but that mattered little. New papers appeared almost at once. By the end of the territorial period no less than eighty-nine newspapers had been established in Minnesota. Among them were five daily papers, four of which had begun publication in 1854, and one, the "Falls Evening News" of St. Anthony, had been established in the fall of 1857. Four were published in the territorial capital.

These territorial newspapers included not only English papers, but a sprinkling of newspapers published in alien tongues as well. In the middle fifties, a heavy immigration into Minnesota of foreign born began. A reflection of this movement is seen in the establishment in St. Paul, in November, 1855, of the "Minnesota Deutsche Zeitung," and at Red Wing in November, 1857, of the Swedish publication "Minnesota Posten," while at St. Paul in the same year the Norwegian "Folkets Rost" was begun. Thus a characteristic note was struck, for as Minnesota grew, its cosmopolitanism was intensified, and the German and Scandinavian press kept pace with the increase of the immigrant population.

These ventures in pioneer journalism served their purpose well. They were established in the full blush of frontier optimism. Far and wide they spread the gospel of Minnesota's advantages in soil, resources, and opportunity. They were invaluable to the settler of the frontier, for communication was uncertain and slow, and magazines and books were few and costly. The local newspapers, usually established by ambitious town proprietors or by ardent political partisans, constituted the settler's principal source of information; they told him what his neighbors were doing; they led him along his political pathway; they brought him the current literature, which ranged from doggerel to the best writing of the time in America; and they advised him of unexploited opportunities in lands, townships, goods, or produce.

Established for Definite Purpose

Many of these papers were established for a single purpose and adhered diligently to that purpose. Thus the "Dakota Friend" sought the spiritual betterment of the Sioux Indians. In 1851 a new kind of paper appeared in St. Paul when the "Watab Reveille" of Benton county was established. Actually, the paper was printed, not at Watab but in St. Paul, and the purpose of the editor and proprietor in establishing the paper was to secure lucrative contracts for the official printing of the territory. Upon his failure to do so, the paper was suspended. In 1856, Ignatius Donnelly came to Minnesota and laid out the village of Nininger, in Dakota county. To promote settlement in this infant city he established the "Emigrant Aid Journal," the first issue of which was printed in Philadelphia. The land offices of Minnesota Territory offered rich opportunities for newspaper publishers in the large amount of legal advertising necessitated by the sale of government lands and led to the establishment of such publications as the "Sauk Rapids Frontiersman," begun in 1855 by officers of the United States land office at Sauk Rapids. Similarly, in 1856, the officials of the land office at Chatfield established the "Chatfield Democrat," and in 1857, at the

land office at Buchanan, in St. Louis county, the "North Shore Advocate" was started. Political advancement was a frequent reason for the establishment of a newspaper, for usually that party which had the best edited newspapers won the elections. Finally, many newspapers of Minnesota were established by the owners of townships, in order that they might better advertise the lands they had for sale.

The Pioneer Editor's Tribulations

The buildings that housed these pioneer newspapers were often makeshift, rude shacks, ramshackle barns, or rough shelters. When Goodhue came to St. Paul he set up his office in a building which he described as being as "open as a corn-riek." He was led to complain—and with just cause. "Not that we would find fault with the pigs," he declared, "for it is all owing to their bringing up; but really our equanimity is somewhat ruffled, if our chair is not jostled by the movements of their hard backs under our loose floor." Many other printing presses were set up under conditions little more encouraging.

Mechanically, editing a newspaper in territorial Minnesota was no mean task. Type had to be set by hand with infinite care, and printing in the earlier days was done on little hand presses of the Washington or acorn type. The nearest type foundry was located at Chicago, and supplies of paper and ink were even more remote. All such materials had to be brought to Minnesota during the summer months, for freight charges on materials brought overland by team during the hard Minnesota winters were almost prohibitive. As a consequence, the Minnesota newspaper proprietors had to lay out a considerable capital to provide publication materials for the year. In 1858, Jane Gray Swisshelm stated that the press on which she printed the "St. Cloud Visiter" cost eight hundred dollars. When the enterprise was less than five months old she estimated that the total expenditures, exclusive of the press, had amounted to over two thousand, five hundred dollars. During the same period, the total receipts of the paper were only four hundred and fifty-five dollars. On such shoestring speculation was Minnesota's press established. It is little wonder that most newspapers of territorial Minnesota were published weekly, or less frequently than that.

Eleven Papers Survive

What happened to these Minnesota newspapers of the fifties? Most of them passed out of existence. The exigencies of frontier finance were too severe for them. A few, however, have survived to the present day. The "Minnesota Pioneer," Minnesota's first newspaper, is today the "St. Paul Pioneer Press." So far as is known, it has never missed an issue. The "Winona Republican," established in 1855, is still being published, under the name of "Republican-Herald." The "Stillwater Messenger," established by Andrew Jackson Van Vorhes in 1856, is today the "Post-Messenger." The "Chatfield Democrat," which began publication in 1856, is today the "News." The "Hokah Chief," established in 1856, is still in existence, altho at times publication was suspended. In 1857, the "Red Wing Republican" was established by Lucius F. Hubbard, the "Mantorville Express" began publication under John Earle Bancroft, the "Monticello Times" was established by the Reverend S. G. Creighton and J. F. Bradley, the "Hastings Gazette" was established as the "Hastings Independent" by Columbus Stebbins, and the "Wabasha County Herald-Standard" was established as the "Wabasha County Herald" by Norman E. Stevens. They are still being published. During the same year, at St. Cloud, a fiery little abolitionist named Jane Grey Swisshelm started the "St. Cloud Visiter." The name was successively changed to St. Cloud Democrat, Journal, and Journal-Press, but the tradition was carried on. In 1929 the paper was absorbed by the "St. Cloud Daily Times" and today is being issued

'U' Hears Story of State Newspapers



Herman Roe

as the "St. Cloud Daily Times and Daily Journal-Press." In 1855, the "Minnesota Deutsche Zeitung," the first German paper in Minnesota, was established. Although there have been temporary suspensions of publication and changes in name, the paper still exists. Today it is known as "Minnehaha."

The men—and women, too—who laid these foundations for Minnesota were equal to their task. The glowing promise of the frontier brought here the young, the able, the adventurous, and the ambitious of older settlements as well as the decrepit, the poverty-stricken, and the ne'er-do-wells. It was this spirit of adventure that brought Goodhue to Minnesota. He has been referred to as the James Gordon Bennett of the West for his brilliant gift of personal journalism. The urge of the West brought to Minnesota Earl S. Goodrich, editor of the "St. Paul Pioneer" from 1854 to 1862, who was known as the "gentleman journalist" of Minnesota. In 1854 the promise of adventure and work brought to the territory perhaps the strangest of all the characters of Minnesota journalism, Sam K. Whiting, sailor, Arctic explorer, and newspaper man, who edited the "Winona Argus" and in 1855 established the "Winona Republican." In 1856 Ignatius Donnelly, the stormy petrel of Minnesota politics for fifty years, radical, erratic, but gifted, began his Minnesota newspaper career as editor of the "Emigrant Aid Journal." In 1857 Jane Grey Swisshelm left her home in Pittsburgh, where as editor of the Pittsburgh "Saturday Visiter," she had been for ten years an active and bitter foe of slavery, and came to Minnesota. Soon she established the "St. Cloud Visiter" and gained wide publicity by engaging in a fiery quarrel with a leading citizen of St. Cloud as a result of which her press was thrown into the Mississippi river and she was threatened with mob action.

Outstanding Early Journalists

Numerous other journalists removed to Minnesota during the fifties and gained fame during these stirring years before the Civil War. Foremost among them stands Joseph A. Wheelock who came to Minnesota in 1850. From 1854 to 1858 he was editor of the "St. Paul Advertiser"; in 1861 he became editor of the "St. Paul Press"; and after the consolidation of the "Press" and "Pioneer," of the "Pioneer Press." For over fifty years he stood head and shoulders above the body of Minnesota editors, and rightfully earned the title of "Dean of Minnesota Journalists." Outstanding also is David Blakely, who entered the journalistic field as editor of the "Bancroft Pioneer" and the "Rochester City Post" in the fifties. He served as secretary of state in Minnesota during most of the Civil War period. In the late sixties he became editor and owner of the "Chicago Post," but in the seventies he returned to Minnesota as editor of the "Pioneer." In 1877 he became editor of the "Minneapolis Tribune," and under his management the paper rapidly grew to a position of leadership in Minnesota. Still another outstanding member of the journalistic fraternity in

Minnesota during the fifties was William A. Croffut who was initiated into Minnesota journalism in 1856 as a reporter for Thomas N. Newson's paper, the "Minnesota Times." His salary was reported to be eight dollars per week. In September, 1857, Croffut was one of the partners who established the "Falls Evening News," the first daily paper published in Minnesota outside of St. Paul. During the Civil War he achieved recognition as correspondent of the "New York Tribune." For a while after the war he edited a paper in Connecticut and finally, in 1871, he returned to Minnesota as editor of the "Minneapolis Tribune." In 1874 he returned to New York and after some years as an editorial writer of the "New York Graphic" he joined the staff of the "New York Daily Tribune," then under the management of Whitelaw Reid, and he subsequently became editor of the Washington "Daily Post." He gained widespread recognition as the author of numerous books.

Over 500 Newspapers in Minnesota Today

This, briefly, is the history of the Minnesota press during the territorial period. That that press exerted a profound influence on Minnesota journalism during the years that have followed is without question. How great that influence is, we cannot say. Those men and women came to Minnesota when life was rough; yet they brought here a fine culture. Many of them were college graduates—men from Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and elsewhere. Many of them, however, were men of the frontier—products of the same rough civilization in which they lived. Thru the personalities that crowded the columns of Minnesota's early newspapers may be glimpsed the chivalry of the times in the years that preceded the "irrepressible conflict" as well as the sharply defined convictions that the pioneer journalists held on questions of the day. These editors set up high ideals of honesty, intelligence, adherence to principles, and service to the citizenry of the state and country.

On the foundations of Minnesota journalism laid in the 1850's, a newspaper structure has been built during the seven decades which have intervened between the territorial period and today that now includes over 500 publications. The increase in number of newspapers, their growth in circulation and influence, their development in stature and stability, has paralleled the expansion of the state. From 1850 to 1860 the population of Minnesota increased at the phenomenal rate of 2,730 per cent. From a community of 6,000 people in 1850, Minnesota advanced to 172,000 in 1860; to 439,000 in 1870; to 780,000 in 1880. The state's population passed the million mark in 1885; the two million mark in 1910, and today stands at over two and a half million. Minnesota's newspapers have kept pace with this rapid expansion.

The Newspaper's Contribution Cannot Be Measured

Who can measure the contribution of Minnesota's newspapers to the building of the state during these 75 eventful years of its development and growth?

In making an appraisal it would be more appropriate for some chronicler not a member of the newspaper profession to speak. Of one thing we who are members of the profession can testify—that no other force in the state touches life in so many of its phases as the gentlemen of the press.

"There are three estates in Parliament," declared Edmund Burke, peerless orator, in addressing the House of Commons, "but in the reporter's gallery yonder there sits a Fourth Estate more important far than they all."

The same sentiment was expressed by our own immortal Lincoln in these graphic words: "In this and like communities public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions."

MINNESOTA CHATS

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NO. 2

New Student List Shows an Increase As Total Declines

Final Enrollment Figures Reveal More Than 10,230 at Minnesota

Although final enrollment figures at the University of Minnesota showed a decrease of between four and five percent under last year's total, more new students registered at Minnesota than a year ago, as shown by a report of the registrar, Rodney M. West. Exactly one more freshman entered from high school, the total being 2,114 as against 2,113. New students entering with advanced standing from other institutions numbered 871, twelve more than the 859 who transferred to Minnesota a year ago.

Offsetting losses occurred through the failure of upperclassmen to return. The total registration figure after classes had been under way for a week was 10,239 as against 10,761 a year ago. Increases were experienced in the Law School, the School of Nursing, and in the General College, the new unit created a year ago to care for students who have not decided whether they wish to complete the traditional four-years course.

Among the major units of the university, heaviest declines took place in the College of Education, which enrolled 1,152 students as against 1,371; in the School of Chemistry, with an enrollment of 327 compared with last year's 368; in Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, where the figures were 723 compared with 810 a year ago, and in Engineering and Architecture. In that college 1,061 were enrolled as against 1,160 in the fall of 1932. Although smaller in numbers than the others, the Graduate School also had a loss, declining from 449 to 317.

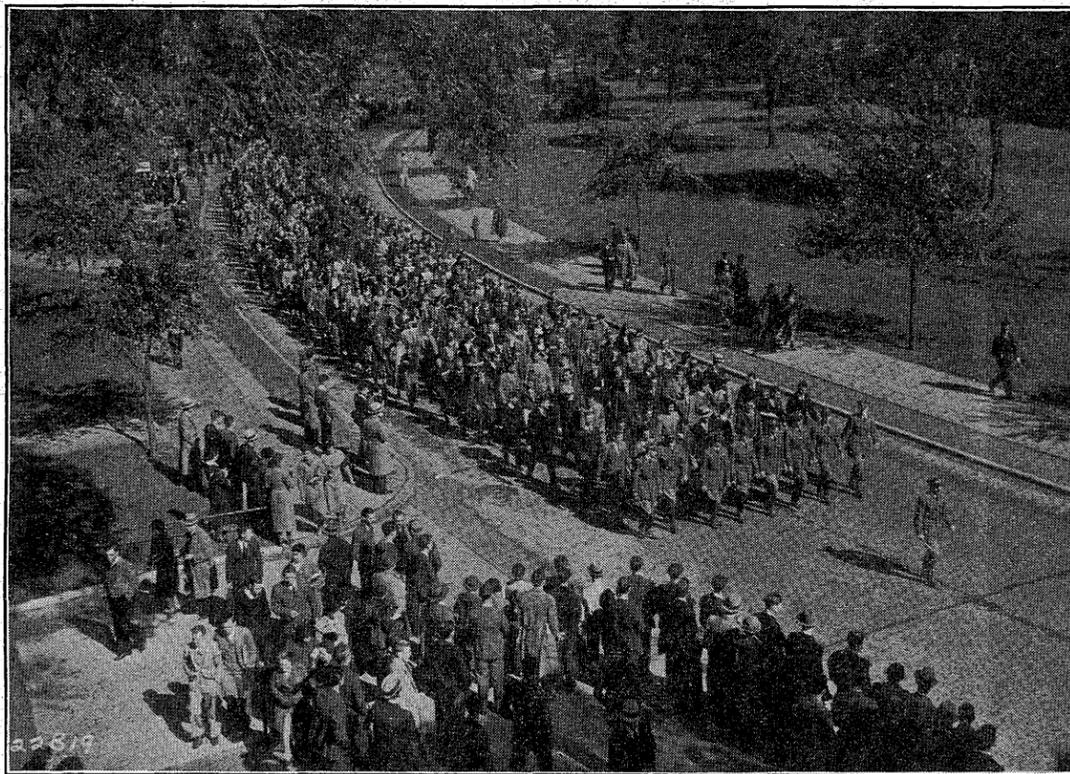
That a considerable part of the losses in Science, Literature and the Arts, Engineering and Architecture, and Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics was accounted for by an increased enrollment in the new General College was indicated when the enrollment in that unit sprang from 436 a year ago to 690, a gain of over 58 percent. This practically offset the loss in the Arts College, which declined from 3,928 to 3,666. The two large colleges of Engineering and Architecture, Forestry and Home Economics had a combined loss of less than 200 students and were considered to have made a remarkable showing. Enrollment in the School of Business Administration declined only twelve students, that in Pharmacy, five students, medical enrollment increased by two students as did enrollment in the special unit known as University College. There were declines of seven students in Mines and Metallurgy, eight in Dentistry and fourteen in the course in dental hygiene. The increase of 25 in the number of law students was attributed in part to discontinuation of the law course in the College of St. Thomas, in St. Paul.

Final registration figures for the General Extension Division are yet to be received. Its registrations range from 3500 upwards per semester.

Mann at Head of City Plan Board

Prof. F. M. Mann, head of the School of Architecture, yesterday was re-elected president of the Minneapolis planning commission. Professor Mann has been a member of the commission since 1924 and president in 1926-27. He was re-appointed to the board during the terms of Mayors George E. Leach and William A. Anderson.

Battalion of New "U" Students Parades



Average Grades of Student Body Higher Last Year Report Reveals

Compilation by Dean Nicholson Shows Greek Letter Ratings Fell in '32

The scholastic standing, or average grade, of all students in the University of Minnesota was higher last year than for many years, according to the report annually published at the opening of college by Edward E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs. The average for all grades was 1.23 honor points; all men, 1.19 honor points; for fraternity men 1.11 honor points; for all women, 1.31 honor points; for sorority women 1.11 honor points.

A year ago sorority women had made mark higher than the average for all women, but last year they fell below the general average, Dean Nicholson's 1933 report shows.

An honor point is an "extra dividend" that goes with good grades. The grade of A entitled the student to three honor points per credit, B to two honor points, and C to one honor point per credit hour. Students massing a large enough number of honor points receive extra credits, and may even graduate in three years, as many have done.

Academic ranking of the ten fraternities best in scholarship were: Phi Gamma Delta, 1.349; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1.348; Acacia, 1.3002; Theta Chi, 1.27; Chi Phi, 1.25; Lambda Chi Alpha 1.242; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1.241; Phi Kappa Psi, 1.23; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1.21; Omega Psi Phi, 1.18.

For the ten sororities with best scholarship, the ratings were: Alpha Xi Delta, 1.507; Sigma Kappa, 1.502; Phi Omega Pi, 1.45; Gamma Phi Beta, 1.42; Phi Mu, 1.41; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1.404; Delta Gamma, 1.39; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1.38; Alpha Delta Theta 1.34; Chi Omega, 1.32.

Higher grades still were scored by some of the professional sororities, where Sigma Alpha Iota, music sorority had, 1.87, Alpha Delta Tau, medical sorority, 1.86, Kappa Epsilon, Pharmacy sorority, 1.67, and Theta Sigma Phi, in Journalism, 1.61.

Among professional fraternities, Phi Delta Phi, Law, had, 1.85, Nu Sigma Nu, medicine, 1.66, Phi Delta Epsilon, medicine, 1.70, Sigma Gamma Epsilon, mines, 1.69, Sigma Alpha Sigma, Engineering, 1.64, and Farm House, agriculture, 1.55.

Farmers Eat Tons of Butter

Statement That They Use Substitutes Denied by "U" Specialist

"If the rest of the population of America were consuming butter at the same rate as the Minnesota farmers, the 67,000,000 pound surplus of butter in storage in the United States would be wiped out in ten or twelve days," says W. B. Combs of the dairy husbandry division, University Farm, St. Paul.

This statement is based upon investigation made by Professor Combs which shows that frequently repeated statements, to the effect that Minnesota farmers are selling their butterfat and eating so-called butter substitutes, are wholly in error.

Within the last ten days Professor Combs has received reports from creamery managers in different parts of the state which indicate that the butter consumption in rural Minnesota ranged from 27.5 to 45 pounds per capita for the year 1932, and that the consumption in the same districts this year will exceed that of 1932. The Twin City Milk Producers' association reports that last August they sold to patrons an average of 17.28 pounds of butter per patron. Assuming five members in each patron's family, this would be a consumption equivalent to about 41 pounds per capita annually.

"It appears, therefore," says Professor Combs, "that there is no under-consumption of butter among Minnesota dairymen, and that if the rest of the people of the country consumed butter at the same rate as the Minnesota farmers, the cold storage surplus which now depresses the market price would be wiped out in a few days."

As means of cutting down the surplus Professor Combs urges the greater use of butter as a healthful food—not only as a spread for bread, but in cooking and on such foods as steaks and baked or mashed potatoes. He further suggests the drinking of milk, the making of cottage cheese and other soft cheeses for home consumption, and the use of ice cream.

This is a picture of the students first entering the University of Minnesota this fall as they marched to the opening convocation in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. The address delivered there by President L. D. Coffman appears on Page 4 of this number of "Chats."

Crowd of Dads See Pittsburgh Game

As "Minnesota Chats" goes to press, the University of Minnesota is conducting its annual Dad's Day, on Saturday, Oct. 21, the date of the Pittsburgh-Minnesota football game. The fathers of hundreds of Minnesota students through the campus each fall for this event. After spending a morning visiting the rooms and classrooms of students and making the acquaintance of many of the teachers and companions of son or daughter, most of the fathers take in the football game. At night there is a banquet each year in the ballroom of the Minnesota Union, at which time the problems and policies of the university are described by President L. D. Coffman.

U. Housing Units Gain 115 Tenants

Four University housing units have reported a total of 528 students in residence for the fall quarter, an increase of 115 over a year ago.

Pioneer hall, men's residence dormitory, has 239 students registered as against 213 in 1932. The capacity of the dormitory is 248 students. Registration in the women's dormitory, Sanford hall, reached 170 coeds to top last fall's registration by 10.

Men's cooperative cottages were again offered as residences this year after an absence of three years. They reported a combined population of 39 students. With facilities for women's cooperative cottages doubled, 80 girls were reported in residence. This is capacity for the six houses.

Russell A. Stevenson, dean of the School of Business Administration, and Donald G. Paterson, professor of psychology, were speakers at the October 9th meeting of the Industrial Relations Association of Chicago, meeting in the La Salle hotel. They spoke on the work of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute.

U Exercises Honor Press Of Minnesota

Journalists Chosen as First in Series of Ceremonies for Professions

SET OCTOBER 26

Papers Continuously Published Since Territorial Days Given "Page 1"

In the first of a series of yearly State Day Convocations in which the membership of various professions in Minnesota will be honored, the University of Minnesota will pay its respects to Minnesota editors at a meeting in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on Thursday, October 26th.

Singled out for special honor will be eleven newspapers which have been published continuously since territorial days. Editors of these eleven will be invited to sit on the platform at the convocation, as will also a small group of veteran Minnesota editors.

The eleven papers, named by Theodore Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota State Historical Society, are the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Winona Republican-Herald, Chatfield News, Stillwater Post-Messenger, Hokah Chief, Hastings Gazette, Mantorville Express, Monticello Times, Red Wing Republican, St. Cloud Times and Journal-Press, and the Wabasha County Herald-Standard.

Herman Roe, publisher of the Northfield News, a former president of the National Editorial Association, has accepted the university's invitation to be the speaker.

The entire editorial fraternity of Minnesota has been invited to attend the convocation.

Minnesota congressmen and senators, together with the editors of the eleven pre-state newspapers and a group of veteran editors and officials of the Minnesota Editorial Association will be guests of the university at a luncheon immediately following the convocation.

Honoring the editors of the state is one way in which the University of Minnesota plans to participate in the Diamond Jubilee of the state of Minnesota, Governor Floyd B. Olson having proclaimed 1933 the diamond jubilee year.

A statement from the committee on university functions points out that no less than 89 newspapers were established in territorial days in Minnesota. They played a significant part in the state's pioneer days. The committee quotes Mr. Blegen as saying: "In an article that I recently published I summed up the matter as follows: 'The frontier newspaper brought news of the day to the pioneers, served as a literary medium in a day when magazines were few, boosted Minnesota with extraordinary vigor, reflected in their advertisements the economic trends of the time, and by their forthright editorial methods made their leadership felt, not only in politics, but also in the social and cultural life of the people.'

Minnesota has close to 450 weekly newspapers, averaging something more than five to a county. It also has daily newspapers in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Winona, St. Cloud, Mankato, Austin, Hibbing, Faribault, Rochester, Owatonna, Albert Lea, Moorhead, Willmar, Marshall, Crookston, Bemidji, Fergus Falls, Stillwater, Brainerd, Virginia, Red Wing, Little Falls, and International Falls.

The newspaper industry has been shown both practically and by research studies to have been perhaps the principal stabilizing industry of the nation during the depression and to have rendered important services at all times throughout the history of the state.

Frank K. Walter Keeper of Archives, Looks for Good Archives to Keep

Doesn't Care Who Looks Out for Archive Keepers Library While Librarian Busily Keeps Archives

Everyone on the Minnesota campus knows that Frank K. Walter is the librarian of the university. Many fewer, however, realize that Mr. Walter has other important duties, that at times he appears in what is almost an alter ego, in his capacity of keeper of the archives. Whichever of these roles he is filling, Mr. Walter looks very much the same, and acts the same, but as librarian he is eager to obtain and catalogue books, pamphlets and the like on any subject under heaven, while as archivist he is interested only in official documents relating to the past or present of the University of Minnesota.

It was at the suggestion of Dr. Williams Watts Folwell, not long before he died, that the university created the post of archivist, Mr. Walter recalls. It was done by action of the board of regents.

Being now archivist, Mr. Walter is seeking for some archives. Official documents with respect to the university fall into three classes, those dating from the regime of President Folwell, 1869-'84, those from the Northrop period, which are somewhat sketchy, due to Dr. Northrop's dislike of the typewriter, and those from the period beginning with President Vincent in 1912. Practically all of the documents in the latter period are still in the possession of the colleges which they concern, and are therefore not available as archives. Quite an amount of material from the Folwell regime has been turned over.

Mr. Walter defines archives as "anything historical having a bearing on the university's life story." Some of the materials he has are outlines and notebooks on Dr. Folwell's courses, the report of the committee on reorganization of the biological sciences, records of the library committee, which was one of the first of its kind, and records of the early political science seminar at Minnesota, also a pioneer venture.

There is also the painting of the Old Main building which was specially done by a pupil of Holman Hunt to be displayed at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.

The archivist is especially eager to obtain official records of any kind dating from the regime of Dr. Northrop, whose preference for pen and ink rather than modern office methods has hindered preservation of accurate records of his presidency.

Mr. Walter has urged members of the faculty and staff having material that might be valuable to the archives to communicate with him.

Woke Up Twice, Same Day

One more item. The funny story that "happened right in this town" usually turns out to be stereotype that happened all over the country. That may be true of the newest on the campus, but it is declared to be "purely local." A member of the faculty turned up at the University golf course one Saturday evening at 6:30. He urged the man in charge to "let me start off at once before the crowd comes." "But," said the attendant, "it is closing time, and the crowd has all been here and left." Then it came out. The man had wakened early that Saturday, had gone to the links and had played two entire rounds. Exhausted, he had then gone home to take a nap. Upon waking up late in the day he had remembered only that this was Saturday, and that on Saturday he planned to play golf. He had rushed to the links thinking it was still early morning.

Five lectures will be delivered in the November radio series on health and medical topics over WCCO by Dr. W. A. O'Brien of the Medical School, speaker for the Minnesota State Medical Association. He speaks each Wednesday at 11:15 a.m. The November topics will be: First, Hardening of the arteries; 8th, Do germs cause disease; 15th, Sugar hangar; 22d, Problems of the premature infant; 29th, History of cancer.

No Tularemia In Northern Wastes

Minnesota Scientific Party at Hudson Bay Seeks Wild Life Plague

Tularemia, the disease that periodically ravages game birds and rabbits in Minnesota must be combated at home according to Dr. R. G. Green, Minnesota bacteriologist, who returned recently from an investigation on the shores of Hudson Bay to report that this plague of wild life does not originate there. In southern Canada, where the country is like that of Minnesota, there is tularemia, but not in the barren grounds further north.

Dr. and Mrs. Green were accompanied on this expedition by Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Breckenridge, for whom it was a honeymoon. Mr. Breckenridge is assistant curator of the Museum of Natural History. As a jumping off place, they went to Port Churchill, terminus of the railway which Canada has built from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay.

"We have proved that, in the fight against tularemia and kindred diseases, we are not dealing with a universal or even a continent-wide condition in our efforts to analyze and control the germs that are so destructive in our own and nearby states," said Dr. Green. "We must approach it as a disease peculiar to our own climatic conditions and to wooded areas of the northland."

The ticks that are the most common carriers of tularemia and similar wild animal diseases continue to and beyond Cormorant lake, a station on the Hudson Bay railway, 1,000 miles north of Minneapolis, Dr. Green said. They disappear, however, about 100 miles this side of Hudson bay. None are found around Churchill, terminus of the railroad, and in the vast barren region to the north and northwest, he explained.

"We found plenty of wild life specimens of the same genus as our Minnesota animals and fowls, that could be used effectively in our search for the tularemia and kindred germs on the north," Dr. Green said. "As far north as Churchill, we found snowshoe rabbits, which would be attacked by the same germs that kill our Minnesota rabbits."

"From Churchill north to Nonala, the Eskimo village that was the end of our trip, the only rabbit species is the Arctic hare and these had none of the ticks. For birds in the Hudson bay country, we used the ptarmigan, a bird with a physical structure that would harbor the germs if any existed up there."

"Our rodent specimens were the lemmings, little animals four inches long that seem like a cross between a mouse and muskrat. Incidentally, we brought home a colony of them, eight in all. This is said to be the first family of lemmings ever brought to the United States alive."

Plans to conduct an extensive survey of the barren lands north of Port Churchill were interrupted for Dr. Green when Mrs. Green became ill. Mr. Breckenridge with a guide made some of the trips the party had considered making.

In the process of conducting a university, hundreds upon hundreds of tasks are accomplished that most people would never think of in connection with such an institution. One job of this kind is held by Dr. Richard R. Price, director of the General Extension Division, in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Radio. What with battling other stations that want additional time on WLB's wave length, thrashing out matters with the radio commission in Washington, saying yes or no to requests from all sorts of stations that want to broadcast football games, and finding money with which to keep the station going at all, Dr. Price is a very busy man, strictly on the side, of course, with respect to his principal job.

McCreery, Assistant Dean of Men, Was Once a Fullback



Otis C. McCreery

Minnesota Chats takes pleasure in presenting this picture of Otis C. McCreery, assistant dean of student affairs, a man widely known among the student body. Dean McCreery has been at Minnesota since the fall of 1928, coming here at that time from Drake University, where he had been dean of men after graduating from the University of Minnesota in the spring of 1923. "Mac" was a fullback during his college days, and held down that position on Bill Spaulding's first team in the fall of 1922, whereof it may be said that if every member of the team had done as well as McCreery did, the season's record would have been much better. In his present position he has a thousand and one duties, chiefly relating to fraternity problems, dormitories, and various vexing matters that have to do with college men. He also is one of the coaches of freshmen football. During the past summer he conducted a group of college men and women on a tour of Europe for the Y. M. C. A., spending considerable time in Scandinavia and Soviet Russia.

Betterson Family Returns to Air

"The Bettersons," an imaginary family, whose experiences with their children form one of the means by which the Institute of Child Welfare at the University of Minnesota campus endeavors to instruct the public, are going "back on the air." Betterson programs will be broadcast simultaneously over WLB, the university station, and KSTP, St. Paul and Minneapolis station, at 11:15 a.m. each Wednesday, at least until January 1.

The Betterson family is average and has four children ranging in age from five to sixteen years. Their individual differences, the problems they face and meet, their discussions and everyday experiences resemble those encountered in the usual family of every neighborhood. The talks are written and delivered by members of the parental education staff, namely, Dr. Esther McGinnis, Mrs. Marion L. Faegre, and Mrs. P. T. Cummings.

The program from October 25 to December 27 is as follows:

Oct. 25	Growing-up Emotionally	Miss McGinnis
Nov. 1	Another Cold!	Mrs. Cummings
Nov. 8	Let's Have a Party!	Mrs. Faegre
Nov. 15	Why Are You Always Picking on Me?	Miss McGinnis
Nov. 22	Mother, I Must Have a Bigger Allowance!	Mrs. Cummings
Nov. 29	When Are You Coming to Visit School?	Mrs. Faegre
Dec. 6	Margaret's Mother Is Too Bossy	Miss McGinnis
Dec. 13	What Shall We Do About Christmas?	Mrs. Cummings
Dec. 20	Can't We Have a Dog?	Mrs. Faegre
Dec. 27	Why Are You so Irritable?	Miss McGinnis

"Lifelong" Sports Taught to Students

A "sports education" program that provides instruction and practice in sports of a recreational nature in which men may continue to participate after graduation is being offered to students at the University of Minnesota this fall.

Under the direction of Sherman Finger, Minnesota track coach, approximately 500 students are being taught such games as handball, volleyball, touch football, basketball, tennis, swimming and life saving, boxing, and golf. The physical training course was formerly a requirement in most colleges of the University but this year the new course has been made elective with credit given in some colleges and not in others.

The purpose of such a course is to teach students the rules and correct form for games that they may use to keep themselves in good physical condition in after life. They receive expert instruction and must put in a certain number of hours a week in practice.

Students are required to attend classes or practice periods three times a week if they elect to take sports education. In addition, they must attend four hygiene lectures and pass an examination on them as well as a quarterly quiz on the rules and technic of the games that are taught, if they wish to obtain credit.

The Colleges of Science, Literature and the Arts, Engineering, Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics have made the course elective with varying arrangements as to credit given. In the Colleges of Education and the General College the course is required, with credit allowed. All other colleges have made it elective without credit.

In the formation of the new Northwest Research Foundation, financed by contributions of business men from the Twin Cities and the northwest, Professor Lloyd H. Reyerson of the department of chemistry has been a prime mover. He has pointed out the great importance of making use of natural products now wasted or allowed to lie practically untouched. Among the products he and other scientists envision as future Minnesota manufactures are alpha cellulose (the raw material of rayon) from our aspen forests; gas and other products from lignite, carbon black from grain of inferior grade and a number of products from peat. Under an arrangement between the Board of Regents and the Institute, funds collected by the latter may be turned over to the university to support researches. Funds may also be assigned for researches at other institutions.

Resurrect Building Program; Construct Two Martin Houses

Resurrection of the University of Minnesota's abandoned building program was announced today by W. R. Smith, director of intramural athletics, who is proudly showing callers two new structures that will be part of the athletic plant. These buildings are two brand new martin houses that will be set up on poles on the golf links near University Farm. Each has sixteen rooms with private entrance and fly-up facilities. A removable top has been installed for the convenience of janitors, who will give the houses an annual cleaning. One house is green with a red roof, the other, white with a green roof. The structures are strictly intended for the furtherance of marital happiness among martins. There will be no bachelor apartments. In the interests of scientific accuracy Mr. Smith appealed to Dr. Thomas Roberts, author of "Birds of Minnesota" to tell him how high poles should be on which the martin houses will rest. "From 18 to 24 feet high," was the rejoinder. Both houses will be ready for occupancy next spring when the various martin families return from Palm Beach and Biloxi.

Brilliant Program At Home Faces Football Team

Four Conference Teams and Pittsburgh Will Play in Stadium

Facing one of the most interesting schedules in all the years of its history, the University of Minnesota football team will play five of the seven major games on its schedule before home crowds.

Pittsburgh is the newcomer to Gopher fans this fall.

As Bierman insists on speed and perfect co-ordination rather than power in the style of football which he teaches, Minnesota is not expected to be at the "peak" of its playing form until November.

To reach that "peak" Minnesota must first find a quarterback, some punters and passers, and enough linemen, tackles especially, to insure a constant stream of fresh, speedy players in the lineup against the crack teams that will oppose it.

Two sophomores, Vernal "Babe" LeVoi and Glen Seidel are the leading candidates for the quarterback position, with Erwin Burg, a junior, also a possibility. LeVoi, who was a star at Minneapolis Marshall high school before entering Minnesota, can block and throw forward passes. Bierman and his assistant, Lowell Dawson, have been teaching both LeVoi and Seidel the strategy of the game since last winter, when they conducted "quarterback classes" twice a week for outstanding candidates.

Burg, who had some experience last season, also was a member of these classes and probably will play his share of games this fall.

Francis Lund, a junior and one of the outstanding players on the squad in 1932, probably will do most of the punting and passing, with George Roscoe, a sophomore, to alternate with him. Roscoe also can kick, pass and run with the ball. These two players appear to be the outstanding candidates for the left halfback position, although George Champlin, 145 pound senior, and Mal Eiken, reserve player a year ago, are also players of ability.

Bill Proffitt, 200 pound regular right halfback last year, is back again and he has two capable alternates in George Rennix and Julise Alfonso, sophomores. Three more sophomores are making strong bids for the fullback position where Sheldon Beise, Lawrence Bugni and Dick Farmer are competing with Carl Tengler, junior and veteran of a season's campaign.

Frank Larson, Robert Tenner and John Roning are lettermen among the end candidates. With them are Sylvester Schnickles, Mark Klonowski, Maurice Johnson, Al Papas and Walter Ohde. Schnickles and Klonowski are sophomores while the others were reserve ends last season.

J. Philip Bengtson is the only veteran tackle available against Minnesota's opponents this fall. A sophomore, George Svendsen, probably will play opposite him with Dick Smith, Bill Freimuth, Harold Winkler, Leslie Knudsen and Ray Willahan as other possibilities. Smith, Freimuth and Winkler are sophomores.

Guards include Milton Bruhn, Ellsworth Harpole and Stanley Lundgren, lettermen and four St. Paul sophomores—Jay and Bill Bevan, Frank Dallera and Cyril Kliner. Captain Roy Oen will play center again, with Harold Haiden, also a 1932 letterman and Dale Rennebohm, sophomore, in reserve.

Students Forum Gets Going

The Students Forum, organized for the timely presentation of various opinions on current social, economic and political problems, began its third year of activity Tuesday, October 10, when Professor L. B. Shippee, chairman of the history department, spoke on "Revolution in Cuba." Meetings are held in the ballroom of the Minnesota Union. Officers for the present year are: Chairman, Hedley Donovan; vice-chairman, Hardie Smith; secretary, Betty Armstrong; treasurer, Richard Scammon. Speakers in the near future will be Dr. M. S. MacLean of the General College, and John P. Devaney, chief justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court.

Medical Colleges Association Will Meet on Campus

Representatives of Leading Schools to Convene at Rochester and Here

The Association of American Medical Colleges will conduct its 14th annual meeting on the campus of the University of Minnesota October 31 and November 1, after holding a first day of meetings at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, on October 31. Practically all first-class American medical schools will be represented. The association is that in which the problems of the teaching of medicine are uppermost.

The sessions at the university will be conducted in the recreation room of the new nurses building.

"The relation of the number of medical graduates to the public need" will be the subject of the first day's session at Rochester. Among the speakers will be William D. Cutter, secretary of the American Medical Association's council of medical education and hospitals, and representatives of Columbia, Wisconsin, and the Louisiana State University. President L. D. Coffman will be the dinner speaker.

A symposium on "Medical care of the American People, to be concerned chiefly with the numbers and fitness of men entering the profession, will lead the Tuesday meeting in Minneapolis. Speakers will be A. M. Schwitalla, dean of St. Louis University school of medicine, H. C. Buercki, superintendent of the Wisconsin General Hospital, and President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford, chairman of the committee on cost of medical care. At 3:30 p. m. Dr. Harold S. Diehl of Minnesota will conduct a demonstration of student health activities at the University of Minnesota. Dinner will be served at the Colliet hotel.

Subjects on the November 1 program will include, "Relation of a student's premedical record to success in medical school," "Bedside teaching of medicine," "Social case teaching of medical students," and "Problems of the lowest third of the student body. . ."

Dean E. P. Lyon of the Medical School is a former president of the Association of American Medical Colleges. The president is now Dr. B. Wilson of Rochester, director of the Mayo Foundation for Graduate Medical Study and Research. Another member of the Minnesota faculty, Dr. Jennings C. Litzenberg, will speak on Tuesday on "Administration of internships."

Talks on Internship At Medical Meeting

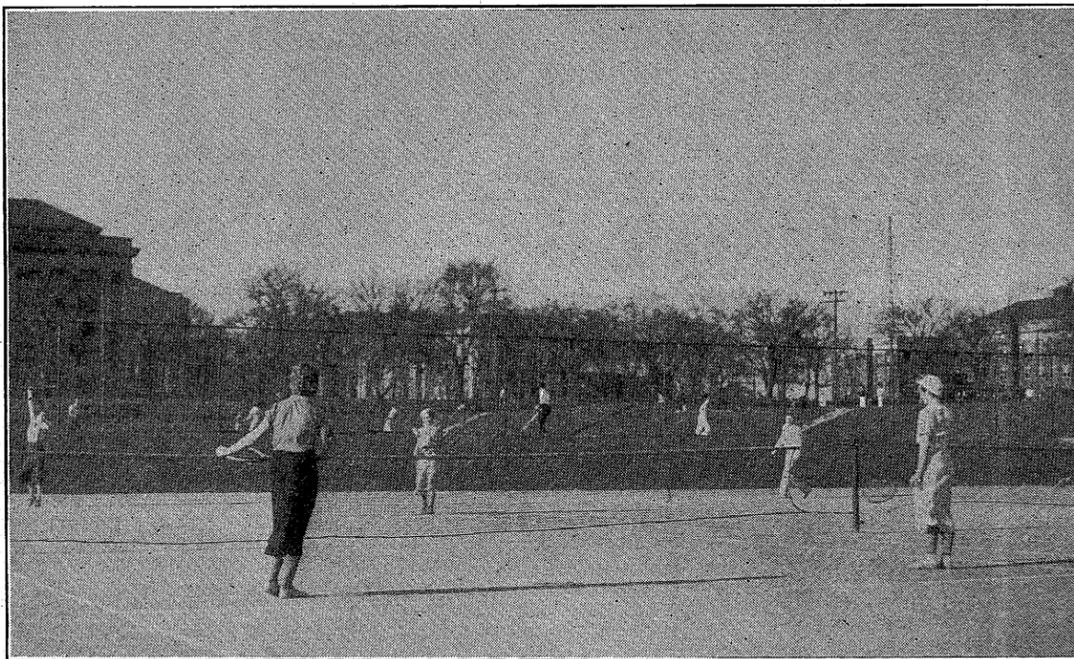


Dr. Jennings C. Litzenberg

DR. COFFMAN'S ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 4)
 "I know, too, that quacks and mountebanks and small-minded fish men are the enemies of society and that we shall hold them in check only as we catch something of the larger meaning of the social order of which we are becoming a part.
 Sometime ago I asked, Should young people go to college? My answer must be clear: They should if they hold to this philosophy of life. They should if they hope to be independent, free thinking, free acting citizens in a democratic society."

University Courts Build Student Health



This is a typical view showing women and men students playing tennis on the big battery of courts that lies on the river side of the campus across Washington avenue from the mall. This phase of the university's athletic life has long been one of the most popular.

State Yearbook Issued by League

Data on Finances of Every Type of Government Unit Shown

Containing elaborate data on the financial, debt and tax situation in every type of Minnesota governmental unit, state, city, county and town, the 1933 Yearbook of the League of Minnesota Municipalities has been announced by the league's executive secretary, Professor Morris B. Lambie of the University of Minnesota.

The new yearbook has specialized in comparative tables that enable the officials of any county, city or town to see just where they stand financially by comparison with other units of the same type. At a glance the official can see not only how his own unit has been behaving itself, but how its governmental behavior is like or unlike others in the state.

For example, counties are rated and given a ranking order in each of the following: Population per square mile, assessed valuation per square mile, per capita assessed valuation, ratio of exempt property to total real estate, tax rate levied in 1932, per capita property tax levied, per capita money and credits tax, percentage of tax delinquency, per capita indebtedness, percentage of debt to assessed valuation, total average tax rate, total levy per capita and amount delinquent per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Similar ratings are provided for cities and villages of 1,000 population or over.

In one of the many studies on taxation and finance included in the Yearbook, Professor Lambie finds that it costs just about the same to govern one resident in a county, without regard to the tax rate, the delinquency, or the assessed valuation. In other words, if there is a high rate, it is likely to be accompanied by a high delinquency or a low assessed valuation, or both, but the amount of money spent per capita in the county is pretty much the same as in any other county.

A thoroughgoing analysis of the debt situation in all governmental units is printed in the League's Yearbook. Among other things, it shows that of the total Minnesota indebtedness, the state owes 33.27 percent, cities and villages 29.57 percent, school districts 21.47 percent, counties 14.77 percent, and towns .92 percent. The actual figures for these divisions, in round numbers are, state \$99,000,000; cities and villages \$97,000,000; school districts \$75,000,000; counties \$51,000,000, and towns, \$3,500,000.

"Profiles" of the 15 principle factors entering into the financial rating of a county are presented as graphs for every one of the

state's 87 counties. The fifteen factors are: Population per square mile, percentage of rural population, percentage of unplatted land, assessed valuation per square mile, per capita assessed valuation, percentage of exempt property in real estate, tax rate for county government, per capita levy for county government, per capita money and credits tax levy, total average tax levy, per capita tax levy, percentage of taxes delinquent, amount of delinquency per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, per capita indebtedness and ratio of debt to assessed valuation.

The book covers 519 pages of data relative to every phase of government in the State of Minnesota and in its component parts.

Type Face Exerts Only Small Effect On Reader's Speed

Other things being equal, the particular type-face in which reading matter is set has little effect upon the speed of reading. This is the conclusion Professors Donald G. Paterson and Miles A. Tinker of the University of Minnesota have reached in another of their extended series of studies on the subject of typography.

Using ten different type faces upon 10 different groups of 90 college students, 900 persons in all, Professors Paterson and Tinker found no important differences in rate of reading whether the type face was Scotch-Roman, Garamont, Antique, Bodoni, Old Style, Caslon old style, Kabel "lite", or Cheltenham.

They did find, however, that typewritten material for which standard typewriter type was used reduced the speed of reading some 5.1 percent, while Old English type, also known as Cloister Black, cut reading speed 16.5 percent. In other words, they concluded, type faces in common use are equally legible. Some experiments by others on this subject have contradicted their findings, while others have found about the same.

Paterson and Tinker also have reported a study of the amount a printed page may be reduced without serious loss to legibility. This study looks to the possibility of reproducing newspaper pages by photographic methods to preserve their contents on papers that are more durable than the ordinary pulp newspaper, which oxidizes and deteriorates rapidly. Their finding was that if off-set reproduction were employed to reduce the size of page, a reduction up to 50 percent could be made in the size of a newspaper page without important loss of readability. Beyond a 50 percent reduction, a swift decrease of legibility take effect.

Former "U" Men Handle Job Setup

Direct State and Public Works Employment Offices in Minnesota

Two former members of the staff of the Employment Stabilization Institute on the Minnesota campus are now prominently connected with the Public Employment Service in Minnesota. The state employment service, conducted for more than two years under the Tri-City Committee, with headquarters on the campus, has been turned back to the State Industrial Commission. O. D. Hollenbeck and Merrill G. Murray have gone into the newly organized work, Mr. Hollenbeck as director for the state of the National Reemployment Service and Mr. Murray as director of the Minnesota Public Employment Service.

Under Mr. Hollenbeck committees are being organized in each county in the state, and thirteen district offices are being located in principal towns and cities to serve their surrounding territory. These offices will obtain the men needed for the Emergency Public Works Administration.

The regulations for placements on public works provide that preference must be given to veterans with dependents, after which local residents with dependents are to be given preference. It is also the desire of the Federal authorities that no preference shall be given to those on the public relief rolls in making placements. There are many unemployed who have managed to keep from applying for public relief through using up savings, borrowing on insurance policies, mortgaging their homes, etc., and these should be given an equal chance of securing work with those who have sought public relief. If only relief cases were placed on public works, there would be a strong temptation for the self-sustaining unemployed to apply for relief in order to get a job on public works. It is, therefore, the intention to proportion the work on an equitable basis between those receiving public relief and those who are still self-sustaining.

Girls Horn in Band

Probably taking their cue from Lillums Lovewell of the comic strip, who has become a cheer leader, three women students at Minnesota invaded the band office one day recently, carrying horns, and announced that they wished to try-out for the band. It is recorded that Hugo Cohen, band manager "looked up in dismay" and that Gerald Prescott, band director said, "It might not be good for the boys." Inasmuch as the story sounds like a bit of good hokum publicity at all events, Minnesota Chats will not stop to quarrel with these statements.

Alumni Re-elect List of Officers

Association Approves University Action to Build Dormitory

GEORGE R. MARTIN, '02L; '03G, was reelected president of the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the organization in the Minnesota Union Tuesday night. This will be Mr. Martin's fourth term as president.

The other officers were also re-elected. They are Orren E. Safford '01L, vice president; Thos. F. Wallace '93; '95L, treasurer, and E. B. Pierce '04, executive secretary.

Before his election to the presidency three years ago Mr. Martin had been active in alumni affairs for many years. He has given freely of his time and energy in the interests of the alumni association and of the University. He retired this past summer from his position as vice president of the Great Northern Railway and this will leave him free to devote more time even than he has given before to the affairs of the organization.

Mr. Martin, of course, is a nationally recognized figure in railroad circles as an authority on transportation problems. He holds a lectureship in the School of Business Administration and he is in demand as a speaker on problems of transportation.

Mr. Martin was connected with the Great Northern for forty years and was closely associated with the late James J. Hill and has been referred to as the dean of railway comptrollers of the United States. Before entering the service of the Great Northern he had held a variety of posts during the previous ten years ranging from water boy to dispatcher with the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Soo Line.

He became a clerk with the Great Northern in 1890 in St. Paul. He was named comptroller in 1911 and was advanced to a vice presidency in 1920.

Two new members of the Board of Directors were announced at the annual meeting, Leo McNally '21L, and Parker Anderson '21Ag.

President Coffman met with the Board of Directors and presented an informal and highly interesting discussion of various University problems.

The members of the board heard reports from Thos. F. Wallace, treasurer and member of the investment committee; E. B. Pierce, secretary, Stanley Gillam, alumni member of the Minnesota Union Board of Governors; Orren E. Safford, chairman of the athletic committee; Charles V. Metz, chairman of the nominating committee, and William S. Gibson, editor and business manager of the Alumni Weekly.

The members of the Board of Directors approved a resolution recommending the development of the men's dormitory system. The resolution had to do particularly with the desirability of erecting a new dormitory building at once with the aid of funds to be advanced by the federal government through the public works project. The federal government through this plan will advance one third of the cost of the building.

No state appropriations are made for dormitories. The University now has available \$100,000 that has been earned by the various service enterprises conducted by the institution. The money from the federal government does not have to be repaid.

On Education Cost Body

Melvin E. Haggerty, dean of the College of Education at Minnesota, has been appointed a member of a national committee on financing public education that will report to the Cleveland convention of the Department of Superintendence, National Education association, late in February. Seven such committees have been appointed. They will give their attention respectively to problems of teacher training, a comprehensive program of public education, financing the schools, education for the new America, public education and public welfare, a national outlook on education, and the interpretation of the schools to the public.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Honoring the Press of Minnesota

ON THE proper and widely accepted assumption that a free press is a tremendously effective medium of education, the University of Minnesota has chosen wisely in selecting the newspaper publishers of Minnesota as the first in a series of professions which it will honor at successive yearly "State Day" exercises.

Although the newspaper of today is a hundred times more informative than the publications of pioneer days had any chance of being, and many of them a hundred times more widely circulated, the earliest newspapers, now selected for special honors, set the high standard which, in general, the press of Minnesota has maintained down to the present time.

The University of Minnesota is glad to share credit for the idea of honoring the press with Theodore Blegen, superintendent of the State Historical Society. In his historical work, Mr. Blegen, who also teaches at Minnesota, has found the press of early times an invaluable source of historical material. It was he who selected the 11 papers that have been published since territorial days.

One can not help feeling that the university and the state press have inevitably drawn closer together since a full department of journalism was created on the campus in 1926. The university has been eager to serve the newspaper editors of the state, and it hopes that its accomplishments are at least approaching its desires.

Education, Not Reform

Not reform, but education, is the medium whereby the world will make progress toward betterment according to a "Credo" drawn up late in life by the late Dr. Charles Parkhurst, the celebrated preacher and lecturer. As quoted recently in a Minneapolis newspaper, Dr. Parkhurst said:

I doubt the value of reform in the realm of morals. You can not legislate the human race into heaven. Reformers have a genuine itch to make the world better, but they irritate more souls than they heal and purify. The world can be made safe for moral decency only by education. We must draw goodness out of the man, as the sun draws forth from the dark earth a garden of flowers.

Institute Places Fifty Thousand Persons in Jobs

Dean Stevenson Reports on Work of Tri-City Committee in Minnesota Project

Work of the Tri-City Employment Stabilization Committee, which maintained offices at the University of Minnesota for more than two years while it was evolving new methods for dealing with public employment problems, as one branch of the Employment Stabilization Institute, has been practically completed.

A report by Dean Russell E. Stevenson of the School of Business Administration, director of the Employment Stabilization Institute, shows that during its term of managing the state employment service the Tri-City committee referred 64,359 applicants to employers and actually placed in jobs 50,743 persons in the three cities and the state, of whom 20,734 were placed through Minneapolis divisions, 18,361 through St. Paul divisions, and 11,648 through Duluth. This is matched against 52,592 openings or employer orders received. By occupational divisions placements fell into the following classes:

Group	Total	Men	Women
Commercial and Profess.	4,905	1,175	3,730
Skilled and industrial	6,052	3,516	2,536
Hotel and restaurant	3,844		3,844
General labor	11,351	11,351	
Domestic	7,923		7,923
Farm division	7,048	7,048	
Day Workers	9,620		9,620
	50,743	23,090	27,653

Dean Stevenson estimated that between 40 and 50 percent of the placements were in permanent work, the others being for shorter periods.

The report again details the Minnesota system, now widely

known, whereby offices were situated in parts of town where workers of every type would go; tells the system of personnel analysis introduced, and describes the division of the work into departments under the direction of persons especially familiar with various kinds of jobs. It tells also of the contacts maintained with employers of every type, which has had outstanding results by comparison with the policy of "waiting for them to come in." It tells also of the support the project has had from sponsoring committees, from labor organizations, and from such quasi-public groups as the League of Women Voters, the Y.M.C.A. and the like.

Of the Minnesota situation, it said:

After studying the employment office situation in the state, the committee decided that the operation in the past of one general employment office for men and one for women in each city meant that only certain limited groups of workers and employers were being served. Since the offices were located in the labor districts, the unskilled, casual, and day workers predominated, and the professional, clerical, skilled and industrial workers were not using the service to any degree. A great many private, fee-charging agencies were doing business with these groups.

These and other conditions have been changed under the Minnesota set-up.

The report also calls attention to the fact that the employment service conducted by the Tri-City Committee has been one of three experiments through which the new type federal service is being evolved. Others were at Rochester, N. Y. and Philadelphia, and were supported by foundation gifts. Under the new federal law, the United States government will give financial aid to states that maintain an employment service that meets the federal standards, while the federal representative, as head of an advisory committee, will be a dollar a year man.

Dr. Coffman's First Address to New Students

Delivered in Northrop Auditorium Oct. 5th

FOR MANY years we have taken advantage of the opening convocation to extend the greetings of the University to all new students. While these greetings seem somewhat official and formal, we do not wish that they should suffer in warmth for that reason. We appear in academic regalia and use other ceremonials fitting to the occasion because these symbolize the life and spirit of the University.

We also take advantage of this occasion to discuss briefly something of importance. Many themes have presented themselves for consideration today. Some of them relate to various aspects of student life, for example, the proposal to build another dormitory unit for men. One might assume that the administration in advocating the erection of such a building had set out deliberately to destroy the fraternity life of the University, if he did not know better. Another time-honored topic that is usually discussed upon these occasions is the relationship between campus life and classroom performance. I shall refrain from saying anything about this, partly for the reason that the incoming students are more mature than they have ever been and partly because there is an obvious trend on their part to broaden their cultural courses as a basis for the practical work they hope to pursue later on. It is true that in colleges and universities everywhere there are small groups of students, more active now than formerly, who scorn worthy traditions and want to solve, not only their problems but those of the institutions they attend as well, in terms of emotion rather than in terms of careful study and considered action. Minnesota has been fortunate in the fact that she has had few students of this type.

Why Go to College

Instead of devoting attention to these problems, I much prefer to speak about what is happening to education in general and to seek an answer to the question, "Why should one go to college in these days?" Those familiar with the facts know that education in America is passing through a crisis. Funds have been so curtailed that millions of children in the grades will be denied schooling this winter. Teachers in many places remain unpaid and wages in other places have been fixed at a point which will make it impossible for teachers to maintain their professional growth. The leading American scholar of comparative education has presented figures which lead inevitably to the conclusion that we have curtailed our public schools more than any of the other great nations of the world have curtailed theirs.

And yet in the face of these circumstances it is a fact that the depression has re-emphasized to all thoughtful people the importance of the public school. The very nature of our civilization makes imperative increased emphasis upon education. We have come to realize, I hope, that we are living in a society in which intelligent cooperation as opposed to ruthless individualism must be increasingly emphasized. If this be true, then, clearly, intelligent cooperation is possible only as we are able to produce citizens capable of conducting enterprises on a high level of cooperation.

We are aware that society has become complex and somehow we feel helpless when we contemplate that fact. This complexity is attributable to the developments of science, to technology and to specialization. If we need education to show us how to cooperate in managing the important enterprises of life, surely as strong a case could be made for it if we are to adopt individual and institutional life to the changes which science, technology and specialization are producing and will continue to produce even as we look on.

Look to Foreign Relations

Then, too, ours is a society which, in spite of all movements and hindrances to the contrary, is destined in the years to come to depend for its prosperity and perpetuity upon the international relations it maintains.

Either these and other matters

similar to them or of equal importance can be solved through education or some other agency of control must be sought. To this thought I would like to return a little later in this discussion. For the moment I should like to repeat the question, Why should we go to college in these days? Perhaps I have already indicated the answer. Nevertheless, it is a question that many parents and some students are asking themselves. It deserves calm, careful, thoughtful consideration. Some parents and some youth, especially those out of employment at the present time, are wondering whether college education pays, and, if so, in what respects. Those who ask this question are discouraged by the present and uncertain as to the future. They have seen disaster, unemployment and distress on every hand during the last four years. In their frenzied efforts to extricate themselves from the unfortunate situation into which they have fallen—often through no fault of their own—they are striking out blindly against the institutions of society, including the schools. True there are many things that give one courage and hope. The hungry are being fed, the naked are being clothed, the homeless are being housed, and the sick are being relieved. Nevertheless, we have not quite learned the lesson that it is as important to save men's souls and men's minds as it is to save their bodies. One hears and notes here and there that there are those who think we should give beans and bacon today and let tomorrow take care of itself. No one surely would be so inhuman as to fail to cater to the physical needs of man. It is equally important that we help people to find themselves psychologically today and thus provide intellectual and spiritual security for tomorrow.

Youth Remains Optimistic

The attitude of youth toward the world is, for the most part, far more optimistic than the attitude of the older generations. The older generations feel that they have lost something; at any rate they know that life will never again be what it has been. If hope lies anywhere it lies with youth, in the long run, especially if youth is willing to pay the price necessary to prepare it to solve the problems of its day and generation.

Faith in the future has not been entirely lost by the older generation; otherwise these tens of thousands of young people would not be in college in this country this fall. The older generation still thinks that education may help to avoid similar calamities in the future. It knows that the influences that have produced the present world situation are personal institutional and national selfishness and ignorance. It knows that our present distress is caused partly by political leaders who often were lacking in knowledge and in courage. It knows that homes and fortunes have been swept away because unscrupulous financial manipulators have taken advantage of their credulity and ignorance. It knows that undisciplined liberty has played havoc with the rights and welfare of the masses. It sees men today selling their freedom for bread; it sees governments being swept from their old moorings onto the uncharted seas of political action. To the older generation one of the real issues of the day is whether we shall continue to maintain a free society in this country or exchange it for one based on the principle of authority. John Burgess, an American historian, writing of this very matter, says, "The whole history of the world's political development shows beyond any question or cavil that a republic with unlimited government cannot stand, that a republic which makes its government the arbiter of business is, of all forms of state, the most universally corrupt, and that a government which undertakes to do its cultural work through governmental force is, of all forms of state, the most demoralizing." If Mr. Burgess is right then the chief instrument of control in a democracy is a courageous intelligent educated citizenry, while the chief means of control in an autocracy

is some form of coercion. America is engaged in making a choice as to the road she will follow; if she chooses one way rather than the other, then she will need more, not less, education; if she chooses the other, then she will need less, not more, education.

Consider Life Philosophy

The amount of education we shall need does not depend upon our conception of government alone; it depends still more upon our philosophy of life. If we prize human liberty, then we must be willing to cooperate to save it; if we do not prize it, then we must be prepared to substitute compulsion for it. The changes that are occurring in this country call for cooperation of a high order; they call for an intelligent educated citizenry. Unless the people of this and of the next generation make themselves familiar with the economic, social, and political problems with which the world is wrestling, they will inevitably lose in the battle to maintain their cherished democratic liberties. Selfishness, prejudice, ignorance, blind following of a demagogic leader will never save a nation from its sins. Just as the happiness of a home depends upon personal sacrifice, so the welfare of a nation depends upon national sacrifice. A disciplined liberty is the price of intelligence. To exalt human welfare and personal good fortune we must first conquer selfishness and greed.

I know that there are those who speak more or less disparagingly of the part college men may play in public affairs. They even say that events have moved with such lightning rapidity in recent years, that the economics of yesterday can no longer be taught in the college of tomorrow. I do not believe that these statements represent public opinion; if they do, then we have a greater task ahead of us than I have suspected.

A great revolution of which we have not been altogether aware, has been taking place in the social order. Formerly we said that the chief substitute for crime was methodical labor. Now we know that there will be less labor in the future. Increased leisure will be of advantage only if we have enriched minds and develop a new concept of living. In a fundamental sense education has always meant preparation for leisure. Surely we do not want more education to fit one to turn a crank or to drive a bolt. More education is not needed to make one more of a machine. More education is needed to free one from the machine, i.e., to enable him to use his leisure time more beneficently than otherwise.

I was never so certain in all my life that there will be need for more education in the future than I am now. The gap between those who know or who are honestly trying to find out, and those who do not know, was never wider. That gap can be bridged only by education. The problems of life were never more numerous or complex than now; they can be solved only as we Americans take advantage of education. The extra leisure time we shall have should be given to health, recreation, music, the drama, to the study of conservation, population, finances, to all sorts of problems,—every one of which calls for knowledge.

More Education Needed

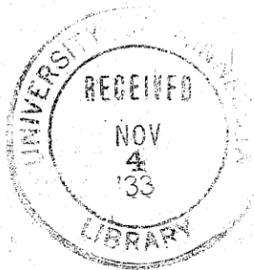
Not merely will general education become more necessary and more prevalent, but the point of view of those engaged in the practice of some profession will, I predict, be saturated more with the ideals of service and less of personal gain. The chief business of a doctor is the mitigation of suffering and the saving of human life; the chief business of a lawyer is the dispensation of justice; the chief business of a teacher is the stimulation of intellectual effort; the chief business of a minister is the teaching of spiritual ideals. Social servanthood will become a more dominant note in the future.

Am I drawing too Utopian a picture? Perhaps so. I know that there will always be quacks and mountebanks. I know that there will always be little-minded, sel-

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MINNESOTA CHATS

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Research to Seek Bases of Industry In New Materials

Northwest Research Foundation Enters Final Agreement With Board of Regents

The way to a series of scientific researches that may open important and valuable industrial opportunities in the northwest was opened at the September 18th meeting of the Board of Regents when that body approved the contract between itself and the Northwest Research Foundation. The foundation, whose membership is made up of leading business men of the Twin Cities and the Northwest will raise a fund with which to investigate the commercial possibilities of regional raw materials not now being utilized to the full.

A campaign to raise funds for the foundation is expected to be launched shortly. It will be announced by the officials of that organization. James Ford Bell, chairman of General Mills, Inc., is its head.

More than a year ago the University of Minnesota pointed out that such raw materials as lignite, the aspen, or "popple" forests of northern Minnesota, the peat deposits of this state, and the millions of bushels of grain of inferior grade that are a part of every crop, should be examined with detailed care to determine what commercially useful products could be made from them. There are other materials, also, worthy of consideration, among them, casein, of which millions of pounds are available in Minnesota creameries and cheese factories.

The plan of the foundation is that it shall raise money to be turned over to the University of Minnesota for use in research. If a discovery is made and patented, it may be turned over to a manufacturing concern under a licensing system. From the proceeds or royalties from this license, the first money will be used to reimburse the donated fund for the cost of the research. In the second place, the donors will be reimbursed. Money over and above the amount needed for these purposes will be divided into two equal parts, half of which will go to the university outright, while the second half will go to the foundation as a fund with which to finance further scientific researches. Thus if a license should produce \$100,000 after \$10,000 had been spent on the original research, the foundation would get back its \$10,000, the donors would be reimbursed in like amount for their donations, but without interest, and of the remaining \$80,000, there would be \$40,000 outright for the university and \$40,000 to finance further researches for the foundation.

Professor Lloyd H. Reyerson has been the prime mover in the project from the university's side. He has had, during the past year, co-operation of a faculty committee, appointed by President Coffman, and from the group of business men who plan to finance the plan. The resolution of the Board of Regents, entering into the agreement, read as follows:

WHEREAS, a group of public-spirited citizens have associated themselves and organized the Northwest Research Foundation as a non-profit institution established to promote researches designed to improve the economic life of the Northwest, and

WHEREAS, the Northwest Research Foundation proposes to support researches at the University of Minnesota having for their object the development of new uses for the natural resources and products of the State of Minnesota and the Northwest,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Regents of the University of Minnesota approve and authorize the proper officers to execute the following memorandum of agreement between the Northwest Research Foundation and the University of Minnesota.

New Regents of University



Above, left to right: Dr. Albert E. Olson, president of the Arrowhead Clinic, Duluth; George W. Lawson, St. Paul, secretary of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor; below, left, Frank W. Murphy, Wheaton, attorney and regional adviser for the United States Public Works administration; right, Mrs. Anna Olson Determan, prominent in women's activities and education, a resident of Litchfield.

All of the new members are active in public affairs and all are liberals. Mr. Murphy was elected president of the State Bar Association in July. Mr. Lawson recently returned from Washington where he spent three weeks as chief labor adviser with respect to the boot and shoe industry's code. Mrs. Determan was a teacher in Minnesota public schools for 12 years. The Meeker County Parent-Teacher associations and the League of Women Voters have been among her fields of activity. Dr. Olson won high honors in the medical school of the University of Illinois, where he was valedictorian. He has been active in civic life in Duluth.

Minnesota Notes and Sidelights

COMPLETION of the Nurses Building, which is now occupied and is to be dedicated at Homecoming time should please thousands of Minnesota women who are interested in the University of Minnesota. Need for a building to house students of nursing has been pointed out many times by women's organizations and the project recently completed has always had the support of women members of the Board of Regents.

Major Bernard Lentz, now lieutenant-colonel, formerly head of the Minnesota R.O.T.C., while at the university compiled a list of terms frequently used in academic life and seldom heard elsewhere. One of his favorites was "honorarium," which is what a university teacher receives (if anything) for making an address. Elsewhere it is commonly called a check, but use of "honorarium" does not avoid the two-cent federal tax.

Northrop Auditorium is a standing refutation to the claim that the University of Minnesota is overbuilt. Whenever some special activity is launched it seeks in vain for office space and finally winds up in one of the suites that flank the main hall of that building. The Employment Institute has been there and the Symphony Orchestra's headquarters, also, Cyrus Barnum's international relations project found space in "Northrop"

and now the Northwest Research Institute will have an office there.

With the passage of years, Freshman Week, which ten years ago was an innovation, has become an established student activity as well as a formal period of introduction for the incoming students. Election to the various committees and chairmanships which have grown up in connection with Freshman Week is an honor desired by many of the undergraduates who go in for student activities.

Dr. William A. O'Brien of the department of pathology is another man who carries on many duties other than those of his teaching department. Dr. O'Brien is the principal "expositor" of the Medical School, next to Dean Richard E. Scammon. He speaks over the radio for the Minnesota Medical Association, makes many addresses to medical groups, and is an expert in preparing displays and exhibitions of an educational nature in the medical field.

Members of the greenhouse staff in the department of botany have a hard time of it in the spring, fighting off friends who ask for "just a little space to plant my asters and snapdragons" in the ideal conditions the greenhouse provides. But they usually manage to say "no."

Minnesota Gets Fidac Emblem From Veterans

The Fidac medal for distinguished service in promoting international good-will has been awarded to the University of Minnesota for the year 1933. Award of the medal was announced September 19 at Rabat, Morocco, where the organization, representing 8,000,000 world war veterans of 10 allied nations, was holding its annual congress. Minnesota took the award for large universities in the United States, the University of Delaware that for universities with less than 1,000 enrollment, and Stanford University a special medal for promoting interest in the Far East. The American awards were made on recommendation of a committee of distinguished educators that had been named by Louis Johnson of Indianapolis, national commander of the American Legion. Among the university services that count in the award are courses touching on foreign relations, research in that field, faculty activities, such as lectures and round tables, demonstrations of interest in foreign students, exchange professorships, and the like. Minnesota is one of the few universities that maintains a special project in international relations. It also has a number of prominent faculty members at work in that field.

New Recreation Building May Get Government Aid

Second Unit of Men's Residence Hall Also Sought From Public Works

Confidence that the federal government will provide funds toward a new indoor and intramural sports building at the University of Minnesota, as well as for a second unit of the men's residence hall, was expressed today by President L. D. Coffman.

Application for both projects was sent to Washington some time ago. Under the public works program, 30 percent of the cost of such projects is provided by the federal government, and local governmental unit providing the rest.

The building that may be added to the athletic plant, completing at Minnesota one of the finest layouts in the country, would cost somewhere between \$350,000 and \$400,000, it is believed. Thirty percent would come from the government; there is some surplus in the athletic fund at present, and the remainder could be borrowed, just as the money was borrowed for the Field House, against prospective athletic receipts.

Plans call for two swimming pools, one an exhibition pool and one a recreational pool open to all students and faculty. There also would be an entire floor devoted to the indoor phases of the intramural "sports for all" program in which Minnesota is rapidly developing leadership. The major part of the third floor in the three story building would be a gymnasium, with space and equipment for gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, and sports of that character.

Offices for the athletic department and athletic ticket and business department also would be included and there would be classrooms and floor space for the teacher training program.

Frank G. McCormick, director of athletics, was enthusiastic about prospects for the building, seconding the statement of President Coffman.

Exact plans for the structure and the location to be chosen for it remain indefinite, although there are several temporary plans, McCormick said.

Present Week Sees Start of 64th Year at U

Classes Reopened in All Departments of Study and Research

FRESHMEN GREETED

Innovations at a Minimum; Faculty Employed at Reduced Salaries

The University of Minnesota began its sixty-fourth year of service to the state on Monday, October 2, when classes reopened in all departments. Enrollment figures will not be available for a few days, but advance indications were that attendance would compare favorably with that of a year ago. In 1932 the University of Minnesota maintained its enrollment better than any other institution in the Western Conference.

Freshman Week, during which incoming students are entertained and introduced to university procedures so that they may have their feet on the ground as soon as work begins, was conducted last week, over the days September 27 to 30. This year the student chairman was C. Irving Clark of Duluth.

Principal among the events of the opening week will be the yearly address to the incoming class. This is to take place Thursday, October 5, in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. President L. D. Coffman has made it a practice for many years to speak to the freshman class and assembled faculties during the first week of the college year.

Saturday of this week, October 7, the Minnesota football team will open its conference season, meeting a stronger than usual team from Indiana University in Memorial Stadium. The following week another home conference game will be played, against Purdue, and on October 21 the famous team of the University of Pittsburgh will oppose Bernie Bierman's Gophers in the Stadium. Last Saturday, September 30, Minnesota played the season's opener against South Dakota State College.

No Innovations

In line with the times, Minnesota has been endeavoring to maintain its program instead of expanding during the past year or two, and there will be practically no innovations as the sixty-fourth college year begins. The new Nurses building, constructed during the past year with funds voted by the 1930 Legislature, is ready for occupancy. The Nurses Alumni Association is now planning dedicatory exercises, tentatively set for Homecoming Day, which will be October 28th. Further details will be announced before that time.

Dad's Day, October 21

Dad's Day, an annual fall feature at Minnesota, at which time the fathers of all students are invited to make the campus their special stamping ground, has been set for October 21. Invitations to the fathers will go out presently. It will be the day of the Pittsburgh football game. The American Legion has also selected the Pittsburgh Game date for its annual Legion Day at the Stadium.

Changes in nomenclature put into effect in certain colleges last year will stand for the new year. In the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, the first two years, formerly called "Junior College" will be known as "Lower Division," while the former "Senior College," comprising students in the junior and senior years, will be "Upper Division."

The new unit began a year ago as the "University Junior College" has been changed in name to "General College of the University." Both the administrative committee

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U Head Desires Special Training For Unemployed

Dr. Coffman States Views on Statewide Project Sponsored by Governor F. B. Olson

Two-thirds of the unemployed youths for whom a plan of education has been promulgated by Governor Floyd B. Olson in cooperation with the University administration and a statewide committee of leading educators, have never finished high school, and any educational plan designed to benefit them must be outlined with that fact clearly in mind, President L. D. Coffman has announced.

In the plan for providing some kind of systematic training for an estimated 200,000 young people between the ages of 18 and 24, recreation, community life training and social and civic forms of education must play a prominent part, he believes. And if funds are available to promote formal schooling for the unemployed the project will serve a secondary end, in that it will sustain many teachers who now are unemployed.

At the present time the only funds in sight may come from federal relief money insofar as it is obtainable for communities that are too poor to maintain their own schools, Dr. Coffman believes. If such money is obtained it should support, first, primary schools, and second, efforts at the education of adults in organized classes. For the latter group instruction in matters pertinent to their daily living and citizenship would be of greatest value.

A part of the young people considered under the plan would be returned to high school. Letter received in reply to questionnaires mailed by the statewide committee indicate, however, that the most diverse and varied types of learning are desired. Some want to play musical instruments, some to become skilled handicraftsmen, such as sheet metal workers or plumbers, many wish to study languages, while others want training in playground or physical education leadership. These are but samples of the many wishes expressed.

"Minnesota should provide programs training and participation in a score of such activities as club and playground work, dramatics, sports and athletics, music, work with Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls and the like," Dr. Coffman said. "Part of the program should be in the field of formal education, but there should also be these less formal activities to occupy the time and energy of those without work."

President Coffman also believes that leading members of communities should give their time to the cause. Lawyers could lecture on civic and governmental problems; physicians could deal with health subjects; business men could discuss and explain the business and financial problems and movements now involved in the national economy.

At a meeting in August of the statewide committee to which the program has been consigned by Governor Olson, President Coffman gave his views on the "Education of Unemployed Youth" in the following address:

Dr. Coffman's Address

In the past society has solved its unemployment problem for youth by sending them to school. As long as it was possible for society to profit by the labor of children, it hired them to work. But when work, due to changes in industrial life, was no longer available, the school day and the school year were lengthened, the entire educational program greatly expanded, and all because of pressures brought to bear upon the schools by special groups or by society in general.

Now the young people of America face a new unemployment situation. It arises partly out of the fact that the number of adults per one thousand children has been steadily declining; partly from the industrialization of society, and partly from the world-wide depression which threatens the very foundations of civilization itself. Millions are out of employment in this country; tens of millions more throughout the world. How the people shall be returned to work is a problem of the gravest im-

Newly Discovered Picture of '90 Faculty



An important historical picture, showing the University of Minnesota faculty in 1890, has been given to the university by Professor C. F. Sidener, professor-emeritus of chemistry, and will be turned over to Frank K. Walter, librarian, for the archives. Although it had been subjected to chemistry fumes for many years in the office where it was kept, it has been patched up in the university photo laboratory and is in fair condition. The three men in the uppermost group are Professors William A. Pike, engineering, Jones, mechanical engineering, and Charles W. Benton, French. Second row: H. T. Ardley, drawing; Maria Sanford, rhetoric; C. F. Sidener, chemistry; Fred S. Jones, engineering; John H. Barr, engineering; William R. Hoag, civil engineering; O. J. Breda, Scandinavian; John S. Clark, Latin; Henry F. Nachtrieb, zoology; James A. Dodge, chemistry; front row: Matilda G. Wilkin, German; Dr. William Watts Folwell, political science; Professor Hough, philosophy; John G. Moore, German; President Cyrus Northrop; Dr. C. W. Hall, geology; Professor Harry Pratt Judson; Dr. John F. Downey, mathematics; Professor George E. MacLean, English.

portance to the welfare of humanity.

Of the millions who are out of work, there are several million young people, who, with nothing to do, are wondering what the future has in store for them. Some of them have already broken away from the moorings of home and have become aimless drifters. I have seen hundreds of them this summer in empty boxcars, riding freight trains across the country. Every highway is lined with hitchhikers asking for rides. Every urban community has its quota of young men and women with nothing to do. Every rural community has its share of youth who find it unprofitable to labor on the farm and who, like thousands of others, are looking for a rift in the clouds. Failure to prepare these and other similar groups for the increased leisure which seems inevitable can wreck civilization.

Youth the Important Group

Unemployment for any age group is always serious, but unemployment of youth is the most serious of all. It is serious because it means that the right kind of character is not being developed in young people. It is serious because the training of future leaders is being neglected. It is serious because the entire situation and the influences flowing from it will develop false notions, and bad habits and ideals, unless the proper correctives are provided. If we neglect youth in our effort to recover prosperity, we shall pay heavily for our neglect a few years from now; in fact, we shall pay more heavily than if we neglect any other age group, although, of course, no group should be neglected.

These statements are made without any thought of criticizing any of the things the state and federal governments are doing. Measures of relief, new and untried, are being experimented with by the federal government. Public officials and private agencies are cooperating to the utmost with the federal government in promoting and in carrying on these experiments. That is as it should be. If we are to succeed, we must find a moral equivalent to war to hold us together. Perhaps that moral equivalent lies in the new recovery act. We must remember that we are engaged, literally engaged, in a war, a war which calls for the exercise of all of the resourcefulness the nation possesses and which calls for cooperation as unflinching and as faithful as that which gripped the nation during the world war.

But our success will be only temporary if we neglect our obligation to youth. Something has been ac-

complished by placing 300,000 young men at work in forestry and erosion camps, but this, valuable as it is as a temporary expedient, does not solve the problem this commission is called upon to consider. The number of young men in this state drawn off into the forestry and erosion camps, is comparatively small and the plan fails wholly to give consideration to young women.

The Numbers in Minnesota

We have in the state of Minnesota alone approximately 225,000 young men and women between 17 and 24 years of age. If we include the 16 year old group, the total will approximate 275,000 or 300,000. Nearly 50 percent of all the applications for jobs are made by persons between 16 and 24. About 80,000 young people of those ages have finished high school and of the 80,000, probably 25,000 or 30,000 have been or are in college. A few have returned to high school for post-high school work. A vast majority of them are not in school, many of them do not see how they can attend school, and few of them can find work to do.

Now, the practical question is, "What, if anything, shall be done about the matter?" That is the question the Governor of the state created this commission to consider. Not any one of us, I suspect, feels that he is sufficiently wise to know what should be done in every instance. Personally I do not feel that I possess all the information I should have in preparing a comprehensive plan nor do I feel that I have all the imagination one needs to outline a plan that will meet fully these needs of this vast body of young people.

Of certain things, however, I am perfectly clear. I am clear as to some of the things we should not do. We should not pauperize youth; we should not assume that our mission is to furnish relief to distressed institutions; we should not advocate an educational plan which permits the employment of superannuated or incompetent teachers, even though they are out of work; we should not think in terms of the amount of money we can obtain; nor should we think of any personal gain that may accrue to any or to all of us. We should keep our eyes fastened steadfastly upon the youth of our state, upon what we can do for them in the present emergency. At no time should we lose sight of them and of their problems. We need the wisdom of a sage and the enthusiasm of aspiring youth itself as we consider these problems.

I have been asked by Mr. Phillips to present my own views as to some of the things that can be done. My views, of course, will be

subject to refinement and correction as the discussion of our common problem proceeds. Out of this discussion there should evolve a more or less coherent plan and some provision or suggestions should be made for its administration.

Whom Must We Help?

For my purposes those we must help fall roughly into two classes: those who have the means of going forward with their education or who have jobs, and those who have no means and no jobs. We are concerned with the latter. How many there are who need help we do not know, but the facts now in our possession show that the number is considerable. They are found in every section of the state. Many letters have been received from parents and from young men and women—the letters of the children especially pathetic in their appeals, for something that will enable them to carry on.

The group that is without employment and without means may be divided into the group that desires more schooling and into the group that does not desire to attend school at all. Some of those who desire to attend school wish to return to some nearby high school or to the college they have been attending. If possible, both moral and financial provision should be made available for those who from the standpoint of achievement and ability wish to return to school.

This last spring the high schools of the state graduated nearly 22,000 seniors. The appeals coming from this and from last year's graduating class, are, so it seems, more numerous and more insistent than those coming from any other group. Many of them aspire to college. Those who deserve to attend should be encouraged to attend. If the Federal Government feels that it is sound social policy for it to place 300,000 young men in forestry and erosion camps, why should it not feel that as a policy—even sounder, I should say—for it to provide aid for deserving and competent youth to attend college. Why should not both the state and federal governments participate in this important matter in the present emergency? Money devoted to this end will not be charity nor relief; it will be an investment in future leadership.

There are several ways in which funds, if available, could be used. One would be in the form of scholarships similar to the scholarships granted returned soldiers who wished to attend college following the war. One would be in the form of loan funds at a low rate of interest, say three per cent, payable in ten years, the first payment to

be made in five years. One would be in the form of payment for service at the rate of 40c an hour to the institution the students attend. The sum involved in sending a limited number of such students to college would not be great. While it would be salvaging youth, it would at the same time be of great help to the colleges of the country, many of whom are in great distress.

Send Some to High Schools

Many communities in this state and elsewhere have already made provision for students who desire to return to high school. More consideration must be given to this possibility. It is far better to encourage young people to return to high school for a course or two than to permit them to run the streets. It is far better to encourage and to induce them to return to high school than to establish a random and miscellaneous lot of junior colleges. If the junior college is to spread it should be as the result of state planning; we should know what is involved in it before we commit the state fully to it. No community should be allowed to take advantage of the present emergency to establish a junior college just for the sake of having a junior college. Nor should any community be allowed to establish a junior college as a means of seeking relief from its financial embarrassment. The program we are interested in is not concerned with any type of school, but rather with what can be done to provide for the needs of youth. We do not need more schools; we need a better educational program.

Some of these youngsters whom we wish to serve, will desire and should be allowed to carry high school or college work of the conventional kind. But others need something else. I ran hastily through a hundred replies of young people who need help. Some of them would choose medicine, law, dentistry, teaching, pharmacy, and the like; others would choose stage work, the R.O.T.C., cartooning, piloting, baking, beauty culture, broadcasting, orchestra and band, mechanical refrigeration, aeronautics, advertising—things that were not included in the school curriculum a few years ago and are not often included now. Any program of service we may outline should include special work along these and other lines—lines that represent the shifting needs of the times.

It seems clear to me that a heavy responsibility for the program so far outlined rests upon the public school and college authorities in the respective communities of the state. This movement represents a call to service—to community service. It involves cooperation of a high order and the willingness to accept responsibility. In so far as any feature of it can be carried on without funds, we should do so. The chief work of the more formal educational program will reside in the local communities.

This is a time when school superintendents and school principals and college authorities need to exhibit special leadership, to dedicate themselves with renewed vigor to the call of their profession. It is a time when they can help the schools develop a large and inspiring social policy which will in turn develop for the school a new enthusiasm and devotion.

Where students cannot attend school, much can be accomplished through some form of extension service. The University has prepared a plan of extension service which will permit students to do a certain amount of college work at home. Other institutions might cooperate in this undertaking. Indeed the high schools might aid materially in promoting it and they might even extend the service for the time being to students who are unable to attend high school.

The Vocational Courses

But I do not wish to devote all of my time to those who are fitted and who wish to attend a high school or college. There is a much larger number who do not desire to attend high school or college and certainly some who should not be encouraged to do so. Most of them want a job. They would accept employment at once, if it were available. With no job in sight many of them would like some sort of a technical or vocational course. The usual high school or college is not equipped to provide this training. If it is to be provided at all

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New Type Course Of Broader Scope Offered at Night

General Extension Division
Provides Surveys in Line With
Adult Education Needs

A series of new survey courses designed to meet the needs of persons seeking adult education in cultural and informational fields is being added to the curriculum of the University of Minnesota's General Extension Division this fall. Some of these courses will be taught by a series of lecturers, each meeting the class for a few evenings out of the sixteen.

"Current social problems," "Current political problems," and "Business of today" are among these new-type courses, according to Dr. R. Price, director of the division. Classes began the evening of Monday, October 2, in both Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Among other innovations made to meet public demand is a course in primitive man, taught by Dr. Albert E. Jenks, noted Minnesota anthropologist, and a course in which the students will enroll as members of the University Symphony orchestra, under Professor George Pepinsky. Orchestra classes will be in two sections, one containing students who are expert musicians and can begin playing at once, the other for those who need preliminary training.

Growing interest in the mines and natural resources of Minnesota has led to the establishment of a course in the geology of Minnesota. It will be taught by Dr. George E. Thiel, whose duties with the state geological survey have made him familiar with the entire structure of the state.

Grocery store management is a new course this fall, taught by Professor Roland S. Vaile, who last year made a thorough study of many phases of Minnesota retailing as one of the researches financed by the Rockefeller Foundation at Minnesota.

"Business of today" will be a survey course before which different members of the faculty. Tariffs, taxation, cycles, economic systems, and money and standards of value will be reviewed in these talks.

Edwin Ford of the department of journalism will offer a course "Modern books and plays."

Technical social work will cover social protection of the child, selected problems in social case work, and legal aspects of social work, with instructors for each of these subjects. It is a new course. In addition to these and other new subjects, the usual groups of several score courses in engineering, business, education and the arts and sciences will again be offered.

Offices of the Extension Division are in the Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis, at the Extension Center, 500 Robert street, St. Paul, and at the central office, administration building, on the campus of the University.

Week Sees Start Of Year at U

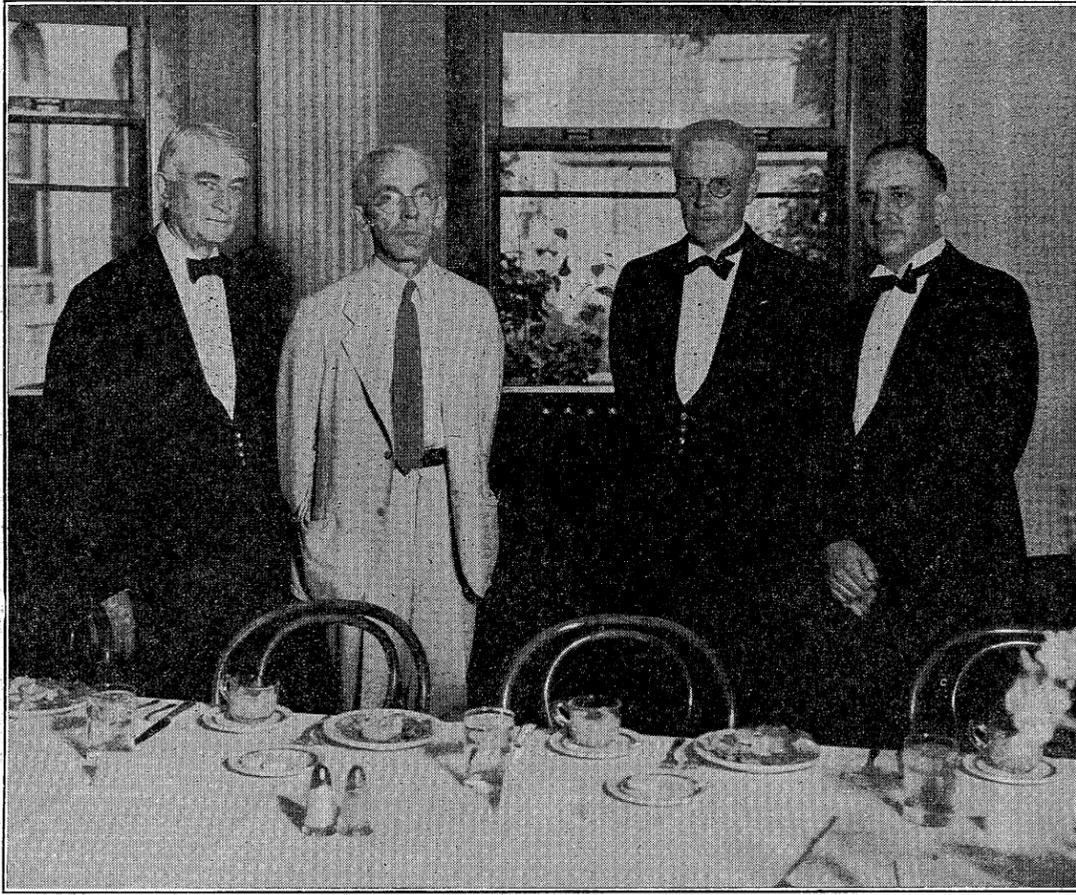
Continued from Page 1, Col. 5

Director Malcolm MacLean thought this change desirable inasmuch as the college is not in any sense a direct parallel to the many junior colleges that exist throughout the nation. This is true because it provides a different type of instruction rather than merely less advanced type, such as junior colleges offer. As the new year opens the General College is newly established, with a year of experience behind it to help in the shaping of future policies.

Some Teachers on Leave

The number of faculty members who will be away on sabbatical leave for the present college year is somewhat smaller than usual, but includes persons whose arrangements for sabbatical leaves had been concluded before the most recent policies of economy had been established. Among them are Professor Richard M. Elliot, head of the department of psychology, Professor L. M. Keller, department of physical education and athletics, Professor Arthur Marget, School

Minnesotans Are Leaders in Sigma Xi Society



Just before college closed in June, the Sigma Xi society, an honor fraternity in the field of science, made special awards for distinguished service to Dr. William J. Mayo, member of the Board of Regents, and Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School at the University of Minnesota. Left to right are shown Dr. Mayo, Dean Ford, Dr. L. B. Wilson, director of the Mayo Foundation and national president of Sigma Xi last year, and Professor Donald G. Paterson of the department of psychology, president of the Minnesota chapter in 1932-'33. As officers for 1933 the Minnesota chapter has elected, Dr. Samuel C. Lind, director of the School of Chemistry, president; Dr. F. K. Butters, botanist, vice president; Dr. G. A. Thiel, geology, treasurer; and as members of the board of electors, Dr. John E. Anderson of the Institute of Child Welfare and Dr. Clyde H. Bailey, division of cereal chemistry.

of Business Administration; George P. Conger, associate professor of Philosophy; Arthur N. Wilcox, assistant professor of horticulture; J. William Buchta, associate professor of physics; Shirley P. Miller, assistant professor of anatomy; Elizabeth Jackson, assistant professor of English; and Dr. Grace Medes, assistant professor of medicine.

Dr. Conger's year will be spent in India, where he will make a study of the Indian philosophies. Dr. Buchta has gone to the California Institute of Technology. Miss Jackson and Dr. Miller will study abroad.

New Members of Board

This week marks the opening of the first fall college year in which four members of the Minnesota Board of Regents have served. They are Mrs. Anna Determann of Litchfield, George W. Lawson of St. Paul, secretary of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, Frank W. Murphy of Wheaton, attorney and regional adviser for this district for the United States public works administration, and Dr. A. E. Olson of Duluth, head of the Arrowhead Clinic. The four took office last April, following their election by the 1933 Legislature.

Among the distinguished members of the faculty who will be on special duty this year are Frank W. Peck, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, who is in Washington as chairman of the Board of the Farm Loan Bank, and Professor William H. Stead of the School of Business Administration, formerly executive secretary of the Tri-City Employment Stabilization committee, who has been taken to Washington for important duties in connection with the federal employment service.

To Employ Exiled Scholar

One of the outstanding men among the younger Jewish scholars displaced from German universities by the Nazis will be brought to the University of Minnesota under terms of \$1200 scholarship provided by Jews of the twin cities. Professor R. A. Gortner of the department of biochemistry has been made chairman of a committee to select the recipient according to announcement by President L. D. Coffman. Mrs. Arthur Brin, 2566 Lake of the Isles boulevard, and Amos Deinard, 1933 Humboldt ave. s., were leaders in the work of gathering the fund. Selection of the scholar is expected soon.

DADS COLUMN

Dad's Association Purpose Explained By Its President

Is Ready to Serve University
In All Ways; Can Help
With Information

By Edward F. Flynn, President

The University of Minnesota is one of the country's greatest institutions of learning—it should have a large and useful Dads' Association. Fathers and guardians of the students have a vital interest in the affairs of the institution—they should evidence such interest by active membership in the Dads' Association. Theoretically the association has some ten thousand members, but perhaps less than one-tenth of that number have participated in its activities. There is much that an efficient Dads' organization can do of value to taxpayers and students, and for the University itself.

The present Board of Directors, elected last November at the session of the Association, held a number of meetings during the year at which action was taken on many matters affecting the University. There were also meetings held by committees chosen from the Board of Directors. Through its publicity committee the Association disseminated important and interesting University facts. The Association, however, is still in its infancy.

To Expand Organization

In order to make the Dads' Association more effective and to broaden its work the Board of Directors has decided to form in each of the counties of the state local committees of dads and guardians of the University students. The work of organization is now being carried on. The assistance of every dad is requested in aiding the perfection of these county organizations or committees.

The next annual meeting of the Association will be held at 5:30 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, October 21st, at the Minnesota Union Building on the campus. This is

the day of the Minnesota-Pittsburgh football game. President Coffman, as has been his custom in years past, will address the gathering after the dinner. There will be additional addresses, a fine musical program, and other entertainment. The Minnesota-Pittsburgh contest promises to be one of the nation's most talked of inter-sectional football games of the season. It will be well worth the time of any dad to attend. While Minnesota's team this year is likely to consist largely of sophomores, it will be a very good team and one that will fight every minute of this great gridiron battle, whether it wins or loses.

Due to the present economic situation the University, like every other institution and individual, has had to economize and is likely to have to continue along similar lines for some years to come. Never has the close cooperation, advice and assistance of the dads and friends of the University been so necessary as now.

Hope for Large Meeting

The Board of Directors urges each dad and guardian of a student at the University to attend the coming annual meeting, and further to assist and cooperate in the formation of the county committees.

Frequently citizens of particular communities may wish to be informed as to certain matters at the University—parents of young men and women contemplating attendance at the University desire to know more about the student's activities and the requirements and other matters in connection with registration and studies. Through the local committee, arrangements can be made for a speaker from the University to discuss such subjects at a meeting to be called and presided over by members of the committee.

There are many reasons why it is advisable to have a strong Dads' Association of the University of Minnesota and active committees in each county.

The members of the present Board of Directors of the Association are as follows: Hon. Ray P. Chase, Anoka; Allen S. Crawford, White Bear Lake; Hon. Edward Freeman, Virginia; John A. Hoffbauer, Brainerd; J. A. Lucey, Minneapolis; James E. Neville, Minneapolis; Hon. Albert Pfaender, New Ulm; Dr. E. L. Tuohy, Duluth; Edward L. Eylar, of Minneapolis, is secretary, and Harold Harrison, also of Minneapolis, treasurer.

Barnhart Studies Press Leadership

Journalism Teacher Sees Country
Weeklies Attaining
New Dignity

The years of depression brought both increased community usefulness and increased prestige to the small-town daily and weekly newspapers of America, Thomas F. Barnhart of the University of Minnesota's department of journalism concludes as the result of a study of newspaper leadership that took 486 newspapers into consideration.

In five major ways the newspapers of the class considered have assumed increased importance during recent years, he finds. First, newspapers have carried on rescue activities in their communities at times when banks, industries and individuals were faced with ruin. They have been a steadying and centralizing influence in times of unusual stress. Second, due to the loss of prestige of veteran leaders in many communities; the newspapers have taken their places as community spokesmen. The decline of the service club has given the newspaper a third opportunity to meet a community need. The papers have served as a storehouse of information on scores of movements aimed at ameliorating the hard times. Mr. Barnhart's final point is that editors have learned that to save their newspapers they must first save their communities. To this task they have set themselves wholeheartedly.

Actual types of leadership work in which the newspapers of the country have taken part are listed by Mr. Barnhart. He shows, for example, that:—

Of 486 papers, 470 helped their community welfare organizations; 408 cooperated in miscellaneous relief projects; 361 cooperated with merchants to stimulate trade; 353 sought to help in farm relief; 342 sought to reduce taxes; 207 endeavored to help banks; 187 fought to oust corrupt and unsatisfactory officials; 72 strove to reorganize county and township governments; 70 urged consolidation of rural schools; 40 papers fought for lower public utility rates and seventeen led movements to adjustment a community's indebtedness.

"During 1930, 1931 and 1932," Mr. Barnhart writes "most publishers have turned a despairing eye on comparative advertising lineage figures, decreasing circulation, curtailed budgets and the like, and have all but overlooked the fact that in the editorial departments there has arisen a new definition and a new appraisal of editorial leadership and the editor's responsibility to his community. Not for many years has the community expected and received so much from its editors and newspapers."

Demands Training For Unemployed

Continued from Page 2, Col. 5

it must be by the introduction of new courses, which would be difficult in these times, or by using private educational institutions equipped to do such work, or by some tie-up with industry itself. These are matters upon which we need the expert advice of those who are familiar with this aspect of the problem.

But all or practically all of those who do not wish to attend school in the usual sense, have some interest that may be appealed to. All of them, or nearly all of them, want to know how we got into this depression, they want to know how we are going to get out. They hear a lot of terms used that they don't understand. They may be able to spell the word, tariff, but do not understand how tariffs affect world commerce. They have heard people use the expression, gold standard, but they do not understand what it means and they have less knowledge of what "managed currency" means. They know little about intergovernmental debts and the part they are playing in world recovery. They know that revolutionary legislation has been enacted for agricultural relief, but they cannot describe what the agricultural legislation actually is. These things they want to know.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 216 Administration Building
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Education and the New Deal

With the reopening of the University of Minnesota for its sixty-fourth year the state's most important instrument for the betterment of the present and future generations goes back into service. In the process of education there can be no pause, and is none. If a year ever should come which found no young people at the college age, no need of scientific progress in agriculture, industry and health, no social situations that could be improved, no urge in the human breast for more and better understanding of the world, that year would be the one in which the universities and colleges might halt in their tasks.

One might have thought that no year could have been more astoundingly interesting than last year, with the world in crisis and the future unknown except as the pattern of recurring things is known, thanks to our students. But the new year brings even an intenser interest than was in the old. For in the repetition of the well worn formula of depression and recovery has been interwoven the stout thread of a new program whose effect on the fates' spinning the world now watches. Will the new cord run more smoothly from the bobbin and weave a stouter fabric than the old?

Surely in times like these youth destined to handle the affairs of the future should have the best of guidance and counsel, and must be given an opportunity to learn all it can in preparation for its certain task of tomorrow. Surely also human society especially needs at such times the light scholars can throw on our problems from their understanding of the past and their interpretation of the future.

There are still echoes of the scoffing at all public services and belittling of education, because it has a money price, that have accompanied the hysterical attacks of the past few years upon all things for which dollars are spent. It seems more than likely that these attacks will be increased this year as those who perpetrate them see hard times—paradise of the negativist—recede into the distance. No doubt the ill-wishers of the schools will grow even more outspoken for a time, just as the thunder grumbles where a storm has spilled its fury and passed on.

These attacks will have small result among those who see clearly. For we shall emerge into an even more complicated world, one in which the hand of intelligence and experience will be more needed at the helm than ever before. No perfect instrument to be sure, and no wand to cure all ills by magic, Education will certainly remain the best and most available instrument we have for guiding us through the much better years now ahead.

Research to Seek Bases of Industry

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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Regents of the University of Minnesota direct the President of the University to create within the University a research institute to be known as the Northwest Research Institute which shall have the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of this agreement. The Institute shall be administered by a Director who shall be appointed by the President of the University, subject to the approval of the Board of Regents.

Describes Arch Designing

"Influence Lines for Arches, with Tables," just published, is the latest bulletin in the series of publications of the Engineering Experiment station at the University of Minnesota. It is by Walter J. Grabner and Joseph A. Wise. Others in the series are "Heat transmission through building materials" by F. B. Rowley; "Manifold phenomena in internal combustion engines" by K. J. DeJuhasz; "Integral waterproofing compounds for concrete," by M. B. Lagaard; "Turns and phases in squirrel cage windings," by George F. Corcoran and Henry R. Reed; "Manufacture of Portland cement from marl," by Raymond E. Kirk, and "Use of marl in road construction," by Charles H. Dow.

George W. Lawson of St. Paul, secretary of the State Federation of Labor and a member of the Board of Regents, is one of the electors chosen to declare Minnesota in the repeal column at the forthcoming convention.

Writes on Communications

Dr. J. Warren Stehman, professor of corporation finance in the School of Business Administration, is preparing the section on communications for the forthcoming Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. Professor Stehman has made the study of corporate structure and financing of American communication companies one of his specialties.

In Washington Employment Work



PROF. W. H. STEAD

Professor William H. Stead, who served as executive secretary of the Tri-City Employment Stabilization committee and helped reorganize the state and federal employment services has been called to Washington to take part in similar work there.

A Dirigible Education, Our Present Need

Commencement Address at the Close of the First Summer Session of the University of Minnesota, by Dr. Richard R. Price, Director of University Extension

WE are now fully committed to the idea and the principle that education is a social function. We no longer accept the notion that education is a matter for the individual to decide for himself. There is social pressure behind the process. Organized society itself has asserted an interest. For many centuries the theory prevailed that education was purely an individual matter: that is, that it was a process through which the individual prepared himself to make the most of his own abilities and capacities and opportunities for the sake of getting for himself out of the world as much as possible of benefits and privileges. If he turned his trained abilities to public service or social reform, it was because his inclinations led him in that direction.

The idea that now prevails and that we now accept without question even if our practice is somewhat short of our theory, is that education is a social function performed by society to meet social needs, and to insure the preservation of social ideals. It is to the interest of society that every individual be educated to fit well into the social machinery, to the end that he may make, as a social unit, his due and appropriate contribution to the social welfare. As Sir Auckland Geddes put it: "Education is the process designed to help a human being to appreciate God, to know himself and to understand the spirit of the age in which he lives, so that he can live in, serve and act with and on the community in which his lot is cast."

But here we encounter the fundamental fact that systematic education, especially when publicly controlled, is and always has been essentially a conservative force. All the inherited experience of the race, its social and political forms, its dogmas and its creeds, its cultural treasures and its spiritual anathemas, its attitudes and its philosophies of life, are bound up in its system of education. Therefore, each generation attempts to fix, stabilize and stereotype its conception of life and its social, industrial and political organization on the succeeding generation through the medium of the schools. If life itself did not teach some lessons, and if there were not always some innovators, iconoclasts and social rebels, there would be no progress.

And here we have to face the question fairly: Should there be what I have called a dirigible education? By that I mean an educational system consciously aimed at a preconceived social goal. Shall we educate people for the world and society as they are, or as they should be and may be? In other words, are we interested in maintaining the status quo or in contributing to the evolution of society to higher levels? That society may deliberately set out to reorganize itself on a different plan and with different ideals through the medium of education is now being demonstrated in Soviet Russia. But there is no such unanimity in this country either as to ends or processes. Neither are the educators united in opinion as to whether education should be static or progressive; whether it should be the conservator and trustee of things that are, or a voice crying in the wilderness preparing the way for the new kingdom.

Now, the answer to this question has an enormously important bearing on the whole issue of the meaning, content, and purpose of education, particularly on the higher levels. And especially is this true with regard to adult education. If one is committed to the belief that the present social order has already reached the acme of perfection, then obviously it follows that our educational theory need concern itself only with adapting the best available means and facilities to training individuals for functioning most efficiently in the existing social structure. To many observers that seems to be the mission and purpose of the present system of public education. If, on the other hand, one accepts the theory of progressive and indefinite evolution in human society, than education, and particularly adult education, must en-

visage the more generous and appealing mission of preparing men and women not only to carry on the duties and tasks of today under present conditions but also to become the heralds and proponents of a better social order in a new era.

For such as these, training for making money or for perpetuating the things that are is not enough; there must also be a quickening of the human spirit, a generous but informed and disciplined ardor for better things. It is true that not all change is progress: it is also true that inertia and stagnation are not necessarily meritorious. Among social institutions and practices, let us cling fast to the true, the tried, the useful; let us reject, regardless of time's sanctions, the outworn and the mischievous. When the choice lies between a static world and a world in progressive evolution, the decision as to educational policy should not be long in doubt. We need to train the discerning eye, the quickened intelligence, the courageous heart, the sympathetic understanding, the sound judgment and the disciplined will, for an era of better things.

Let those who are participating in the program of education for youth or adults, whether as administrators, teachers or students, bear in mind that in the choice of studies or of offerings there is much more at stake than adequately meeting the demands or necessities of the moment. There is need of the long look ahead, of preparation for a future as yet only dimly glimpsed, of statesmanlike equipment and maturing of powers for occasions that still lie latent in the womb of time. "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

No Time for Complacency

This is no time for complacency or for standpatism in matters educational—no time for teaching "whatever is, is right." There are mutterings and groanings of a world in travail. The times are out of joint and full of portents of great and moving changes. It is a time of restlessness, of discontent, of reappraisal of accepted standards, of questioning time-sanctioned dogmas, creeds, theories, conventions, fundamental social conceptions. To the careful observer there are plentiful signs of the passing of the old order and the coming of the new. Shall the transition be effected by evolution in a peaceful and orderly manner, or through catastrophe, whirlwind, and intervening chaos? Is this the time to teach our adolescents and our mature students that all's well with the best of all possible worlds? What we shall need in the next generations is impatience with hokum and fetiches and slogans and mental regimentation; we shall need open-mindedness and clear-eyed vision and dispassionate, unemotional facing of facts.

Education is the answer, but a dirigible education; an education not aimed solely or mainly at manual dexterity, mental cleverness in the manipulation of facts and figures, or competence in the material pursuits of life; nay, rather an education whose fruit shall be wisdom and an understanding heart and a discerning eye and warm imagination and quick human sympathy. "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding."

Must Seek Liberation

We must place the major emphasis on studies that are liberating in their tendency—studies that broaden the horizon, that deepen the sympathies, that enrich human life, that sharpen the perception of human values, that develop "the latent values of human personality." This education will be aimed to function not only as training for a place in society as it is now organized, but also as preparation, mental, ethical and spiritual, for intelligent and discriminating participation in the orderly evolution of that society to a higher level. Thus we prepare to usher in a new era and a new standard of human values.

No serious student of our times can be satisfied with the status quo. We are living in times of

unparalleled misery, or social dislocation, of commercial and industrial confusion, of political unrest, of agricultural stagnation, of world-wide instability in prices, values and standards. In a country as rich in resources as ours, with abundant crops and ample production of all the necessities as well as the luxuries of life, where the average standard of living is the highest in the world, we find ten or twelve millions of people out of work and suffering for lack of food, shelter and clothing. That in itself is a monstrous indictment of our social and economic system. We revolt against it; it must not be allowed to happen again. Somehow general social well-being must be attained.

This is not the time or place to talk of causes and remedies. There are already too many panaceas in existence. But one primary cause of the dislocation may be pointed out, because it has a bearing on our subject.

A New Industrial Revolution

We are now clearly going through a second industrial revolution. The first industrial revolution took place in the latter half of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth century, when manufacturing left the homes and was segregated in factories under the application of steam power. The displaced hand workers were easily absorbed by the great expansion of trade and industry which followed. The new industrial revolution of today is marked by the growth of what is now called Technology. A constant stream of new inventions is displacing labor, not because the newly-invented machines are power-driven but because they are automatic. The human element is largely dispensed with, and a whole factory full of such machines needs only a very few human attendants. This is the new technology, and the men thus displaced are not absorbed elsewhere. We have entered a new machine age, and our social controls and economic adjustments have not yet caught up with our industrial efficiency.

Our present-day civilization is in many respects an anomaly. In scientific discoveries and in the application of these discoveries and inventions to the amelioration of the hard conditions of life and to the banishment of drudgery we stand in the very forefront of progress. Our homes, our farms, our factories, our commercial enterprises,—all make prompt use of the discoveries of scholars and inventors to facilitate operations and to get things done expeditiously, efficiently and with the least possible expenditure of labor. Our systems of transportation and communication are marvelous scientific achievements and yet they are undergoing constant improvement. In matters mechanical we are truly living in a scientific age. In material things new ideas find ready acceptance.

Where Change is Slow

But when we come to matters of government, of political science, of social control, of social behavior, of social organization, of business organization, of international relationships,—then how different is the picture! One is tempted to say that in this whole vast area of human activity we as a people are immune to new ideas. We will adopt a new material invention like the radio overnight, but we will resist tenaciously the introduction of a new instrumentality of government or a new method of social control. In government, in politics, in social organization, what was good enough for our fathers and grandfathers is good enough for us. In this day of congested population and swift means of communication and transportation we still use outworn and cumbersome political institutions devised for pioneer conditions of the horse-and-buggy or ox-cart days. And if some hardy reformer does but point a finger at some obsolete township or school district unit of government, he is denounced as one who would lay impious hands on the Ark of the Covenant.

The remainder of Dr. Price's address will be published in the next issue of Minnesota Chats.