

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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NO. 1

## PWA Starts Off Minnesota Union With \$891,000

Board of Regents Accepts Notable Gift Promptly; Plans Drawn

### TO COMPLETE 'U' MALL

Structure Means Minnesota Will Have Adequate Student Life Center

Following announcement that the Works Progress Administration had approved an allotment of \$891,000 to cover 45 percent of the cost of a new student union building on the campus of the University of Minnesota, E. B. Pierce, alumni secretary, said plans had been made for raising the other 55 percent of the cost.

The Board of Regents has voted to issue certificates of indebtedness, Mr. Pierce said, but with the understanding that the debt be guaranteed by the Greater University Corporation, an organization of business men and Minnesota alumni which conducted the Stadium-Auditorium campaign of sixteen years ago. Pierce is the contact man between the University and the Greater University Corporation. The corporation will plan a campaign to raise its share.

A group of university faculty members, students and alumni who made a tour of most of the Western Conference campuses two years ago came back agreed that Minnesota's present union was far below the standard of any other that was seen. They visited Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Purdue, Michigan and Ames.

Plans have been drawn by the C. H. Johnston Company, with the cooperation of Professor Roy Childs Jones, head of the department of architecture. They describe a seven-story building approximately twice as extensive on the first four floors as on the upper three. The ground floor would provide a large ballroom, of which the upper part, with balconies, would rise through the main floor, a large cafeteria, kitchens, and many service rooms, among them the student postoffice, student bookstore, barber shop, check-rooms, and the like.

The offices of the Minnesota Union, the main lounge, a foyer and the space eliminated by the upper part of the ball room would account for main floor space under the present plan. The third floor would be devoted to lounges for men and women, a series of committee rooms for student organizations, and the necessary service space. A recital room, with dressing rooms and green room and a number of dining rooms, large and small, for student meetings, faculty conferences and luncheon and dinner meetings of all kinds would occupy the fourth floor.

Only the central part of the Union building would rise to the fifth, sixth and seventh levels, and these would be devoted to the Campus Club, which is the university's faculty club. The fifth floor would provide dining rooms, the sixth, library, lounge and game rooms, with one large committee room, and the seventh, a series of ten dormitory rooms for unmarried faculty men.

If built according to the present plan the new Minnesota Union will differ from other unions chiefly in one respect. It will not be a hotel, and will have only the small group of rooms available for unmarried faculty men. It will provide no facilities for transients, inasmuch as Minneapolis and St. Paul have adequate hotel facilities such as are not available in the small communities in which many western universities are situated.

Mr. Pierce today took issue vigorously with those who say that the proposed site for the union, on Washington avenue southeast, facing the University Auditorium at the extreme southern end of the "mall" and extending back to the East River Drive, is away from the center of campus life. Mr. Pierce

## Lotus Delta Coffman—1875-1938



## Student Counselling Projects Will Be Studied; Coordinated

Edmund G. Williamson Will Give All His Time to Unifying Present Projects

A complete survey of student counselling organizations and activities in the University of Minnesota will be begun this year with a view to determining the best way of fitting them together and bringing about coordination. Edmund G. Williamson, formerly director of the University Testing Bureau, has been named coordinator of Student Personnel Services and is chairman of a committee that is directing the work.

That fifteen distinct activities of a major size are now in existence in the general field of student personnel service indicates the pressing need for a re-study and coordination of these efforts, a preliminary statement by Dr. Williamson's committee shows. Minor personnel projects brings the total to more than twenty. Here are the principal ones:

Office of the dean of students affairs, for supervising student activities and fraternities and for administering loans and some of the university's scholarships.

Office of the dean of women for supervising women's activities, sororities and social life, and for administering some of the university's scholarships.

The directors of the dormitories for administering and supervising student life in the residence halls.

The speech clinic, for diagnosing and treating problems of stuttering and stammering.

The freshman week committee for supervising the induction of new students.

The students health service, for diagnosing and treating illnesses and disabilities and for preventing epidemics among students.

The university mental hygienist for diagnosing and treating cases of emotional disturbance.

The university employment bureau for assisting students to obtain part-time and permanent employment.

Committees and special officers

in the colleges for assisting graduates to obtain permanent employment, as in the College of Education, School of Business Administration, and the Institute of Technology.

Committees of faculty members for advising and counseling students regarding problems of studying, reading disabilities, choice of studies, of major subjects, and of vocations.

The president's committee for advising foreign students in residence at Minnesota.

The University testing bureau for assisting students in the choosing of a vocation, for administering psychological tests and providing clinical services for counselors and advisers.

The students work committees of the colleges for advising and supervising students with low grades and for administering the regulations on probation and on transfer from one college to another.

Besides these, student personnel problems are touched by the registrar, the committee on educational research, the Minnesota Union, the senate committee on student activities and the senate committee on relations with other institutions of learning.

### Much Done for Students

In brief, the poorly supported charge that "a university is so large that it never does anything for its students" and the swift growth of interest during the past ten years in testing, counselling and placement have led to the initiation of so many projects that something has to be done to bring them into line with one another, reduce duplication, if any is found, and, as implied by the name of the new officer, "coordinate."

"Administrative and budgetary independence may have been desirable in the early stages of personnel work in the university" says Dr. Williamson's "Proposal for Coordination," "but the continuance of such a policy may lead to serious duplication of services, waste of funds, neglect of important functions, failure to coordinate."

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## Hormel Donation Of \$25,000 Yearly Endows Food Study

Institute of Technology Receives Gift for Chemical Investigation

Research in food technology under the Hormel Research Foundation, supported by an annual grant of \$25,000 from Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minnesota, packers, has been started at the University of Minnesota with the opening of the college year. Details of the plan were described today by Dr. Samuel C. Lind, Dean of the Institute of Technology, who will be chairman of the supervising committee.

Four research men holding the Doctor of Philosophy degree will begin work in the departments of organic chemistry, bacteriology, biochemistry and botany, respectively, working under Professors Walter Lauer, H. O. Halverson, George O. Burr and R. A. Gortner. Dr. Burr's work in the department of botany has to do with the utilization of fats. Appointees are Dr. Claude H. Hills, with Professor Gortner, Dr. Floyd C. Olson, with Professor Halverson, and Dr. Lewis S. Keyser, with Professor Lauer. Dr. J. P. Kass has been selected to work under Professor Burr. Several young men who have not yet obtained advanced degrees will also be employed under the foundation.

Any processes of industrial value developed by the Foundation's research workers will be patented by the University of Minnesota, under the agreement with the Hormel company, and proceeds from them will be divided equally between the University itself and the Hormel Research Foundation. Geo. A. Hormel & Co. will be entitled to free but non-exclusive licenses to use any processes during the life of the patent. The endowing company may terminate the agreement at the end of any year, and the University may do so, if it wishes, at the end of four years. Under the terms of the contract Geo. A. Hormel & Co. will bring the endowment fund up to \$25,000 at the beginning of each year, allowance being made for any unexpended balance that may remain.

Work of the Foundation will be directed by a committee composed of the dean of the Institute of Technology, representatives of the schools or colleges in which research projects are being carried on, and a representative of the donors.

The Hormel endowment represents the largest single grant for research in technological fields received by the University of Minnesota from private sources in recent years.

The purpose of the Hormel Research Foundation is described as "Promotion of education and research in the field of food technology."

## Chemists Honored At Summer Meet

Dr. Lloyd H. Reyerson, University of Minnesota chemist, was elected chairman of the colloid division of the American Chemical Society at its recent meeting in Milwaukee. Long active in the colloid field, which has some of the most important industrial applications in chemistry, Dr. Reyerson has been influential in twice bringing the National Colloid Symposium to Minnesota, once in 1924 and again in 1937.

Dr. George Glockler, professor of chemistry at Minnesota, was also honored, being appointed an associate editor of the Journal of Physical Chemistry. Dean Samuel C. Lind of the Institute of Technology, has been editor of this journal since its establishment six years ago.

Dr. Reyerson is technical director of the Northwest Research Foundation, which is working in university laboratories to find new uses for raw materials abundantly produced in the northwest, such as lignite, aspen pulp, peat, and low-grade grains.

## Death Claims Lotus D. Coffman Fifth President

University Head Was Nationally Known as Educator; Honored by Own State

### LIFE ENDS AT AGE 63

Minnesota Expanded in Reputation, Standing, Staff and Plant Under Him

Dr. Lotus Delta Coffman, fifth president of the University of Minnesota, was laid to rest in Sunset Memorial cemetery, Minneapolis, on Monday, September 26, following simple services in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, which was filled with his admirers in the faculty, the student body, and the general public.

Professor George Fairclough was organist, and the service was conducted by Dr. John Walker Powell, extension lecturer and former pastor of several Minneapolis churches.

Dr. Coffman died suddenly at 6:15 p. m. Thursday, September 22, as he lay on a couch in his home at Fifth avenue S. E. and Tenth street. About a year before he had been stricken with heart trouble, and he had returned to his duties only about two months before his death.

Private services were conducted in the Coffman home just before the public service in the Auditorium.

At its meeting on Saturday, September 24, the Board of Regents passed the following resolution, introduced by Regent Fred B. Snyder and read by Dean Malcolm M. Willey:

### A Resolution

When Death laid a gentle hand on President Lotus Delta Coffman he freed a brave and sturdy spirit that had labored for great ends and achieved worthily. His record of almost two decades as president of the University of Minnesota is, and will remain, an open book where those who would comprehend the place of higher learning and of scholarship in a democracy can follow the steps by which he led a state, through its university, to ever broadening conceptions of its obligations to its youth and to the future that will be their present. We, the Board of Regents, who have appraised and approved his sound and discerning judgments and ventured where he boldly led, turn from any catalog of the steps by which the University of 1920 has become the University of 1938. We do not attempt even a faltering and incomplete expression of our own corporate and individual sense of loss and sorrow. There are times when unspoken loyalty, respect, and affection speak louder and with richer meaning than any words: this is such an occasion.

Even under our sense of the loss sustained by the University and by those who cherish it and have shared its benefits, the Board of Regents remembers first the family whom he loved and whose love sustained him. To Mrs. Coffman who has enriched and graced his life and the life of the University community, to the mother who has lived to see her son in whom her love and pride centered from boyhood on the farm to days of honor and influence, to the son and daughter whose character and welfare were the central interest and comfort in a home that held them and their children still within its circle, the Board of Regents would convey all that words can carry of human sympathy in days so charged with sorrow.

BE IT RESOLVED that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Board and transmitted to those near and dear to President Coffman.

In his funeral address Dr. John Walker Powell said:

### Funeral Address

We have assembled here this morning to pay our tribute of love

(Turn to Page 2, Column 1)

## Convocations of Fall Quarter Are Announced

Winston Churchill, one of the most distinguished of living Englishmen, was to have been a fall-quarter lecturer at Minnesota, but after his lecture was set for October 28, Dean Malcolm M. Willey, who has charge of convocation plans, received a wire saying Churchill could not visit America because of the political tension in Europe. Dr. Coffman was to have addressed freshmen on September 29. There will be no convocation on that day. Dean Guy Stanton Ford said the manuscript prepared by Dr. Coffman may be published by the University of Minnesota Press.

Ten convocations were announced by Dean Willey, ending with Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission, who will deliver the fall quarter commencement address on December 15. They are as follows: October 6, John Erskine, "Moving pictures as an art form," October 13, Thomas Wilfred, player of "color recitals," in lecture and recital with clavilux organ; October 20, Dr. Ralph D. Casey, head of the department of journalism, "Public opinion in Great Britain," where he spent last year in study; October 27, Elliott S. Humphrey, "Training the seeing-eye dogs," November 3, John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community church in New York, subject to be announced; November 11 (Friday) Armistice Day convocation with Dr. Frank Bohn, foreign correspondent and magazine writer, "The economics and politics of world peace," November 17, Sheldon Chaney, "The art of the theater in modern times," December 1, Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, first woman to sit in the British cabinet as secretary of labor, "Labor and world peace," and December 8, Julien Bryan, "Inside Nazi Germany," illustrated by motion pictures.

The convocation hour in Northrop Memorial Auditorium is 11:30 a. m., and admission is free.

## Death Claims Fifth President

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

and reverence for our fallen chief, struck down in the heat of battle as he led us against the enemies of ignorance, of prejudice and of false ideals which threaten the life of the world. We are here no less to interpret to the Community and to the State the significance of the loss which has befallen us in his death. In the words of King David concerning the death of Abner, who had led the armies of Saul: "Know ye not that a prince and a great man hath fallen this day in Israel?"

For four days a stream of telegrams, letters, newspaper comments, has poured in from every part of the country, bearing witness to the affectionate regard and high esteem in which he has been held by educators and by public men in all walks of life. His place among the foremost leaders of American thought and life is recognized by all.

It is for this very reason that this is more than a simple funeral service. It is a service, not for the dead but for the living. President Coffman's work is done. The book of his life is closed. The Master whom he served in simple loyalty has called him to his reward. As Stanton said of Lincoln, "He belongs to the ages." In Lincoln's own words, it is for us, the living, to be here dedicated to the task to which he gave the last full measure of devotion.

Have you never noticed how often death gives a certain strength and dignity to the face of a friend, revealing qualities of which we were dimly conscious but which we never fully recognized? The furrows graven by care and suffering are ironed out, and the features fall into the essential lines of character.

In somewhat the same fashion death seems all at once to reveal the fundamental qualities of a man. The accidents of manner and temperament are forgotten, and the elements of strength and worth stand forth in all their beauty and impressiveness. So it is with Mr. Coffman. Yesterday we might have questioned his judgment in matters of policy, we might have argued with him over administrative detail — today all these things belong to the past, and he stands before us serene and strong in the simple integrity

of his character, in the soundness of his essential judgments, his quiet courage, his patient mastery of details, the clarity of his intelligence, the unflinching intellectual honesty with which he faced the problems of the present world.

Two incidents come to my mind, illustrating from different angles the character of the man.

A few weeks after he entered upon his duties as president of the university I met a member of the board of regents and asked him how the president was getting on. He replied with a somewhat rueful grin, "He never leaves anybody in a moment's doubt as to who is president of the University." There, as it seemed to me then, as it seems to me now — there spoke the essential courageous honesty of the man. He WAS the president of the University. Upon him rested the final responsibility. It was upon his judgment that the welfare of the institution must depend. So he made the decisions, he accepted the responsibility, he yielded the helm of his ship to no man. That has been his characteristic through all the years of his administration. He welcomed counsel, he listened to advice, he took time to study problems; but in the end the decisions and the responsibility for enforcing them were his and his alone. He was simply incapable of anything else.

The other incident was the occasion of his introduction to a meeting of university alumni a few years ago in a western city. In presenting him the toastmaster spoke of the honor they felt in welcoming as their guest the president of the University, and harked back to the loving admiration which all the older alumni felt toward President Northrop. When he rose to speak Dr. Coffman said, "No one will ever talk that way about me. President Northrop lived in a day when the president of the university might know every student in the institution personally. He could call the members of the senior class by their first names. I live in a time of quantity production. I am at the head of a great plant. Two thirds of the students hardly know me by sight. The old days of personal contact are gone, and education today is educationalized, perhaps mechanized. I am merely the executive manager."

Here you have the simple directness with which he was accustomed to face facts. He wasted no time in lamenting the changes, he simply sought to adjust himself to them. Yet in his modesty he undervalued the significance of personality, even in a high-powered production plant. He discounted the fact that the qualities of his own mind and character penetrate the institution down to the very kitchens of Pioneer Hall and the activities of the training squad on Northrop Field.

It is true that no university president today could win from the students the deep personal devotion and reverence which we of an older generation felt for Cyrus Northrop. It is true that if Mr. Coffman had possessed certain superficial gifts of rhetorical brilliance and oratorical magnetism he might have awakened in the student body an emotional enthusiasm similar to that which moved the followers of Huey Long.

Nevertheless, you and I know that every department in the university today is characterized by ideals of intellectual integrity and cultural sincerity which have been enhanced and held to their course by the example and influence of our president's capacity for clear thinking, for single-minded devotion to truth. As time goes on, the men and women who have been graduated from this institution under his administration will recognize more and more clearly the significance of his influence upon their ideals, and the stimulating effect of his personality upon their characters.

Today our emotions are far from simple, and more direct than this. The University has lost a great leader. Many of us mourn the loss of a beloved and honored friend. We honored him as our chief, but we loved him for the democratic simplicity of his character, his quiet humor, his modesty, his loyalty, his manliness. There were in him no petty meannesses which we have to forget, no favoritisms to arouse jealousy or leave a sense of injustice to rankle in our heart. We are everyone of us better, wiser, stronger men and women because this man lived. We must in every way endeavor to further the cause of truth now that he is gone.

No Farther seek his merits to disclose

Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,—

## Buchta to Head Physics Staff



Dr. J. W. Buchta

Professor J. William Buchta, who has been a member of the staff of the physics department since 1924, will become the new chairman of the department, replacing Dr. Henry A. Erikson, who retired at the age limit and the end of last year. Dr. Buchta is a Minnesota doctor of philosophy, having taken the degree in 1924 after working with Professor Erikson and Professor Tate. He holds two degrees from the University of Nebraska, bachelor of science in electrical engineering and master of arts. At Minnesota he progressed through the various faculty ranks to a professorship two years ago.

Since 1931 Dr. Buchta has been assistant editor of the publications of the American Physical Society, Dean John T. Tate being the editor in chief. These are The Physical Review and Reviews of Modern Physics. Dr. Buchta has done wide researches in electronics and the properties of single metallic crystals.

The new chairman of the physics department spent the year 1933-'34 in study at the California Institute of Technology.

(There they alike in trembling hope repose)—

The bosom of his father and his God.

## Lotus Delta Coffman

Dr. Coffman came to the University of Minnesota in 1915 as dean of the College of Education, from a professorship of education in the University of Illinois. He was born January 7, 1875 at Salem, Indiana, son of Mansford E. and Laura E. Coffman. In the process of his education he was graduated from the Indiana Normal School in Terre Haute and from the University of Indiana, from which he obtained both the B. A. and M. A. degrees. In 1911 he obtained the Ph. D. degree at Columbia. Meanwhile he had taught in and supervised high schools and had been head of the teacher training department of the Normal School in Charleston, Ill. He served at the University of Illinois from 1912 until he came to Minnesota.

When Dr. Marion Leroy Burton left Minnesota to become president of the University of Michigan the board of regents selected Dr. Coffman to be his successor, and he took office in July, 1920. He therefore served as president of the university for eighteen years. During that period the undergraduate body of the university more than doubled in numbers and many notable additions to the buildings, the staff, and the teaching program were made. Practically the entire growth of the University of Minnesota Hospitals was made under Dr. Coffman and such departments in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts as geography, journalism, and fine arts, were begun. Elsewhere in this issue a more detailed account of Dr. Coffman's services will be found (see page 4.)

Among many honors that came to him, Dr. Coffman was a trustee of the Carnegie Corporation, and of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. At one time or another he was president of the National Association of State Universities, of the National Association for the study of Education, of the Association of Urban Universities, chairman of the American Council of Education, and president of the National Association of College Teachers of Education. He was chairman of the Minnesota Committee on Land Utilization and of a national Committee of Inquiry on Public Ser-

## Fertility Vitamin Synthesized By Minnesota Chemists

Work Reported at Milwaukee Meeting of American Chemical Society

The synthesis (laboratory manufacture) of alpha tocopherol, a substance equivalent to vitamin E that has been successful in curing sterility in rats and which may have tremendous practical importance in curing sterility in farm animals, or even in humans, has been accomplished by a group of University of Minnesota chemists headed by Dr. Lee Irvin Smith, head of the division of organic chemistry.

The natural source of vitamin E, wheat germ, is so scarce that no large scale use of it in anti-sterility campaigns has been possible. Now that it has been shown possible to synthesize it, there is the distinct possibility that quantity production may be attained. Broad experiments to determine its value can then be made.

Of his paper, which was presented at the July meetings of the American Chemical Society in Milwaukee, Dr. Smith has made the following abstract:

"In wheat germ oil, cottonseed oil, and in many foods there exists a substance or series of substances which, when removed from the diet, cause rats to develop sterility. When concentrates of these substances, obtained from wheat germ oil or other sources, are added to the diet, such sterile rats regain their fertility. These active principles have been called collectively Vitamin E, or the "Anti-Sterility Vitamin" and the individual substances present are called tocopherols and designated as alpha, beta, gamma, etc.

It was the purpose of the research to synthesize one of the tocopherols and to bring other, independent evidence, to bear upon the structure of these compounds. Once the structure of the tocopherols is known, then experiments in the laboratory could be directed intelligently toward the synthesis of simpler substances which might possibly have vitamin E activity. The synthesis of alpha tocopherol has been successful, the synthetic product and the natural tocopherol agree in all their properties, including that of anti-sterility activity toward rats in doses as small as 3 milligrams.

"The work reported here is merely one part of a cooperative research program undertaken jointly by three laboratories: the synthetic experiments, which form the basis of this communication, were carried out at the School of Chemistry of the University of Minnesota. But simultaneously, degradative and physical studies were carried out in the laboratories of Merck & Co., Inc., at Rahway, N. J., and biological studies and assays were carried out at the University of California. By this cooperative effort, the work advanced rapidly and it was possible to announce the successful synthesis of alpha tocopherol less than four months from the time the work started.

"The implications and importance of the work naturally lie largely in the field of biology, both human and animal. It is not known with certainty that the tocopherols will cure any cases of sterility other than those occurring in rats and induced by a deficiency of the vitamin. The work in this field so far has been handicapped by the lack of an adequate supply of the pure vitamin, but now, with a successful synthesis of the vitamin, a reasonable supply of the pure material can be made available so that the clinical and other biological work can be put on a sound basis and can be vigorously prosecuted. Should the vitamin really prove to be a cure for many cases of sterility, it is easy to see the value to mankind not only in human applications, but the enormous economic advantage to farmers and live stock growers in the treatment of sterility in farm animals, and in the increased fertility among domestic fowls.

"Finally, it is hoped that further studies will lead to simpler compounds which show vitamin E activity and which will be very much cheaper to produce in quantity than is the vitamin itself. Already there are indications that the solution of this phase of the problem will not be extremely difficult and it is felt that great progress along these lines can be made in a relatively short time."

A further discussion of this important work will be carried in a later issue of Minnesota Chats.

Others were these: From Frank P. Graves, commissioner of education, State of New York, Albany, N. Y.: "Greatly shocked to learn of the death of President Coffman. The loss is irreparable. The university world has lost one of its foremost administrators, education a profound and influential thinker, and many of us a close personal friend. New York sends deep sympathy to Minnesota."

From Ralph Budd, president, Burlington Railway: "Dear Mrs. Coffman: My wife and I are shocked and grieved at the news of your sad loss this morning. Please be assured that we share your grief and sorrow."

From W. B. Bizzell, president, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.: "He was one of the greatest educational leaders of our time and his admirers throughout the nation and abroad who knew of his great work will grieve to learn of his death."

From Stephens College Faculty (of which he was a trustee): "We are greatly shocked and grieved at the loss of one whom many of us knew and regarded as an adviser and friend."

From Homer P. Rainey, president, American Youth Commission: "We are terribly grieved over the death of President Coffman."

From William L. Bryan, former president, Indiana University: "Your beloved husband has long been recognized as one of the great university presidents of America. His death is a major calamity to our country and to us a great personal sorrow."

From Charles H. Judd, leading educator, formerly professor, University of Chicago: "Have just learned of the passing of my friend Lotus D. Coffman. My profoundest sympathy with you and your children. We shall all miss his genial personality and his contributions to education, which were of the first order of importance."

From L. P. Sieg, president, University of Washington: "I extend deep sympathy from the University of Washington, Mrs. Sieg and myself to you in your tragic loss and to the university in the loss of its great leader."

From President Deutsch of St. Johns University, Collegeville, Minn.: "President and faculty of St. Johns University extend sincerest sympathy to university in loss of its distinguished president."

From R. C. Leffingwell, trustee of the Carnegie Corporation: "Greatly shocked and grieved by the death of Dr. Coffman. He was a wise and learned man and a leader of thought. His death will be an irreparable loss to the Carnegie Corporation."

## Dedication of New Vincent Hall Set for Oct. 14th

Alumni of School of Business Will Banquet the Night Before

### ROUNDTABLES PLANNED

#### Visiting Speakers Include Many Prominent in Business or Government

A three-day program that will bring together on the campus of the University of Minnesota a large delegation of Minnesota business men, as many as possible of the 2200 graduates of the School of Business Administration, and a group of visiting speakers that includes many names nationally prominent in business and in government has been prepared for the dedication of Vincent Hall, the new School of Business Administration Building at the University on October 13, 14, and 15.

Alumni of the school will banquet in the Minnesota Union at 6:30 p. m. Thursday, October 13. Friday will be given over, morning and afternoon, to a series of six business conferences, on accounting, banking, industrial management, marketing and cooperation, office management, and personnel management. Friday evening at 8:30 the main dedication program will be conducted in Northrop Auditorium, when the speaker will be John W. Hanes, who recently succeeded Roswell Magill as under-secretary of the treasury. "Government and Business" will be his topic.

Although he will not make an address in the business conferences, Dr. George Edgar Vincent, third president of the university, for whom the new building has been named, will visit the campus and meet old friends.

Alvin H. Hansen, formerly professor of economics at Minnesota and now at Harvard, J. Franklin Ebersole, one-time assistant reserve agent of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve bank, now also a member of the Harvard faculty; George W. Dowrie of Stanford university, first dean of the School of Business Administration, and Dean Russell A. Stevenson will be the speakers at the banquet of alumni. Also present will be Dr. W. D. Hotchkiss, now of the Bituminous Coal Commission, who was head of the department of economics in the University of Minnesota when the School of Business Administration was formed in 1918. Andrew A. D. Rahn, Jr. is chairman of the banquet committee and Lawrence S. Clark will be toastmaster.

Dr. Harold Stonier of New York, executive manager of the American Bankers Association, President Herman B. Wells of the University of Indiana, and Woodlief Thomas, accountant with the Federal Reserve system, will address an all-day conference on banking, Friday, October 4, at which, also, three former Minnesota teachers, Drs. Dowrie, Hansen, and Ebersole, will speak. Laurence R. Lunden, investment counsel to the Board of Regents, will preside.

At a Friday morning conference on Industrial Management, of which Professor George Filipetti will be chairman, the speakers will be William H. Gesell of Bloomfield, N. J., vice president of the Lehn and Fink Products Corporation, Allen H. Mogenson of New York, consultant in work simplification, Dean Stevenson and Dr. Filipetti. Representatives of management and labor will be invited to discuss the major papers.

Dr. N. H. Engle, assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, T. R. Brouillette of the L. S. Donaldson Co., Minneapolis, and Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief of the division of agricultural economics at University Farm will be the speakers at a Friday afternoon conference on Marketing and Cooperation, which Professor Roland S. Vaile will lead. Also Friday afternoon will be the round table program on office management, directed by Professor Ernestine C. Donaldson of the School of Business Administration. Visiting Speakers will be Harry L. Wylie of the Pure Oil Co., Chicago, and Mr. Mogenson of New York.

Morris Greenberg, vice-president in charge of manufacturing for Hart, Schaffner and Marx, Chicago, and Arthur Kolstad, director of research for the Houser Associates, New York, together with

## Regents Accept PWA Funds For Buildings

Act on New Faculty, Requests, and Various Operative Details

The number of PWA building grants accepted by the University of Minnesota for future construction was raised to four, apart from the Union, with a total in federal grants of \$462,955 when the Board of Regents, meeting September 9th, voted to utilize PWA offers of \$225,000 for a new women's dormitory, \$67,902 for a dormitory for graduate students, to be used chiefly for young married couples, and one of \$48,063 for a Students Health Service unit at University Farm. Earlier in the summer the board had accepted a grant of \$122,000 for the construction of a Museum of Natural History, which will be supplemented by a gift of \$150,000, made some time ago by James Ford Bell, Minneapolis, chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc. The grant for a Student Union is described elsewhere in this issue. An addition to the Physics building will provide quarters for astronomy.

Meanwhile regents and university administrative officers are eagerly awaiting word on their request for a grant with which to start the construction of a new Minnesota Union.

Each of the PWA grants represents 45 percent of the projected cost of the building. The University will have to raise the remaining 55 percent, and this will be done for the most part by sequestrating the income of the buildings that are to be constructed or by using the income of existing service enterprises.

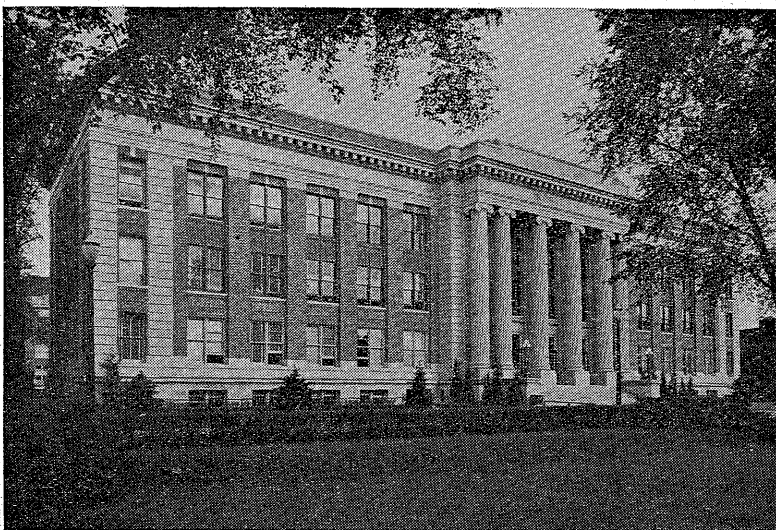
Two new faculty men who will head the staff of the Children's Psychiatric Clinic in University Hospital under the five year grant of \$150,000 given by the Stevens Avenue Home for Children and the Aged and the Commonwealth Fund were appointed at the September meeting. Director of the new clinic will be Dr. Eric K. Clarke, with the title, professor of psychiatry. Dr. Clarke comes from the University of Rochester and is a graduate of St. Andrew's College, Toronto, Ont. His assistant will be Dr. Reynold A. Jensen. Among other appointments were those of Walter Wellman Cook, associate professor of education and Laurence Schmeckebier as assistant professor of fine arts. He will fill the place of Professor David Robb, who is on a

Professor Dale Yoder, chairman, will speak at the Personnel Management round table at 2 p. m. Friday, October 14. The papers will be discussed by R. W. Stone, associate professor of industrial relations in the University of Chicago and Dr. W. E. Hotchkiss of Washington, D. C., member of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission, a former Minnesota faculty member. Accounting will be the subject of the sixth conference, for which the speakers will be Clem W. Collins, dean of the School of Business in Denver University, William A. Paton, professor of accounting, University of Michigan, and Victor H. Stempf of Touche, Niven and Company of New York, chairman of the committee on taxation of the American Institute of Accounting. The chairman will be Professor E. A. Heilman of Minnesota.

Vincent Hall is one of two buildings for which funds were given the University of Minnesota by the 1937 Legislature, the other being a forestry building, to be known as Greene Hall. Vincent Hall stands on the university's central Mall, facing the Chemistry building. It conforms in architecture with nearby structures such as Chemistry, Physics, and the Library. For many years the School of Business Administration has had to struggle along in the oldest building on the campus, the one-time Mechanic Arts building at the old center of the university.

The General Alumni Committee is made up of Ralph Cornelison, Frank Tupa and Norval Iverson of Minneapolis, Maurice Breitman and Al Johnson of St. Paul, and Miss Helen Canoyer of the faculty. The general faculty committee, headed by Professor Roy G. Blakely, comprises Professors George Filipetti, E. A. Heilman, J. W. Stehman, R. S. Vaile, and Dale Yoder, Mr. Laurence R. Lunden, investment counsellor, and Dean R. A. Stevenson.

## School of Business Administration



To be known as Vincent Hall, the new building of the School of Business Administration will be dedicated October 14. At the right are John W. Hanes, assistant secretary of the treasury of the United States, who will give the dedicatory address; Ralph Cornelison of Minneapolis, chairman of the alumni committee, and Dr. Harold Stonier, executive manager of the American Bankers Association, who will take part.

year's leave of absence. J. G. Leach, professor of plant pathology and botany at University Farm, resigned to accept a position as head of the department of plant pathology in the University of West Virginia, where he took up his duties on October 1.

At the request of the administrator of the estate of the late Dr. Charles F. Dight, one-time Minneapolis city official and dietary specialist, a formal resolution of the entire board was passed accepting the gift under the terms of Dr. Dight's will of his residuary estate of approximately \$75,000. Examination of the securities in the Dight estate was said to show them to be remarkable on account of the wide range of companies represented, some of them in out of the way corners of the world.

That Minnesota is not the only university handicapped by the steady retirement or departure of faculty members was shown when Dr. Coffman brought before the board a statement that three prominent faculty members had received enticing offers to go to other universities. On the president's strong recommendation backed by certain members of the board, among them George B. Leonard of Minneapolis, salary increases were voted to the extent necessary to hold the teachers at the University of Minnesota.

A leave of absence of one year was granted to Professor S. Chatwood Burton, who will carry on experiments in etching, lithographing and painting in the southwestern desert country.

Graduate School Research funds in the sum of \$750 were granted to Dr. Richard Hartshorne of the department of geography to help defray his expenses during a year's study of the political geography of Europe. He will make Vienna his headquarters.

The docket of the Board of Regents carried excerpts from a letter from Attorney General William B. Ervin of Minneapolis ruling that the University of Minnesota is not subject to the current state regulation that all inquiries for the purchase of materials in sums greater than \$500 must be made public by advertisements for bids. Attorney General Ervin wrote, in part:

"The Supreme Court has held that in so far as the Reorganization Act (creating the so-called Big Three) attempts to give the commission of administration and finance any power of supervision or control over University finances it violates the state constitution and is void. Control over purchasing procedure and the manner of securing competitive bids by the Board of Regents is a form of control over University finances. We are therefore of the opinion that control over all such purchasing procedure has by Section 4 of Article 8 of the State Constitution been vested in the Board of Regents."

The agreement under which the Orchestral Association of Minneapolis, directors of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra uses the Northrop Memorial Auditorium on the University of Minnesota campus as its headquarters and concert hall, as it has done for a number of years, was renewed without change.

## Leipzig Teacher Among New Men At University

Some Who Fill Posts of Retiring Professors Are Announced

A young German, son of a Lutheran bishop, who, upon leaving his fatherland for a vacation felt so relieved that he decided not to go back again, will become a member of the University of Minnesota faculty this fall in the department of German.

Seemingly a man of interesting contradictions, Konstantin Reichart left his homeland although he was pressed to remain and his resignation from a professorship in the University of Leipzig was grudgingly accepted. At Leipzig, where he was one of the youngest men of professorial rank, he taught Scandinavian, and on first leaving Germany he went to Sweden, where he taught German. He later came to America.

Addition of new teachers in the German department was made necessary, according to Dean John T. Tate, by the retirement of Dr. James Davies and the serious illness of Professor Samuel Kroesch. Donald P. Morgan will also join the faculty as an instructor.

Two young men of outstanding promise and performance are being added to the department of physics at the University of Minnesota. In the past year physics lost three leading faculty members in Dr. Tate, who was made dean of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, and two who retired, Dr. Henry A. Erikson and Professor Anthony Zeleny.

A. O. C. Nier and John Bardeen are both being brought from Harvard to strengthen the department at Minnesota. Dr. Nier, who obtained his doctor's degree at Minnesota, has been a National Research Council fellow and has attracted wide attention by his studies of the atomic weights of lead isotopes, a means by which he is expected to throw important new light on the age of the earth. Dr. Bardeen, a Wisconsin man, will teach theoretical physics at Minnesota. Also, however, he has done important practical work for the research laboratory of a leading oil company. He developed new mathematical devices for interpreting prospecting data obtained in oil fields by geophysical methods, use of electric currents, which reveal the nature of underground areas by the manner in which they are reflected back to the surface. Dr. Bardeen has held for three years what is called a junior fellowship at Harvard, these positions being given to the most promising younger men in research.

Two men have been added to the department of anthropology, whose head, Dr. A. E. Jenks, retired last June. They are Walter V. Cline, assistant professor, who has just written an authoritative book on Egypt, and David Mandelbaum, a Yale graduate who spent the last year working among primitive peoples in India. Mr. Cline is a graduate of Harvard.

Lawrence Schmeckebier comes to Minnesota from Wisconsin to help the faculty of the department of fine arts. Professor David Robb will be away on leave during part of the year, including the winter and spring quarters. Mr. Schmeckebier is the author of a recent book on Renaissance Painting.

A course in the art of the twin cities will be taught this year in the department of orientation by Professor Ray Faulkner of the General College. It will cover three quarters.

Arthur B. Jennings of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has joined the music faculty as associate professor to teach courses in organ and serve as university organist. He succeeds Professor Arthur Poister, who has joined the Oberlin faculty. Professor Jennings taught for many years at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and has had 25 years of experience as a church organist.

Clayton Gerken has joined the arts college staff. He will serve as assistant to Royal R. Shumway, dean of students work.

this attitude to the Regents, for it is a very genuine one."

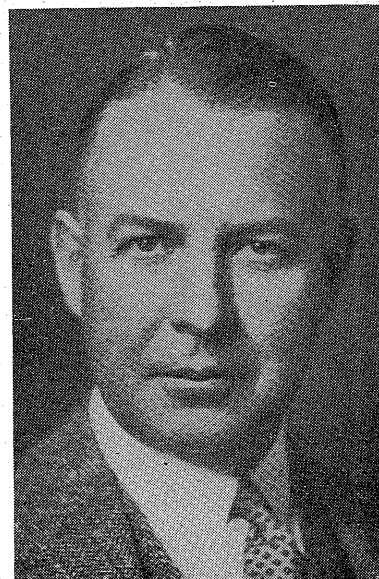
Among gifts reported were one of \$1,000 for the Alumni Loan Fund of the Law School, \$500 for the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers Research Fund; \$300 for the American Society of Civil Engineers Research on air resistance of flow of water in open conduits; \$300 for the American Society of Engineers research on sediment.



John W. Hanes



Ralph Cornelison



Harold Stonier

## Lotus Delta Coffman

To write of the late President Lotus Delta Coffman is to write of the heart and spirit of the University of Minnesota as the majority of those now on the faculty and staff have known it. The leader necessarily personifies the institution and it was both under the leadership of Dr. Coffman and in large measure because of his genius and creative direction that the University of Minnesota came not only to maturity but into full fruitage as a vital fact in the fine state of Minnesota and in the United States.

Dr. Coffman's life was built on a foundation of simple and sturdy Americanism, derived from a farm boyhood. As his education, his contacts with the world and his experiences in practical administration reacted upon him he became, not a complex personality but a finely tempered instrument of educational statesmanship and educational administration. He was imaginative, which is to say, that he was always on the alert to determine what new things would be useful and usable in education; he was far-sighted, seeing today what tomorrow was likely to bring forth, and making plans to meet future conditions as he believed they would come about; he had undeviating courage in insisting upon the right and wise thing as he saw it. And, the direction of the university having been entrusted to him, he was insistent upon following the lines of procedure which his judgment told him would be best. This is inevitably, and properly, the policy of men whose lives have shown them that their own judgments are, in the majority of cases, correct. Without known exception, Dr. Coffman had the loyalty and admiration of those who worked with him, whether in the direction of university policy or in the many auxiliary capacities necessary in any large organization.

A university president's "job" is peculiarly difficult in that he must enjoy the cooperation of his governing board, his administrative organization, his faculty, his alumni, and his student body. In all these respects Dr. Coffman was outstandingly successful, yet it must be borne in mind that when he has won those loyalties a university president has no more than made his way through the hedge that encloses the field which he must work. Only then does he see spread before him the true opportunity for work in education to which his knowledge, his imagination, his ideals and his persistence may be applied. It was Dr. Coffman's good fortune and a fact greatly to the credit of Minnesotans that the hedge surrounding his tillage was rather less thorny than those found in many states. Only in the rarest instances did he find himself seriously at cross-purposes with other important elements in the purview of his task.

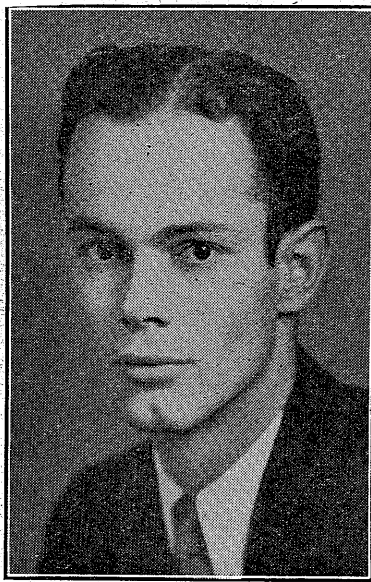
Although it may seem beside the point to some, Dr. Coffman's performance when a group of individuals demanded the discharge of William Spaulding, successor to Dr. Henry L. Williams as football coach, seems to the writer to typify the far-sightedness, the courage, and the intelligence of the man. It was in the spring of 1925. Dr. Coffman had been president of the university for only a few years. He had every reason to suppose that he would remain at the head of the University of Minnesota for many years to come. He foresaw clearly that if he permitted dictation by outside pressure groups, which is to say, groups whose main interest was not, of necessity, the welfare of the university in all its departments, his years as president would become a torture and his most cherished plans a subject of public debate.

After careful thought President Coffman wrote a statement that laid down the law as to the independence of the university and of its president. He could not know how the board of regents would accept his statement; he was sure that it would offend certain popular alumni; he had good reason to believe that an unthinking segment of the public would condemn him for what he was about to say. Yet he went into the regents' room, with many of his critics from outside drawn up around the walls, and read his educational declaration of independence. Much more than the fate of a football coach was at stake, and the results of his action were far greater than the avoidance of scandals such as have touched football in other institutions which knuckled down to public demand. Today, ninety-five percent of the informed public in this state accepts as axiomatic the fact that those to whom the conduct of education has been delegated should be allowed to follow the policies indicated by the programs and experience of the educational world. All of Dr. Coffman's fine qualities were revealed in that action, and from that day he continued the growth in stature and in public esteem which never stopped until the last eulogies of a wise and courageous man were written last week.

Dr. Coffman was notably concerned for the welfare of his faculty, having come to his position realizing that, in the last analysis, the university is the faculty rather than the administration; and although repeated and sad inroads have been made upon the ranks of teachers at the University of Minnesota, whose men are continually sought by all wealthier institutions, President Coffman kept his faculty up to a point of high efficiency, largely by the policy of encouraging the younger men and making every effort to hold the older who were being wooed away. During his administration faculty salaries were liberalized as far as finances would permit, and the faculty insurance and retirement plans, both of major importance, were put into effect.

It appeared from Dr. Coffman's policies that he was much more eager to strengthen and integrate the teaching departments which he found at the university than to add new ones. Some new projects were begun under his regime, among them several of outstanding importance. The Institute of Child Welfare was endowed by the joint ac-

## Darley to Head Testing Bureau



Dr. John G. Darley

tion of three foundations. The Committee on Educational Research was created, and it has been said to have done the finest work in the study of problems in higher education that has been accomplished in the past quarter-century. The General College was established and has proved to be an educational experiment of great importance. Dr. Coffman firmly believed in the necessity of supporting enterprises specifically cultural, such as student dramatics, the University Art Gallery, music, and good reading, as means toward the human improvement of Minnesota students. He would willingly have gone much further than he did in such projects had the means been available.

In 1922, not long after he became president, Dr. Coffman approved plans for the Stadium-Auditorium campaign, from which nearly \$2,000,000 was raised eventually. This was a master stroke. By building the stadium, the university provided ample facilities for football for many years to come, and from the earnings of the stadium all the rest of Minnesota's excellent athletic plant has been built. This alone diverted a current of enthusiasm that is everywhere present and which has washed over some institutions that have not had the wisdom to build a channel through which it may flow.

The Northrop Memorial Auditorium also served its purpose in a fine manner. It gave the university a spiritual and cultural center that it had lacked before. Fifteen years ago convocations were dull, routinized, unattractive. With the auditorium to work in, those to whom Dr. Coffman delegated the convocation program saw their opportunity and began engaging a series of speakers of whom many pack the large hall and all are heard by large and appreciative audiences. As a place for student music, the larger student dramatic productions, for the University Artists' Course, and especially for the fine concerts of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, the auditorium has repaid many times over the effort and expense, both long-since forgotten, that went into its construction.

Last year's illness having made probable the shortening of Dr. Coffman's term of service, it was a happy circumstance that the PWA grant for a new Student Union building was received and accepted before the late president's death. With the plan for completing the campus mall by placing the Union at its southern end, facing the Auditorium at the northern end, Dr. Coffman must have felt that the progress of the physical plant, insofar as he would be responsible for it, was nearing completion.

Just as Dr. Coffman felt that his faculty should have more security, partly through salary increases and partly from insurance and retirement allowances, so he felt that living accommodations for students from out of town were inadequate. In pressing his campaign for student dormitories that bore fruit in Pioneer Hall and in the now projected dormitory for women, as well as in the Nurses Home, the president had an argument against which nothing could stand. "Shall we say," he asked, "that because certain rooming house owners are opposed, the University of Minnesota shall deny adequate living quarters to students from outside the twin cities and to those who can not afford to live in fraternity houses?" Attempts have been made to answer this argument, but they have had no success.

In considering the problem of adult education Dr. Coffman cast around for a new approach; and he found one. He encouraged and supported formation of the Center for Continuation Study, which has been of outstanding service to many professional groups in the state, most notably, perhaps, the medical people.

As every determined man in public life must have, Dr. Coffman had his detractors, but in this respect a significant fact was that no important groups in the state were opposed to him; individuals, here and there, yes; but classes, groups, or organizations, no. It was generally admitted that he was doing an exceptionally able job in a most important post. The state of Minnesota was not only satisfied, it was pleased.

Minnesota Chats is not concerned with anything but the interests of the University of Minnesota. It is not its function to judge, but if it were it would pass judgment solely on the basis of service or disservice to the institution which it represents. For the next epoch in the life of the University of Minnesota this publication hopes only that the state may be favored with a university administrator as able to cope with the problems of his period as Dr. Coffman was to deal with those of his. Only a few

# 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, 217 Administration Building  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

## PWA Starts Off Minnesota Union

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

pointed out that in the past 15 years the center of campus activity has shifted from University avenue S. E. to Washington avenue S. E. Only the older and for the most part smaller buildings now stand near the historic Oak Knoll on the north side of the campus. The Library, Auditorium, Administration building, Physics and Chemistry buildings, Law and Mines buildings, Vincent hall and the entire Medical Science group, together with Pioneer Hall and the Nurses' home stand near the southern end of the campus, and the site of the new Minnesota Union will be central to all of these.

Officers of the Greater University Corporation are: President, Edgar F. Zelle; vice-president, Arthur E. Larkin; treasurer, Edward A. Purdy; secretary, E. B. Pierce. About a year ago Mr. Zelle succeeded Thomas F. Wallace, who had been president since the corporation was formed in 1922, and Mr. Larkin at the same time succeeded Charles G. Ireys, who had been vice-president from the first.

The exterior design of the Union will be one that harmonizes with the Northrop Auditorium at the other end of the mall, but with softened lines in an attempt to offset bulk with grace.

## Will Reorganize Counselling

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

tinue the present level of efficiency, or failure to develop new services as rapidly as technology and research would warrant.

"The final application of personnel work is centered chiefly in the contact of faculty advisers and counselors with individual students. But the possible aids of the present uncoordinated personnel services are not clearly understood by or may even be unavailable to such advisers. The efficiency of the present services would be greatly enhanced and more effectively utilized under a plan for more effective cooperation."

The program has been set under way by the appointment of Dr. Williamson as coordinator and the naming of an advisory personnel council, composed mainly of deans. An additional committee, made up of personnel officers from the several colleges, will be named this fall.

### Many Phases to Problem

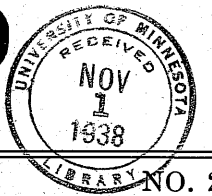
Dr. Williamson recognizes that no one personnel officer can cope with all phases of a problem that ranges through such matters as student health, a medical field; testing, a psychological and educational field; employment, a specialized field in personnel management, and, say, the peculiar problems involved in counselling the national Greek letter fraternities. It is not his purpose to centralize all of the work, but rather to have those projects that are retained know fully about each other, cooperate with one another, keep accurate records and make data available from one to another.

"There can be no centralization of personnel functions in one officer," he said. "But a centralization of services implies a responsibility for cooperation. There should be no independent functioning or lack of cooperation. Personnel workers have a responsibility to cooperate where such cooperation will result in increased assistance to students."

of those problems can now be foreseen, but it is certain that they will be many and difficult. It is going to be a man's job to keep Minnesota on the plateau whereon it stands at this time.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students



VOLUME 21

OCTOBER 25, 1938

## Rich Returns From 'Useless' Studies Named

Scientist Seldom Foresees Final Utility of Any Discovery

### VALUES ALWAYS CHANGE

Dr. Butters Points Out Importance of Answering Any Question

"Useless" Research, the description sometimes given by the unthinking to investigations of which the immediate economic value is unknown, was the subject of an address before Sigma Xi, honor society in science, by its president, Professor F. K. Butters of the department of botany, when new members were initiated. Dr. Butters, who has been in the Minnesota faculty for years, is noted for the broad catholicity of his scientific interests as well as for his work in the more restricted field of his own science.

Sigma Xi is the society which each year conducts a series of four popular scientific lectures on the Minnesota campus, a series which has been called the best attended free lecture series on science in the United States, a tribute both to the faculty speakers and to the people of Minnesota who turn out to attend them.

Of "Useless" Research, Dr. Butters said:

At this stage in the proceedings it is customary for the president to make appropriate remarks on the subject of research. Last year those of you who were here heard an appeal for the type of research that has some obviously useful application. Tonight I am going to sing the praises of useless research, or at least of research along lines that have no obvious economic application.

Do not mistake me; I hold no brief against research along economic lines. I do not hold with those who, dividing all science into "pure" and "applied" look down on the latter as somehow inferior. By all means any piece of investigation that promises benefit for humanity ought to be carried out as promptly as possible, and all honor to the person who does a good job at it. However, I have a feeling that it is relatively easy to get such jobs done and to find pay for the workers. What I want to do now is to defend the apparently useless piece of investigation—the prying into the secrets of Nature just from pure curiosity and the desire to know more about some phase of phenomena. Occasionally one hears a remark like this: "Yes, that's a painstaking piece of research and no doubt Professor X put a lot of work into it, but after all was it really worth doing?" I fear that sometimes in an uncharitable mood I may have said something of the kind myself. I don't doubt that this or worse has been said about my own work, but I now soberly maintain that if Professor X's work was honestly done in the spirit of true research—the ardent desire to find out the how or the when, or the why of something, and if Professor X has done a good job—then his research is worth while, whatever may be the object of his investigations.

This statement needs some elaboration. In the first place, I know of no way of evaluating even the economic importance of a scientific discovery until long afterwards. Take an example: In this day of dynamos and electric power it is easy to look back on Faraday's fundamental discoveries of the relations between magnetism and electricity as among the most important economically that have ever been made, but Faraday worked off and on for ten years on this problem before he discovered induced electrical currents in 1831. During that period there was no faintest indication that anything of economic importance was involved. After his discovery it was only three months until he had invented a machine which by

(Turn to page 2, column 3)

## Sixth President of University



Dr. Guy Stanton Ford

## Big, Three-Part Minnesota Film Projected by Kissack Under Gift

Use of Motion Pictures in General Education Is Basic Purpose of New Plan

For the next three years the University of Minnesota will have the task of learning on behalf of the nation, how best to use motion pictures for the purposes of general education. A large number of film sequences of an educational nature will be produced, and they will then be applied and tested in the General College to determine their appeal and value. Known as the Visual Education Production Experiment at Minnesota, the project is one of seven different undertakings financed by the General Education Board, a Rockefeller endowment, in which the production, distribution and use of motion pictures are being studied under a broad, national program.

A gift of \$122,260 has been made to the Visual Education service by the General Education board to finance the three-year Minnesota experiment, which will be directed by Robert A. Kissack, originator and director of the service at the university.

For the purposes of the experiment general education is viewed as if it were divided into four areas, the socio-civic, vocational, family and personal. The principal film sequence will be made in the socio-civic area, but will be much more exciting than that academic description makes it sound. Starting with a picture that shows the natural resources of Minnesota, mines, farms, forests, waterpowers and all, the picture will progress into a historical review of the state, covering the period from 1865 to the World War. Then a third phase will endeavor to epitomize the present social problems of the state, based on an admission of gradual social change. This is being brought about in large part by the decline of certain natural

resources and the shift in population trend, in age of population, in environment, and by world impacts.

### Have Begun Work

Mr. Kissack and his assistants have already visited many parts of Minnesota for a camera's eye view of the possible pictures of natural resources, such as the vast grain fields of the Red River Valley, the stock raising areas, the yawning open-pit mines of the Mesabe range, and the forest areas in Superior and Chippewa national forests and elsewhere. It is his hope to turn out a unified and consecutive picture in which the basic wealth, the historical development and the inter-action of these with the state's people will be shown in such a way as to have clear educational value.

The Visual Education Service is also involved in another of the seven projects financed by the General Education Board, namely, the American Council on Education's study of how and why to use film for general education. Cooperating in this project will be the Tower Hill school in Maryland, the public schools of Santa Barbara and Denver, and the General College. Many films will be selected from all sources, some of them short, some of them in detail; some of them, perhaps, single expository bits from existing features, and these will be shown to school children and college students, whose responses will be studied. Men in charge of this venture spent a week recently at the Center for Continuation Study of the University of Minnesota outlining the way in which they will go about their work.

Following completion of the big, three-part Minnesota film of socio-civic significance the Minnesota service will do a second long film in the vocational area, but plans for it have not matured. At first it was thought that medical education would offer the best film, but it is now more likely that

(Turn to page 2, column 2)

## Calling All Dads; Calling All Dads to 'U'

If Dad wants to see how John and Jennie are doing this fall at the University of Minnesota—and of course he does—perhaps his best opportunity will come on Dad's day, Saturday, November 5, for that's the time a special preparation to attend to him will be made.

Dad is a recognized figure in campus life, often given loving thought toward the end of the month when allowances are running low, or at the first of a new college quarter, about the time tuition fees must be paid. Dad is also a favorite with undergraduates when new clothes and books must be bought.

No wonder then that the university itself, which is by no means above desiring Dad's good wishes, makes arrangements to have him as a guest one day out of the year. Dad is urged to visit classes on the morning of Dad's day, or to see where son or daughter rooms, and meet their friends, fraternity brothers and fellow examination sufferers. In the spring special entertainment has to be worked up for the afternoon of Mother's Day, but in the fall there is ready-made entertainment on Dad's Day. This year it will be Iowa that the Gophers will meet in Memorial Stadium. All the predictors say that Minnesota will win.

When Dad gets warm again after the game, and coffee and doughnuts at the Minnesota Union will help him do it, he will take his undergraduate young people with him and attend the annual Dad's Day dinner, the main event of the day. Attendance at these dinners has grown so rapidly in recent years that university fathers will be impressed with the necessity of having a new student union built, a project for which PWA has recently given the University \$891,900. In other words, Dad will be pretty royally housed when he comes down for future dinners.

Edward E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs, and Anne D. Blitz, dean of women, are in charge of plans for the day, assisted by a committee of students and members of the university staff.

## Famous "Olds"

### At Homecoming

Many famous former Minnesotans, including Dr. George E. Vincent, Johnny McGovern, the first Minnesota All-American, and Dr. Erling Platou, president of the General Alumni Association, and member of the celebrated undefeated basketball team of 1919, attended the big alumni Homecoming banquet in the Minnesota Union the night before the Michigan game. Professor Carlyle Scott, head of the department of music, summoned together a large number of the members of the 1919 glee club, which made a trip to the west coast and gave concerts in twenty cities. They sang for the Homecomers. Among those who returned to take part were Drs. Harold Wahlquist, Edward Anderson, Earle Fischer, Alfred Oleson, Leroy Carlson, Leonard Ingebrigtsen and Neil Stacey; also William Farnquist, Ingvald Grindeland, Victor Lundberg, D. S. Richards, Robert Scott, Miles McNally, Noble Jones, William MacPhail, and Oscar Jerde. Earle Martineau and Clarence Munn, both Minnesota All-Americans, attended as representatives of the Michigan coaching staff, to which both belong. Fielding H. Yost, only one of the original famous directors of athletics now in the Big Ten, represented Michigan. The fact that Minnesota won the game 7 to 6, a score by which Michigan has often won, pleased all the fans. It was the Gopher's fifth straight victory.

## Dr. Ford Becomes 6th President Of Minnesota

New Head Has Served 25 Years as Dean of Graduate School

### LONG WIDELY KNOWN

Says He "Will See That the University Moves Forward"

Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School since 1913, became sixth president of the University of Minnesota on October 19 when he was elected by the Board of Regents. President Ford took office immediately.

A resident of the state for 25 years, known to thousands who have never attended the University as well as to the great numbers who have, President Ford need hardly be introduced to the Minnesota public. Congratulatory telegrams in large numbers came to the university from educators elsewhere as soon as the election was announced. To the faculty his selection was a happy one, for Dr. Ford has long ranked as the "elder statesman" among Minnesota scholars and teachers. His standing in his own field of the teaching profession, history, is attested by the fact that he was president of the American Historical Association in 1937. His presidential address, "Some Suggestions to American Historians" drew wide attention for its splendidly reasoned appeal for liberalism.

As head of the Graduate School, with which the Mayo Foundation is connected, Dr. Ford has had principal direction of that outstanding department of the University of Minnesota, one that has contributed greatly to the fame of the institution, known as it is in every quarter of the world.

His own comment at the time of his election was that he "would see that the University of Minnesota moved forward," which, obviously he will. "I am well enough known around here so that I need not make a statement of policy," President Ford said. "A man does not change over night. People know the things for which I stand." He was a constant adviser of the late President Coffman.

President Ford's interests are broad and human. He takes a keen pleasure in sports and was a baseball man at Wisconsin.

President Ford has been associated with the University of Minnesota since he left a position as professor of modern European history in the University of Illinois in 1913 to become professor of history and dean of the Graduate School at the request of President George Edgar Vincent. Practically the entire growth of the graduate school, now one of the large ones in this country, has taken place under him.

Born in Salem, Wis., May 9, 1873, the son of a country doctor, Dr. Ford attended Upper Iowa University, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1895, where he continued graduate work while teaching in public schools. He studied in Berlin for a year and then attended Columbia University, which gave him the doctorate of philosophy in 1903. Before going to Illinois he was instructor in history at Yale for several years prior to 1906.

When the World War broke out Dr. Ford was called to Washington, where he was chief of the division of civic and educational publications under the Committee on Public Information. His interest in publication has been carried in his support of the University of Minnesota Press, which was formed because of his influence. He has been chairman of the Press committee since 1925.

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## U. S. Official Helps Dedicate Business Home

New Building of Fast Growing School Named for Third President

DR. VINCENT ATTENDS

Alumni Banquet Crowds Space of Minnesota Union Ballroom

The University of Minnesota dedicated its new building for the School of Business Administration October 13 and 14 with a series of meetings based on current business problems, especially management, employee attitudes, and banking. John W. Hanes, assistant secretary of the treasury of the United States, delivered the dedicatory address Friday night, speaking in Northrop Auditorium. Distinguished among the guests present was Dr. George Edgar Vincent of Greenwich, Connecticut, president of Minnesota from 1911 until 1917. The building has been named Vincent Hall in his honor.

A plea for healing the hostilities and breaches between business and government was made by Secretary Hanes, who was notably successful in several lines of business before he entered government service. Following is his address in part:

"It has been said that the most sensitive nerve in any individual is the nerve which runs to the pocketbook. The nerve which your government strikes in most of its citizens is the tax nerve. Every day a part of the expenditure of every citizen of the land represents a partial payment of his tax to government. Sometimes it is a payment of income tax. More often, it is the payment of a cigarette tax, or a liquor tax, or some other tax included in the cost of the product purchased.

"The government owes to every citizen the responsibility of courteous, fair and equal treatment in the collection of taxes. It is my hope that, in the administration of a law that is necessarily complex and sometimes burdensome, the government agents may never lose sight of their responsibility for courteous treatment and fair dealing with the individual.

"Although the primary purpose of taxation is to raise revenue, the administration of the tax law inevitably exerts influence upon business activity. The problem of paramount importance is for the government to discover and eliminate from the tax system those elements that impose inequitable burdens or place undue restriction upon economic life.

"A major problem affecting the cordial relationship between government and business is the multiplicity of taxes levied by federal, state and local governments. Much study and research is being pursued which I hope will bring simplification and improvement in this field. It is a difficult problem. Some aspects of it seem well-nigh insoluble except by constitutional change. It ought not to be too difficult, however, better to coordinate the various tax administrations so as to reduce costs, both to government and taxpayers.

"Another necessary objective in building for recovery is the stimulation of production in the durable goods industries. We have some 10 million unemployed today, and this unemployment is more widespread among workers formerly employed in the production of heavy goods than in any other field. In consequence, as is well known, the largest opportunity for restoring unemployed workers to gainful employment lies in the stimulation of the capital goods industries.

"The building industry offers concrete hope to this end. It is estimated that we have a shortage in housing alone running into billions. And I know of no other industry that requires a greater variety of products, running from completely fabricated materials to raw materials. In this field private enterprise and labor can make a substantial contribution to recovery by collaborating with, and supplementing the efforts being made by government agencies.

Another possibility is represented by the railroads. I need not dwell upon the importance and the difficulty of this major national problem. I wish only to point out that it constitutes a vivid illustration of the kind of problem in respect of which tol-

## Extension Teacher Saw Syrian Troubles

Syria, on the northern border of Palestine, feels the repercussions of the bitterness between Arabs and Jews in the latter country, according to Watson Dickerman, a new member of the staff of the General Extension Division, who recently returned from three years of teaching in American University in Beirut. It is an institution supported by the same groups that finance Robert College in Constantinople.

France, which holds the mandate over Syria, probably would like to let go of that troubled country were it not for the likelihood that if she did abandon it Mussolini would presently seize it.

Mr. Dickerman blames British vacillation in policy some years back for the present extreme disturbance in Palestine, England having first promised the Arabs a free Arabia, and then, under new pressures, having created the Jewish state in which the trouble is occurring. Many refugee Jews are entering Syria at present, he said, but are complicating affairs in that country by their coming.

Although Mustapha Kemal is a dictator, his revolution in Turkey is more a social and cultural than an economic renaissance, according to Mr. Dickerman's observations. No such speeding up of economic life as has been forced in Russia is to be found in Turkey.

Mr. Dickerman will devote part of his time to administrative work and part to instruction in the field of education.

erant and intelligent cooperation among management, labor and government are indispensable for a solution. Bear in mind that this industry, which has practically ceased buying materials and equipment, is capable of taking from the heavy industries more than one-half billion dollars annually.

"Another major field for cooperation between government and industry is presented by the public utilities. I have said before, and I repeat here, that the battle between the government and the public utilities has been fought. Let us have peace. The price of war is too great. It is a fact that the utilities present many complex problems. Perhaps none is more difficult than that of integrating companies under section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. It is recognized by the government that the integration of the properties of holding companies into geographically contiguous units calls for sales, or exchanges, of properties between companies, and that this program of integration requires the most delicate handling. This means that the Securities and Exchange Commission and the utility industry must work together to avoid serious injury to thousands of investors in the industry. The Commission has consistently revealed full appreciation of the difficulties of the problem and of the importance of cooperative efforts at solution. Happily, the response of the utility companies to the program of the Commission in recent months gives promise of sound relations in the future. Nothing would be more helpful to recovery than the frank recognition of the imperative necessity for a cessation of the war that has been waged between the utilities and the government for the past several years.

"The spirit of cooperation is also vital in the relations between business and labor. You and I hear every week stories of strikes, of disputes, of hearings before regional labor boards, of appeals to the courts against decisions of the National Labor Relations Board. This conveys the impression of continual strife and controversy. Labor and business appear not to be working in unison but to be headed in opposite directions.

"I am convinced that this is not the entire picture of the attitude of labor and management. Responsible labor leaders and responsible businessmen today are within reach of an agreement on fundamental issues.

"Public opinion has definitely accepted the right of labor to organize, and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing. Public opinion has accepted the principle that labor is entitled as a minimum to a decent wage and to reasonable leisure to enjoy the rewards of its efforts.

"Business realizes that the principle and opportunity of collective bargainings are now established by law. Responsible labor leader-

## You'll Find Them in "Canoe Country"



An illustration by Alfred Lee Jaques By Permission, University of Minnesota Press

SLIGHT but delightful is "Canoe Country," the Christmas book of the University of Minnesota Press, just published. By a husband and wife who enjoy going together to out of the way and fascinating places, it is written by Mrs. Francis Lee Jaques and illustrated by her husband, well-known as an illustrator of outdoor life and bird painter. He is at present in the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

"Canoe Country" is, of course, the Minnesota-Ontario border, a region too little known outside the Middle West, despite the great amounts of local notice it receives. From Maine to the Canadian Rockies or Colorado, it is the best of the "last haunts of primeval nature" that this country has to offer. To the beauty of this region, and to its charm for canoeists, Mrs. Jaques has done full duty in her text.

Mr. Jaques has far outdone the ordinary outdoor artist in his superb illustrations. He catches in them the fleeting moment, the wilderness with foot raised, head cocked, eye alert, muscle taut. One looks, knowing that when he looks again the vision will be gone. There will be only the splash in the pool, the cracked twig over the hilltop, the diminishing whirl of swift wings. So one turns the pages rapidly, hoping to catch the next picture napping, before it, too, disappears.

ship realizes that labor's welfare rests upon upholding those principles on which rest the American system of free enterprise. It accepts the fact that good wages depend upon good service and profitable production.

"None of us can think of these matters today without regretting the persistent conflict within the ranks of labor itself. I trust that labor will not regard it as an intrusion for me here to express the hope which lies in the minds of all of us that labor will speedily put its house in order.

"I have referred to the pending inquiry, commonly referred to in the press as the monopoly inquiry, being conducted under the auspices of the Temporary National Economic Committee. It seems to me that this inquiry rests upon three basic considerations: first, that a more effective utilization of our facilities for production and distribution is imperative; second, that we must achieve this more effective utilization of our facilities within the framework of the American political and social system; and, third, that proposals to this end, to be useful, must be based upon facts. On this basis it is clear that responsible businessmen should have no difficulty—indeed, have every interest in—lending their assistance. The progress which has been made to date is a happy indication that scientific objectivity on the part of government in approaching a vital national problem affecting business can be met by public spirited objectivity on the part of business in regard to that problem.

"An economically sound America, putting all of its resources to work to meet the needs of all our people, would be an inspiration in a discouraged world. It would demonstrate to that world that there exists a genuine and democratic answer to the problems to

## Fact and Artifact

By T. E. Steward

Coming back to duties on the University of Minnesota campus after an absence of more than a year did not make me see the campus exactly with "new eyes" but it brought up, for some reason, memories of events that are usually sunk in the oblivion of the past.

Especially it brought up for me recollections of my first association with the University of Minnesota which occurred, believe it or not, in the warm summer of 1903. Inasmuch as the modern history of the university is dated by many from the famous 6 to 6 tie football game with Michigan in the autumn of that year, the summer of 1903 was a long time ago.

My recollection is that my sister, who was a senior in high school, still had to complete her senior algebra in order to get a diploma, and my father had arranged to have her take the work in summer session at the university. I had just completed my freshman year in high school. Unfortunately I was present one day when he was discussing with her arrangements for going to summer school, and while he was talking to her his glance fell on me. He paused.

"And what," he asked, "do you plan to do this summer?"

As if a kid of my age had "plans."

"Oh," I probably said, "I was just going to fool around."

"It would be an excellent thing," he ruled, "if you went to summer school also, and took senior algebra."

I can scarcely believe that high school freshmen could enter summer school today, but that was long ago, and in some manner my admission was accomplished, greatly to my chagrin. I was a reluctant sub-under-graduate.

Today a granite boulder in which a brass plate is embedded marks the place where I went in for the higher mathematics that summer; but alas, it is there not because I was, but because in the following year "Old Main" where I studied, burned to the ground. It is the building, not my tenuous tenacity, that the marker commemorates.

Dean John F. Downey, head of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, was teaching the higher algebra that summer, and the classes met in a ground floor room of Old Main. Those who recall the steps that led from the walk to the main floor of the building remember that there was a "ground" floor, below the steps, and it was on this that our room was situated. The class met twice a day, five days a week, which permitted us to study quite some senior algebra, and enabled Dean Downey to earn his money.

I had but little curiosity about the unknown that summer, and cannot recall that I ever entered any building on the campus except Old Main, the Library, in which I studied between classes, and the Armory. I do not know why I went to the Armory. Perhaps it sounded exciting.

Everybody ate in a place called the College Inn, which still stands, and still bears that name. It is on Fourth street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues. But at that time the entire ground floor was one mammoth restaurant, a place that was jammed to the guards at lunch time. The china was heavy and there was a constant roar as trays of used dishes were dumped back into the kitchen. Mingled with the rumble of conversation that went on as practically the entire summer enrollment ate lunch, was the occasional rattle of a railroad train, and the combination made a noise that I can still remember.

At that time there was, I think, nothing at all on the south side of Washington avenue; nothing of the University of Minnesota, that is. At the corner of Oak street and Washington avenue, where a large business block now stands, there was a mammoth signboard advertising Bluejay cornplasters and saying, "Great aches from little toecorns grow." Oak street and the neighboring district was only partly built up. It has since reached maturity and gone down hill again, speaking in the real estate sense. The Northern Pacific tracks cut through the campus where the Administration building now stands, and were to remain there for twenty years. Steered them and the Armory stood old

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## Ludwig Honored By National Group

Clarence C. Ludwig, executive secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, with offices on the Minnesota campus, was elected president of the American Municipal Association at its recent meeting in Chicago. This is the national service organization for Leagues of Municipalities, which are now maintained in 42 states. It has headquarters in Chicago and a Washington office. Last year Mr. Ludwig was its vice-president.

Besides his duties as executive secretary of the Minnesota League Mr. Ludwig is a member of the department of political science, with the title of associate professor. He also directs, ex-officio, the Municipal Reference Bureau, which is affiliated with the League. He has been a member of the Minnesota faculty for three years, having succeeded Professor Morris B. Lambie, now at Harvard.

which Communism and Fascism claim to have the only answer; that this nation will follow the road which alone follows the clear stream of our national genius and tradition, taking no by-pass or detour from our objective—a free and effective democracy."

In the conferences on management and employee attitudes one of the more interesting addresses was that of Dr. Arthur Kolstad of New York, a specialist in the measurement of attitudes, who said:

There is a growing interest in the study of employee attitudes. Most employers have long recognized that it is good business to have their employees happy and satisfied on their jobs. High employee morale is directly related

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# MINNESOTA CHATS

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

## Texas in Reconstruction Period Theme of New Campus Writer's Book



Mrs. Laura Krey

Laura Krey, Texan by Birth, Is Wife of Dr. A. C. Krey, Historian

My, my! I never brushed so many imaginary crumbs off my vest in my life as I did reading, "And Tell of Time," by the new Minnesota author, Laura Krey, and even then there were a lot of spots on my necktie when I finished Mrs. Krey's very fine book. Those Texans may have eaten "Johnny" cake for four years while they were in the army, but they certainly made up for it once they got their feet under the table again back home.

Cavin Darcy was powerful hungry when the story opened, for he was walking home to Georgia after the breakup of the southern armies in Virginia. Hungry also was his negro attendant, Jake, but they were walking a road that was eventually to lead the Darcys to a land of plenty in Texas.

But not alone plenty of food; there was to be an abundance of many things before the book drew to its close—plenty of hardship and change; of the conquest of rich material circumstances and the galling humiliations of reconstruction days; plenty of leisure under the broad Texas sky; plenty of living, birth, growth and death in a new part of these United States.

Mrs. Krey's book has been widely reviewed in such publications as the New York Times, the Saturday Review of Literature, and the New Yorker. Published by the Houghton, Mifflin Co., its advance notices have promised that it would be a successor in type and in popularity to "Gone With the Wind." Not having read, "Gone With the Wind" your witness can give no evidence on that point, but "And Tell of Time" is, as promised, a detailed, interesting, and, at times, exciting account of the settlement of east Texas in the years between the end of the war and 1888. It deals with an area and an era not hitherto treated thoroughly in fictional form.

Its heroes are, first, the Texans, most of whom had moved in from the South; second, the rich and lovely Texas country, which Mrs. Krey recalls with sensitive appreciation, and then the men who won the second independence of Texas, freedom from the post-war carpetbaggers. Those who have criticized Mrs. Krey for painting all the Texas whites so very white, most of the freed blacks so very black, the southerners with principles, ideals and wings, and the northerners and republicans as scoundrels should remember that she is not making an attempt to tell people what to think today, but describing the way Texas felt after the war. If it is true that Texans felt that way, it is artistic to say they did. If she were not going to tell the truth she might as well have left the story untold.

From the time of the Rev. Mr. Dixon's, "The Klansman" and that history-making motion picture based on it, "The Birth of a Nation," the North has become increasingly aware that the "doings" in the South after the close of the Civil War were far from savory. Most northerners seldom give a thought to a matter so far in the past, but those who have visited the South know that even small winds can fan certain memories to a glow, and others readily learn as much from their readings. No doubt, as we march on toward complete national unification it is wholesome to turn up the causes even of steadily fading animosities. Although this was not the purpose of Mrs. Krey, whose

## Glockler and Lind Authors of Book

Dr. George Glockler, professor of physical chemistry, and Dr. S. C. Lind, dean of the Institute of Technology, are authors of the new volume, "The Electro-Chemistry of Gases and Other Dielectrics" (Wiley) which will appear this fall. The volume deals with the chemical reactions produced by electrical discharges in gases, a field in which no treatise has hitherto been put out. Drs. Glockler and Lind did their work under the auspices of the committee on electrical insulation of the National Research Council, and the results were to have been published as a monograph of that council. The volume grew, however, to such size that it was decided to have it printed as a book. Not a text, the book will be a reference work and a work for the general use of scientists.

## Five 'U' Buildings Named by Regents

Names for five campus buildings at the University of Minnesota, selected by the faculty committee on the Naming of Buildings, were approved by the Board of Regents in a recent meeting. The athletic administration building, formerly called the Athletic Building, is now known as Cooke Hall, in honor of Dr. L. J. Cooke, beloved veteran member of the athletic department faculty, who retired in 1936. Dr. Cooke came to the University in 1897 as director of the Gymnasium, at that time in the Armory. He organized the department of Physical Education and introduced basketball to the University, coaching this sport for 28 years. Although officially his activities terminated in 1936, Dr. Cooke recently assisted in organizing an alumni unit in Florida and during the fall and spring is a constant follower of Gopher athletic teams.

The present School of Business Administration Building was named Eddy Hall in honor of Henry Turner Eddy, former dean of the graduate school. Dean Eddy came to the University in 1894, following periods of service in various teaching and administrative posts in other colleges. He served as professor of engineering and mechanics from 1894 to 1912 and in this capacity he was well acquainted with the building which now bears his name and which formerly housed the engineering departments.

The nurses' residence was named after Louise M. Powell who came to Minnesota from Columbia University in 1910 as superintendent of the training school for nurses. She was an outstanding educator in this field and exerted a definite influence on nursing education throughout the country. She was made associate professor and director of the School of Nursing in 1922, remaining at the University until 1924.

The new forestry building at University Farm is named in honor of Samuel B. Green who was a pioneer in the development of forestry education in this country. He came to the University in 1887 as a professor of horticulture and assumed the responsibility for work in forestry. Professor Green published one of the early books on forestry—"Forestry in Minnesota"—in 1898, and for many years served on the state forestry board. He also was instrumental in the establishment of the forestry field state in Itasca Park and the forest experiment station at Cloquet.

The name, Snyder Hall, was given to the biochemistry building on the Farm Campus in honor of Professor Harry Snyder, professor of agricultural chemistry and chemist of the experimental station at University Farm from 1891 to 1909. Professor Snyder was also a pioneer in the study of problems of human nutrition. His studies of the digestibility and nutritive value of wheat, bread, macaroni and other wheat products published in the period of from 1899 to 1905 received international recognition. Much of his pioneering work has served as a foundation for modern developments in the field of agricultural chemistry.

### Professor Parker Honored

Walter H. Parker, professor of mining, School of Mines and Metallurgy, has been elected a member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of England, called the foremost technical mining and metallurgical organization of the British Empire. Prof. Parker is one of the few Americans holding membership.

## Fact and Artifact

(Continued from page 3, column 5)

Northrop Field of recent memory, and it served for another two decades.

Between Patee Hall, then the Law Building, and the railroad tracks, about four tennis courts had been laid out, and there the university athletes who were tennis minded, enjoyed their sport. I was living at the home of a cousin who had either just graduated or was about to graduate from Minnesota, and she introduced me to certain notables of her acquaintance; one of them E. B. Pierce, imposing in his maroon turtle-neck sweater; another, Joe Armstrong, a tennis great of that period.

Many students visit the Arthur Upson room in the Library, but few stop to realize that there was really an Arthur Upson. My cousin knew Upson, who was an undergraduate celebrity of the campus at that time, a poet of promise, and one evening she said that we would go to the Upson home and that I should meet him. We went. The Upson's lived on University avenue, along about where Folwell Hall now stands but on the other side of the street. I think their home had pillars and was reached by a rather high flight of steps to a porch. When we arrived it was summer dusk and there were already a good many people on the porch. I was duly introduced to Arthur Upson and to his mother, a pleasant woman with white hair. After that we sat around on the porch and chatted, after the manner of the then recent "nineties," although I am sure that I must have had nothing to say. Presently we went home again. I have no idea today what Arthur Upson looked like, but I do not doubt that he merits the remembrance that has been kept alive by the gift of the Upson room. No doubt a hyper-sensitive young man, he had a tragic life. I have heard, though it may be gossip, that before he drowned in a northern Minnesota lake he was once rescued from the Mississippi river below the Washington avenue bridge.

In 1903 the federal government was building a dam in the Mississippi river a little below the present Milwaukee railroad bridge, downstream from the campus. The favorite walk was along the riverbank, below, not above, to the dam, where flumes pinched the pent-up water into several swift races that were interesting to watch. Whenever anyone asked why the dam was being built and what it would be used for, one invariable answer came back—"pork barrel." It was the first time I had ever heard the term. Later the dam was abandoned and dynamited. The site was shifted far downstream and it became what today we call the Ford dam. The University of Minnesota once owned an interest in its water power.

Unimportant as these memories are they record, factually, the things that I recall from a six weeks sojourn on the campus thirty-five years ago. It was at a time when the University of Minnesota was just beginning the phenomenal growth in which it has more than kept pace with many of the other state institutions in the Middle West. Although I came to it reluctantly, I caught something of the glamour and mystery that are connected with educational institutions, particularly for those to whom they represent an experience of the future. Minnesota was just arousing itself to shake off the provincialism that inevitably attaches to the beginnings of a university. President Northrop's fine work of popularizing the university and giving it a soul was nearing its end. The time was nearly ripe for his successors, Vincent, Coffman, Ford and the others, to step in and build the nationally-recognized educational institution that we know today.

## U. S. Official Helps Dedicate Business Home

(Continued from page 3, column 4)  
to efficient, uninterrupted operations and profits.

In any large organization, high employee morale can be attained only through the combined efforts of management and the supervisory force which has daily contact with the employees. Hence employee morale is being viewed more and more as a direct responsibility of individual executives. The development of objective methods of measuring morale has made it possible to provide department heads, foremen, etc., with regular reports of the morale product just as they receive regular reports on their production, sales, payroll ratios and similar physical and financial measures of their performance on the job.

In the studies of employee attitudes, the management finds a means of checking up on the company's policies. No matter how well intentioned a policy may be, it is only as good as the employees think it is.

The Public Relations Department needs to know what the employee attitudes are. It is difficult to sell a company and its social-economic policies to the public unless the employees are already sold on these same policies.

The Personnel and Industrial Relations Departments find in the study of employee attitudes a measure of the success of their programs.

Even with close cooperation between management and employees, executives seldom know what employees really think or how they feel. Even the employee representatives themselves are often unable to gauge the attitudes of their fellow-workers, except on a very limited number of concrete points.

Many of the more publicized dissatisfactions of labor are merely the most easily expressed forms of resentment because employees are not accorded considerate treatment as individuals who are important in the organization.

The measurement of employee attitudes often points the way to a rather simple program that will result in much improved morale. Such a program may consist of a careful check of the organization chart with a redefinition of the lines of responsibility and authority, or it may mean a job analysis with the zoning or re-zoning of jobs, or it may be merely the correction of a series of misunderstandings regarding some of the company's policies. In some organizations there may be a need for just a little more care on the part of individual executives in applying the personnel policies, care to avoid affronts to human dignity, care not to offend the worker's individuality.

Whatever is needed in any organization to develop a higher level of morale, should be revealed by a carefully planned measurement of employee attitudes.

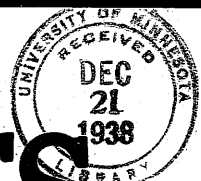
### Starts Military Science Collection

Miss Mary Haywood Folwell, ex-'85, has given the University Library a collection of sixty-eight volumes dealing primarily with Cuba and military history with letters, manuscripts, scrap-books and illustrations as a foundation for a Captain William Bainbridge Folwell Collection on Military Science. The collection is to be kept for reference purposes only and as a memorial to her brother, Captain Folwell, son of the late President Folwell and a former student of the University of Minnesota. Captain Folwell, a retired regular army officer, and a member of the class of '99, died this year. Miss Folwell would welcome additions to the collection from friends or others interested in building up a non-circulating reference collection on this subject. Donors would be credited on bookplates for their individual donations.



# MINNESOTA CHATS

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NO. 3

## 'U' Journalists Will Have New Home on Campus

### Long-Desired Building Made Possible by Federal Grant; Work to Start at Once

Long awaited, a new building will be erected on the campus for the Department of Journalism. It will also house allied ventures, such as the University of Minnesota Press and student publications.

The Public Works Administration has contributed \$123,750 to represent 45 percent of the building's cost. The remainder of the \$275,000 estimated cost will come from accrued and unexpended interest received on investments of the W. J. Murphy Journalism endowment and from surplus funds acquired by The Minnesota Daily, which latter are in the neighborhood of \$30,000. The Murphy gift, resulting from settlement of the will of the late publisher of The Minneapolis Tribune, was originally \$350,000, but has been materially increased by accrual of interest.

Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department of journalism, said the building would house the Minnesota student publications and the National Interscholastic Press association, in addition to the department of journalism and the University of Minnesota Press. It also will contain a large room to be used as a museum of journalistic history, with special reference to the Minnesota Editorial Association and its past. Exhibits of printing, graphic arts processes and newspaper photography will be shown from time to time in the museum.

A type laboratory, news-editing laboratory and a newspaper advertising laboratory will be among the features to which rooms will be devoted. There also will be a laboratory room for the course in radio script writing.

Ample lecture halls and offices for the faculty will be included in the building, which will have four floors and rooms in two towers on a higher level.

Supporters of the study of journalism, including the committee on School of Journalism of the Minnesota Editorial Association, have expressed great satisfaction over the plans as announced. No department on the campus has occupied as many temporary homes as has journalism, which was once in Folwell Hall, later in the tiny building at the northwest corner of the campus, now part of the Institute of Child Welfare, and, more recently, in Pillsbury Hall. Student publications meanwhile have been housed in still two other places, Jones Hall and "Old Library," now Burton Hall.

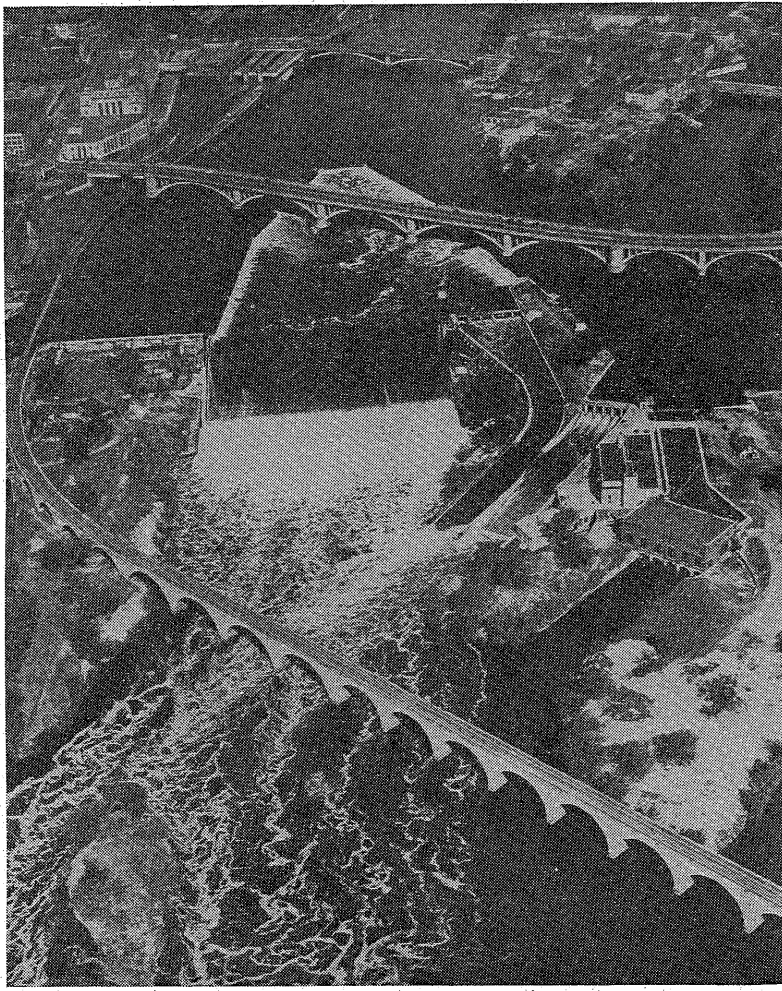
The new building will stand facing the Main Engineering building on Seventeenth avenue S. E., which also places it directly behind Vincent Hall, the new home of the School of Business Administration. Inasmuch as some advertising courses are taught jointly by members of the business and journalism faculties, the new location will be ideal. It also is on the side of the campus most readily available from both downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul and will be a suitable place in which to hold various newspaper gatherings.

Work on the new building will be begun in December, and it is expected that it will be completed in time for occupation next fall. The plans have been drawn by the C. H. Johnston firm in St. Paul, with the assistance of Professor Roy Jones, university consulting architect.

### Willey in Chicago

Dean Malcolm M. Willey, assistant to the president of the University of Minnesota, was in Chicago to represent the university at the annual meeting of the Association of State Universities, meeting Wednesday through Friday, Nov. 9 to 11. He will also attend a Chicago meeting of the National Institutional Teacher Placement association.

## Showing New Hydraulic Laboratory



## St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Lab. Of University to Be Dedicated

### Unique Structure Will Facilitate Experiments Possible Nowhere Else in World of Science

A laboratory that is unique in the United States and the world will be dedicated in Minneapolis on the evening of November 17 when exercises are conducted in the new laboratory of the division of hydraulics of the University of Minnesota, which lies against the actual face of the original St. Anthony Falls, at the lower tip of Hennepin Island.

Approximately half a million dollars, mostly in WPA labor and materials, has gone into the structure, of which the University of Minnesota has had to contribute only about \$93,000, according to Dr. Lorenz Straub, head of hydraulics.

The main building of the laboratory even contains an auditorium, in which the dedication exercises will be held.

Corrington Gill of Washington, D. C. assistant WPA administrator, will deliver the principal address and R. C. Jacobson, acting Minnesota WPA administrator, will present the certificate of completion. Chairman Fred B. Snyder of the board of regents will respond. Dean Samuel C. Lind of the Institute of Technology, also will speak. Dr. Straub, professor of hydraulics, will describe the operation of the plant.

Important among projects already under way in the hydraulics laboratory is one in which the United States Army Engineer corps is cooperating with the University of Minnesota to construct a large scale working model of the entire bed of the Mississippi river between the main pool above the weir or apron that covers the falls and the Northern Pacific railway bridge, a half of a mile downstream. This will be used to determine in detail whatever problems would be encountered when and if the army engineers decide to extend navigation above St. Anthony Falls by means of excavation, dredging, and a large lock. Every contour and characteristic of the river bed and bank is being shown in the model, and water will be run through it to show the river under natural conditions.

Other equipment is in place for

experiments to be conducted by the university, the army engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The site of the laboratory was given to the university by the city of Minneapolis after a permissive act had been passed by the Legislature. The water rights, consisting of three millpower and a head of 48 feet at all times, were once used by the city as power whereby water was pumped to southeast Minneapolis. The city, however, had long since given up use of the power. In excavating for the new structure, which is on the site of an old-time sawmill, more than ten feet of sawdust had to be dug through and some old masonry walls of which there is no record were encountered. Some additional secondary power is available.

The laboratory is constructed to handle rates of flow through the laboratory in excess of 135,000 gallons per minute, and water will be available everywhere, even on the platform of the lecture room.

Although the main purpose of the laboratory is to train graduate students in hydraulic research, Dr.

## Builds Laboratory On Falls Cliff



Dr. Lorenz G. Straub

## Jones Architects Ask New Deal on Similar Names

After something like twenty years of mild confusion, the Professors Jones in the department of architecture are going to try to straighten everything out.

One of them is, factually, Professor Roy C. Jones.

The other, equally as a matter of fact, is Professor Robert T. (Taylor not Tyre) Jones.

Not only by telephone, but even in print, the difference between R. C. Jones and R. T. Jones, is nothing very astonishingly obvious.

After a huddle the two architects have decided to campaign for a new deal under which they will be Professor Roy Jones and Professor Robert Jones. If people will just think of them and speak of and to them in that way, say they, things will be much better.

Both Joneses came to Minnesota from the University of Illinois. They don't look alike, but are about of a size. They are not related. If they were they could not, under the rules, both be employed by the University of Minnesota.

## L. Pierce Plans Union Campaign

Lyman Pierce, commercial director of the Greater University corporation's campaign to raise funds for the new Union, left Minneapolis recently after making tentative plans for the campaign.

He will be gone several weeks before returning to the Twin Cities to begin actual work. The corporation, under Mr. Pierce, must raise \$633,000 in subscriptions to supplement a \$981,900 PWA grant and \$450,000 University funds for construction of the Union.

In charge of campaign organization while he is gone will be his assistant, Harry Cross. Mr. Cross will work with John Harrison, the corporation's campaign chairman.

Straub points out that practical experiments will be under way at all times, and that undergraduate students will also receive instruction.

The laboratories consist of five main parts, namely, the main experimental laboratory, the hydraulic machinery and pump laboratory, a turbine-testing laboratory, large-scale volumetric measuring basins, and the auditorium and administration rooms.

From top to bottom along the face of the cliff and above the water level six different levels will be in use, the equivalent of a six story structure. The main experimental laboratory is 300 feet long and forty-five feet wide.

Three water channels extend the entire length of the building, one an overhead flume, and two others, below the floor level, one for experimental purposes and one to carry away waste. A section of the largest channel is so arranged that glass walls may be inserted to permit close observation of water action within.

The height of the laboratory will permit effective experiments on multi-story plumbing fixture arrangements, well pumps, and other projects requiring appreciable heights.

In addition to land contributed by the city, part of the site was donated by the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co. Professor Straub served as consulting engineer for construction and planned much of the laboratory building.

Farm "Y" Has New Head  
Herbert O. Johnson, until recently an instructor in the Aitkin High School, has been appointed secretary of the YMCA at University Farm. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of Macalester College.

## Regents Again Ask \$4,000,000 Yearly Support

### Call State Grants far Down on Per Students Basis

## SEEK THREE BUILDINGS

### Request Also Made to Raise Child Welfare Fund to \$30,000

Regents of the University of Minnesota will request the same support from the 1939 legislature that was asked of the preceding session in 1937, namely, \$4,000,000 a year for each year of the biennium. On the basis of this request in 1937, annual support of \$3,500,000 was allowed.

The Board of Regents also will ask building funds for three structures, a new classroom building on the Main Campus to supplement Folwell Hall, a Field Crops building at University Farm, and a new building for the large department of Mechanical Engineering.

Requests for special appropriations will be approximately the same as they were a year ago, except that emergency appropriations will be sought at two of the agricultural schools and experiment stations. Fire recently destroyed a large barn at Grand Rapids which must be replaced and improvements must be made on the heating equipment at the Northwest School and Station near Crookston.

To be published with the general statement of the University's requests from the Legislature in a booklet, "Needs of the Biennium," six basic reasons are given for the appropriations asked. These are: Collegiate student enrollment has practically doubled since 1921. Yet in the face of this fact the state appropriation for the 1937-'39 biennium was an increase of only 10 percent over 1921-'22.

In 1937-'38 the state appropriation per collegiate student was approximately \$186, as compared with \$332 in 1921-'22. If the state appropriation per student were now on the same basis as then, the appropriation for general maintenance would be \$6,786,095.

The number of high school graduates continues to increase, and the task of the university will unquestionably be greater.

The University of Minnesota now has the largest enrollment in its history.

The University has had extreme difficulty in holding the more competent members of its staff, attracting younger scholars, and replacing the men whose outstanding achievements have made the institution what it is today, but who have been lost through death or retirement.

The University of Minnesota has endeavored to maintain a high standard of instruction. To continue the maintenance of this standard requires that appropriations more nearly keep pace with increases in enrollment and increases in demands for service.

### Special Appropriations

Sums requested for the various special services which the University performs at the request of the state are the following:

For agricultural extension, \$40,000; for county extension agents, \$103,400; for soil surveys and field experiments, \$18,000; for dairy manufacturing, \$5,000; for diagnosis laboratory of the livestock sanitary board, \$25,000; for crop breeding and testing, \$4,000; for beneficiation of low-grade manganese and iron ores, \$15,000; for the direct-process beneficiation of low-grade iron ores, \$18,000; for cast-iron pavement study, \$7,500; for medical research fund, \$25,000; for Institute of Child Welfare, \$30,000; for Psychopathic hospital, \$75,000; for the state's share of Minnesota General Hospital support, \$200,000; for production of fuel from peat, \$7,500. These are all annual figures.

### Buildings Requested

The Regents point out that Turn to page 2, column 2



# Minn. Has Many Starred Men In Sciences

Compilation Shows Twenty-Six Here, One of Them Retired

Three of 250 men added to the list of "starred" American scientists in 1938 are graduates of the University of Minnesota according to a compilation sent to President Guy Stanton Ford. They are Lawrence R. Hafstad, physicist at the Carnegie Institution, Washington; Thorfin R. Hogness, chemical engineer at the University of Chicago, and Thomas S. Lovering, geologist at the University of Michigan.

Twenty-six members of the Minnesota faculty, of whom one, Henry A. Erikson has since retired, have been added to the list of starred American scientists since 1921, a record surpassing that of many other educational institutions. The starring is done by the publication, "American Men of Science," published periodically by J. McKeen Cattell. The twenty-five are: Anatomy, Scammon, Boyden, Downey and Rasmussen; astronomy, Luyten; botany, Cooper, Freeman, Hays, Stakman, and Harvey; chemistry, Lind, Gortner, Kolthoff, Glockler and McClendon; geology, Emmons and Grout; mathematics, Jackson; Physics, Tate; psychology, Anderson, Paterson, Goodenough; zoology, Minnich and Riley; pathology, Mann (of the Mayo Foundation.)

The discussion of Minnesota scientists, written by a professor at another university in the Middle West, said:

"From time to time, since 1903, the chief workers in each of twelve fundamental sciences have taken secret ballots as to who are the most distinguished in research in that science. Stars are affixed to the sketches of those so judged in the next edition of "American Men of Science."

"There are now at the University of Minnesota 26 scientists starred in 1921, 1927, 1933 or 1938 as leaders in research in their science, together with a few of the older men starred in 1903 or 1909. Of Minnesota's 26 younger starred men, five were first starred in the sixth edition of American Men of Science, published last August, nine were first starred in 1933, four in 1927 and eight in 1921.

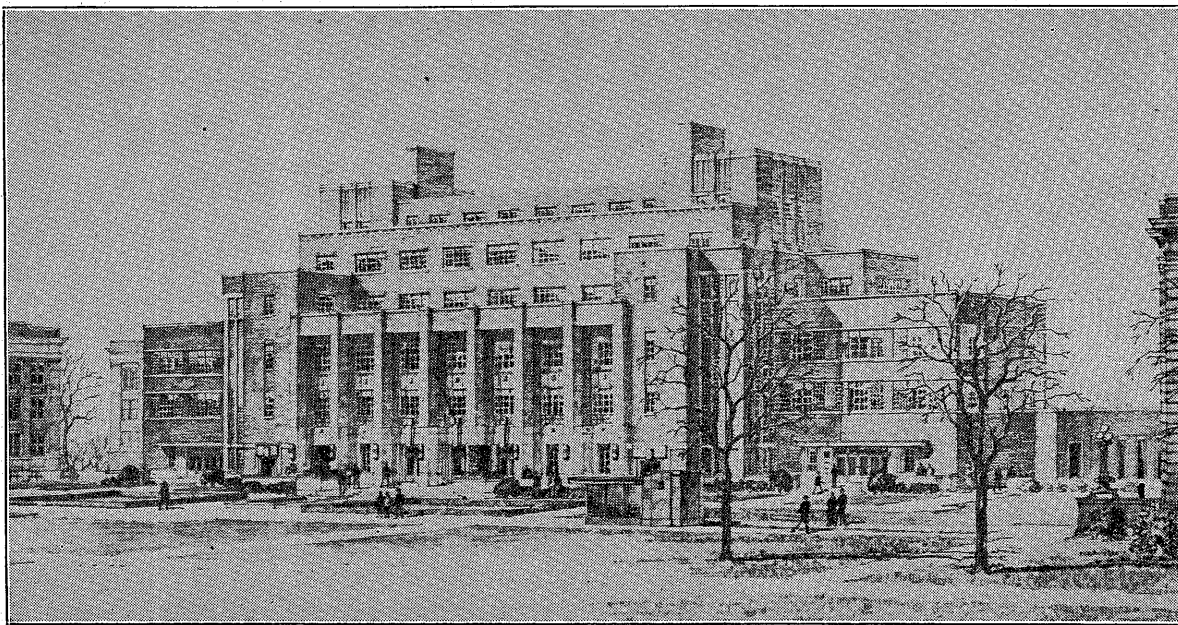
"Minnesota is surpassed among the state universities in the number of the younger starred men only by California (39) and Michigan (30). Minnesota has three more than Illinois, seven more than Wisconsin, but many more than Ohio (13), Iowa (8), Kansas (5), Ames (5), Indiana (3), Missouri (1), or Purdue (0).

"As compared with non-state universities, Minnesota has fewer of the younger starred scientists than have Harvard (69), Chicago (45.5), Columbia (39.5), Yale (35), Princeton (31) and Hopkins (30), but surpasses all others; for example, Cornell (25.5), California Tech. (23.5), Massachusetts Tech., Pennsylvania and Stanford, each 22; Northwestern has 12.

"Minnesota leads all of the universities in the number of younger starred anatomists (4), and ranks relatively high in botany and chemistry with five of the younger starred men in each, and in psychology with three. Two each of the younger zoologists, physicists and geologists are starred, and one each in mathematics, astronomy and pathology.

"The record which Minnesota has made in increasing the scientific strength of its faculty since 1910 is distinguished. In 1910, Minnesota had only 10 of the 1,000 leading (starred) scientists. Its increase to having now 26 of the younger starred men has been surpassed by only California and California Institute of Technology, the latter of which was not in existence in 1910, and now has 23. In contrast with Minnesota's gain of 16 starred scientists between 1910 and 1938, Princeton gained 14.5, Michigan 7, Illinois 6 and Northwestern 5. Several large universities, including Wisconsin, Harvard, Columbia and Cornell, had more active starred scientists in 1910 than they had of the four younger groups (starred in 1921, 1927, 1932 or 1937) in 1938. Others had only about the same number, as was true for Chicago, Hopkins, Mass. Tech., Stanford and Yale.

# Architects Sketch of New Minnesota Union



The sketch above shows the front elevation of the new Minnesota Union building as planned by the C. H. Johnston concern, St. Paul, University architects and Professor Roy Jones, consulting architect. For the \$2,000,000 structure the PWA has given \$991,000; the university has on hand something less than \$500,000., and a campaign will be made to raise the other \$650,000.

# Dad's Day Crowd Cheers President At Union Dinner

Speaking to the largest Dad's Day gathering in the history of the University, President Guy Stanton Ford told 1,100 fathers and their sons and daughters that he believed college students were old enough to hear almost any kind of ideas.

"I know you'll write me letters when you hear that someone to whom you are opposed has spoken on the campus," he said, "but don't expect me to become as excited as you are. We on the campus know from experience how long it takes for new ideas to permeate these youngsters."

Many went up to congratulate the president after a brilliant talk in which he reviewed briefly the accomplishments of his five predecessors and said he hoped the dads would support him because of their loyalty to Minnesota's great educational institution, adding, "and a little for my sake, too."

Officers reelected for the seventh consecutive term were Edward F. Flynn of St. Paul, president; Edward L. Eylar of Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer, and George S. Taylor of Forest Lake, vice-president. Reuben G. Thoreen of Stillwater, George McKenzie of St. Peter, and Harry E. Gerrish and J. R. Bruce of Minneapolis were added to the executive committee.

# Heads Experiment Station at 'U' Farm

The appointment of Dr. Clyde H. Bailey as Vice-Director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, has placed in that office a man of outstanding ability in organizing and prosecuting programs of agricultural research. W. C. Coffey, Dean and Director of the University Department of Agriculture said recently. In his special field of research, cereal chemistry, Dr. Bailey is internationally recognized as the leader. Dr. Bailey graduated from the School of Agriculture, University Farm, in 1905, and he was granted his Bachelor of Science degree at North Dakota State College in 1913. He earned his M. S. degree at the University of Minnesota in 1916, and his Ph. D. degree at the University of Maryland in 1921.

Dr. Bailey has taken a leading part in the affairs of cereal chemists' organizations. He was prominent in the federation of the American Society of Cereal Chemists. In 1923, when the journal, Cereal Chemistry, was established as the official organ of the association, he was selected as editor-in-chief. During his editorial term, which continued until 1931, the journal became the pre-eminent scientific publication in the field of chemistry.

In 1932 the Thomas Burr Osborne gold medal of the American Association of Cereal Chemists was awarded to Dr. Bailey for distinguished contributions in cereal chemistry. He was the second person to receive that recognition.

entists, the University of Minnesota has done creditably, conferring the bachelor's degree upon 11 of the 750 starred in 1927, 1933 and 1938, and the doctorate upon 9."

# Flies to Argentine And Home Again In Fourteen Days

It took only fourteen days for Dr. J. A. Myers, professor of preventive medicine and public health to fly from Minneapolis to Cordova, Argentina, and back last month despite the fact that he had four days in the South American city to take part in the National Medical Congress of Argentina. He spent ten full days and two nights in the air.

Two physicians from Argentina, Drs. Alberto Chattas and Jose Tortone, who happened to be studying with Dr. Myers at the University of Minnesota, facilitated the delivery of his address on, "Factors Contributing to the Control of Tuberculosis in the United States." "One of the visitors translated Dr. Myers speech into Spanish and the other coached him on pronunciation for its reading."

"I think they followed me fairly well," said the Minnesotan on his return.

The plane in which he flew down the west coast of South America landed one night at an emergency field because of an approaching storm. Low-hanging clouds and darkness completely obscured the land, but the pilot followed the beam to a perfect landing. The passengers spent the night at a mission for Indians, entertained by a hospitable Colombian priest.

Argentina's death rate from tuberculosis is about three times that in the United States, namely, about 150 per 100,000, Dr. Myers learned. That country, however, is making a vigorous attack on the problem and has recently built fifteen new sanatoria, each with a capacity of 500 patients. They are becoming convinced that they will not control the problem as long as they permit the sources of infection to remain in the community.

"Argentine laboratories are as fine as ours; they have plenty of money and they are developing a splendid and swiftly-improving program of public health," he said.

Dr. Tortone, a pediatrician of Cordova, Argentina, who also specializes in tuberculosis of children, expressed gratitude to Dr. Myers and the Medical School of the University of Minnesota for the courtesies and attentions he received here. He left to return to Argentina Nov. 2. He was the third physician from a foreign country to visit Dr. Meyers' department recently, for besides Dr. Chattas Dr. Philip T. Y. Ch'iu of Peking, China recently spent six months at Minnesota.

# Attend Art Conferences

Robert S. Hilpert, acting chairman of the Department of Art Education, spoke at a round table conference of the N. W. Division of the Iowa State Teachers Association on October 14. His subject was "Problems in Art and Home Economics" which reviewed part of the activities of The Owatonna Art Project founded by the late Dean M. E. Haggerty and directed by Edwin Ziegfeld, Instructor in Art Education. Ray Faulkner and Robert Hilpert of the Department of Art Education attended a conference of the yearbook committee of the National Society for the Study of Education, in Chicago, October 8th and 9th. The committee is developing plans to prepare and publish a yearbook on Art Education.

# Fact and Artifact

By T. E. Steward

After my first association with the University of Minnesota, which I recorded in the last issue, many years passed before I saw the campus again. Occasionally on a fine autumn day I would find myself in front of a telegraph office or newspaper as the clumsy football returns of pre-radio days began to come in, but for the most part other interests, some of them in places far away, occupied my time.

Then one day I found myself in the home of President Emeritus Cyrus Northrop interviewing him for a newspaper, and as the fates were to decree, that was the last interview a newspaperman ever had with Dr. Northrop. I have not taken the trouble to look up the interview in the files. I have no recollection of what I asked him, nor of what he said; but I remember the man distinctly. He was very cordial, very considerate, and his voice was pleasant. Of only medium height, he was not a fleshy man, yet no one would have thought of him as thin. He had not been well, but he gave no particular impression of illness. Dr. Northrop was obviously an old man. By no means decrepit, however, he revealed his age chiefly in that peculiar softening that one frequently sees in the aged, an abandonment of purely masculine ruggedness.

When the interview was over and I was putting on my coat to leave (it was a chilly day in late autumn) Dr. Northrop said to me: "What did you say your name was?"

"Steward," I replied. "With a 'd'?" he asked. I said yes. "Are you the son of Darius Steward?"

I again said yes. "I love you for that," Dr. Northrop said quietly.

I mention this not to be personal but because it throws a revealing light on the man's frank and affectionate approach to his fellow man. Shrewd as the double compliment appears, I am sure that it was spontaneous and sincere. It was in keeping with the nature of the man. It was Northrop.

As an additional word, let me add that I wrote this before President Ford in his splendid talk at Dad's Day, told of calling on Dr. Northrop only a day or two before the old president's death, when Northrop said to him: "Do you know what the greatest thing in the world is? It is love."

At about the same time I had another contact with the University of Minnesota in much lighter vein. A chap named Lundberg and I, both working on the same newspaper, were given passes by the managing editor to see the famous football team of 1916 play Indiana. I had been away from Minnesota for so long that I did not even know the team was famous, and Carl didn't care. So we decided that we could have fun by cheering for the visitors. Knowing that the Minnesota colors were maroon and gold we decided, hastily, that the team in maroon jerseys was Minnesota; that in gold jerseys, the Hoosiers. At least, we acted on that assumption. Presently the gold-jerseyed team scored a touchdown, at the west end of old Northrop Field, and Carl and I cheered lustily. No one paid any attention to us. Everyone else seemed to be cheering, too. I thought this strange but concluded we were sitting with a group of Indianians. But when a second touchdown was promptly scored and no one seemed to be irritated the least bit by our ardent rooting, we both sensed that something was wrong. Alack, our efforts to cheer for the visiting team had been futile. Because the Indiana color is also red, the home team was wearing gold and the supposed Hoosiers for whom we had been cheering were actually the Golden Gophers. Chagrined, we watched the rest of the game in comparative silence, having learned that one must be really smart to be a double-croser.

When the world war broke out the army and navy recruiting stations in downtown Minneapolis had "a peeve" because the Marines thought a little faster than they and established a recruiting office near the campus where they promptly enrolled most of the university's athletes before the other arms of the service could appeal to them. Most of the Minnesota athletes of that period who are veterans are veterans of the Marine Corps, and that is true of such men as Bierman, Baston, Martin.

Turn to page 4, column 1)

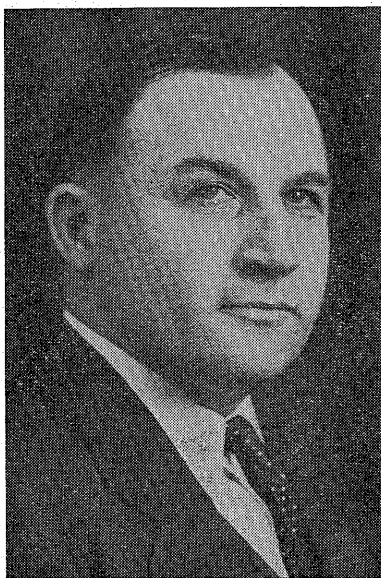
# Clifford P. Archer At Head of M. E. A.

Clifford P. Archer, for many years a member of the staff of the Moorhead State Teachers College, and since last summer an assistant professor in the University of Minnesota's College of Education, was elected president of the Minnesota Education Association at its recent meeting in Minneapolis. At Minnesota he is offering courses in general education and educational psychology.

Professor Archer has been an active worker in the MEA for many years, having served in the delegate assembly, on the committees on public relations and resolutions, and as secretary of the Western division of the body. In several recent summers he has taught in the university's summer sessions.

The biggest drive of the Minnesota Education association this year will be made to have the returns from the state income tax used for state aid to public schools until the entire amount of the calculated state aid is paid, he said. At present a percentage of the state aid due is remitted to the school districts. The legislative committee probably will ask no changes in the present teacher-tenure setup, he said, but is studying it before seeking improvements. The purpose of having state aid paid in full is to strengthen the salary schedule he pointed out.

A graduate of Iowa State Teachers College, Dr. Archer has a master's degree and a doctorate from the University of Iowa. He taught at Moorhead from 1923 until this year, except for leaves of absence in 1926-'27 to complete his graduate work.

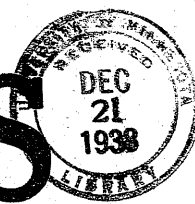


Dr. Clifford P. Archer



# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students

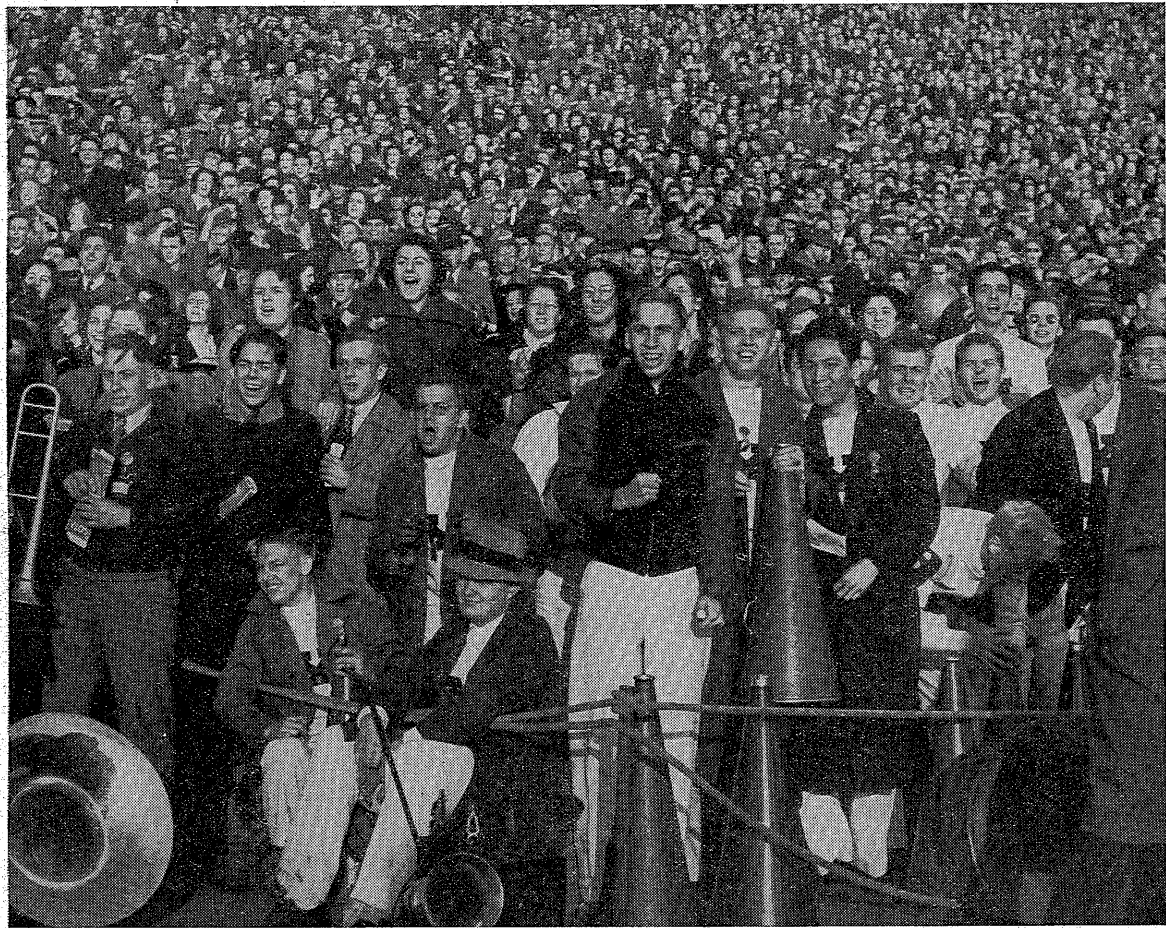


VOLUME 21

DECEMBER 6, 1938

NO. 4

## Cheers Register Delight When Minnesota Wins



## Bill for Education Is Cost of Our Democracy Legislators Are Told

President Guy Stanton Ford's First Public Statement Covers Relationship of Learning to Freedom

DANGERS OF FOREIGN FADS DECLINES WITH LEARNING FREE

Universities in the Democracies Must Find and Declare the Truth for Present and Future, He Insists

The question for the people of Minnesota to consider is not, "What does education cost?" but, "What does democracy cost?" President Guy Stanton Ford declared in the foreword to the University of Minnesota's budget requests for the coming biennium, as set forth in the booklet, "Needs of the Biennium." The requests for university financial support for the next two years went to the state budget commissioner on November 23.

Total financial support asked of the state is the same as that sought two years ago, namely, a maintenance fund of \$4,000,000 each year.

Said President Ford, in part:

Permeating this report is the appeal to maintain the faith that through education we can best prepare ourselves to understand and preserve our democratic heritage. Presented here are the needs of the great University the people of Minnesota have built as an embodiment of that faith. Should there be in the mind of anyone the slightest doubt that it is a great university, such doubt would be dispelled by the messages and comments that poured in from every part of this nation and from foreign lands as well when it lost its leader by the death of President L. D. Coffman. That it is an institution whose services have brought it close to the people of the state was equally evident in the messages that came to me when I was asked to assume the burden he laid down.

These are indeed trying days. On every hand democratic institutions are subject to attack. When dictatorships are endangering the peace of the entire world it is well for us to take stock of our defenses against the conflicting philosophies that have gripped so many peoples in other parts of the world.

The belief in democracy is deeply rooted in our country, and has been since our forefathers first set foot on the shores of the new continent. That belief implies a sovereignty not of a single individual or of a favored group determined by the accident of birth, but rather of every individual citizen. It implies the principle, not that all men are alike, for each individual has his own specific talents, but that all should be given an equal opportunity for the development of those abilities.

## President Is "Mr." Has Been "Prof" Doctor and Dean

For the first time since he earned his doctor of philosophy degree at Columbia University more than 30 years ago, President Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota now has a title that is not academic.

As president, he is "Mr." Ford. The presidency of a university is not, technically, an academic position.

"When I left Columbia I was 'Dr.' Ford," he said. "That was my title when I taught at Yale. When I taught at Illinois, most people called me 'Professor' Ford.

"During the twenty-five years that I headed the Graduate School at Minnesota, I was 'Dean' Ford." He said he associates these titles and these places in memory.

And now he is again plain "mister."

People may properly so address him, he said, although no offense will be taken if they call him President Ford. In fact he is entitled to any of the foregoing titles except that of dean.

nearly \$2,600. In contrast to this, in their first year out of college, the class of 1934 averaged only a little over \$1,200, an amount only 63 percent as large as that earned by the graduates of 1928.

"Whereas the men who graduated in 1928 are now (eight years after graduation) earning a median salary of \$2,600, the women graduates are earning a median salary of less than \$1,400. The trends in women's incomes show the same clear influence of the depression as was revealed in the men's incomes."

## Professional Earnings Higher

Earnings of graduates in medicine and law range well above the incomes of those who attended

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

In a country where class lines are sharply drawn, education is not the right of all but the privilege of the favored few—those who were born into the ruling and the wealthy classes. They alone, in such a country, are given the advantages of higher education because it is from that group only that the leadership will be drawn.

Even in countries like England, the education received by the masses is of a different sort from that available to those who can afford to pay for university training. But in England there is an attempt to bridge over this gap which divides the two groups. Scholarships which provide for maintenance as well as tuition make it possible for the boy or girl with meager resources but superior ability to receive the advantages of higher education. In some of the states of this country state-supported scholarships are provided and have proved successful. A statewide system of scholarships suited to Minnesota conditions should be established here.

When we turn to the totalitarian states—Russia, Italy, Germany—we find a denial of everything which we in America hold sacred. Whether the country is fascist or communistic, the search for truth has been stopped. Universities are merely ghosts of their former selves. The real scholars have departed, or are silenced. Their positions are filled by so-called professors who find "truth" to be in accord with the decrees of those who hold dictatorial power over the nation.

How can leadership develop in a university where "truth" is decided by a single individual or small group who are in control of the country? Of what value is an institution where to differ in economic, political, scientific, social or other principles with the theories of those who control the government is treated as treason and punished accordingly? In the United States we believe that a university, if it is to be a university in a true and genuine sense,

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

## Data on Employment of Graduates Shows Jobs "Up" Again, Pay Lower

Exhaustive Study Published by Committee on Educational Research of University

In 1928 nine percent of the men graduates of the University of Minnesota for that year had jobs lined up before they graduated, 42 percent obtained jobs within two weeks after graduation, and only three percent required more than a year to find a job, some of them, it is to be presumed, because they didn't look very hard. The women graduates did nearly as well. By 1933 the situation had changed so that only five percent of the men had jobs before graduation; only 31 percent found jobs within two weeks, and 13 percent were still jobless at the end of a year. But by 1936 eleven percent had received employment before graduation; 35 percent had jobs within two weeks, and only in the case of one percent did it take more than a year to find a job.

Meanwhile, however, the figure for those who continued to study rather than seeking a job increased steadily, from three percent of the men and four percent of the women in 1928 to seven

percent of the men, and four percent of the women in 1933, and to 11 percent of the men and 10 percent of the women in 1936. These are among the interesting things concerning employment of recent college graduates that are shown in a study recently published by the Committee on Educational Research of the University of Minnesota, which was prepared by Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, formerly professor of education, now at Stanford University, and Dr. C. Robert Pace, now of the General College staff. Dr. T. R. McConnell is chairman of the Committee on Educational Research. The data was obtained from about one-third of the 17,825 men and women who were graduated during the years in question, who returned 5,828 questionnaires in a form that could be tabulated. The percentage of each class who replied ranged from 29 to 39, and the percentage of the total number was 33.

## Some Interesting Facts

Among the interesting discoveries were these:

After the severe depression drop in employment the quickest comeback in job opportunities (medicine, dentistry and pharmacy excluded) was made by graduates in agriculture, explainable in part by the number of federal jobs made available.

Women found jobs just about as readily as men did, although the drop was greater in 1932; on the other hand, employment of nurses held up exceedingly well.

The depression had little effect on the ability of those who got work to find it in the field of their specialization in college, although in this respect chemistry, engineering and architecture, and business fared relatively worse than other fields during the depth of unemployment.

Naturally, those whose training prepared them for one thing only, as in medicine, dentistry, and nursing, rated highest in the percentage of those finding employment in their college specialty.

Although job opportunities have returned approximately to the 1928 figures (or had in 1936), pay has remained far below the pre-depression levels.

On the question of salary the report says:

"In the first full year after graduation the graduates of 1928 averaged a little over \$1,900. By 1936 their median earnings were

## Night Classes In Swift Growth Figures Reveal

Last Year's Enrollment Is Greatest in Quarter Century of the Division

## NEW TERM NOW NEAR

With Correspondence Enrollment Night Classes Approach Day in Size

During its twenty-fifth year, last season, the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota enrolled the greatest number it has ever had in evening extension classes, a total of 9,940 individuals who made 14,200 registrations. The division was begun in 1913 when Dr. Richard R. Price, director, was brought to Minnesota from the University of Kansas by Dr. George Edgar Vincent. It celebrated the anniversary last spring.

As of November 19th, this year, Registrar R. M. West reported that 6,363 are enrolled in the first semester of extension classes, while an additional 1,779 students are taking university courses by correspondence in the division directed by A. H. Speer. Addition of second semester enrollments is expected to bring the total to about that of a year ago.

Unlike the remainder of the university, which has a ratio of about two men to each woman, evening extension classes run about even between the sexes, with a slight predominance of women. There are 3,300 women and 3,032 men in such classes at the present time. Correspondence courses have more women than men in a ratio of about 5 to 3, with 1,045 women and 660 men enrolled.

The Extension Division differs from the day-time university in another respect, in that its courses are run on the semester basis rather than the quarter system. Thus a daytime class will meet three times a week for ten or eleven weeks, making 30 or 33 times in all, while an evening class will meet weekly for a two hour period over sixteen weeks or 32 hours in all. Each class also has an examination. Under either arrangement the successful student obtains the same credit, namely, three quarter-hours, that he would receive from daytime attendance. Although the great majority of

the evening classes in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth are taught either by full-time members of the Extension Division faculty or by regular members of the university faculty who take on the additional work, a certain number of courses in specialized subjects are taught each year by other recognized experts from the business and professional fields. In this way a number of attorneys, men in the various fields of transportation, in retailing, advertising, insurance, business management, certain fields of education, and the like, are brought into the teaching field and enabled to give the benefit of their experience to evening students. This winter the first semester of the General Extension Division evening classes will close on February 4, 1939, and the second will begin on February 6, continuing until June 3. Courses are divided into four fields, namely, science, literature, and the arts, education, business, and engineering. There are also a number of specialized courses that do not fall exactly into any of these fields, based, for the most part, on hobbies, and the like.



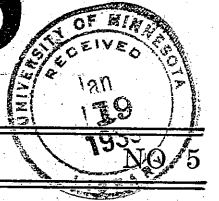






# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students



VOLUME 21

DECEMBER 27, 1938

## Child Psychiatry Clinic Is Opened In Eustis Unit

Income Gift by Stevens  
Avenue Home Helps  
Carry Cost

### BROADENS TEACHING

Inpatient and Outpatient  
Services Part of  
Pediatrics

Expansion of teaching facilities in psychiatry has been accomplished in the University of Minnesota Medical School this year by the establishment of a psychiatric clinic for children, headed by a new faculty member, Dr. Eric Kent Clarke, formerly of the University of Rochester. The clinic has been made possible by a gift of \$10,000 a year from the trustees of the Stevens Avenue Home in Minneapolis, supplemented by about 17,000 a year from the Commonwealth Fund. The second fund will decline over a series of years.

Trustees of the Stevens Avenue Home originally maintained a home for children as well as one for aged women. The children's phase of the work was discontinued, however, a few years ago, leaving funds available for some other project. Five members of the board of trustees will serve on the advisory board of the Psychiatric Clinic for Children, namely, Mrs. Angus T. Morrison, Mrs. Thomas C. Roberts, Mrs. Roy N. Pierson, Mrs. Folwell Coan and Mrs. R. C. Woodworth. From the University of Minnesota faculty the committee members are Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, Dr. J. C. McKinley, Dr. Irvine McQuarrie, Dean Harold S. Diehl, and Dr. Clarke.

The clinic will be within the division of pediatrics in the Medical School, which is headed by Dr. McQuarrie.

At present about fifty children are being served, some of them outpatients and some patients in the Eustic Unit of University Hospital.

Dr. Clarke points out that a great diversity of mental ills, fears, and queer twists affect children, some of which can be eliminated or greatly reduced if sound medical and psychiatric treatment is applied when they are still young, before these traits become fixed so as to haunt the individuals in maturity. This is, in brief, the purpose of the new clinic. Obviously, the resources carried on with respect to the small patients will be a valuable contribution to the training of students in the medical school.

Writing in the "Medical School Digest" of the University of Minnesota Dr. Clarke said recently:

"In no branch of medicine can one encounter less clearly defined boundaries than in the field of psychiatry. In medicine, surgery, and the other clinical services there are tangible entities that make delineation and clear-cut diagnosis possible. Clinical observations generally can be substantiated by laboratory examinations that corroborate the findings, and the pathologist can produce from the tissues specific changes that are consistent.

"Relatively little is known at present as to the real nature of mental deviation. We must be content with the description of constellations of reaction patterns that demonstrate the individual's capacity to adjust to life situations as they are encountered. Through the ages the gross deviations have been recognized and provision made to care for the group.

"It is only in comparatively recent years that there has been genuine interest in the welfare of the individual mental patient—as the primary factor was the safeguarding of the public by removal of the lunatic as a menace. The responsibility became a governmental one, which too often had a connotation of neglect and disinterest.

"The new Psychiatric Clinic for Children that is developing here

## Children Keep Happy in Eustis Playroom



Small inmates of the new Child Psychiatry Clinic spend some of their time happily in the playroom of the Eustis Pediatric unit. The playroom was fitted up by the Traffic Club of Minneapolis.

has an unequalled opportunity for research into basic factors. With the full resource of an outstandingly fine and well-equipped pediatric staff and hospital, under the direction of Dr. McQuarrie, who is recognized as a leader in biochemical research, there is an opportunity to integrate the physical and psychological interrelationship that is unique. Research in our program will constitute the most important angle, for it is through this channel that the right of the clinic to survive can be demonstrated by means of worthwhile contributions to science."

### To Study Unit Finances

As chairman of the State Planning Board, Dr. Richard E. Scammon, professor of anatomy, is directing a census of the finances of all governmental units in Minnesota. The study will comprise 87 counties, three cities of the first class, 727 towns, 1,973 townships, and 7,700 school districts. In all 108 workers will be employed, with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration. The survey will make possible a comparison of Minnesota governmental finances with those of other states. Dr. William Anderson of the political science department will head the survey, aided by Professor Arthur Borak and L. T. Roach.

### Speech Teachers to Meet

One more convention was added to the 1939 campus list when Professor Franklin H. Knower of the University of Minnesota announced that the Central States Association of Teachers of Speech had voted to convene in this city. The annual convention will be on April 14 and 15. Headquarters will be in a downtown hotel, and some of the meetings on the University of Minnesota campus.

## Homer P. Rainey Addresses Class

Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission, was the speaker December 15 at the fall quarter commencement exercises of the University of Minnesota, when 326 students received degrees, ranging from bachelor of science to doctor of philosophy. This commission, of which the late President Lotus D. Coffman was one of the founders, is a non-governmental agency that is studying and planning a comprehensive program for the care and education of American youth. It was created in September, 1935, by the American Council on Education. Dr. Rainey is a former president of Bucknell.

## Reading Speed and Eye Fatigue Help Reveal Best Light Intensities

Dr. M. Tinker Shows Points  
at Which Eye Strain May  
Be Avoided

Continuing the studies in the relationship of illumination to speed of reading which he has been making over a series of years, Dr. Miles A. Tinker has found in recent experiments that while the speed of reading is perceptibly slowed by an illumination of three foot-candles or less, it is little affected above three foot-candles. Standard artificial illumination is around 10 foot-candles, and daylight without sun ranges far higher. The fact that reading speed is little affected when light is as weak as three foot-candles indicates that most standards of illumination for reading have been set higher than necessary rather than too low.

Five hundred students were used by Dr. Tinker in his experiments. They were asked to read at various light intensities, ranging from one-tenth of a foot-candle to 53 foot-candles. Over a long period of time about 80 people tried out all of the intensities in this series, and from their results he reached his conclusion that there was little slowing above three foot-candles.

Approaching the problem in another way, namely, by measuring eye fatigue rather than speed of reading, Dr. Tinker applied methods of measuring fatigue before the reading began and again after the participant had been reading steadily for two hours. Fatigue was measured by means of a blurring test, which enabled him to determine the period of time during a three-minute test that the reader's eyes were blurred. More blurring, he said, indicated more fatigue.

Here Dr. Tinker's results checked entirely with those obtained in the speed of reading tests. There was greater eye fatigue when illumination was less than three foot-candles, but above three little difference could be observed.

### Eyes Readily Adaptable

The eye has great power of adaptation to different degrees of illumination, Dr. Tinker found. If given time to adapt itself to a change in lighting, it will soon function normally, and in 15 seconds will adapt itself to a change in light. His results were changed materially, however, when the reader was given no time in which to adapt his eyes to a change in the degree of illumination. Without allowing time for adaptation, the "critical" point was raised to ten foot-candles from the three foot-

candles that sufficed otherwise. Satisfactory studies of illumination in relation to reading must, therefore, be done under conditions that provide for adaptation of the eye to the intensity of illumination.

In the experiments "one foot-candle" is the brightness of light from an ordinary candle one foot away.

**Other Lighting Suggestions**  
Dr. Tinker gives advice on several matters concerning illumination for reading in his paper "Illumination Standards for Efficient Work in the House, School, Office and Factory," reprinted from the American Journal of Optometry.

He warns against "bright spots of light above or off to the side of the line of vision, of which he says, 'As these side lights become brighter or are moved closer to the line of direct vision (the immediate working surface) their fatiguing effects become greater. Furthermore, the greater the number of peripheral light sources, the more detrimental is their effect on vision.'

Again, "Highly polished or glazed objects in the field of view produce reflected light which leads to uncomfortable glare. The more uniformly the light is diffused throughout the workroom, the less there is of this kind of glare." For practice he advises that "The proper intensity of light with satisfactory diffusion is most economically obtained through a combination of

Continued on page 2, column 3

## Historical Society's Collection Growing

Minnesotans who use the library of the Minnesota Historical society now have at their disposal 191,271 books, pamphlets, and newspaper volumes dealing with the history of the state and the nation and related subjects. This figure was announced by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent.

That the library is still growing, is reflected in the fact that more than three thousand items were added in 1937. Among the rare publications made available to those who consult the society's collections are a two-volume edition of Baron Lahontans' travel narrative, published about 1700; several books of unusual interest by or about Father Hennepin, the Belgian friar who discovered the Falls of St. Anthony; and a file of the Nor-Western, a newspaper that appeared in the Red River settlement beginning in 1859, which has been reproduced on films.

## 'U' Finances Told in Detail By Comptroller

State Contributes Slightly  
Less Than Half of  
Gross Income

### FEE S RISE SLIGHTLY

Three Buildings Erected on  
Two Campuses During  
Past Year

The University of Minnesota in the year ending June 30, 1938, had income from all sources of \$11,961,872.62 of which the state of Minnesota provided a little less than half, namely, \$4,318,935.63 for recurring operations and \$775,025 for new buildings. Expenditures for all purposes were \$11,228,527.90, of which \$5,857,164.25 was the cost of instruction and research, including summer sessions, the extension divisions, and the schools of agriculture.

In various ways the university produced \$4,430,523.30 of its own income, including \$1,417,209.23 in student fees and \$2,060,357.66 from service enterprises, while an additional \$697,647 was provided by federal grants. The two permanent university funds accounted for \$368,671.48 of income, gross receipts from athletics were \$410,262.26 and the trust funds, counting income, gifts and maturities provided \$960,807.73.

These figures were provided today by William T. Middlebrook, university comptroller, in his annual publication, "A brief summary of financial operations of the University of Minnesota." This is widely distributed in lieu of the larger and more expensive complete report of the comptroller, although the latter may be had on request.

Cost of university buildings erected during the year was given as follows: Vincent Hall (Business) \$300,000 Green Hall (Forestry) \$250,025, and State Board of Health building, \$225,000.

Self-supporting service enterprises, such as dormitories and dining halls, cafeterias, and the like showed an outgo of \$1,873,272.75 as against income of slightly over \$2,000,000, while the cost of intercollegiate athletics, plus part of the cost of physical education paid from athletic income was \$258,313.86 or about \$150,000 less than income from games. Football and basketball are conducted at a profit.

Maintaining and operating the many buildings of the university on the main campus and at University Farm cost \$699,259.19 during the year.

Costs of administration were less than two percent, on the total income, namely, \$194,782.79. General university expenses, covering such items as the library, publications, truck service, employment bureaus, inter-campus trolley, and the like, were \$591,290.

Included in University of Minnesota income and outlay are a number of items that represent special services requested of the university by the state rather than asked of the state by the university. Most of these are shown under the heading "special items" and include, for example, the cost of maintaining county agents and some of the work of the Livestock Sanitary Board.

Mr. Middlebrook has added to the report a page of university statistics showing that its employees, reduced to a full-time basis, number 2,836, of whom 1,635 are on the administrative, teaching and research staff and 1,201 on the clerical and service staff. Student enrollment for the year was given as 39,393, of whom 20,461 were collegiate; 6,255 were non-collegiate, and 12,677 were in extension courses. This was compared with 35,382 in the preceding year, when 30,024 were collegiate, 5,285 were non-collegiate, and 11,073 in extension work.

The value of all university endowments was stated to be \$15,819,746.95 while buildings on the main campus were valued at

Continued on page 2, column 3

## Law Teacher Helps Draw Code For U. S. Courts

Prof. Wilbur Cherry One of Fourteen Who Served Supreme Court

Rules providing uniform procedure in all states in cases in equity and actions at law in the United States District Courts which went into effect on September 16, 1938, represent in part the labor and thought of a member of the Law School faculty at the University of Minnesota, Professor Wilbur Cherry. He was one of a committee of fourteen, including five law teachers and nine lawyers, who were appointed by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes in 1935 to draw up the new rules. Heretofore, during the entire lifetime of the republic, procedure in civil actions in the United States District courts has been required to conform with the state court procedure in the state wherein the case was being tried. This caused attorneys a great deal of trouble and confusion, and was unnecessary, for as Professor Cherry points out, it was a relic of the earliest days of this nation, when the states were jealous of all federal powers and so refused to permit even uniform court procedures.

So carefully did the committee of fourteen proceed, that when in May, 1936, they drew up a preliminary report on their work, they sent printed copies of their suggestions to 40,000 lawyers and federal judges in all parts of the United States, and asked for their comments and suggestions. Thousands of letters came back in reply. These were studied and the preliminary draft was reconsidered in the light of the suggestions received. In April, 1937, a new preliminary report was made, and with the help of replies received from the smaller list to whom this report went, a final draft of the rules of procedure was drawn up. This was sent to the United States Supreme Court in November, 1937 and that court, after making certain amendments on its own account, adopted the rules on December 20, 1937. They then were sent to the attorney general who placed them before Congress for adoption. By not acting on the rules, Congress gave them negative approval and they went into effect last September.

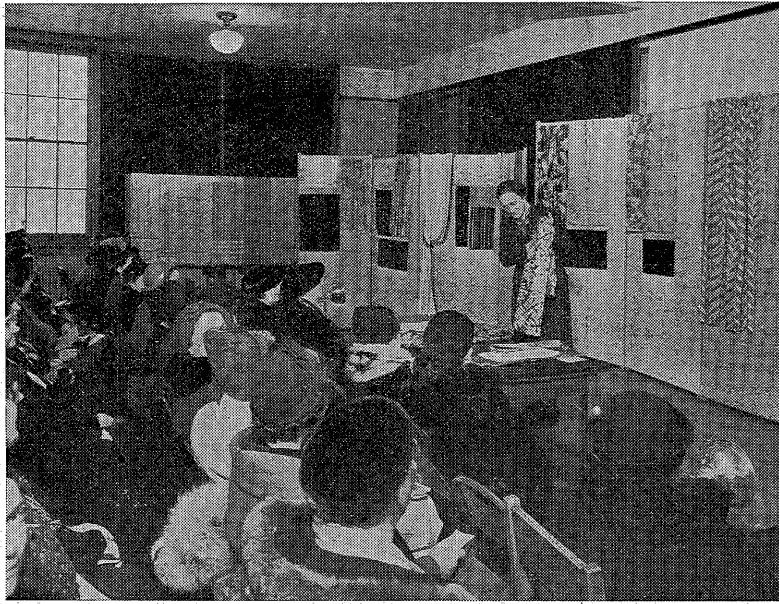
In the summer of 1936 and again at its 1937 meeting, the American Bar Association gave detailed consideration to the work of the special committee, devoting in each case a full half-day to the problem. Meanwhile the committee had the help of special assistants from the office of the attorney general of the United States and from others. They also had access to all important data in this country or in England bearing on the problem of civil procedure, and in drawing their rules they took the best on each phase of procedure. According to Professor Cherry his associates enjoyed an almost unprecedented amount of participation by bench and bar in the task in hand.

Former procedure was established in part by acts of Congress and rulings by the federal courts, but all had to conform to the laws of the state in which a case was being tried. Certain states, among them New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin, have improved procedural rules beyond what most of the others have done, and in these states the new and uniform rules will be less of a change from the old than they will be in other commonwealths.

As the rules now stand the Supreme Court can make amendments as they become necessary, and no action by state legislatures will be required. Rules drawn by state legislatures in the past varied widely in requirements and also in the skill with which they were drawn and worded. The Supreme Court also will set up an advisory committee to keep the rules up to date.

Also serving on the committee of which Professor Cherry was a member were W. D. Mitchell, formerly of St. Paul, former solicitor general of the United States; Scott M. Loftin of Jacksonville, Fla.; George M. Wickersham, one-time member of the Taft cabinet; Charles E. Clark, dean of the Yale Law School; A. M. Dobie, dean of the Law School of the University of Virginia; George Donworth of Seattle; James G. Gamble of Des Moines; Monte M. Lemann of New Orleans; Edmund M. Morgan of the Harvard Law School, formerly of the University of Minnesota;

## Visitors Kept Busy at 'U' Farm



Demonstrations of many vocations and avocations interesting both to the men and to the women who live on Minnesota farms make up a large part of the program at Farmers and Homemakers Week soon to be held at University Farm. Here a group of homemakers are watching a demonstration of textile judging by a member of the department of home economics.

## Sweet Clover Covers Big Area in North

Thousands of acres of land in Marshall and Kittson counties in extreme northwestern Minnesota have grown up to wild sweet clover as a weed, and sow thistle, according to Dr. C. Otto Rosendahl, chairman of the department of botany, in the University of Minnesota, who recently returned from a tour of northern Minnesota. Cattle do not care for the sweet clover as much as it was once thought they would, he said, and the sow thistle is of no use whatever, although if anyone takes the trouble to dig up its roots, pigs will eat them. The only redeeming fact about the sweet clover in such quantities is, he said, that it produces excellent honey if neighboring farmers keep bees. One large bee farm in that area produced half a million pounds last year.

While visiting the Beltrami marsh, which runs from Red Lake to Roseau Dr. Rosendahl saw the small herd of wild caribou that have been imported from Canada in an effort to build up the swiftly diminishing herd that has never left the Red Lake bottoms. Two mature animals, one a bull, and four calves have been imported. The calves, so recently wild, have become tame while they are being held at Washkish before being turned loose, he reported. They will be kept in pens over winter for fear that wolves would get them while they are immature. The two mature caribou will be released.

Dr. Rosendahl reported that ducks are more plentiful in northwestern Minnesota than they have been for years. State conservation officials have estimated that there were 100,000 brace of ducks on one connecting marsh and lake in that area, and other water courses have similar numbers.

Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor in the Medical School of the University of Minnesota, will give four broadcasts over WCCO in his State Medical Association series during the remainder of December. On December 10 he will discuss "Tuberculosis"; 17th, "Irritable Colon"; 24th, "Medical Accomplishments"; and 31st, "New Year Resolutions." Dr. O'Brien speaks at 11 a. m. each Saturday.

Warren Olney of San Francisco; Edson R. Sunderland of the University of Michigan, and Edgar B. Talman of Chicago.

During the past summer committee members have engaged in a number of round table discussions during which the new rules were explained to lawyers and judges in many cities, among them Cleveland and Omaha, Des Moines and New York. Professor Cherry recently took part in the Omaha round table and in one at Duluth.

The American Bar Association has made known its hope that the states will pass acts changing state procedure in civil actions to correspond to the new and model set of federal rules. Twelve states, including Minnesota, are now at work on bills to make such changes. In Minnesota the state judicial council has been working for some time on a new set of rules conforming to the federal rules.

## Knowledge Varies In Student Groups Report Points Out

Students of the same age, being educated in the same class and same college, vary enormously in their stock of available knowledge, according to a bulletin published recently by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching after a 10-year study of the subject of a student and his knowledge.

The bulletin is a partial report of a project undertaken for the state of Pennsylvania and involving the examination of 26,000 high school seniors and the testing of students in nearly 50 Pennsylvania colleges. Authors of the report are W. S. Learned of the Carnegie Foundation and Ben D. Wood, director of collegiate educational research at Columbia College.

Student knowledge and progress in learning can be measured, the report points out, and actually students educate themselves at widely varying levels, work in different ways and progress at different speeds. It also points out that "intelligent provision for self-education requires that these different starting points, ways of working and speeds of learning be discovered and allowed their full significance."

One of the conclusions drawn by the report is that "obviously there is no sophomore standard any more than there is a senior standard, or a high school standard." In reaching this conclusion an identical eight-hour examination in the main aspects of general education was given to high school seniors, college sophomores and college seniors. It turned out that nearly a quarter of the high school seniors surpassed the average college sophomore and more than a quarter of the senior group also scored below the average sophomore.

The essential features of education for which the college is responsible, the report says, are four: understanding the student, a concrete student goal in the form of "a plainly defined and substantial body of knowledge," provision for access to skillful teaching and material facilities such as libraries, laboratories and collections; and provision for the recognition of cumulative progress in knowledge, measured comparatively and comprehensively, and the analysis and description of abilities, special traits and peculiarities in the use of knowledge.

The identical tests given twice proved effective in measuring the progress of college students from the sophomore to the senior year. Just as the amount of knowledge was extremely variable, the report states that progress over the two years from sophomore to senior varied widely. About 15 per cent of the 2,800 students examined twice had lower scores in the senior year than they had earned as sophomores. Students intending to be artists, musicians or dramatists gained the most, while those expecting to teach physical education gained the least.

The bulletin concludes with proposals for reorganizing educational procedure so that "the paramount standard is one which the institution hold unfailingly not before the student but before itself; it is none other than the standard of suitability which marks the treatment accorded to a student by the institution in view of his ascertained character and peculiar needs." Standards of time and credit should be abandoned, the bulletin recommends.

## Head of Clinic In U Hospital



Dr. Eric Kent Clarke

## Light Tests Help Reader

Continued from page 1, column 5

moderately bright general illumination plus local lighting at the place of work. This is usually achieved by ceiling fixtures supplemented by auxiliary units at the work bench in the factory, and by desk or floor lamps in the office and home. Any table lamp should have the bottom of the shade about 20 inches above the table top. This insures that the light source will be out of the field of vision while one is working at the table.

"It is hazardous to recommend intensities of light for general use," he goes on, "since many factors are involved in determining hygienic lighting. Nevertheless, some specifications may be made that should provide a margin of safety for many ordinary visual tasks. One probably should never read with less than five foot-candles of intensity unless the distribution of light is very poor, such as with a bare bulb within the field of view where the visual work is taking place. In such a situation a slightly dimmer light will be less fatiguing. With only fair diffusion of light, use between five and 10 foot-candles. If no glare due to high distribution of the light, or to other factors, is present, higher intensities may be employed with safety but without gain in efficiency or comfort. In school rooms the minimum level of intensities at the desks probably should be not less than 10 foot-candles. These intensities should assure hygienic vision in most situations because the critical level for reading is between three and four foot-candles, and few intensities have appeared where efficiency and comfort have been improved by raising the intensity above 10 foot-candles.

"In industry adequate lighting is a paying proposition. The indications are that most factory operations can be done with comfort and with maximum efficiency under 10 foot-candles of light. Operations requiring fine discrimination need relatively bright light. This intensity, however, probably need not be greater than about 25 foot-candles. It may be emphasized in closing that application of the principles here discussed will maintain hygienic illumination that yields efficient performance without eyestrain."

## 'U' Finances Told in Detail

Continued from page 1, column 4

slightly over \$17,000,000, and those at University Farm about two and a half millions. Land on the main campus was appraised at \$4,000,000 and University Farm at \$617,548. Neither figure includes land and buildings at outlying agricultural schools and experiment stations.

The University of Minnesota was shown to have 120 teaching departments of which 30 were in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics; 25 in the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts; 15 in the Medical School; 13 in the Institute of Technology, and 11 in the Graduate School.

## Farm and Home Events to Come January 16 - 20

Dean Coffey Expects Last Year's Attendance Record May Be Passed

Minnesota's rural folk will have their first opportunity to hear Guy Stanton Ford in his new official capacity as president of the University of Minnesota when he is principal speaker at a supper Friday night, January 20, during Farm and Home Week at University Farm. January 16-20 are the dates for this big agricultural event to which all Minnesota farmers and homemakers are invited. It was first inaugurated as an annual short course thirty-nine years ago, and last year the 3,600 people registered broke all previous attendance records.

Practically every phase of modern agriculture and homemaking will be included in 200 instructive Classes. Speakers of national and state importance will appear before the group meetings each noon to discuss important agricultural topics and public questions. To make the short course a week of vacation as well as a "school," a wide variety of entertainment has been planned.

Motion pictures, demonstrations and lectures will be the modern mediums of education used to present facts about engineering, insect control, dairy husbandry and other subjects. Planning the farm program for 1939—as a follow-up of a discussion on the agricultural outlook—new practices in dairying and animal husbandry and lessons from the 1938 rust epidemic reflect the strictly up to date nature of the short course topics.

Homemakers will share in a well-diversified five-day program when other university faculty and home economics staff members present practical information on clothing, nutrition, home furnishing, and the like.

Dean W. C. Coffey of the University Department of Agriculture will again give his early morning chats on everyday living. This is a popular feature of Farm and Home Week which regular attendants always look forward to. Another is the "Old Fashioned Singing School" of which Mrs. F. H. Cash of Hibbing will be in charge.

### Organizations Will Meet

Many state-wide farm and breed organizations will meet on the campus during the week, including the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association and the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, which will sponsor its annual State Seed Show and announce the selection of four Premier Seed Growers for 1938.

The program will open Monday noon and run forenoons, afternoons and evenings through Friday. Subject matter lectures, and demonstrations will be scheduled for two hours each forenoon and three hours each afternoon with a dozen programs to choose from each hour.

Prominent speakers for the general assemblies are Mrs. H. W. Ahart of California, president of the Associated Women of The American Farm Bureau Federation; Chris L. Christensen, dean of the Department of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin; President Ford, and Dr. Malcolm MacLean, director of general college, University of Minnesota. Among evenings attractions will be the Minnesota Grange program Monday, followed by a party, old-time dance and social mixer; a state amateur contest Tuesday conducted by the Minnesota Farm Bureau; travel pictures and a lecture on Sweden, under the auspices of the School of Agriculture, Wednesday; Thursday, a musical pageant, "March of the Months," presented by the state's rural youth groups; and Friday night the traditional Farm and Home Week supper.

### Willey Appointed by Zook

Dean Malcolm M. Willey, of the University of Minnesota, will go to Washington to meetings December 7 and 8 of a special committee of the American Council on Education which will consider problems of student personnel work. He has been named to represent the topic of financial aid to students on a committee each of whose members represents some phase of student personnel study. The appointment was made by Dr. George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education.

## Writing Students Now Find Help In Laboratory

### Project in Arts College One of Few New Aids to Composition

What has been called the only real innovation in teaching elementary English composition during the present teaching generation is in effect in the department of English of the University of Minnesota. It is a writing laboratory, planned and put into operation by Dr. Joseph M. Thomas, dean of the senior college and former chairman of the department.

Nothing could be simpler than to describe the theory of the writing lab.

"Instead of leaving them to do their writing at home, where conditions are probably bad, and where no one will give them help, we encourage a certain number of students to write their themes here in the campus, under the best conditions we can provide, and we make available to them the advice of teachers who are on hand to give them help at any time," Dean Thomas said.

Naturally, the students assigned to the laboratory sections are not the ones who have been doing brilliant work. They are the ones who have a hard time expressing themselves on paper, the ones who really need the help that can be given them.

Dean Thomas did not, actually, repeat the dictum that good writing comes from applying the seat of the pants to the seat of the chair, but he did say that he considers regularity of effort an important factor in his plan. The students in his lab. section go there regularly, a stated number of times per week, and put in two successive hours struggling with the intricacies of sound English expression.

It is this teacher's belief that a quiet atmosphere, a good desk at which to work, a few sound reference books, that will enable a student to find usages and rules that bother him, and the presence of a teacher capable of answering questions and making helpful suggestions, are all important items in the student's effort to learn to write correctly. That is, of course, the purpose of the laboratory. It is not intended to make these students into authors and journalists.

Subject matter is also of great importance, Dean Thomas believes. That is to say, a student is more likely to write well if his subject is something that is alive, current, and interesting, than he would be if he were assigned to write on something that is a topic and nothing more.

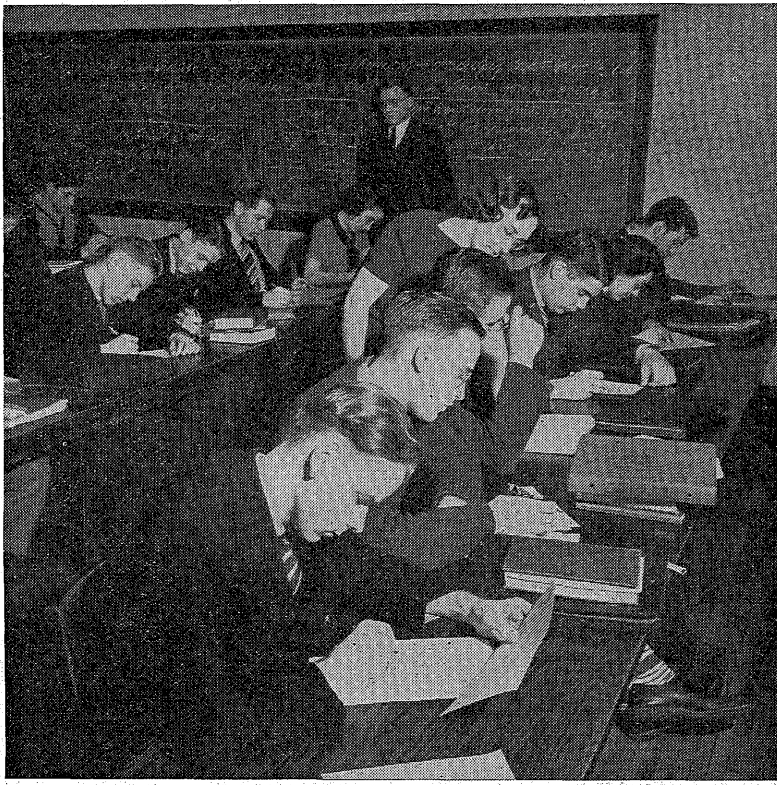
Because 15.9 percent of all credit hours earned in the University of Minnesota are earned in the Department of English, as shown by a recent study by Dr. Tracy F. Tyler, and because the greater part of this work is done in elementary composition courses, any step to improve the efficiency of this teaching is important. Many of the students come to Minnesota without any satisfactory grounding in English composition, either that obtained from environment and home influences, or from sound teaching in secondary schools. This adds to the burdens of those to whom the teaching of composition is delegated.

Is the laboratory a success? It seems to be. Many of the lab. students make fine progress. This matter has recently been referred for determination to the Committee on Educational Research. Their study to find out whether students in the laboratory or others taking similar work learn the more has only been begun. It is expected to produce interesting results when it has been completed.

#### Take Part in Art Conference

Ray Faulkner and Robert Hilpert, members of the staff in Art Education, attended a conference of the Art Yearbook Committee of the National Society for the Study of Education, held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City, November 11, 12, and 13. Mr. Hilpert is executive secretary for the Art Yearbook Committee. Thomas Munro, Curator of Education of the Cleveland Museum of Art is chairman.

## Showing Young Writers How



### Little Teaching By Assistants At Minnesota

Despite the impression that a large amount of teaching must be done by young and inexperienced teachers in an institution attended by 15,000 students, a study by the Committee on Educational Research shows that in the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts only 5.2 percent of the work, calculated in student credit hours, is done by assistants in quiz sections. An assistant is almost invariably a graduate student who is working for his teaching degree, doctor of philosophy. By a calculation that included all teaching by assistants, it was found that about eight percent of Arts College teaching was done by them.

The entire policy of the university with respect to the teaching staff below the rank of instructor was studied on recommendation of the administrative committee of the senate, the work being done by Dr. T. R. McConnell with the aid of Dr. L. A. Lovegren.

A study of the source from which graduate students are sought to serve as assistants showed that 42 percent of the department heads who were interviewed preferred Minnesota men, while 27 percent expressed no preference. Those favoring Minnesota graduates gave three principal reasons, namely, that they were thoroughly familiar with the abilities of local applicants; that they could pick men who knew intimately the exact courses in which they were to serve, and, incidentally, that they felt an obligation to their own students. On the other hand, it is a recognized policy of most universities to avoid employing an excessive proportion of their own graduates, because drawing teachers from a wide circle is, in the long run, a broader and more educative procedure, helping to avoid provincialism of thought and attitude.

John Clark, instructor in the Department of English, is shown in charge of one of the laboratory sections wherein the department is trying to find out whether young people learn to write more effectively if help and advice are always at hand. Dean Joseph M. Thomas, originator of the idea, believes clear advantages will eventually be shown for this method.

### Visited Chemists In Many Lands

Dr. Ralph E. Montonna, professor of chemical engineering, visited thirteen European countries and stopped at important chemical laboratories in many of them when he and his family spent last year on sabbatical leave. He investigated particularly those laboratories that are doing research in cellulose substances, which are Professor Montonna's specialty. He spent the major part of his stay, or seven months, in the laboratory of Professor M. W. Haworth at the University of Birmingham. Haworth was the 1937 winner of the Nobel prize in chemistry for work in the chemistry of carbohydrates.

In Germany Dr. Montonna visited laboratories in Heidelberg, and Freiburg and the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Dalhem, just outside Berlin. He also visited Zurich, the Carlsberg laboratories in Copenhagen and the University of Uppsala, in Sweden.

When he visited Prague, just about a year before the dismemberment of the Czechoslovak republic, the people apparently had no serious forebodings that they were soon to face so great a change. In fact, Dr. Montonna could sense a seeming change from tension and anxiety when he

## O'Brien Speaks Over WLB Also

The weekly health broadcasts of Dr. William A. O'Brien of the University of Minnesota Medical School are now carried over the university station, WLB, as well as over WCCO. Dr. O'Brien broadcasts each Saturday at 11 a. m. Station WLB is at 760 kilocycles, Station WCCO at 810. During the month of January Dr. O'Brien will make the following Saturday talks: January 7, "Pneumonia;" 14th, "Sciatica;" 21st, "Quorea Nervosa;" 28th, "Heredity and Dental Caries." The broadcasts are sanctioned by the Minnesota State Medical Association.

## Farm Records Display Value Of Organization

That efficient farm organization and management pays dividends has again been demonstrated in records kept the past two years on 81 farms in southeastern Minnesota soil erosion control demonstration areas. The records were kept in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the division of agricultural economics at University Farm.

When farm organization and management efficiency was measured, the labor earnings of the average of these farmers was found to be slightly more than \$1,000. For the 16 most profitable farms, the amount averaged more than \$2,400. Labor earnings mean the returns left to the farmer after farm operating costs including interest on his investment have been cared for.

Many factors influenced this diversity in earnings. Among these was the average butterfat production per cow, for in this region farms are principally of dairy type. The average production per cow for the entire group was 178 pounds, while for 16 of the least profitable farms the average was 146 pounds; for the high group, the average was 184 pounds. Returns over feed cost per animal unit, for productive livestock other than cows, totaled \$32 for the 16 farms in the high average group, \$28 for the average of the entire group, and \$23 for the low group. As might be expected, crop yields on farms with high earnings exceeded those of farms of lower earnings. In general, farms of higher earnings were larger than others, with a greater percentage of tillable land planted to high return crops and more units of productive livestock per acre.

Farms included in the project are in the Deer-Bear Creek area near Spring Valley, the Beaver Creek area at Caledonia and the Gilmore Creek area at Winona.

passed from Germany into Czechoslovakia.

The younger Italian chemists and physicists are showing great promise, he believes. Of these he met and talked with many when he attended the International Congress of Chemistry in Rome last May. He also attended the meeting of the Bunsengesellschaft in Leipzig, an organization formed to honor one of the great German chemists of the past.

## Fact and Artifact

By T. E. Steward

Earlier examples of this column have been devoted to "fact." This one will consider an artifice, or trick, in fact a hoax—one of the greatest hoaxes ever perpetrated on the American public by those on whom it depends to provide accurate and interesting information.

Ever since Orson Welles conducted the radio broadcast which actually made thousands of Americans cower while they waited for the men from Mars to descend upon them and lash them with their tails, I have waited to see if anyone else would retell the story of the celebrated "Moon Hoax" of Richard Adams Locke, which was printed in the New York Sun in the year 1835. Popular newspapers were then very young, just as news broadcasting is very young today. Orson Welles is also very young, and the young are especially given to pranks and practical jokes. Fully as notorious in its time as the recent Martian episode, and even worse in its elements of fake, was the Moon Hoax of the famous Sun, as history recounts it.

The Sun, however, did not fall back for confirmation upon a speaker introduced as "the secretary of the interior," for whom no name was given but whose voice, when it was heard, strongly resembled not that of Harold Ickes, but that of the president of the United States. The Sun stood behind its own story, but falsely attributed its facts to a famous scientist, Sir John Frederick William Herschel, son of Sir William Herschel.

As many know, the Sun was the first newspaper anywhere to seek a wide and popular circulation, such as made it necessary for the editors to print sensational and startling material. The paper was only two years old in 1835, and the modern news canons, which demand that news be factual, had not had time to develop. Richard James Locke, a writer for The Sun, was not a famous person, but was well enough known so that a description of him was written by Edgar Allan Poe, with whom he was contemporary. All of the account here given is taken from a book, "The Story of The Sun," by Frank M. O'Brien, published in 1918 by the George H. Doran Company.

In 1834 Sir John Herschel had gone to the Cape of Good Hope to spend a year or more making astronomical observations in the clear atmosphere of South Africa. He was, therefore, a long distance away, in those days without cable service, radio, airplane or fast steamer, and Mr. Locke seemingly thought he could speak freely. He must have realized that he would ultimately have to face the music, but Welles must have realized the same thing this fall.

On August 21, 1835, there appeared on the second page of The Sun, this announcement: Celestial Discoveries — The Edinburgh Courant says, "We have just learned from an eminent publisher in this city that Sir John Herschel, at the Cape of Good Hope, has made some astronomical discoveries of the most wonderful description, by means of an immense telescope of an entirely new principle."

Four days later, on Tuesday, August 25, The Sun began to "play the story for what it was worth." Those were not the days of big type, but the paper devoted three columns on its first page to the Herschel Hoax, under the heading: "Great Astronomical Discoveries Lately Made by Sir John Herschel."

A vast amount of pseudo-science, including a description of the huge telescope Herschel was supposed to be using, now followed. The great lens was said to be 24 feet in diameter, to weigh fifteen thousand pounds, and to have an estimated power of magnifying objects 42,000 times. All this was now credited to a supplement to The Edinburgh Journal of Science.

By the 26th, The Sun began to describe the living creatures Herschel was seeing on the moon by means of his telescope. Many of them were fantastic in the extreme. Of one it said:

"The next animal perceived would be classed on earth as a monster. It was of a bluish lead color, about the size of a goat, with a head and beard like one,

Turn to page 4, column 1)

## American Chemical Society Honors Dr. S. C. Lind as President-elect

Dr. Samuel Colville Lind, dean of the Institute of Technology in the University of Minnesota, has been named president elect of the American Chemical Society from among a field of fourteen nominees. The American Chemical Society is the largest organized body of scientists in the world, having a membership of 22,000. Dr. Lind will be president-elect during 1939, and at the beginning of 1940 will become automatically president of the society, under its procedures.

Dean Lind has been at Minnesota since the fall of 1926, when he was elected director of the School of Chemistry, which position he held until the Institute of Technology was organized on November 1, 1935. The Institute includes the College of Engineering



Dean S. C. Lind

and Architecture, School of Mines and Metallurgy, and the School of Chemistry. Dr. Lind came to the campus from Washington, D. C., where he had been associate director of the Fixed Nitrogen Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture. Formerly he had worked for the Bureau of Mines.

His special scientific field is that of the radio active elements, and he is widely known for his researches in the chemistry of radium.

Also included under the Institute of Technology are the Engineering Experiment Laboratories, the experimental laboratories of the Northwest Research Foundation, and the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory.



# MINNESOTA CHATS

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## The Blessed Damozel

In line with its policy of printing from time to time bits of literature of acknowledged greatness, Minnesota Chats herewith reprints Dante Gabriel Rossetti's great poem, "The Blessed Damozel." It is fitting that it should be printed, for everyone seems to know the first stanza of the poem, and no one ever seems able to quote the rest of it. "The Blessed Damozel" is remarkable in part because it was written by a youth of twenty years in about the year 1850. Students might well make note of this, although, admittedly, emotional poetry is the province of youth, so that it is no unusual phenomenon for great poetry to be written by men in the third decade of life. Minnesota Chats recommends this poem as one that will stand any number of readings. In fact, its full beauty scarcely becomes apparent until it has been read about three times. The blessed damozel had been, on earth, a young wife. From heaven she yearns for her earth-bound husband.

*The blessed damozel leaned out  
From the gold bar of Heaven;  
Her eyes were deeper than the depth  
Of waters stilled at even;  
She had three lilies in her hand,  
And the stars in her hair were seven.*

*Her robe, ungirt from clasp to hem,  
No wrought flowers did adorn,  
But a white rose of Mary's gift,  
For service meekly worn;  
Her hair that lay along her back  
Was yellow like ripe corn.*

*Her seemed she scarce had been a day  
One of God's choristers;  
The wonder was not yet quite gone  
From that still look of hers;  
Albeit, to them she left, her day  
Had counted as ten years.*

*(To one, it is ten years of years...  
Yet now, and in this place,  
Surely she leaned o'er me—her hair  
Fell all about my face...  
Nothing: the autumn fall of leaves.  
The whole year sets apace.)*

*It was the rampart of God's house  
That she was standing on;  
By God built over the sheer depth  
The which is Space begun:  
So high, that looking downward thence  
She scarce could see the sun.*

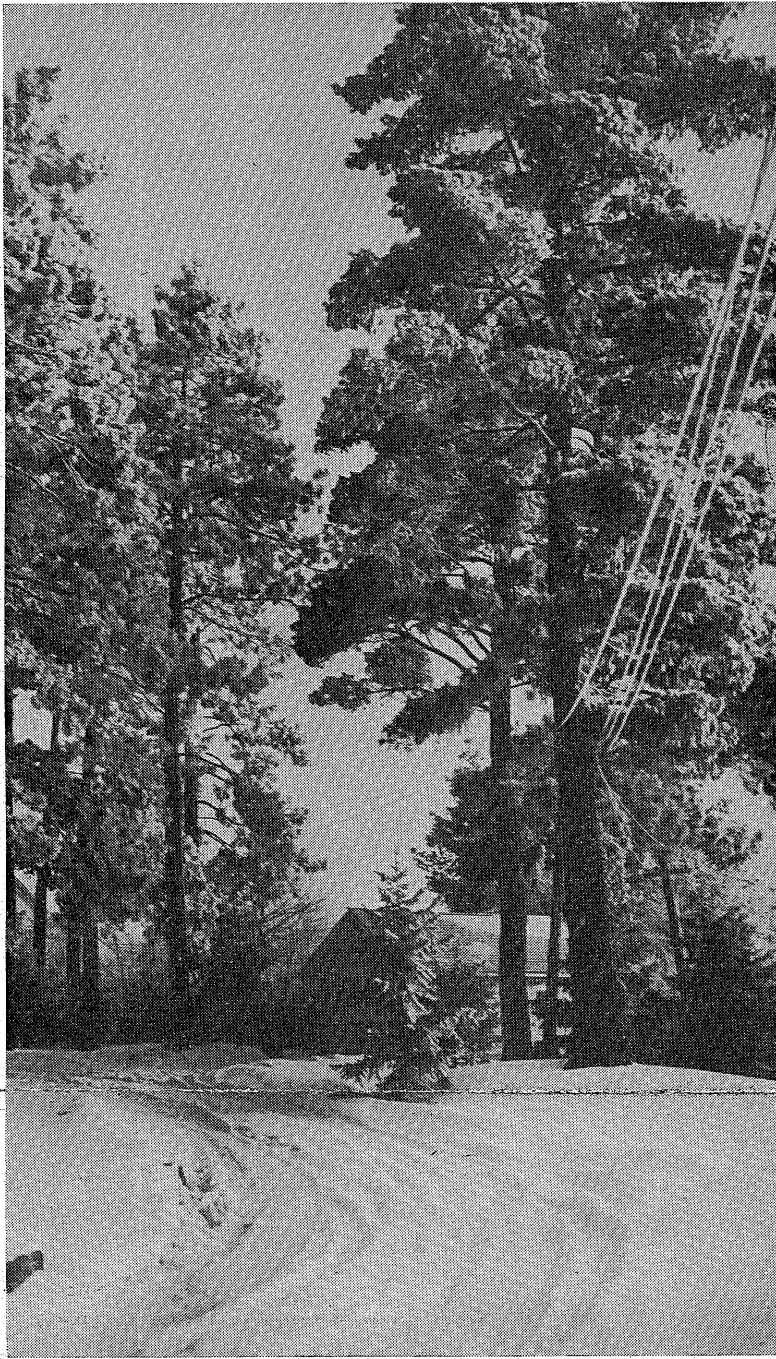
*It lies in Heaven, across the flood  
Of ether, as a bridge.  
Beneath, the tides of day and night  
With flame and darkness ridge  
The void, as low as where this earth  
Spins like a fretful midge.*

*Heard hardly, some of her new friends  
Amid their loving games  
Spoke evermore among themselves  
Their virginal chaste names;  
And the souls mounting up to God  
Went by her like thin flames.*

*And still she bowed herself and  
stooped  
Out of the circling charm;  
Until her bosom must have made*

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

## Winter At Grand Rapids Station



Though winter winds blow, and their breath is rude in northern Minnesota, they often produce some remarkably beautiful effects in combination with snow storms. A gorgeous example of this is the scene above, taken at the Grand Rapids farmhouse by Superintendent R. L. Donovan of the University's Station there.

## Minnesotans Will Lead Three Important U. S. Learned Societies

### Dean Tate and Professor Cherry Join Dean Lind as Organization Presidents

The American Physical Society, the American Chemical Society, and the Association of American Law Schools will all be headed by

members of the University of Minnesota faculty next year, and the Geological Society of America will conduct its annual meeting at Minnesota in December 1939. Many other members of the faculty were honored by election to posts in various learned societies. Dr. John T. Tate, dean of the

## 'Man and House' To Be Sigma Xi Lecture Subject

Said to be the most widely attended lecture course in popular science in the United States, the Sigma Xi series of lectures at the University of Minnesota will be resumed on February 3rd to continue for four successive Fridays. The lectures are given in Northrop Auditorium on "Symphony nights" while the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra is on tour.

"Man and His House" is the subject of this year's series, and it is made doubly important by the prospective building boom which economists and the building industry foresee according to all business predictions for the year 1939. Two architects, a researcher in experimental engineering, and a civil engineer will be the speakers.

Professor Roy Jones, head of the School of Architecture, will speak February 3 on, "Everyman's House." On February 10 Professor Frank B. Rowley, head of the engineering experimental laboratories of the Institute of Technology, will discuss "Housing and Climate." Air conditioning, insulation, and heat transmission through building materials are his specialties. Professor Robert Jones will be the third speaker, February 17th. In a lecture on "Housing and the Expanding City" he will bring out the relationship of housing and city planning. He is an adviser on the low-cost housing project known as the Summer Field project. Professor Frederic Bass, head of the department of Civil Engineering in the College of Engineering, will close the series February 24, speaking on, "The High Cost of Housing," and relating the problem of shelter to the economic actualities of the business world. Dr. Bass is also professor of municipal and sanitary engineering.

Dr. Leroy S. Palmer, professor of agricultural biochemistry, is president of Sigma Xi this year. Miss Eva Donelson, home economics, is its secretary.

College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and an outstanding American physicist was chosen by the American Physical Society, meeting in Washington, to be its head for the coming year: Dr. Tate has long been active in the society and has been editor of the Physical Review and of other publications of the physicists, which he helped to reorganize some years ago. He is one of the nationally known scientists who have remained at Minnesota despite many tempting offers to join other faculties. He became dean of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts in the summer of 1937 upon the retirement of Dean John B. Johnston.

Professor Wilbur H. Cherry, who teaches procedure in the University of Minnesota Law School (Continued on page 2, column 4)

## Classification Of Non-academic Staff Completed

### University Puts in Effect Equivalent of Own Civil Service

#### REGENTS RESPONSIBLE

### Work Was Begun in 1933 at Suggestion of Comptroller Middlebrook

One of the major problems confronting the state of Minnesota with respect to many departments of state, namely, civil service, appears to have been solved for the University of Minnesota by its establishment nearly two years ago of its Classified Service for the Non-Academic Staff.

According to Comptroller William T. Middlebrook this service does for University of Minnesota employees those things that are contemplated in any civil service set-up, namely, provides for selection by examination, for a probationary period after appointment, tenure during good behavior, orderly promotion when vacancies occur, and protection of the individual against arbitrary behavior by his superiors.

"Some of the civil service plans to be proposed to the Legislature may include the university employees, but as a matter of fact our classified service is the responsibility of the Board of Regents and the classification the board has made received the approval of the 1937 Legislature," Mr. Middlebrook explained.

It was after a suggestion made by Mr. Middlebrook to the late President L. D. Coffman that first steps were taken toward establishing a classified service of the exact nature of civil service. The work was begun in 1933. At the president's suggestion the Board of Regents named a classification committee which set about determining the qualifications of employees in the many necessary categories, the methods of selection, rates of pay, terms of tenure, and lines of promotion.

A committee of seven worked out the plan, with representatives from physical plant, agriculture, hospital, medicine, the library and the business office, all of these being departments that have large numbers in their non-academic personnel. Its task was to include in the study all positions below the rank of instructor, namely, the following:

All non-academic staff, exclusive of general administrative, on the University payroll, not in the clerical, stenographic, and secretarial classified group.

All members of the academic staff below the rank of instructor.

All employees on the regular payroll of the University as defined in the two preceding paragraphs.

All employees occupying substantially permanent positions on (Continued on page 2, column 4)

## Officer and Speakers for Sigma Xi Series



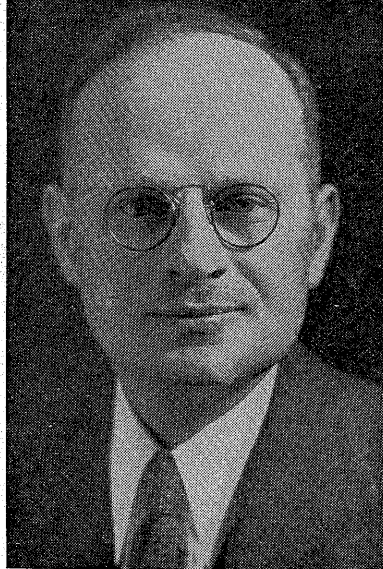
Professor Frederic Bass



Professor Frank B. Rowley



Professor Robert Jones



Professor Leroy S. Palmer



Professor Roy Jones



## Fact and Artifact

By T. E. Steward

An occasional outcry that the University of Minnesota has too many buildings and is expanding its physical plant too fast strikes the writer of this column as merely silly. There is no other word for it. If there were no other excuse for the expansion one could point out that the student population of the university has doubled in less than twenty years. And at the beginning of that period the old-fashioned buildings on the campus were so crowded that there simply was not enough room even for classes, to say nothing of study space, research facilities, and faculty offices. As a matter of fact, even with all of the expansion of buildings, many important colleges on the campus are crowded today. Folwell Hall, principal home of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, is literally jammed. The College of Education is practically homeless.

In 1922, which year marks the beginning of my familiarity with the University of Minnesota, the situation was ludicrous. Take what is now called Burton Hall, then the University Library. Where they kept the books is a mystery still. There was a large reading room on the second floor, capable of seating about a fourth of the students who needed a reading room at any given time. Part of the ground floor was devoted to the offices of administration. The president's office was a tiny cubby-hole at the right as one entered. Beyond it was a wholly inadequate room in which the Board of Regents met. Beyond that again was what was called the office of the registrar. How Mr. West's staff even drew breath in there, to say nothing of transacting business, is a matter for historians. But the most astounding situation was that of the business office. In tiny quarters that were eked out by spaces under stairways, balconies where no balconies were intended, with airless spaces and windows boarded off in spots to provide more room, the comptroller and his staff labored to perform their many duties. The administration offices, in general, were not merely congested, they were a slum.

The original Law School building was possible—but not probable. It still stands, but is now devoted to less congesting classes. It was built in the era when walls were thick, because steel had not come into construction, and when ceilings were high. I don't know why ceilings were always so high, but there was some good reason. Buildings of that era always used the space for three floors to produce two floors, partly with the idea that teachers could keep themselves in good condition by climbing endless flights of stairs, to get more or less nowhere at the top. Dean Fraser's office was the end of a hall that had been partitioned off. When he turned around his files fell into his wastebasket. When he turned back, if he turned fast enough to create a tiny draft, tomorrow's lecture was blown out the window.

It is a shame even to bring up the way in which the departments of electrical and mechanical engineering were housed. A strange "twin" building which still stands, was occupied by these departments. It may still be seen between the rear of Pillsbury hall, the eastern wall of the auditorium, and the administration building. Electrical engineering escaped from this red brick monstrosity early in the run of the "ten year building program," in the twenties, but mechanical engineering was left trapped in it, and is so trapped today. Its floors sag, its windows can not be kept clean, the passageways to its offices are labyrinthine. Fire in it would produce a holocaust. Fortunately, a request will go before the present Legislature asking a new Mechanical Engineering building. Whatever the fate of that request may be, the proposal is one of extreme merit. Mechanical engineering courses have begun to increase rapidly in student drawing power, and eventually, though preferably at once, quarters for those students and their teachers will have to be built.

Despite the buildings that have gone up there are still "housing tragedies" on the campus. Take the situation of the Department of Psychology. Anyone who thinks the University of Minnesota is overbuilt should spend an hour wandering through that maze of mystery. Some have the idea that the space of the psychologists was increased when the new State Board of Health building went up.

## 'U' Medical School Leaders Honored

Two members of the University of Minnesota medical faculty have been honored by the Institute of Medicine of Chicago with invitations to deliver special honorary lectures on the Frank Billings Foundation. Dr. Owen E. Wangensteen, head of the department of surgery, has been asked to deliver the fifteenth Lewis Linn McArthur lecture, at the Palmer House, Friday, January 27. His subject will be, "The genesis of appendicitis in the light of the functional behavior of the vermiform appendix." Dr. E. T. Bell, head of the department of pathology, will deliver the fifteenth Ludvig Hektoen lecture on the Frank Billings Foundation on February 24. He will discuss, "The pathogenesis of glomerulonephritis including lipoid nephrosis."

Not at all. The two buildings are contiguous, but that is all there is to it. Despite the fact that psychology has grown in popularity until it is the second ranking subject in the Arts College, second only to English, its home has all of the attributes of a successfully ruined stable that was poorly constructed in the first place. Rube Goldberg was probably the architect, with Jack Benny as consultant when the offices around the interior light well were arranged. There should be compasses and large supplies of fully visible emergency rations in some of the halls, for it is a wonder that those who enter them ever emerge. I'll go farther and say there probably are a few lost and forgotten psychologists in some of the cubbyholes, for whom a rescue expedition should be formed.

Then there is the Armory. This building wins the frost-coated radiator as the only one so far as I know, in which students have to wear their overcoats in class. This sounds like an exaggeration, but is not. I once went to call on Lieut. Colonel Adam Potts, the commandant, and found him standing before a class that appeared to be attending a November football game. It was meeting in one end of the big central hall of the Armory, a room that was designed for such activities as pushing cannon around, or playing basketball. One can get up a little warmth doing those things, however. Not long since, the Armory housed the military department, the athletic department, in all of its ramifications except football, and the department of aeronautical engineering, all at the same time. Fortunately football income has since enabled the university to build a field house and a splendid athletic administration building, Cook Hall, without a cent of expense to the taxpayers, so that part of it has been taken care of. But I have no doubt that the overcoated students of military science still sit and ponder on what Napoleon endured on the way home from Moscow. Maybe the rascal should never have gone there in the first place.

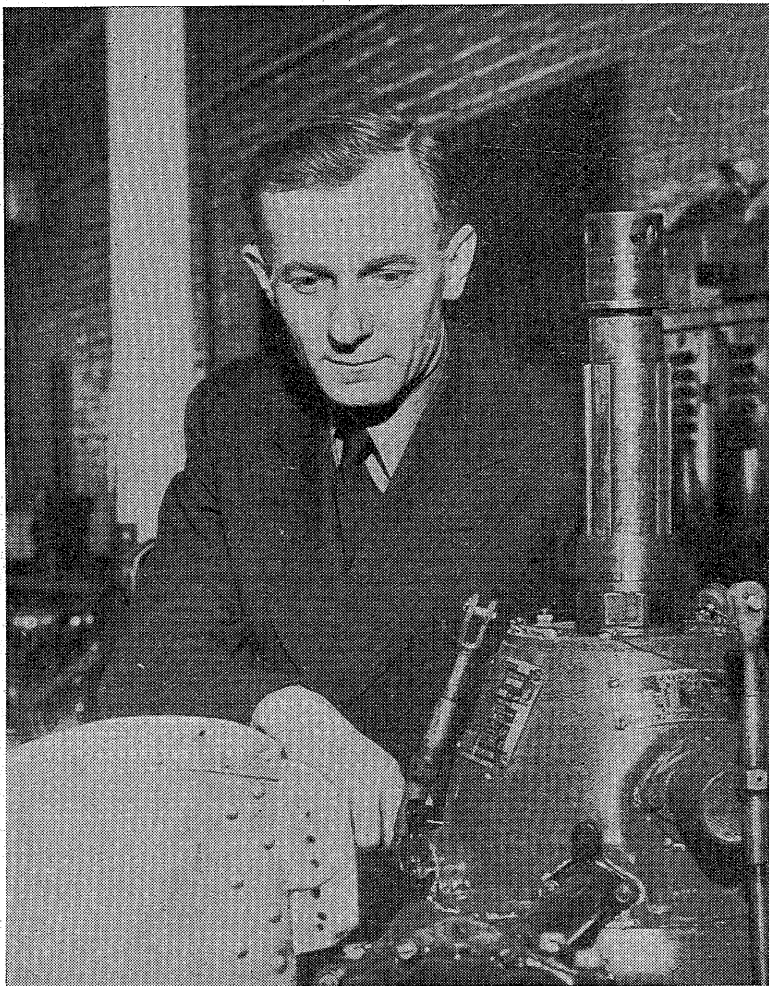
Apart from the expansion of Minnesota's fine hospital, which was essential and much of which was built with gift money, and the growth of the athletic plant, financed with athletic funds, only ten buildings have gone up on the Main campus in the period 1922-1939, namely, Electrical Engineering, Physics, Administration, Law, the Library, Botany, Medical Science building, Vincent Hall for the School of Business Administration, the Center for Continuation Study and Northrop Memorial Auditorium. The last named was financed chiefly from a gift campaign. The men's dormitories and the Nurses Hall make no addition to study and research facilities. In the same period three major buildings have gone up at University Farm, namely the Dairy Building, called Haecker Hall, the Plant Science building, and Green Hall, the new home of forestry.

Of course the physical plant of the University of Minnesota has been greatly expanded, but there are no grounds for saying that it has been overbuilt. If there hadn't been new buildings it would have been necessary to close the university.

### Geologists to Meet Here

The Geological Society of America will hold its 1939 meeting in Minneapolis and at the University of Minnesota according to Dr. Frank F. Grout, professor of geology. Dr. Grout extended the Minneapolis invitation to the society at its session in New York.

## Aviation Head Examines Engine



Professor John Akerman, whose department of aeronautical engineering has been selected to help in a new government training program, looks over a piece of equipment in his laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

## Casey in Group To Study Press

Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department of journalism in the University of Minnesota, has been named one of five heads of prominent departments of journalism who will meet later this month in Chicago with representatives of the leading associations of publishers and editors to discuss preferred means of cooperation between teachers of journalism and its principal practitioners. The committee will also discuss a reclassification of journalism departments.

Representing publishers and editors at the meeting will be delegations from the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Southern Publishers Association, the American Newspaper Society, the Inland Daily Press association, and the National Editorial Association. Besides Dr. Casey, representatives of the teachers will be Deans Carl Akerman of Columbia, M. L. Spencer of Syracuse, Frank L. Martin of Missouri and Kenneth E. Olson of Northwestern, formerly of Minnesota.

The committee was named at the recent meeting of the Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism in Topeka, Kan. Ralph O. Nafziger, professor of journalism at Minnesota, was elected to the council on research of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism. Professor Thomas L. Barnhart also took part in the meetings, as did Professor Edmund C. Williamson, chairman of the Minnesota coordination committee, who discussed personal methods in the selection of students of journalism.

## Miners from "Rand" Visit Minnesota

Thirty students of mining engineering from the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, informally known as "the Rand," and the greatest gold mining area ever discovered in the world, visited the University of Minnesota Wednesday, January 11, following a tour of the state's mining district northwest of Duluth. They were met in the morning by a delegation of faculty members from the School of Mines and Metallurgy and conducted on a tour of the city and the university, stopping at the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic laboratory and at the Mines Experiment Station. At noon they were guests at a luncheon in the Center for Continuation Study. Walter H. Parker, professor of mining, had charge of the program. After leaving Minneapolis the party headed west for South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, California, Utah and Colorado to visit mining centers.

## 'U' Observatory Closed for Change

### Dr. Luyten Returns to Campus After Year in Holland

Star gazing evenings in the observatory of the University of Minnesota have been suspended this winter while the ten and one-half inch telescope is being moved to a new observatory dome on top of the Physics building. Professor Willem J. Luyten, department head, hopes that all may be in order so that the star gazing may be resumed by about April. A smaller telescope will remain in the old observatory, which is now the oldest building on the Minnesota campus.

Dr. Luyten returned recently from a year in Leyden, Holland, where he spent the time during a leave of absence for study under a Guggenheim Foundation fellowship. Two scientific papers as a result of his year's work will presently be published by the University of Minnesota Press.

Stars, Dr. Luyten explained, are not found in the positions given by the ancients, but this is due much more to differences in modern calculations of latitude and longitude than to changes in the positions of the stars themselves. These latter changes, while small, have, however, taken place, and account for a fraction of one percent of the apparent change. This change is called the "proper" motion of the stars, which is to say, the motion proper to the star itself.

Dr. Luyten's forthcoming publications are entitled, "First Report of the Bruce Proper Motion Survey," and "A Catalogue of 2,350 Variable Stars Found with the Blink Microscope."

The parents of both Dr. Luyten and Mrs. Luyten reside in Leyden where they were able to combine study with a visit at home. They spent the month of January in southern France to escape the winter climate of Holland, which the astronomer described as "not particularly cold; just foul."

## Sports Program Of Fifty Games For Winter Term

With Minnesota teams representing six different sports competing in some 50 different events at home and away during the next eight weeks, the remainder of the winter quarter will mark the busiest portion of the athletic calendar.

Nine games, eight of them with conference teams, remain on the Minnesota basketball schedule. The Gophers, with a 1.000 percent non-conference record, are already well into the Big Ten schedule in the campaign to win the championship. Four home games remain for the enjoyment of the enthusiastic audiences at the field house. They are with Illinois on January 23, Ohio on February 4, Purdue on February 13 and Wisconsin on February 20.

Minnesota's hockey team will renew its perennial rivalry with Michigan on January 19 and 21. The game on the former date will be the sixty-third between the two universities, certainly one of the oldest series in collegiate hockey. The sextet will again play at home on January 27-28 against Michigan Tech and also has home games scheduled with Illinois on February 17-18 and Michigan on February 23-25. On February 3-4, Coach Larry Armstrong will take the squad to Houghton, Michigan for two more games with Michigan Tech and on February 11 the Gophers will make their first appearance in Winnipeg against Manitoba.

Wrestling is the only other winter sport to have made a start on its schedule. The wrestlers will meet their second opponent of the season in Carleton College at the Field house on January 23 in conjunction with the Minnesota-Illinois basketball game. The indoor track season will get under way of February 3 at the field house against Iowa State.

Niels Thorpe, one of the real veterans of the coaching staff, will present his swimmers in the University's beautiful exhibition pool in a series of meets with outstanding midwest teams. A meet with Iowa State will open the season on February 3, followed by a meet with Nebraska on February 6.

Minnesota's gymnastic team will be defending the Western Conference championship this season. The gymnasts will have their first meet of the season against Nebraska at Lincoln on February 11. The first home meet is scheduled against the University of Chicago on February 18.

## Red River Shows To Be Feb. 6-10

The Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston will hold its 29th Annual Farmer's Week program and Winter Show on February 6-10. This regional University project is unique in that the Northwest School cooperates fully with the valley-wide farm organizations in sponsoring the meetings and shows.

Representatives from each of the cooperating organizations, together with the superintendent of the Northwest School as chairman, constitute the Winter Shows Board of Managers.

The Red River Valley organizations cooperating with the Northwest School in this enterprise include: Development Association, Livestock Association, Dairymen's Association, Crops & Soils Association, Poultry Associations, the district leaders of County Agents and 4-H Clubs and the Crookston Association of Public Affairs.

T. M. McCall, Superintendent of the Northwest School and President of the Winter Show, states that the 1939 shows should attract more than 5,000 persons to the free educational meetings; at the 1938 shows more than 4,000 people attended the day meetings and more than 7,000 paid admissions of the shows and evening meetings.

All departments of the Agricultural College and Agricultural Extension Division will be represented on the program during the week. Dean W. C. Coffey will head the delegation from University Farm, judges from the various departments of the Agricultural College will judge more than 500 head of stock and 400 to 500 samples of crops. Appropriations from the state and counties totaling more than \$6,000 will be paid out in premiums for this four-day show. Gov. Harold Stassen and President Guy Stanton Ford have been invited to speak on February 8.

### Blegen Continues as Editor

Dr. Theodore Blegen, professor of history, was reelected to the editorship of publications for the Norwegian-American Historical Association at its recent triennial convention in Minneapolis. Kenneth Bjork of St. Olaf college and Dr. Martin Ruud of the University of Minnesota were added to the editorial staff. Dr. Blegen has been editor for fourteen years.

# 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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University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

## Minnesota Isn't So Big, After All

A question sometimes asked concerning the University of Minnesota is, "Why should the university have grown so large 'away out here'?" At first consideration this is not a particularly easy question to answer, for it does seem a little strange that a state with less than 3,000,000 people should have the second largest state university, even when one grants that the most numerous elements in the population are solid folk of the type who want the best of education for their children and of preparation for the professional people who will serve them.

The best clue, perhaps, to the size of the University of Minnesota, must be sought in its geographical location. It is exactly because of, not in spite of, the relative remoteness of Minnesota from the biggest population centers, that this university is large.

One can not compare the University of Minnesota with Northwestern University, for example, and ask why Minnesota is larger than Northwestern, although the latter is in Chicago. If one were to draw a circle over an area 250 miles in every direction from Chicago he would find it to include the University of Chicago, Northwestern, the University of Illinois, Notre Dame University, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Iowa, Purdue, the University of Michigan, and others. A circle covering 250 miles in every direction from Minneapolis and St. Paul would include many fine, but relatively small, independent colleges in this and adjoining states, and one or two of the state institutions in North and South Dakota, but not one single institution of the breadth and stature of the major state universities, such as Minnesota, except Minnesota. It is obvious, therefore, that one must compare, not Minnesota with any one of the universities in the Chicago area, but the enrollment in this area, with the total enrollment in all the institutions in that area. The student enrollment in the two areas would then fall pretty much into line with the ratio of actual populations, and Minnesota would be seen to be no larger, relatively, than other institutions.

The recent growth of the University of Minnesota has been relatively slow in departments that admit freshmen directly from high school, but swift in departments that take students with advanced standing. As pointed out long ago by the head of the institution, the university will always grow in proportion as enrollment grows in two-year junior colleges, for at the end of the two years, many transfer to the big state institution. Minnesota also provides the only center in the state for training in many of the professions, such as medicine, law, dentistry, engineering, mining engineering, aeronautics, library service, and the like. There is neither inclination nor need for the colleges of the state to duplicate these training services.

Another offsetting factor to the apparent size of the university is the extra tuition charged against students from outside the state. Minnesota welcomes these students, most of whom come from contiguous states, but it would be unfair to Minnesota taxpayers if those from other states were not subject to higher charges. This is obvious, and the practice is a universal one among tax-supported institutions. Inasmuch as practically all of the departments of instruction would have to be supported anyway, these out of state students really decrease, rather than add to, the taxpayer's function, and a considerable part of the money they pay in is clear advantage.

No, there is nothing particularly strange about the University of Minnesota's size. Authorities say that only one-fifth of the young men and women who graduate from Minnesota high schools enter an institution for higher education. Think how large the university and the colleges would become if two-fifths of the boys and girls began to go—or if even three-tenths of them saw their way clear!

## 'U' Wave Length Only One in State Not Commercial

The University of Minnesota radio station, WLB, which is the only non-commercial radio broadcasting station in Minnesota except for WCAL, the St. Olaf station, which shares the time on 760 kilocycles, is making a special effort this year to familiarize the Minnesota public with its programs.

Music is the outstanding feature of WLB, and its director, Burton Paulu, is a trained musician, who not only exercises unusual care in selecting his programs, but produces many auxiliary features in the field of music, such as explanations and demonstrations by experts of various instruments used in a symphony orchestra.

When WLB shifted from its for-

mer wavelength to 760 kilocycles last summer it was told by the federal radio experts that the new length would have a wider range and reach a larger area in the state than had its former wavelength of 1250 kilocycles. The programs that are going out over this greater area include convocation speeches, on Thursdays at 11:30 a. m., some classroom lectures, sports comments, an agricultural hour and special features that are arranged from time to time.

Mr. Paulu has asked the cooperation of weekly newspapers in Minnesota to bring to the public the knowledge that this non-commercial station is on the air to serve and entertain them. WLB is not a propaganda station, but is working to establish an ideal non-commercial program. On this account particularly, it will welcome comment on its programs, either from the editors of newspapers themselves or from the readers.

## Minnesotan Urges More Study of Immigration History

A NEGLECTED field of American history is that of immigration, particularly with reference to the activities in Europe of many American organizations intent upon stimulating and encouraging the migration of Scandinavians, Germans, and others, to the new world. This was the theme of an address by Professor George M. Stephenson of the department of history when he spoke at the meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago late in December. Assigned to speak on "Scandinavian Contributions to American Life," he said he felt the usual breadth of the assigned subject permitted him to take immigration as his topic.

Dr. Stephenson's paper was also in part a memorial to the late Professor Laurence M. Larson of the University of Illinois, a former president of the association, and to another former member of the Illinois faculty, Professor Marcus M. Hansen.

"The researches of scholars in the field of American immigration have not spilled over the pages of general and comprehensive histories, nor have they seeped through the covers of textbooks in American history," said Dr. Stephenson. "I am not unmindful of the fact that a number of authors make a deep bow of reverence by calling the attention of their readers to the profound importance of this phenomenon in American history—and then immediately turn their backs.

"And the writers of textbooks in the field of European history are so absorbed in relating the exploits of armies led by men wearing epaulets and medals that they are unaware of the invasion of Europe by an army of emigration agents who bombed entire countries with propaganda pamphlets, infected villages, communities, and parishes with the germs of the deadly 'America fever,' incited rebellion against the trammels of a stratified society by inserting huge advertisements in the newspapers, paid for by railroad, steamship and land companies, and recruited members for emigration societies, whose officers led expeditionary forces in the capture of strong fortresses of complacency along the Atlantic seaboard, and hoisted hyphenated flags that waved in the nativistic gales that swept the country from Cambridge to California.

If the student of American history has a large task ahead of him to explain how the human map of America was drawn and to demonstrate the methods by which the fabric of American society was woven, no less important is the responsibility of the student of European history to isolate the germs imported from America that made hundreds of thousands of Europeans sick of their lot so that they crossed the Atlantic for their spiritual, economic, social, and political health. Hundreds of thousands of others tried homemade remedies; and in the process of curing themselves they learned something about socialized political and economic medicine. Let us not exaggerate the influence of America in Europe and in other lands, but let us not ignore or neglect it.

### Swedes Wanted It Stopped

In the decades of the seventies and eighties, when Swedish patriots watched with dismay an exodus that threatened to depopulate the country, the press was filled with proposals for stemming the tide. Laws restricting the right to emigrate; laws tightening up the obligations to perform military service; appropriations to subsidize anti-American propaganda that would wring the glamor out of the silk dresses worn by returned American housemaids and tarnish the gold watches and watch chains that shone from the background of American-made clothing; laws to levy a tax on each emigrant or to require of emigration agents a deposit as a guarantee of responsibility—all were rejected by the individualistic and liberty-loving Swedes.

Not until the twentieth century did Sweden have an emigration policy; and when the government did act, it took the cue from a sociologist who had traveled in America and had devoted himself to the task of learning why the Swedish immigrants enulogized "Yim" Hill and voted the straight Republican ticket. "The way to stop emigration," he said, "is to move America over to Sweden." The process of bringing about reforms that would make Sweden as attractive as America to the workingman began in earnest in the closing decades of the nineteenth century, and the forgotten man

came into his own. A generation before the election of Franklin Roosevelt "rugged individualism" for the favored few in Sweden has been displaced by a New Deal that made more individuals rugged.

It so happens that a number of years of research have made me familiar with the background of Swedish immigration; and my colleague, Theodore C. Blegen, has devoted himself to finding out the story of the Norwegians. We agree that it might be worth while for others to relieve our curiosity about what happened in neighboring countries. Whatever these explorers might find about immigration, it is certain that they would learn many valuable lessons in social history; and students of American history would know more about the various social atoms that impinged on American society.

If we turn our attention to the land which the writers of "America letters" referred to variously as the "Land of Canaan," "the Promised Land," the "Dollar Land," and "God's country," we find that the history of immigration is as yet an illegitimate field, just as the musicians tell us that the saxophone is an illegitimate musical instrument. If a historian writes a ponderous book discoursing on the difference between concilium and concilium in medieval history, he gets a major review in the American Historical Review; but if he writes a monograph on a movement of population that brought to the United States about thirty-eight million people—the greatest Volkerwanderung in history—he may get a paragraph in "Notes and Comments," or no notice at all.

I cannot undertake to recapitulate all the reasons for this situation; but I will suggest a few of the more obvious.

### Social History Neglected

We are all aware of the fact that social history has been neglected, and perhaps still is neglected; and immigration, being a chapter in social history, has also suffered. Moreover the phenomenon was too obvious and smelled of the kitchen. The immigrants wore neither tuxedos nor ballroom gowns; they came out in homespun and calico. They stood over the washtub, worked with pick and shovel, and shocked oats. Few members of the historical profession had the necessary language equipment to write their history; and only recently have systematic efforts been made to collect the necessary documents.

It is significant that the nineteenth-century histories of individual immigrant stocks were usually written in a foreign language. Moreover, the writers were especially interested in church history and usually took their cue from the Episcopal clergyman, who, at the conclusion of a heated argument with a Presbyterian divine, said: "We can still be friends; you can serve the Lord in YOUR way, and I will continue to serve Him in HIS way."

Not only has the field of American church history been neglected but the scope of the volumes dealing with it has been largely restricted to doctrinal controversies, synodical polity, and institutional development, to the exclusion of the church as a social institution—as a "meetinghouse," if you will. The histories of the immigrant churches were cut from the same pattern. You know the type. A chapter or two of sweeping generalizations, sprinkled with more or less apt quotations from Scripture, followed by chapters and every pastor, deacon, trustee, organist, and sexton since the beginning of time, embellished by poorly focused photographs of churches and parsonages and ornamented by portraits of pastors, presidents, secretaries, and prominent laymen.

It is worthy of note, however, that the best history of American Protestantism was published in Sweden and was written by a professor of church history at the University of Uppsala, Gunnar Westin, whose approach was that of a scholar who had written a brilliant treatise on the beginnings of the free-church movement in Sweden. He saw the impossibility of writing the history of the evangelical movements in Sweden without using American sources and the impossibility of understanding the development of the Swedish-American churches without exploring the archives of Sweden.

### An Important Aspect

It is a curious fact that one of the most interesting and important aspects of immigration history has almost escaped notice. I refer to the cultural relations between the United States and Europe. At the

close of the nineteenth century Europe took alarm at the "American invasion" in the form of heavy imports of American manufactured articles, which in turn brought an army of emigration agents who spread a network of propaganda over southern and eastern Europe. They accomplished in a big way what had already been done in the countries of the so-called old immigration.

Beginning in the forties there appeared in the newspapers of Sweden advertisements of American sailing vessels, galoshes, umbrellas, sewing machines, and dentistry; but these were only tokens of the invasion of American ideas that permeated literature, sermons education, and the press. It is significant that one of the progenitors of the free-church movement in Sweden was an English Wesleyan missionary who in the forties visited America in order to solicit funds for the erection of a chapel in Stockholm. His mantle fell on Rosenius, a layman who from 1841 to 1863 was in receipt of an annual stipend from the Foreign Evangelical Society, which shortly merged with the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The older more general works on immigration were based largely on statistics and official documents and seemed to lose sight of the fact that the emigrant and the immigrant were one person. In the words of my colleague, Mr. Blegen, whose own book on "Norwegian Migration to America" emphasizes them, "Immigrants are people, not lines in a graph or figures in a table." This scholar has been one of the foremost—if not the foremost—collector of "America letters," documents which betray the spirit, hopes, and aspirations of the humble folk who tilled the soil, felled the forest, and tended the loom. Some ten years ago the Library of Congress sponsored a survey of these unique documents and arranged for photostatic copies; and a project sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies contemplates the publication of several volumes of such letters in the original and in translation. There will probably be four volumes of Scandinavian "America letters." The Minnesota Historical Society, the Norwegian-American Historical Association at Northfield, Minnesota, and the Augustana Historical Society at Rock Island, Illinois, are probably the greatest depositaries of this material. Only a beginning has been made in combing the Scandinavian-American newspapers and the newspapers published abroad for the literally thousands of letters from emigrants that were turned over to editors.

## Hospital Heads To Study on Campus

Hospital administrators from an area that extends to Cleveland and Kansas City will gather at the University of Minnesota January 23 for an institute in hospital administration covering the full week, offered by the Center for Continuation Study in conjunction with the Minnesota Hospital association and the American College of Hospital Administrators. Recognized excellence of the twin cities as a hospital center is attracting a large advance registration according to Dr. W. A. O'Brien. Similar institutes in the past two years were of three days duration, but were so popular that the time has been doubled.

Four hospitals in Minneapolis, Abbott, Eitel, Swedish, and St. Mary's will be visited by the delegates during the week, and four in St. Paul, Midway, Ancker, Miller and Bethesda. They also will make two visits to the University of Minnesota hospital.

Visiting speakers will be Ada Belle McCleary, superintendent of Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill.; C. Rufus Rorem, director, Committee on Hospital Service, American Hospital association, Chicago; E. A. Van Steenwyck, executive secretary, Minnesota Hospital Service association; Melville H. Manson, division of rural hospitals, The Commonwealth Fund, New York; Arthur C. Bachmeyer, director of clinics, University of Chicago; and Malcolm T. McEachern, associate director, American College of Surgeons, Chicago.

Julius M. Nolte, director of the Center for Continuation Study, will make the opening address. Round tables will be conducted by Raymond Amberg, superintendent of University Hospitals, and by Drs. Leo G. Rigler, Rudolph Koucky, John McKelvey and Arthur Stosser of the medical school faculty.



## Red Beard Helped Him Get that Way Grant Wood Says

Artist Finally Decided Old Home State of Iowa Wasn't So Bad

Grant Wood should become professor of fine arts in Temple University which was founded with the lecture profits of Russell H. Conwell, whose address, "Acres of Diamonds" dwelt on the fact that one ultimately finds happiness near at hand, "in his own back yard" not in Tierra del Fuego. Most people who rediscover this "great idea" become famous, or at least happy. Sinclair Lewis proclaimed it on a recent visit to Minnesota; Conwell made millions talking about it, and Grant Wood came home from Paris, saw his mother in a green print apron, trimmed with white rick-rack braid, holding an sanseveria plant in her hand. Almost as soon as he had kissed her he started to do a painting of her; and that's how he got started.

Speaking to a University of Minnesota audience on January 19th, Wood told how in his youth the writing of Henry L. Mencken made him dissatisfied with Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for, ran Mencken's message, folks of the Midwest are greatly inhibited, because of the Puritan tradition. He understood Mencken to say that only by going to Paris could these gloomy inhibitions be shaken off, so that one might come to a truly wholesome and comprehending view of the world.

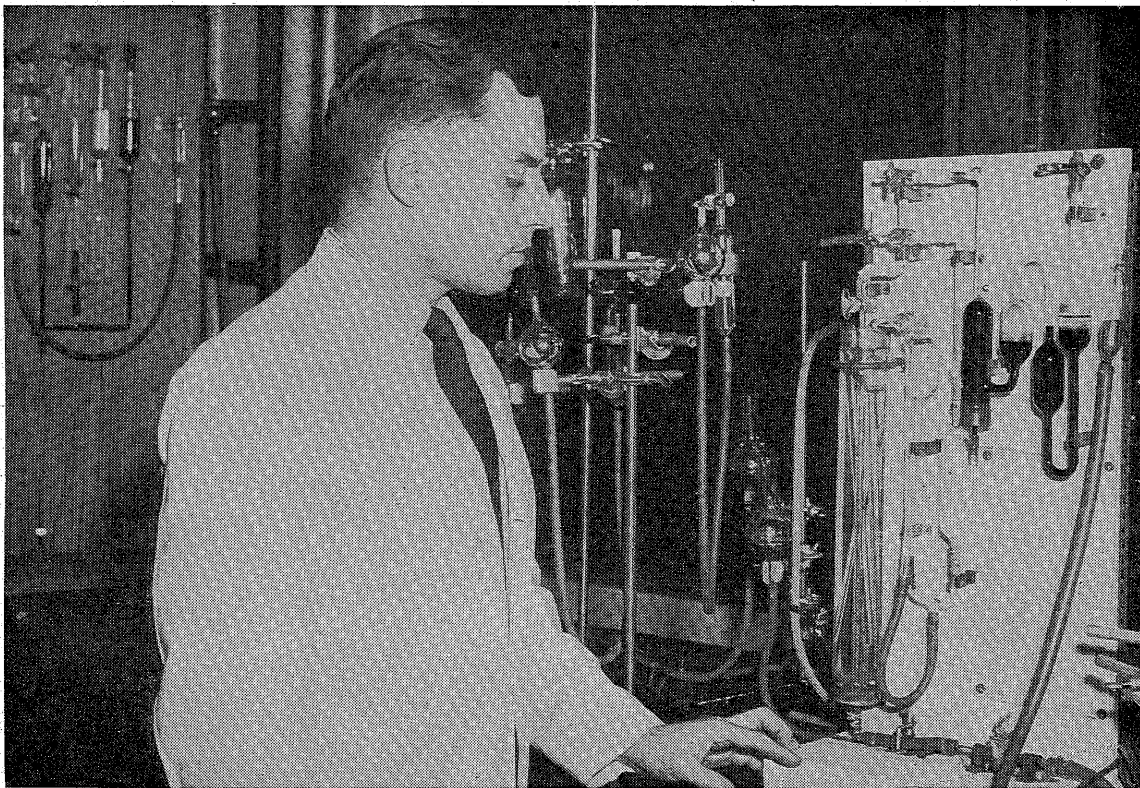
Wood and another young artist put on a sale of all their work in a Cedar Rapids department store, sold every single thing, much to their astonishment, and with the proceeds took Mencken's hint. They went to Paris. "It was a time," he said, "when artists believed they could get nowhere unless they had European training." Wood raised a red beard.

It was in the twenties, when Europe was swarming with American expatriates. One colony of American art students called themselves the meditationists. Their program was to sit in the sidewalk cafes and meditate, or at least wait, proclaiming that they could do nothing until inspiration struck. When Wood argued with them about this philosophy, he made a serious mistake. He got along all right as long as he stuck to theory, asserting that ideas might come better while one was doing something with his hands, for example, but when he gave a concrete instance and said, "I have had some of my best ideas while I was milking a cow," the atmosphere grew chilly, and he soon was searching for other companions. Wood explained this very simply. "I guess it was the wrong thing to say," he declared.

He couldn't learn French, and the French art students paid attention to him only as long as his camel cigarettes held out, but he wanted to become a member of their group, not only for the sake of what he would learn but because he then could buy meals and commodities at regular, not "American prices. So he decided that to attract their attention he must shock them. To this end he made a careful drawing of a figure and then began to put on the warm colors first; in fact he slapped on great blotches of red, leaving spaces for the greens and yellows. "It was impressionistic" he said. "The impressionists, you know, did not believe in mixing the colors on their palettes; they slapped them on and let the eye of the beholder do the mixing."

His work so horrified the art students that they hired an interpreter to tell him how bad he was. When the masters of the art school saw his effort, they fired him, but he had enjoyed a few days of meals at ordinary prices, for he had become a temporary member of the inner circle. He had been accepted before he was spewed out. The young American then struck off for the south of France with the idea of painting some of

## Measuring Energy Expended by Minnesota Athletes



## Appendicitis Still Dangerous, And Under-rated Surgeon Says

Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen Lectures on Results of His Researches

Despite a popular belief that appendicitis is a beaten disease, the United States has one of the highest rates of mortality from it of any country in the world, and while it is ranked as 15th among the fatal diseases in this country, it is actually eighth among gainfully employed adult men and ranges from second to fifth place as a cause of death in the age group one year to 19 years. American physicians must diagnose appendicitis more readily and operate more promptly, Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen, professor and head of the department of surgery in the University of Minnesota Medical School, told Chicago surgeons when he spoke at the Palmer House, January 27th, delivering the Lewis Linn MacArthur lecture on the Frank Billings Foundation.

Ruling out climate, season, race, and diet as causes of appendicitis, along with "beard chewing," to which the preponderance of cases in males as compared to females was once attributed, Dr. Wangensteen advanced the thesis that obstruction of the lumen of the appendix is so nearly the invariable cause that such an obstruction and the disease appendicitis might be called one and the same thing.

He described results of a long series of animal experiments in which obstruction of the vermiform appendix led surely and in relatively short time to an increase in pressure that caused the appendix to rupture. Rupture, he pointed out, is the dreaded phase in appendicitis, inasmuch as it sends into the system the poisons that lead to peritonitis and cause the high death rate in cases for which operation is not done promptly.

### All Races Get It

Authorities were quoted whose researches indicated that Americans, English, Malays, Japanese and Chinese suffer from the disease in about the same number of cases, despite difference in race and diet. Racial variation, however, produced not the slightest anatomical difference in the appendices of these people he said.

"The very occurrence of the occasional adhesion-former who is started on a life of chronic invalidism by excision of a fairly innocent appendix constitutes alone a serious deterrent to operation without good indication," he said. "Nevertheless, physicians and surgeons must be less restrained in their indications for operation on the patient whose symptoms suggest acute appendicitis. "Very few persons who live the

biblical three score and ten reach the grave with a normal appendix," he said. "Studies upon autopsy material indicate that of persons dying in the sixth and seventh decades of life, 75 to 80 percent exhibit evidence of previous disease in the appendix.

"Appendicitis is accountable for more deaths annually in the United States than cancer of any one organ save the stomach," Dr. Wangensteen went on. "The mortality statistics for the United States indicate that when the younger age groups, from 5 to 19 alone are considered, appendicitis is found to be uniformly throughout these years one of the agents of death which exacts a high toll.

"Whereas the greatest frequency of the disease occurs during these years, it is startling to observe that the mortality of appendicitis continues at about the same level over a number of years. This means that despite its lessened frequency, of occurrence, the percentage mortality of the disease for

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

## Three Addresses In Sigma Xi Series Still to Come

Three lectures remain in the annual Sigma Xi series now being offered on Friday nights in Northrop Memorial Auditorium at 8:15 p. m. No charge is made for this course.

The second in the series of four addresses on "Man and His House" will be given Friday evening, February 10, when Professor Frank B. Rowley, head of the Engineering Experiment Laboratories, will speak on, "Housing and Climate." Professor Rowley is an expert in building materials, with special reference to insulation and heat transmission. He is a past president of the American Association of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

On February 17, the third lecture will be given by Professor Robert T. Jones, a member of the faculty of the School of Architecture. He has been one of the four supervising architects on the Sunner Field low-cost housing project recently carried out in north Minneapolis.

Professor Frederic Bass, head of the department of civil engineering in the College of Engineering and Architecture, will close the series on February 24. "Housing and the Construction Industry" will be Professor Bass' subject. He is professor of municipal and sanitary engineering as well as head of his department.

## Keys Studying Diet and Energy Of 'U' Athletes

Dr. Ancel Keys, University of Minnesota physiologist who is working on problems of human well-being, as implied in the question, "What is a well man?" is studying the energy consumption of five athletes on the basketball squad, and also endeavoring to learn what diet gives the best results for men of their type who are doing the things they do. To this end he is feeding the five at a special table when they are in Minneapolis. When the basketball season is over and the athletes are not held to the strenuous daily regimen of practice and play, Dr. Keys will make another series of measurements to provide a basis of comparison.

Dr. Keys has gone to many parts of the world to study the performance and condition of the human body in different environment. He has tested physical condition and reaction to physical effort in the high Andes, in the depths of mines, after activities of differing degrees of violence, and among men of widely different physical characteristics. Formerly of the Mayo Clinic, Dr. Keys has been at Minnesota for the past two years. His researches are a cooperative project between the Department of Physical Education and Athletics and the department of physiology in the Medical School.

In a paper recently published in "Science" (Nov. 11, 1938) Dr. Keys reported a study of the mooted point of enlargement of the heart among athletes, and reported that the hearts of athletes undergo no significant enlargement. The heart stroke of athletes is, however, considerably larger than that of non-athletes. Among three groups he selected for study, non-athletes, intermediates, or men who engage successfully in one sport, and athletes, or men who engage successfully in several sports.

"The number of individuals compared here is somewhat small," wrote Dr. Keys, "but several tentative conclusions seem justified: (1) Continued successful participation in strenuous sports through the college years does not lead to any significant increase in the size of the contracted heart at rest. If we may assume, as seems reasonable, that there is no great difference in the degree of emptying of the ventricles at contractions, this would mean that the relative muscle mass of the heart is also practically unaffected. In this connection it should be noted that as we have drawn the outlines of the Roentgen-kymograms, the ventricles represent nearly the entire measured shadow.

"Second, the degree of relaxa-

## President Ford Plans 'U' History And New Honors

Will Add to List of Builders of the Name; Start Benefactors

BOSS MADE CHAIRMAN

Committee, Including Alumni, to Resume Work Begun in 1932

The University of Minnesota will give further attention to honoring those who have helped build it and those who have been its benefactors, and will begin the work of accumulating material from which to write a comprehensive history of the institution, President Guy Stanton Ford told the administrative committee at a recent meeting. He named a committee of faculty members and off-campus friends of the institution to assume these duties, making Professor Andrew Boss chairman, and E. B. Pierce, secretary of the General Alumni association, recording secretary.

The president asked the committee to consider adding names to the list of those already selected as "Builders of the Name," whose names have been carved on panels in Northrop Auditorium, and also suggested that the proposed list of benefactors, of whom none have been named, be now started. He called attention to the fact that with the passage of time and of faculty veterans, much splendid material needed for a thorough history of the University of Minnesota may be passing beyond reach unless it is obtained now.

With Professor Boss and Pierce, President Ford named on his committee the following persons: Mrs. Gunnar H. Nordbye, Mrs. Alice Felt Tyler, Regent Fred B. Snyder, Charles L. Sommers of St. Paul, a former regent, Edgar F. Zelle, former president of the General Alumni association, Professor-emeritus James Paige, Professor Theodore C. Blegen, who is superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, Dr. Clarence M. Jackson, and Professor Fred K. Butters.

The letter of appointment said: "I think I can best begin this letter by quoting from the foreword to a program held in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on April 21, 1932. It was the University convocation held to honor the memories of eight men who were the founders of the institution. The quotation follows:

When the Cyrus Northrop Memorial Auditorium was erected panels were provided in the memorial hallway on which to engrave the names of those individuals who had rendered distinguished service to the commonwealth through its university.

The problem of selecting these persons was referred to a special university committee composed of faculty and alumni. Their task was not an easy one. The individuals finally chosen or to be chosen fell into three groups:

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

tion and filling of the heart in diastole is very much greater in the athletes than in the non-athletes, the moderate athletes being intermediate, but closer to the non-athletes.

"The main requirement for the blood circulation provided by the heart is the transport of the gases involved in metabolism. Under resting conditions the metabolism is normally most closely related to the total body surface. For this reason we have expressed heart size in terms of body surface in order to correct for the effect of the varying sizes of the individuals. However, the same relations as reported above (figures not shown here) are found when comparisons are made of heart size per unit of body weight. We found, however, that the variation between individuals was 12 per cent greater when body size alone was used."

## Ode to A Nightingale

Minnesota Chats reprints here-with another of the most famous poems in the English language, John Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale." In it Keats, himself doomed to an early death, expresses in supreme poetry his sensitiveness to the beauty of life, and at the same time, bitterness that many may enjoy it all too little, or too briefly. It is often asked whether the seventh stanza, beginning, "Thou wast not born for death—" has ever been surpassed in English poetry. That most Americans have never heard a nightingale is of small importance, so fully does the poet create the sense of beauty, of mystery, and of inevitable loss.

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains  
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk,  
Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains  
One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk;  
'Tis not through envy of thy happy lot,  
But being too happy in thy happiness,—  
That thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees,  
In some melodious plot  
Of beechen green, and shadows numberless,  
Singing of summer in full-throated ease.

O for a draught of vintage that hath been  
Cooled a long age in the deep-delved earth,  
Tasting of Flora and the country green,  
Dance, and Provencal song, and sun-burnt mirth!  
O for a beaker full of the warm South  
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene,  
With beaded bubbles winking at the brim,  
And purple-stained mouth;  
That I might drink, and leave the world unseen,  
And with thee fade away into the forest dim;

Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget  
What thou among the leaves hast never known,  
The weariness, the fever, and the fret  
Here where men sit and hear each other groan;  
Where palsy shakes a few, sad last grey hairs,  
Where youth grows pale, and spectre thin, and dies;  
Where but to think is to be full of sorrow  
And leaden-eyed despairs;  
Where Beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes,  
Or new Love pine at them beyond tomorrow.

Away! Away! for I will fly to thee,  
Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards,  
But on the viewless wings of poetry,  
Though the dull brain perplexes and retards:  
Already with thee: tender is the night,  
And haply the Queen-Moon is on her throne,  
Cluster'd round by all her starry Fays;  
But here there is no light,  
Save what from heaven is with the breezes blown  
Through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways.

I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,  
Nor what soft incense hangs upon the boughs,  
But, in embalm'd darkness, guess each sweet  
Wherewith the seasonable month endows  
The grass, the thicket, and the fruit-tree wild;  
White hawthorne, and the pastoral eglantine;  
Fast-fading violets cover'd up in leaves;  
And mid-May's eldest child,  
The coming musk-rose, full of dewy wine,  
The murmurous haunt of flies on summer eves.

Darkling I listen; and for many a time  
I have been half in love with easeful Death,  
Call'd him soft names in many a mused rhyme,  
To take into the air my quiet breath;  
Now more than ever seems it rich to die,—  
To cease upon the midnight with no pain,

## Technical Studies Progress Swiftly At University

Word that the University of Minnesota has been selected as a national training center for aviators adds another to the long list of recent developments that have strengthened the Institute of Technology of the state university.

Only two months ago was completed the unique, new Hydraulic Laboratory at St. Anthony Falls, in which water problems of every type, so vital to Minnesota will be given careful study.

A month earlier Dean S. C. Lind had made announcement of the program of study in the food industries which is being financed at the rate of \$25,000 a year by the Hormels of Austin, Minnesota. Formerly they had endowed research at Johns Hopkins University, but decided that it was a better plan to encourage and support research in their own state.

Also in the Institute of Technology is the Northwest Research Foundation, which is doing basic investigation on the problem of making Minnesota raw materials more widely useful to industry, and therefore of more value to those who produce them. Pulp from the northern aspen or "popple" forests, low grade grains, lignites and the like, are being studied and some new uses are in the offing.

Under Dr. Charles A. Mann, head of the division of chemical engineering, a study of the uses of Minnesota peat is being made. This is an old problem which has baffled some scientific investigators, but Dr. Mann is attacking it from a new angle.

At the Experiment Station of the School of Mines, E. W. Davis is at work on problems of beneficiating low-grade iron ores and of extracting manganese, necessary in steel making, from the ores found on the Cuyuna range. T. W. Joseph, professor in the School of Mines and formerly chief of the Minneapolis bureau of the United States Bureau of Mines, is at work on smelting problems.

Whereas electrical engineering was having the most rapid growth a decade ago, new interest and energy has recently come into the courses in mechanical engineering and aeronautical engineering. The latter has experienced an actual boom in the past two years and is at the point of becoming the largest engineering division, although it was started only a few years ago. It is expected that possible government subsidies under the projected training plan for fliers will give another impetus to this field of study.

**'Book Shelf' Program Offered**  
"The Book Shelf" program heard over the University of Minnesota Radio Station WLB every Monday and Friday from 4 to 4:30 p. m. is presented by E. W. Ziebarth and Nan Scallion of the WLB staff and is taken from well known works of famous authors and designed for both student and adult.

While thou art pouring forth thy soul abroad  
In such an ecstasy!  
Still wouldst thou sing, and I have ears in vain—  
To thy high requiem become a sod.

Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!  
No hungry generations tread thee down;  
The voice I hear this passing night was heard  
In ancient days by emperor and clown:

Perhaps the self-same song that found a path  
Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,  
She stood in tears amid the alien corn;  
The same that oft-times hath  
Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam  
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.

Forlorn! the very word is like a bell  
To toll me back from thee to my sole self!  
Adieu! the fancy cannot cheat so well  
As she is fam'd to do, deceiving elf.  
Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades  
Past the near meadows, over the still stream,  
Up the hill-side; and now 'tis buried deep  
In the next valley glades:  
Was it a vision, or a waking dream?  
Fled is the music: do I wake or sleep?

JOHN KEATS

## Edits Letters of English Poet



Duncan Mallam

## Welding Course Set for Engineers

Prompted in part by the news that the United States Engineering office has decided to employ welding rather than riveting on all government buildings hereafter, insofar as local codes permit, the department of mechanical engineering at the University of Minnesota has issued a call for a welding short course to be conducted February 9, 10, 11, and 12 in the Center for Continuation Study on the campus. According to T. P. Hughes, assistant professor of mechanical engineering and welding specialist, repeated requests from such a course have come from engineers in the Twin City and Minnesota area.

Experts from various steel companies producing structural material and from welding companies will take part in the program, in which, also, many Minnesota faculty members will join.

Five basic subjects in the course will be: metallurgy and metallography, design, testing, and the economics of welding. The course will be in the theoretical field and will not be a demonstration of welding practices. Papers will not be read but will be sent in advance to those planning to attend, as a basis for discussion.

## Sociologists on Winter Program

Four members of the Sociology department of the University of Minnesota took part in the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Sociological Society in Detroit. At the opening session Dr. Clifford Kirkpatrick spoke on "Feminism and Marital Adjustment," in the meeting of the section on the family. Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, chairman of the Minnesota department, spoke on "Social participation and social intelligence," and on "Design for social experiments." Professor George B. Vold, criminologist, took part in a discussion of "Cases of extreme isolation in a child" before the section on sociology and psychiatry.

## Flight Students Ready to Start

Because only 20 of the first 43 men given physical examinations by the University of Minnesota Health service passed the standards set by the Civil Aeronautics Authority for entrance into the special course in flight training recently established, John D. Akerman, professor in charge of the work announced today that he would have to examine more than the 125 originally contemplated.

Health service examinations are supposed to produce 70 eligibles, from among whom 20 will be started in training and 50 held in reserve. No trouble about filling the quota is contemplated, Professor Akerman said, as he has 360 applications, from among whom 125 were first selected for examination.

President Guy Stanton Ford was informed that a representative of the Civil Aeronautics Authority will visit the university on February 7, to check with Professor Akerman arrangements for starting the training course. His name was not given. It is assumed that the actual work will be started immediately after his visit.

## Plans 'U' History And New Honors

(Continued from page 1, column 5)

1. Founders of the University — those whose efforts in the early days actually resulted in the establishment of the institution.
2. Builders of the Name— those whose rare administrative or teaching ability, scientific or scholastic achievement, or inspirational leadership within the institution itself have brought honor and distinction to the University.
3. Benefactors — those whose generous contributions to the material welfare of the University have enabled it to render services to its students and to the commonwealth that otherwise would have been impossible.

The committee appointed by the president to make the selection was as follows: Andrew Boss, chairman; Messrs. W. F. Braasch, E. H. Comstock, H. A. Erikson, G. S. Ford, M. E. Haggerty, C. M. Jackson, J. B. Johnston, James Paige, E. B. Pierce, and Fred B. Snyder. The committee at once enlisted the aid of the State Historical Society and through the help of Professors William Anderson, Theodore Blegen, and Solon J. Buck were finally enabled to determine the list of Founders. The names of these university pioneers are engraved on the central panels in the foyer of the auditorium. On the other panels will be engraved later the names of the Builders and the Benefactors already chosen. To these first choices others will be added from time to time.

On April 21 a university convocation was held to honor the memories of the eight men who were the founders of the institution. Addresses were made by the Honorable Fred B. Snyder, '81, chairman of the Board of Regents, and by President Coffman. As the brief biographical sketches of the Founders were read by the president, the names of the men and their photographs were thrown upon the screen.

The Builders of the Name and the Benefactors will be similarly honored at future convocations.

"The committee that made the selection of that group and later for a number of the Builders of the Name, has now been, by death, retirement, and translation to other duties, so thoroughly decimated that its membership must be reconstituted. I am asking those whose names appear at the head of this letter to act as a committee which may be designated as a University Committee on History and Services.

"The previous committee when it finished its labors, felt that it would be well to hold its hand in any case and not add to the list again for a period of five years, if not longer. It seems to me that we might well consider the possibility of adding not to the Founders, for that is a closed list, but to those of the Builders of the Name, and raise again the question the previous committee did not decide, that of the beginning of the list of Benefactors.

"Beyond that there lies in my mind the problem of planning for an adequate history of the University itself. It seems to me that we have reached that point in our development as an institution that justifies our thinking about an adequate history of the whole institution. For some periods of that history the material will be scarce. If we delay longer, it will be scarcer for other periods despite the fact that some years ago the librarian was constituted the archivist of the University. Men and their memories and papers are passing beyond recovery by the searching historian. I do not think it is too early to begin to plan on a history of the University and I commend this problem, also, to your Committee for consideration.

"I am asking Professor Andrew Boss, who was chairman of the previous committee, to serve again in that capacity, and I am asking Mr. E. B. Pierce, who was a member of the previous committee, to act this time as the unofficial recording secretary of the Committee."

## Shenstone Letters Edited by Mallam

### Eighteenth Century Poet's Personality One Well Worth Preserving

"The "Letters of William Shenstone," a minor poet, country squire and amateur landscape architect of the eighteenth century, have been published by the University of Minnesota Press as edited by Duncan Mallam of the department of English in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts. The volume is an important contribution to the literature of scholarship, partly because Shenstone was an interesting person in his own right, and partly because it helps to throw light on contemporaries who were much more important artistically than was he himself.

Born in 1714, Shenstone attended Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took no honors but "employed himself with the study of physic and amused himself with the study of English poetry." His early love of reading is legendary.

Professor Cecil A. Moore of the department of English has written an introduction to Mr. Mallam's volume, in which he says in part:

"Whether Charles Lamb was right in thinking that Shenstone had captured "the true rustic style" in his pastoral poems admits of doubt, but generations of readers have confirmed Lamb's judgment that The School-Mistress is "the prettiest of poems." In all, there are a good dozen of Shenstone's poetical pieces which, besides maintaining their place in anthologies, are still read with genuine pleasure. But even enthusiastic admiration cannot stretch a small poet into a giant. A modest man, very shy indeed, he hated himself a minor singer and perhaps made a more accurate forecast of his fame than poets usually do. It must be admitted that the extensive space allotted to his verse in our histories of English literature is due not wholly to its intrinsic merit, but partly to its accidental importance as a poetical weather vane. It reflects, as perhaps no other verse of the time does, the conflict of theory destined in the course of the eighteenth century to undermine an old order and establish a new one. Although he himself contributed to the change in taste, he never ventured beyond a timid and disappointing compromise. In his poetry, in his landscaping also, he succeeded only in achieving a mastery of the "artificial natural." If he had had the strength of conviction to free himself from the prescriptions of the old creed, his poetry might have come down to us a much more satisfying expression of a rich and fascinating personality than it actually is. Of this deficiency he himself was not unaware; the better we know the master of the Leasowes, the easier it is to suspect that he was haunted by his own indecision and at times oppressed with a sense of frustration.

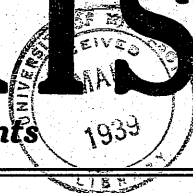
"The first to recognize the value of these letters was the poet's publisher and friend, Robert Dodsley, an author in a way himself and a remarkably shrewd judge of popular taste. The volume of letters he published was, however, a mere selection, and although other letters have since found their way into print, only recently has any attempt been made to collect and arrange all the available correspondence. The present edition comes at an opportune moment, for various new studies of Shenstone denote a growing interest in phases of the poet's life and philosophy which can be fully satisfied only by a more careful study of his prose than it has yet received. Mr. Mallam is to be congratulated upon his discovery of several manuscript letters that would have eluded any but a most systematic search. Perhaps the most troublesome part of his task was the determination of the chronological sequence, for many of the letters bear no date, and the problem had been aggravated by erroneous conclusions of previous editors. Of the annotations it need be said only that they are an indispensable help even to readers familiar with the period and could have been provided only by a competent and conscientious scholar. Both the editor and the publishers of this book have earned the gratitude of many special students, and it is to be hoped that they may have contributed also to making William Shenstone known to many who have never before made his acquaintance or have known him only superficially."





# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students



VOLUME 21

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NO. 8

## Architects Tell Housing Needs Of Community

Group Housing and Mass Prefabrication Cited as Two Approaches

### MORE PLANNING URGED

Endless Expansion at Rim Said to Make City an Extravagance

Two architects and two engineers have presented their views of the housing problem in this year's series of Sigma Xi lectures under the general title, "Man and His House." Herewith are presented abstracts of the addresses by the two architects, Professor Roy Jones, who talked on, "Everyman's House," and Professor Robert T. Jones, who discussed, "Housing and the Expanding City." In a subsequent issue, "Minnesota Chats" will present material from the two addresses by engineers, Professor Frank B. Rowley and Professor Frederic Bass.

The world has suddenly awakened to a realization that housing, in the sense of planned shelter for every man, has lagged far behind other kinds of social and technological achievement. This imposes a new problem on society in general and on the architect in particular, Professor Roy Jones said in speaking of "Every Man's House."

Modern science and industry have vastly enriched modern life. But one-half the families in the United States still live in houses that are below even a minimum standard of decent living. Even those few who are well housed pay an excessive price for it. The complete answer to the need for more adequate, more economical, and more abundant shelter can be arrived at only by the cooperative action of many different groups, and obviously not by the architect alone.

Nevertheless, the architect has acquired some understanding of the nature of the problem. He can identify some of the obstacles that stand in the way of a solution. He has discovered some hopeful possibilities that give promise of improvement. By discarding outworn or mistaken traditions and habits, and by whole-hearted acceptance of new materials and devices, he is evolving a new kind of design for domestic shelter which promises to promote instead of hamper the mental and physical health of every man.

This kind of design is based on a new control of space. With the aid of new materials, a new geometry of living is being evolved. Hitherto human needs have had to be adjusted to space determined by inflexible structure. Now space can be freely and precisely molded to fit human needs.

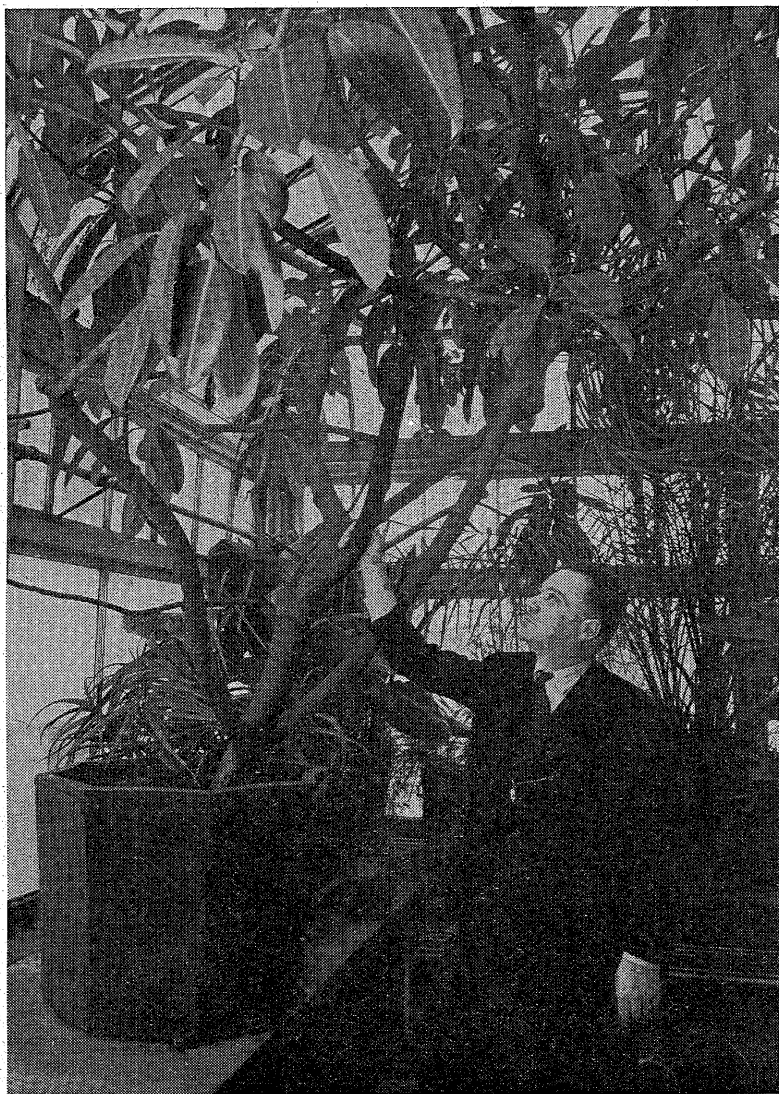
No design, however skillful, can entirely solve the knotty problem of bringing good housing within reach of lower income groups. It can, however, help greatly especially when applied according to the method of modern industry, namely, large scale planning and production. Complete or partial prefabrication promises for houses some of the economies which mass production has brought to the automobile. Experiments in group housing indicate one possible approach toward that complete integration of the house with the neighborhood, the city, and even the region, which must be the ultimate goal of any really livable human environment.

To bring back into useful occupation the blighted areas of modern cities, as an offset to the constantly increasing expense of having a city always grow at the edges and die in older areas is a main problem of the city planner, Professor Robert T. Jones told a Sigma Xi audience. He traced the growth of the average modern city and pointed out the major difficulties in keeping it from becoming lop-sided.

"A city grows more or less spontaneously from its beginning, without much control," he said. "This always involves constant changes in the use of land, as areas that

Continued on page 4, column 4

## Prexy Northrop's Rubber Tree Found Safe



## Northrop's Tree Safe Under Glass In Campus Corner

A rubber tree (ficus elastica) which was one of the favorite possessions of the late President Cyrus Northrop has been rediscovered, safe in a corner of the Pharmacy greenhouse. Not that it has ever been actually lost, but no one seems to have given it much thought until Professor Earl B. Fischer of the College of Pharmacy called attention to its existence. It is still thriving at a hale and hearty age.

Originally, Mr. Fischer said, the tree was a slip from one in the botany greenhouse which was given to Prexy Northrop by the late Edwin Cuzner, the English Gardner who for so many years managed the campus greenhouses. Dr. Northrop took it home, and it grew mightily, necessitating at least one repotting, or re-tubbing if one prefers, for it is a big tree.

Finally, however, the tree grew so large that Dr. Northrop loaned it to Miss Elizabeth Foss, who for many years was in charge of botany classes at North High School, and when the tree even outgrew the space available for it at North High School it was sent back to the campus and came to rest in the greenhouse of the College of Pharmacy. There it is still enjoying life.

The Northrop tree is shown, with Professor Fischer, in the picture at the left. The smaller picture below shows a card prepared some years ago by Pharmacy students calling attention to the tree's history, and asking that it be shown special consideration.

Professor Fischer, who spends a considerable amount of time with his living plants, also has under cultivation several, large bitter aloes. For the pulpy substance in their leaves he believes he has found a new use, as recent experiments have shown it quite valuable as a means of curing x-ray burns on the skin.

## Forward-Only Way University Can Go Dykstra Tells Convocation Group

President of Wisconsin Is Campus Speaker on Minnesota Charter Day

"Nowhere in the Union have the state universities played as large a part in the life and growth of the people as here in the Northwest," President C. A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin said at a Charter Day convocation of the University of Minnesota. He spoke February 16th in Northrop Auditorium. "The state university has a peculiar power upon the whole people and a peculiar limitation because of its dependence upon the whole people," he went on. "The ideals of the people constitute the atmosphere in which it moves, though it can itself affect this atmosphere. Herein lies its strength and the source of some of its difficulties as well, for to fulfill its mission the university must recognize new needs without becoming subordinate to the short-sighted experiments."

Dr. Dykstra surveyed the early days of education in Minnesota and referred to the final chartering of the university on February 18, 1868, the event that was being celebrated.

"Americans must face the fact that some shifting of powers between the states and the federal government is inevitable," he said.

"We need to recognize the fact that for years there has been a shifting of responsibilities within the sphere called by Americans 'the division of powers,' and that the effect of this shifting has been both to take away from and to add to the functions performed by our states. Just what the future may have in store for the states in our federal system no one can say with assurance. It is well for all of us to recognize, however, that changes may come in these relationships and we should be aware of these tendencies. Doubtless there are too many states in the Union, and some of them are unable from their own resources to finance the activities that are now demanded of state governments. We live, therefore, in a time of federal subsidy, and we rationalize the need of equalizing incomes

among states in various ways. So long as these subsidies continue to flow we are disinclined to study the realities of state organization, state resources, and state procedures, or to ask ourselves whether our states as geographic and political entities are economic and social units that deserve perpetuation. A state, for instance, which has a heavier representation in the national Senate than in the House would seem to have an undue influence in our national councils.

**States Will Continue to Function**  
"In spite of such questions about federal relationships which come to the surface now and again, it is quite certain that for a long time to come our states will continue to function according to the American tradition. Assuming the continuation of the states as governing units, it is sensible to recognize the pressing need which we face for the reorganization, simplification and improvement of our state governmental machinery so that there may be continual

Continued on page 3, column 4

## Study Examines Social Intelligence

In a study of "Social participation and social intelligence" conducted by Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, chairman of the department of sociology in the University of Minnesota, he found that in general social participation increases as individuals rise in the social scale, and that, at the lower end of the scale participation by women is considerably broader than that by men. Dr. Chapin reported on his work at recent meeting of the American Sociological Association.

Social participation was measured by a scale counting membership, attendance, contributions, membership on committees and position as an officer in any organization. These evidences of participation were weighted one to five in the order given. A family score was that of the husband plus that of the wife.

The investigation now reported confirmed former work by Dr. Chapin showing that student leaders participate in many more activities than do average members of the student body. Thus 109 students in a class in introductory sociology showed a mean participation score of 28.2 while the average score of 24 men and women who were prominent student leaders was 60, the average for the men being 56.3 and that for the women, 64.6.

Compared with these figures, studies by various graduate student investigators showed norms for a slum population of six or seven points, of eight to eleven points for boys who had participated in scouting four years before the test was made, of 28 points for average university students and 65 points for adult men leaders in the professions or business.

"Since social intelligence is defined in terms of participation and in terms of social adjustment, we conclude that a measure of overt social participation in the organized groups and institutions of the community is a rough measure of social intelligence."

## Late President's Biennial Report Now Made Public

Message on "Freedom Through Education," a New Paper by Dr. Coffman

### DECENTRALIZING HIT

Leader Said Education Can Not Be Cut to Meet Student Whims

In his last official paper, an essay entitled "Freedom Through Education" which he wrote as a message to introduce his biennial report for 1937-39 Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, late president of the University of Minnesota, called upon the people of the state to analyze carefully what freedom is, and to appraise with equal care the role of education in preserving freedom in the great democracy which is the United States.

He analyzed some of the weaknesses in present-day educational procedure, pointed the way that educators must travel, and appealed to the public to give the liberal, educated mind a chance to play its full roll in the preservation and progress of our civilization.

Dr. Coffman also presented a carefully reasoned argument for the retention of the University of Minnesota as a unified and centralized institution, contending against the reasoning of those who would divide it geographically, which procedure, he said, would duplicate facilities, increase costs, and complicate administration, especially the effort to obtain support.

The former president attacked the school of educational thought which holds that the desires of the student are uppermost and should be followed by the teacher, also the propaganda school of teaching which seeks not the truth, but governmental policy, as in the totalitarian countries, saying neither can lead to freedom.

**No Freedom in Abstract**  
"Freedom does not exist in general, or in the abstract," wrote Dr. Coffman. "It is a matter of growth within the individual and represents a conquest over instincts, inheritances, and maladjustments of all kinds. The ability to exercise freedom comes with maturity, and experience, and learning. Freedom is relative to circumstances and conditions; it does not exist in the absolute, or in a vacuum. Freedom must be earned, and the price is self-discipline."

"In education, as elsewhere, freedom is not a right, but a privilege to be earned. The real meaning of freedom will be lost for youth if they are not taught or do not learn the importance of social and personal obligations. Desire for expression must be tempered by a recognition of duty and responsibility. Human lives are enriched and freed only as they share in the larger social values of the world about them. Education will make its largest contribution to a free society only when there is a proper recognition of responsibility."

"A liberal education is not a matter of studying certain subjects. It may flow from any subject.—The most important by-product of every subject of study should be a liberal mind. And what do we mean by a liberal mind? We mean a mind that has broad interests, wide knowledge, cultivated tastes, appreciation, and sound perspective. We mean a mind that is open and tolerant, ready and willing to face new situations and to interpret them in terms of knowledge as it relates to social welfare. We mean a mind that includes a standard of ethics and a keen sense of responsibility. The education I am describing—and the type of mind that is its choicest by-product—cannot thrive where there is regimentation or where students in the name of self-expression determine the programs and processes of education. The essence of democracy is an enlightened give and take. This, likewise, is the essence of a liberal

Continued on page 4, column 2

## Students Asked Respect for Tree



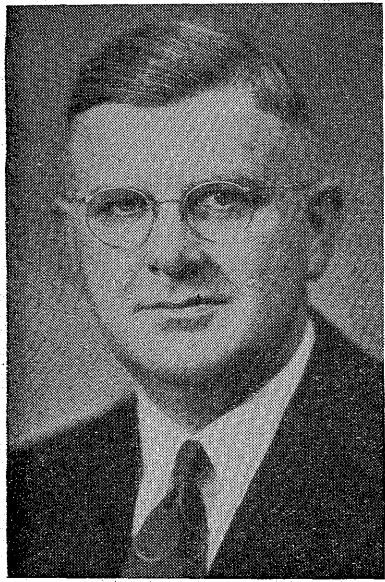
THIS PLANT WAS ONCE PRIZED BY PRESIDENT EMERITUS CYRUS NORTHROP

LET US RESPECT IT

# Nine Are Elected to Board of Regents By Joint Session of State Legislature

## Re-appointed to Board of Regents

# Minnesota Entering New Period Many Studies at 'U' Indicate



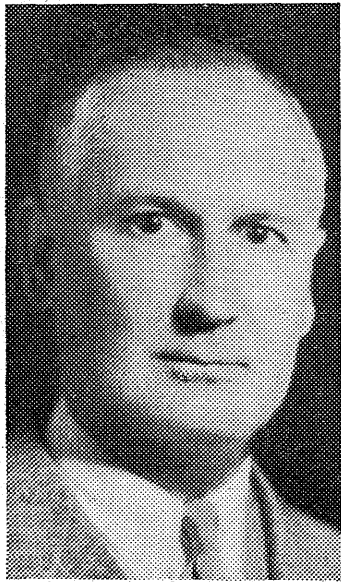
Dr. A. J. Rogstad



Dr. E. E. Novak



Ray Quinlivan



Richard L. Griggs



James Ford Bell



George W. Lawson

## Two Re-elected; One Returned to Post; Three Will Hold-over

Five new regents were elected to serve on the governing board of the University of Minnesota, two regents whose terms had expired were re-elected, one man who had formerly served on the board was returned to his position when the Minnesota Legislature voted early this month.

Re-elected were R. J. Quinlivan of St. Cloud, attorney, and George W. Lawson of St. Paul, secretary of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. They represent the sixth and fourth Congressional districts, respectively. A. J. Olson of Renville, former regent, and former president of the Minnesota State Farm Bureau Federation, was returned to his post after an absence of two years.

From the first district was elected Daniel C. Gainey, an Owatonna manufacturer; from the second, Dr. E. E. Novak of New Prague, physician and business man; from the third, James Ford Bell of Wayzata, chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc., and University of Minnesota benefactor; from the eighth, Richard Griggs, Duluth banker, from the ninth, Dr. A. J. Rogstad of Detroit Lakes, a dentist by profession, and from the fifth, Sheldon V. Wood, Minneapolis manufacturer.

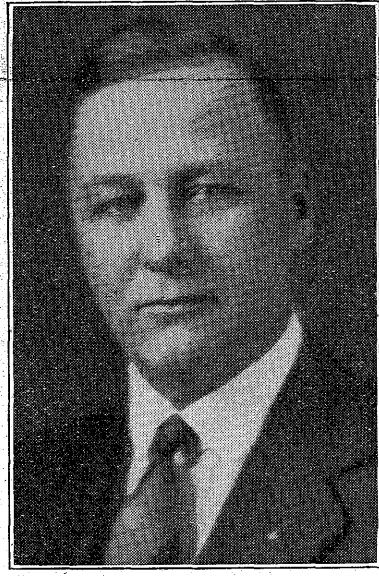
Retaining seats on the Board of Regents because their present terms will not expire for another two years are Regents Fred B. Snyder of Minneapolis, who has served on the board since 1912; Regent William J. Mayo of Rochester, who has served since 1907, and Regent Albert Pfaender of New Ulm, a regent since 1934.

Unlike those of recent years, the election was made by the two houses of the Legislature meeting in joint session. At times in the past the upper and lower houses have been unable to agree, with the result that gubernatorial appointments were made to continue until the next meeting of the Legislature.

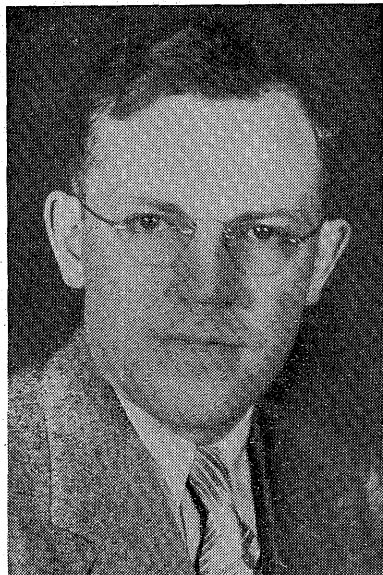
Regent James Ford Bell recently gave the University \$150,000 toward construction of a new Museum of Natural History which is now going up at the corner of Seventeenth avenue S. E. and University avenue. He has also donated considerable amounts for the construction of "habitat" groups of



Sheldon V. Wood



A. J. Olson



Daniel C. Gainey

representative of the profession of dentistry becomes a regent.

The new board has not as yet conducted its first meeting.

Nine regents is by far the largest number to be selected by a Legislature in recent times.

## Minnesotan to Teach at Oregon

Dr. George F. Lussky, associate professor of German in the University of Minnesota for the past 17 years, has resigned to become full professor and head of the department of German at the University of Oregon. He will take up his duties there next fall.

A graduate of the University of Chicago with a Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin, Professor Lussky has taught at Wisconsin, the University of Montana and the University of Texas. He has been a frequent contributor to learned periodicals in his field.

In Minneapolis he has lived at the Campus Club, the faculty quarters in the Minnesota Union.

## Speaks to Journalists

Edmund G. Williamson, head of the University of Minnesota's new coordination committee on student personnel, addressed the Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism in Topeka, Kan. December 28. He spoke at a round table on personnel methods in the selection of journalism students. Dr. Ralph D. Casey, department head at Minnesota, presided.

Minnesota birds and animals in lifelike poses amid natural surroundings, which are a feature of the displays that will go into the Museum of Natural History. All of the new regents are prominent members of their several communities. The change places on the board relatively more business men and slightly fewer from the professions, although for the first time in recent history a

## Lt. Col. Potts Gathers Military Data of Past

Lieutenant-Colonel Adam E. Potts, professor of military science and tactics in the University of Minnesota, has spent his spare time during the past year compiling historical material relating to the Department of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Minnesota, including personal data on all who have held the post of commandant. He is not planning to write an actual history, but hopes to complete a file of all available data before the termination of his tour of duty on the campus.

When Colonel Haydn Stone, USA (Retired) died recently in St. Paul, Colonel Potts' file enabled him to provide the following obituary statement:

"Colonel Cole graduated from the U. S. Military Academy June 14, 1885, and served with the Infantry in the northwest during the Indian troubles until Jan. 9, 1892, when he was retired for disability in line of duty and settled in St. Paul, Minnesota.

"He was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, June 22, 1900, and served in that capacity until July 31, 1903.

"During the World War he commanded the Bush Terminals, New York, and the Army Supply Base, Newark, N. J., after which he received the Distinguished Service Medal for his efficient handling of these important duties.

"Returning to civil life he resumed his work as a lawyer and banker. He organized the Northwestern Trust Company and became its president. He was also president of the First National Bank of Hastings, the Farmers Trust Company, The Investment Service Company of St. Paul, the Twin Falls, Idaho, North Side Light and Water Company, and was a director of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the National Bank of Commerce of St. Paul and of the State Bank of Hinckley. At the time of his death he was a member of the law firm of Cole and Oehler, St. Paul, Minnesota."

## Chicagoan Gives Sixth Judd Lecture

Dr. Dallas B. Phemister, president of the American Surgical Association and director of the department of surgery in the University of Chicago Medical School delivered the sixth annual E. Starr Judd lecture on surgery at the University of Minnesota Wednesday night, February 1, speaking in the Medical Science Amphitheater on the topic, "The pathogenesis of gallstones." The lectureship was founded by the late Dr. E. Starr Judd of Rochester, an alumnus of the University Medical School and a member of the Mayo Clinic, who was also a president of the American Surgical Association and of the American College of Surgeons. During his stay on the campus Dr. Phemister also led a roundtable discussion in University hospital on "necrosis of the femur" and at a luncheon meeting in the Minnesota Union discussed "The organization of a surgical service in a university hospital."

## Tells of Saharan Tuaregs

One of the world's most peculiar savage and nomadic tribes, the Tuaregs of the southern Sahara desert, were described in a lecture at the University of Minnesota Wednesday, February 15, by Dr. Gosta Moberg of Stockholm, Swedish traveler, adventurer and ethnologist. He spoke under auspices of the department of anthropology. Dr. Moberg was the only observer who went along with the French foreign legion in the Nineteen Twenties when they helped Spain put down the wild Rifian tribes in Morocco. In all he has made five trips into Africa to study the native peoples. On one of these trips he visited the area known as "the land of fear," one that few whites have ever seen.

## Health Group Elects Dr. Boynton

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, director of the University Student Health Service, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the American Student Health Service association at its recent annual meeting in New York. Dr. B. A. Watson of the Health Service staff also attended and read a paper on, "The Significance of Glycosuria."

## Idea that State Is on Down-Grade Seen to Have Small Basis

University of Minnesota studies indicate a swiftly growing interest in every phase of the state's life, and particularly in its history, both early and recent, and in the re-examination of its resources. Far from being a "spent" state, Minnesota is hovering on the border of an important new period of interest in itself and of effort to do more with what it obviously has.

Evidence of this trend is seen in the work of the Minnesota Historical Society, in books, such as Professor Theodore Blegen's two studies of Minnesota, and in the reprint by the University of Minnesota Press of Father Hennepin's journeys in "Louisiana," which then included this area. It is also in evidence in the plan of the university's department of visual education to make an extensive three-part film showing the state's history, its resources, and its changing social atmosphere.

Most recently President Guy Stanton Ford has announced that a tentative beginning is being made on the preparation of a comprehensive history of the University of Minnesota. He has appointed a committee to take first steps in the gathering of material. He points out that the men and documents that can provide the important facts as to the earlier phases of the university are rather rapidly passing from the scene, and that action toward obtaining the material should be started at once.

Former President Folwell's four-volume "History of Minnesota" gave the original impetus to practically all of the strong local interest that has more recently developed. It awakened in tens of thousands of Minnesota a realization of Minnesota as something more than a green area on a multi-colored map of the United States.

The whole movement also has its more immediately practical side in the researches that are being made to add to and develop the state's commercial resources. Through the Lake State's Forest Experiment Station and other agencies at University Farm the federal government is taking part. The division of forestry is studying the rehabilitation of forests and cut-over areas. The Northwest Research Foundation at the university is delving into new uses for aspen and the manufacture of hydrogen from lignite, which, while not a Minnesota product, can be used in Minnesota. The department of chemical engineering under Dr. Charles A. Mann has just completed the first two years of an important study of the tremendous peat resources of Minnesota. Under E. W. Davis the Experiment Station of the School of Mines is intensively going into problems related to the lower grades of iron ore, on which producers will have to depend when the high-grade mines are exhausted. This department is also studying the manganese-bearing ores of the state, found principally in the Cuyuna range of the Crosby-Ironton-Deerwood area in east-central Minnesota.

More than ever before, and in these ways, the university is becoming of service to the entire state in ways additional to the traditional class-room training of youth, and at the same time is continuing that task at a high level of effectiveness.

## Far East Problems Symposium Subject March 10 and 11

A conference on the Far East at which alternatives open to the United States in relation to the present war in China will be discussed and contributions to reconstruction considered, will be held at the University of Minnesota March 10 and 11 under the direction of Professor H. S. Quigley of the department of political science. Featuring the meetings will be a symposium the evening of Friday, March 10, in Burton auditorium, on "Bases of peace in the Far East." Visiting speakers will be Professor Kenneth Colgrove of Northwestern University, Dr. Esion MacDowell Gale, recently an official of the salt revenue administration of China, and William W. Lockwood, Jr., research secretary of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. These three will deal respectively with the positions of Japan, China, and the United States.







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## Speakers Discuss Policy, Practice In Building Field

Integration of Construction Industry One Path to Efficiency, Boss Says

### ENGINEERS STATE IDEAS

F. B. Rowley Tells of Advances in Insulation and of New Problems Met

Three major statements concerning the housing problem were made by Professor Frederic Bass, head of the department of civil engineering, when he discussed "Housing and the Construction Industry" in a recent address before the society of Sigma Xi at the University of Minnesota.

Elements within the construction industry compete with each other rather than hauling in harness, with the result that no such unified and integrated result is possible as can be seen in the automobile industry, for example. In the latter, integration produces low costs that housing has never approached.

Secondly, the distribution of national income produces a peculiar curve, not in accordance with the usual frequency curve. Judging by the normal frequency curve more families in the lower income groups should be getting incomes adequate for building a home than are doing so under the present conditions.

In the third place Dr. Bass suggested that a national educational institution for training men in public and industrial leadership be established, to work in its field somewhat along the lines now followed by West Point and Annapolis. Presumably, he said, its graduates, as career men, could help the rest of the country take the long-view that would lead to the eventual solution of some of its ever-present problems.

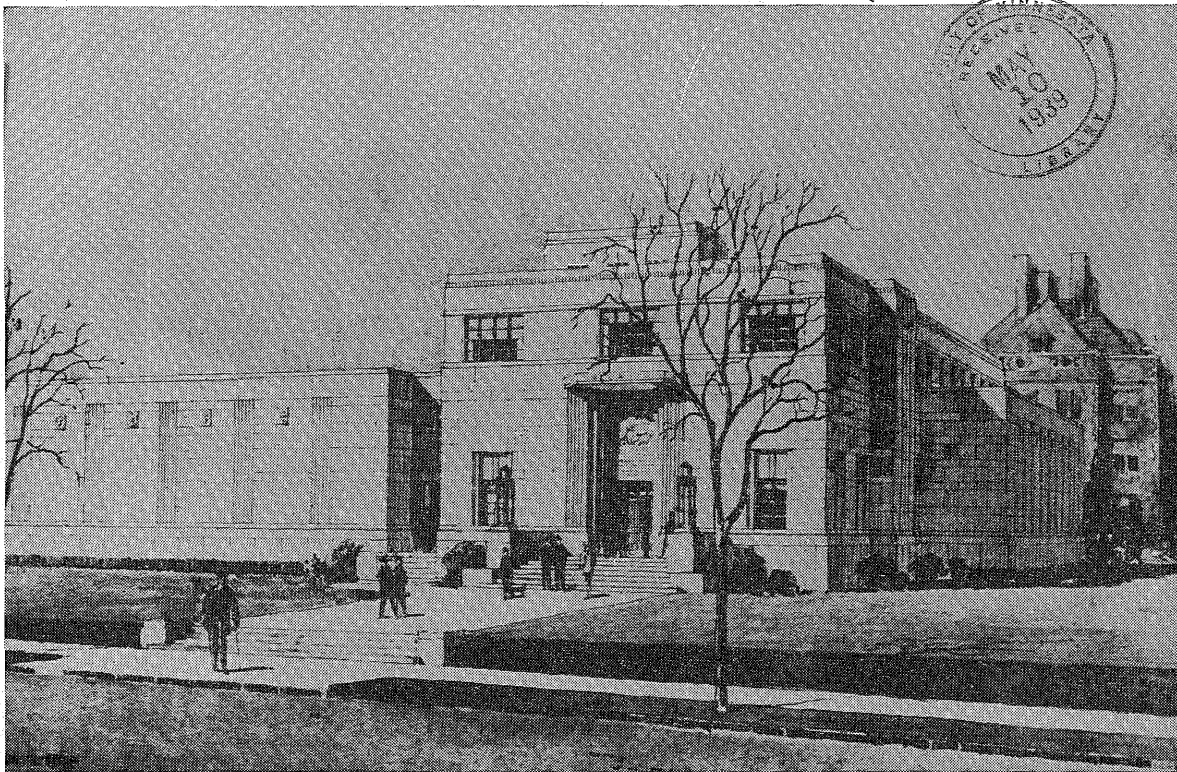
As matters stand today, thirty billion dollars would be required to provide adequate housing for the low-income groups, while deferred construction by members of the higher income groups would add another fifteen billions in potential building, making the total of potential building some \$45,000,000,000. Professor Bass said.

"It is obvious that a federal program proceeding at the rate of 300 million dollars annually would take 100 years for completion, or if the program were speeded up to take ten years, a three billion dollar annual expenditure would be necessary, which, in view of the already heavy federal budget deficiencies, does not seem possible until a substantially increased national income, not now visible, is assured. If the lowest income groups were placed in these buildings, the government would be obliged to pay rent subsidy in addition, which would add still another two billion to its annual expenditures if all were accommodated. Nevertheless, it is possible that true national economy demands that these deplorable housing conditions be appraised at their true cost and the problem be adequately dealt with.

### Industry Might Solve Own Problem

"One possibility in the situation lies in the construction industry itself. The federal government, so far, in its efforts to relieve economic distress, aside from direct relief, has turned mainly to vast and varied projects of construction, such as water power, irrigation, municipal improvements, and navigation, as the most obvious means of combatting unemployment. While some projects have been hurriedly undertaken without sufficient consideration of their enduring value, many have been economically and socially constructive. They have been more costly than is necessary because the construction industry is one of the most wasteful in the whole category of industry. It is inefficient because of lack of coherence and coordination of its parts; the various elements represented are not organized in such a manner that they can jointly engage in promoting their common interests.

## Minnesota's Museum of Natural History Now Building



Financed by a gift from James F. Bell, regent-elect, and by a PWA grant this new building is being erected opposite the old Armory, at Church street and Seventeenth avenue S. E. It will house collections that are now in the Zoology Building.

## J. F. Bell, Donor of New Museum Tells of Long Interest in Outdoors

### Trip to Newfoundland Soon After He Left College Led to "U" Groups

When James F. Bell, who was recently made a regent of the University of Minnesota, had been out of college a few years after his graduation from Minnesota in 1901, he went on a hunting expedition to Newfoundland and shot a number of caribou, or American reindeer. More than thirty years later he had the pleasure of seeing work begun on a Museum of Natural History on the campus, and the two events were intimately related, for the museum will fulfill a dream Mr. Bell has had ever since he went on those early hunting trips. It will be, in large part, a product of his interest and generosity, inasmuch as he has contributed not only enthusiasm, but in addition \$150,000 toward the cost of construction, the rest coming from PWA.

Those who have visited the splendid habitat groups of North American animals and birds in lifelike settings on the third floor of the Zoology building, have an idea of the purpose of the Museum of Natural History and know what it will be like when it is completed; these groups will be moved into it. Not only has much of the money for the construction of those groups been given by Mr. Bell, but many of the big game animals have been killed by him and members of his hunting parties. One of the groups was contributed by F. G. Atkinson and friends of his after a hunting trip to northern Minnesota.

The groups, and the Museum itself, have resulted from two strong interests of Mr. Bells, and from the cooperation and thought of another enthusiast for wild life, Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, now famous as the author of "Birds of Minnesota." "Perhaps the finest work of its kind since Audubon," is Mr. Bell's comment on that.

First of these interests is an Architects, engineers, contractors, sub-contractors, manufacturers, jobbers, retailers, financiers, and labor unions are each devoted to the short-sighted policy of getting the most for themselves out of whatever sporadic projects may appear from time to time.

"If these various elements could be brought to see that their individual interests would be best served by the promotion of their common interests, and that one of the reasons for the low status of their industry is that the consumer gets more for his dollar in such com-

enthusiastic love of wild life, and second, a lifelong enjoyment of hunting.

"But we get nothing for nothing in this life and I have always felt that I should make repayment for the pleasure I have had from hunting," Mr. Bell explained. "I believe that in the matter of conservation versus outdoor sport one's justification must be found in his mental attitude. No one should go into the fields or to the lakes with rod and gun as if it were his right. Rather, hunting is a privilege, and this privilege should be granted only on certain terms. If sportsmen kill and catch more than the natural increase, they must face the consequences of abuse. Each sportsman must not only obey the actual and natural laws himself, but should do whatever lies in his power, according to his means, to assist a wide conservation program. If, for example, the habitat groups educate people in the beauty and attractiveness of wild life and help create a realization of its importance in the natural scheme, they will have served a purpose."

For himself Mr. Bell has set up a kind of a five-point constitution governing his conduct with respect to hunting and conservation. His points are:

Obey the law.  
See that others do so, for the

(Continued on page 4, Col. 4)

## To Head Graduate School at Minnesota



Dean Royal N. Chapman

## Chapman Named as Graduate Dean to Succeed Dr. Ford

A new dean of the graduate school in the University of Minnesota was selected by the Board of Regents at its last meeting. On President Guy Stanton Ford's recommendation the board elected Dr. Royal N. Chapman, at present director of the experiment station of the Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association, Ltd. of Honolulu, Hawaii. Dr. Chapman was formerly a prominent member of the faculty at University Farm, where he served as head of the division of entomology and economic zoology, resigning in 1930 to go to Hawaii when the pineapple plantations were threatened with serious insect damage.

He succeeds Dr. Ford, who was dean of the graduate school from 1913 until he was elected president of the university last fall. During the past two years Dr. W. S. Miller, professor of educational psychology, has been acting graduate dean.

Dr. Chapman was born in Morristown, Minn., in 1889. He attended Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna, and was graduated from the University of Minnesota. In 1917 he obtained his doctor of philosophy degree at Cornell University. He joined the Minnesota faculty in 1914 and by 1923 had become associate professor, becoming professor and department head in 1925.

Meanwhile Dr. Chapman had won a worldwide reputation for his knowledge of insect pests that attack agricultural plants, and he was urged by the Hawaiian pineapple growers to come to the islands at a large salary. He has been notably successful in combatting the pests that attacked the pineapple fields but has been eager to return to North America to complete certain scientific studies which he had under way when he left. His appointment includes permission to devote a share of his time to his own researches in entomology. He will take up his duties on the campus in late summer, as soon as he can complete his present Hawaiian schedule.

The Regents also elected today Dr. Gerald T. Evans, now assistant professor of biochemistry at Yale, to become director of Chemical-metabolic laboratories in the Medical School and the University Hospital, with the rank of associate professor of medicine. The appointment is incidental to a reorganization of laboratories in University Hospital.

## Summer Session Plans Completed Big Class Foreseen

Teachers Will Find Many Courses Offered in Elementary Education

### ITASCA STATION READY

Sociology, English, Journalism Among Fields to Be Emphasized

The University of Minnesota's widely recognized summer session of two terms, June 19-July 28 and July 31-September 1 will offer this year an even wider variety of courses than in other years. Programs in education, especially elementary education, in sociology, journalism, English, forestry and biology will be especially strong.

Elementary education, including administration, supervision, and teaching, will be made a central field in the broad offerings of the College of Education during the summer session, and a large battery of courses in these subjects will be presented. There also will be conducted the summer demonstration elementary school in the Tuttle School building, near the University, with a selected group of 50 teachers, of whom 25 will be sent to Minnesota by the Kellogg Foundation, the other 25 to be selected from the summer session enrollment. One-third of the time will be devoted to instruction in child psychology, by Dr. Florence Goodenough, and two-thirds to the observation of teaching, under direction of Professor Viola Theman of Northwestern University.

The summer demonstration high school will be conducted as usual in University High School, and during the first summer session the facilities of the Institute of Child Welfare will be available, with a number of courses offered.

Both the department of physical education and athletic and the department of physical education for women have scheduled complete programs of instruction. Football will be taught in the first session by Dr. George Hauser, Minnesota line coach, assisted by Sheldon Beise, backfield coach. Ralph Piper will have administration direction of all summer session teaching and recreational activities in physical education for men. About twenty courses will be offered to women in the two sessions.

The use of radio in education will again be the subject of courses in both sessions taught by Dr. Tracy F. Tyler. Dr. Tyler offered these courses for the first time in the 1938 summer session and attracted such an interested following that it was desirable to repeat them this year.

Courses in botany, forestry, zoology, entomology and economic zoology, and plant pathology will be offered at the Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station, Itasca Park, during the five weeks of the second summer session. A splendid opportunity for studying terrestrial and fresh-water biology is provided by the unique situation of this station in the northern forests of Minnesota, and enrollment has been increasing yearly since the station was established. Opportunities will be provided both for elementary study and for advanced instruction for teachers and graduate students.

The department of English will offer in both summer terms an

(Continued on page 2, Col. 4)

**Dean Lasby Gets New Honor**  
Dean William F. Lasby of the College of Dentistry in the University of Minnesota, a graduate of Carleton College in the class of 1900, has been made an honorary member of the Carleton chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, one of nine men and women who have distinguished themselves in intellectual pursuits since leaving Carleton and who were graduated before Phi Beta Kappa had a chapter there. Senator Ernest Lundeen, class of 1901, was another on the list, as was Rowland M. Cross, former Minneapolisian who is now a missionary in Peiping.

## U. S. Since 1865 Stephenson's Topic

### President Ford Praises New Work by Minnesota Faculty Member

With reference to "American History Since 1865," a new volume by Professor George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, "Chats" has an opportunity to offer an analysis of the book by the President of the University, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford. Dr. Stephenson's book has appeared in the Harper's historical series of which President Ford is the editor.

In addition to President Ford's comment, it may be said that Professor Stephenson's work is one that should be on the desk of every newspaper office, because it presents in detail the picture of American life during a period about which many adults know the least because they have lived through a good deal of it. So tremendously many things clamor for attention that it is difficult to see clearly the important outlines of current life. Dr. Stephenson has diluted this unmanageable press of facts and has chosen from the whole those things that are major.

President Ford wrote: "You cannot read this volume without learning about American History from 1865 to the last 'Fireside Chat' of Franklin Roosevelt. That is not its sole, perhaps not its chief, merit. No one can read this vigorous and scholarly review of the last seventy-five years of our national history without being compelled to think. This compulsion arises in part out of a treatment that illuminates neglected phases of our recent history and raises familiar topics to new importance. The longer perspective of seventy-five years supplied by this book helps the student and reader to understand the forces that are playing upon a nation still in the making. The recurring and emerging problems of this western democracy are visible to the discerning reader even while he is carried along by the unbroken story of the years. The sturdy navigator of your historical craft believes that if you, his readers, are to carry on where he leaves off you will do it better if you know the shoals and rocks and conflicting currents behind you and presumably ahead of you. The implication of such a treatment is that you have the courage and forward-looking mind that belong to my colleague, the author of this book.

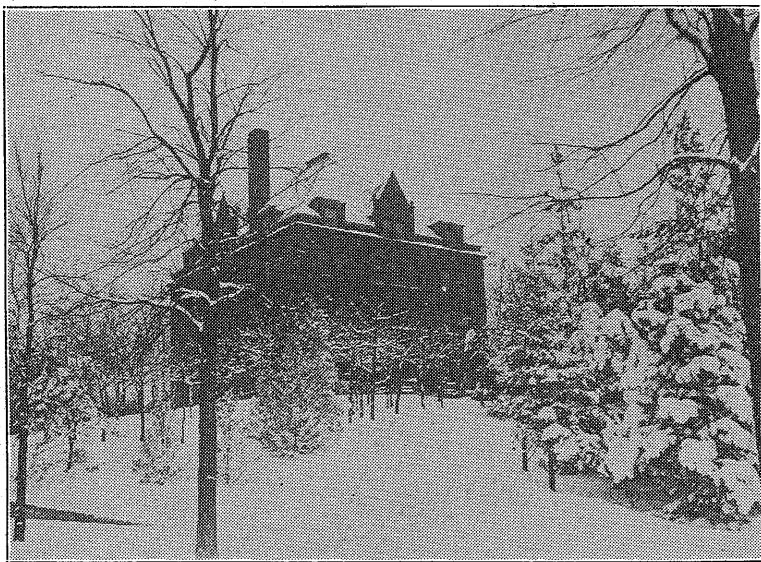
"Often when I have written the editorial forewords to the Harper histories I have had to resist doing the unconventional thing of talking about the author rather than commenting on the book. This book, or rather this author, has tested my wavering adherence to editorial conventions more than any other. Perhaps it is because we had some of the same teachers in American history, notably one, Frederick Jackson Turner. Perhaps it is because we are both Middle Westerners slightly watered down by Atlantic seaboard associations. Perhaps it is the differences rather than the likenesses: When the son of the best of immigrant stock talks about America it becomes my America. I am more certain of it because to his native discrimination and sound judgment the author had added research into many divergent factors in American History.

"I am just naturally interested in a scholar who masters the problem of the nation's public land policy, sweeps over the story of the peopling of a continent by the greatest mass Volkerwanderung in history, writes the story of the wars of Lutheran synods in America so that they become as interesting and significant as the doctrinal feuds that fill the early history of New England and overflow into the history of America. All this while he has so far suppressed, but not permanently, I hope, a desire to write a real history of baseball. But all this verges on what I have firmly forewarned.

"If those who read or study this volume get as much pleasure and stimulation out of it as did the editors, I can assure the publishers that the only thing 'in the red' will be the covers."

The famous Good Friday music of Wagner's opera, "Parsifal" was heard over WLB, the University of Minnesota radio station (760) at 2:30 p. m. on Good Friday, April 7. "The Passion of Our Lord According to St. Mathew" by Johann Sebastian Bach was broadcast in its entirety over WLB between 2:30 and 4:45 p. m. on Saturday, April 8.

## "Pendergast" Landmark at Farm School



This boys' dormitory at the Central School of Agriculture dates back 50 years to the time of the school's founding. It is said to be at the highest point in Ramsey County.

## Central School of Agriculture Celebrates Its 50th Anniversary

### "Farm School" to Thousands Is Praised as It Completes Half-Century of Service

It was with a challenge to the future that the curtain was rung down on the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Central School of Agriculture at University Farm, Tuesday, March 21.

One hundred and five seniors heard Governor Harold E. Stassen deliver the commencement address and then marched across the auditorium stage to receive their diplomas from President Guy Stanton Ford. It was the fiftieth class to be graduated from the School of Agriculture, which was the first school of its kind in this country and is now the model for similar schools in three nations. The seniors took part, too, in the stirring pageant depicting the growth and development of the school. And today, they are numbered with the more than 20,000 former students who may not all be in the limelight, but are soundly trained and intelligent farmers and homemakers.

The commencement calendar included the baccalaureate address on Sunday, March 12, by President L. W. Boe of St. Olaf College, Northfield; the reception given by Dean and Mrs. W. C. Coffey and Superintendent and Mrs. J. O. Christianson in honor of the graduating class; Alumni Day, March 20, with the regular business meeting in the morning, the special 50th anniversary alumni program in the afternoon followed by the alumni dinner and ball in the evening, all leading up to the commencement exercises Tuesday.

In viewing the school's future responsibility in the educational field, Supt. Christianson said, "And now that the fiftieth year of this school has become history, we look ahead, speculating as to what the next half century may hold in store for us,—no doubt great changes—through the power of science—new methods of production, exchange and distribution; yet it would seem that on the basis of all past history certain values must be perpetuated if civilization is to maintain itself. Those values are tolerance, common decency, and a moral stability. Education must recognize its responsibility in these fully as much as in the teaching of factual information alone. It is in this that I feel the School of Agriculture has an even greater opportunity of service than it had fifty years ago."

The School of Agriculture was founded in 1888. It was to be primarily a school concentrating on giving its students an education in farming from three different angles—as a science, as a business, and as a way of life. University officials had watched the apparent failure of the College of Agriculture, but several influential members of the Minnesota State Grange, Prof. Edward D. Porter, head of the College of Agriculture faculty, and Rev. David L. Kiehle, state superintendent of public instruction, were convinced that a practical course in farming and homemaking would be successful.

On April 13, 1887, the University Board of Regents appropriated \$10,000 for the school, and later, with an additional \$7,000 grant, the first building—the Old Home Building—was built. The school was opened October 18, 1888, under the principalship of



J. O. CHRISTIANSON

Prof. W. W. Pendergast, and 47 boys registered for the first course. Later, with the success of the venture becoming apparent, the Legislature appropriated money for another building—Pendergast Hall—but skeptics still said, "They'll never fill it." In 1897 the school became coeducational and three girls were admitted.

Since those early days, nearly 20,000 men and women have attended the school and from this number have come many of the state's most influential agricultural leaders. Formerly students were the late George N. Dayton, A. J. McGuire, one of the founders of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.; R. S. Mackintosh, secretary of the Minnesota Horticultural society; N. J. Holmberg, Minnesota's first commissioner of agriculture; Frank W. Peck, president of the St. Paul Federal Land Bank; C. P. Bull, state weed inspector; Dr. Andrew Boss, former vice director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Dr. Clyde H. Bailey, vice director of the station; and Thomas Cooper, dean of the department of agriculture, University of Kentucky. And of chief importance are the 86 per cent of the 20,000 students who have gone back to farming and homemaking in the rural districts.

To enroll, students must have completed the eighth grade, but more than half have had a high school education. The average age of boys is 21; that of girls, 20. The school year is divided into two terms—from October to Christmas and from the holidays to the latter part of March. After the formal school year, six months is taken up with project work on the students' home farm under supervision of faculty members. In this way, the students spend half the year learning the rules of farming, and the rest of the time putting this knowledge into practice.

Students have access to all the facilities of the University of Minnesota.

Said Superintendent Christianson, "The latest methods of instruction are utilized at the School of Agriculture—sound picture equipment makes possible the showing of current educational pictures—a part of the regular social program. School assemblies four-noons each week bring many internationally-known speakers to the campus."

"Money thrown away," said the regents 50 years ago—but today the School of Agriculture is one of Minnesota's best institutions.

## Geologists Choose Minnesota for Big Science Gathering

The extreme interest of the state of Minnesota from a geological point of view, and the standing of the department of geology in the University of Minnesota, have been recognized by the Geological Society of America in its decision to hold its next annual meeting in Minneapolis.

This will be the first time in the history of the Geological Society that it has met at the University of Minnesota.

Among the many interesting geological phenomena of Minnesota are its iron ore deposits, its building stones of granite, limestone and sandstone, and the fact that three great watercourses actually have their headwaters in the state, namely, the Mississippi, in Itasca Park, the St. Lawrence, of which the St. Louis river is the extreme westerly extension, passing as it does into Lake Superior and eastward through the Great Lakes, and the Red River and Rainy River, which find their way into Lake Winnipeg and thence northward into Hudson's Bay.

Perhaps nowhere else in the world are such huge river systems originated in a comparable area, although the Missouri river and one of the headwaters of the Snake river, which becomes the Columbia, both start in Yellowstone Park.

Dr. F. F. Grout, professor of geology, has been made chairman of the local committee of preparation for the meetings, which will be conducted during the next Christmas holidays. President of the Geological Society of America, is Dr. Vaughan, oceanographer at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

Graduates of geological courses in the University of Minnesota are employed in important positions in all parts of the world, including a large number who have gone into petroleum geology in recent years and who are to be found in oil exploration in Venezuela, Colombia, Arabia, Persia, Egypt and other important foreign oil-producing areas. Dr. William H. Emons has been chairman of the department for many years and head of its courses in economic geology.

## Summer Session Plans Completed

(Continued from page 1, Col. 5)

unusual number and variety of courses. The growing desire of secondary school and college teachers to make progress toward advanced degrees during the summer and the practice of graduate students to continue their work without a break, have made it desirable to expand the summer program in English. Accordingly, thirteen members of the regular staff and three visiting teachers will offer courses, covering composition, junior college courses in English literature, and senior college and graduate subjects in English literature.

The visiting teachers in English will be Dr. Hyder E. Rollins of Harvard, Frederick W. Bateson, a distinguished English critic and bibliographer, and Professor Alan D. McKillop of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. Professor Martin B. Ruud will head the staff of regular Minnesota faculty members.

Subjects in the field of art, including architecture, fine arts, art education, art in home economics and practical drawing have received unusual consideration this year from those who drew up the offerings for summer. Architectural design, drawing, painting and modeling, stage design, structural design for architects, materials and processes of crafts, fundamental experiences of design and technical drawing are among the courses named. Professor Lawrence Schmeckebier will offer courses in Modern Mexican Art and in the northern painting of the Renaissance.

An expanded series of courses in the field of home economics will be offered at University Farm under the direction of Miss Wylle B. McNeal, division head.

In both summer sessions courses in journalism will cover a wide range and will include such subjects as magazine writing, newspaper problems, supervision of school publications and propaganda and censorship in the modern world.

More than twenty courses in sociology and social work will be offered in the two sessions to meet the steady demand among summer

## 'U' Reorganizes Scandinavian

### Non-Teaching Committee Will Direct Department Under Dr. Ruud

Reorganization of the Department of Scandinavian languages and literature in the University of Minnesota that will place it under the direction of a committee of three distinguished scholars in fields of Scandinavian knowledge and provide a new faculty, was approved by the Board of Regents at its March 22 meeting.

Dr. Martin B. Ruud, professor of English and a deep student of the Germanic-Scandinavian languages, Professor George M. Stephenson, one of whose specialties is the history of Swedish migrations, and Dr. Theodore Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society and an associate in many Norwegian historical organizations, will be the committee members, with Dr. Ruud as chairman.

The change will follow retirement on June 30 of Professor Andrew A. Stomberg, the veteran Minnesota scholar who has taught Scandinavian history and Swedish literature since 1907, when he went to the university from Gustavus Adolphus College. Son of a man who came to Minnesota in 1854, Dr. Stomberg has had a long career of educational activity and of service to groups of Swedish descent in all parts of the country. He has worked particularly to have the teaching of Swedish introduced into high schools, and his work has borne fruit, not only in Minnesota but in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa. Dr. Stomberg is the author of a widely-used textbook in Swedish history. Upon his retirement he will go to San Francisco. He will reach the age limit for teachers by the end of the present year.

Dr. Konstantin Reichardt, a distinguished German scholar, who formerly taught Swedish in the University of Leipzig and later taught German in a Swedish university, will be the principal teaching member of the new department of Scandinavian. The committee members already named will supervise but not teach. This fall another man will be added to the faculty, Dr. Alric Gustafson.

### Mr. Ford on President's Board

President Guy Stanton Ford, Miss Marguerite M. Wells of Minneapolis, and Otto Bremer of St. Paul, attended a recent dinner in Washington at which plans were made for setting up and managing the library of papers, documents and collections owned by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a building which he will erect at his Hyde Park home. President Ford and Miss Wells are members of a special advisory committee on the project. Mr. Bremer is a friend of the president.

Dr. R. B. Harvey, professor of plant physiology at University Farm has been selected by Dr. B. N. Singh of the Hindu University, Benares, India, as one of two scholars outside India who will read graduate theses of students in plant physiology working under Dr. Singh. He has received the University of Minnesota's permission to do this work. The other external examiner will be Dr. Walter Stiles of England.

session students for studies in these fields. In the first session the offerings in social work will be: Principles of social case work, rural social work, social case work in health problems, field training in case work, field training in group work and graduate field training.

The School of Business Administration, the Institute of Technology, the Medical School, College of Dentistry, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and the department of music will all have extensive summer programs.

Many students will be influenced to attend summer sessions at Minnesota by the clean attractiveness of Minneapolis and by the many nearby lake resorts and outdoor beauties of the state of Minnesota. Not only is the Minnesota campus one of unusual beauty, but the city in which it is situated provides splendid opportunities for swimming and boating on its many lakes, and opportunities for cultural advancement in its musical life and art galleries.

Complete bulletins of the general or special courses may be obtained by addressing T. A. H. Teefer, director of summer sessions, Administration Building, University of Minnesota.

## University Press Prints Six New Publications to Start Year

### Iodine, State Government, Taxation, and Poet's Letters Are Among Subjects

Six publications, including "Iodine and the Incidence of Goiter," by Dr. Jesse F. McClendon, and "The Letters of William Shakespeare," edited by Professor Douglas Mallam, have been published in recent weeks by the University of Minnesota Press.

Others in the group are "Taxation in Minnesota—1939 Supplement," in which Roy and Gladys Blakey bring up to date their comprehensive study of Minnesota taxes, first published in 1932; "Ninety Days of Lawmaking in Minnesota," by Miss Ruby Britts of Duluth, chairman of the Department of Government and Its Operation," for the Minnesota League of Women Voters;" Parent Education; A study of the Minnesota Program," by Edith A. Davis and Esther McGinnis of the Institute of Child Welfare, and "Why Agricultural Gluts Develop," reprint of a lecture delivered on the campus before the Minnesota Statistical Association by Dr. Alonzo Engelbert Taylor, director of research for General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.

Dr. and Mrs. Blakey have announced that they plan to issue an annual supplement to their taxation study, so that owners of the original work may at all times have a complete picture of the situation by adding these supplements. "Ninety Days of Lawmaking" is a picture of the Minnesota Legislature at work, intended to clarify the processes of that body in the mind of the average voter.

Basing his study on the recognized relationship between iodine deficiency and the incidence of goiter, Dr. McClendon has written a comprehensive survey of the world situation, giving statistics on the iodine content of the soil and its products and relating these facts to the extent to which goiter occurs.

He shows that in Minnesota, for example, cabbage contains an iodine value of 174 in the western and south central three-fifths of the state, where goiter has an incidence of 0.85, while in the eastern and northeastern parts cabbage has an iodine value of 111, and there is a goiter incidence of 1.72. Containing the Twin Cities and Duluth, the latter area is much the more populous.

In his introduction Dr. McClendon, who has worked on goiter and iodine problems for at least twenty years, points out that the relationship between goiter and iodine has been under investigation throughout the present century.

"In 1914," he writes, "Kendall isolated thyroxine, the active constituent of thyroglobulin, and showed that it contained 65 percent iodine. Innumerable analyses of the iodine contents of foods have been made, and show that people living on high iodine foods have low goiter rates. The illustration, Figure 1. (in the text) gives the results of an investigation into the iodine content of cabbage in Minnesota; goiter is shown to be inversely related to iodine content.

"In 1923 McClendon and Williams produced goiter in rats by a diet low in iodine. It is hoped that the present study will not only bring these various iodine investigations together into a somewhat integrated whole, but also by showing how and where distinctive contributions have been made to the study, will provide an impetus for similar studies in uninvestigated areas. In no country in the world is there as yet a comprehensive study of the occurrence of goiter in all classes, ages, and communities.

"The effects of the lack of proper amounts of iodine in the diet and consequently in the thyroid gland are so widespread and have so many forms that the economic, public health and medical aspects of the subject are almost infinite in their implications.

"A relatively complete lack of thyroid secretion leads to the stunted physical and mental type of human with slouching gait and deafness known as cretins. While not common in the United States, cretinism is so widespread in some countries as to constitute not only a distressing social problem but a serious economic one as well. Some cantons of Switzerland have so many cretins that they cannot support them. The difference between cretinism and some forms of goiter is one of degree only. Marine and Lenhart have shown that a more or less complete thyroidectomy of the mother will produce cretinism

in the offspring, Halsted that partial thyroidectomy will produce goiter. Myxedema differs from cretinism in developing later in life, from a removal of the thyroid; cretins, of course, lack the hormone before birth. The latter tend to compensate for this deficiency and as a consequence develop less of the dropsical and skin condition associated with myxedema.

"The symptoms and immediate effects of goiter vary in kind and intensity with the type of goitrous condition. Hypothyroid condition (deficient function of the thyroid gland) is recognized by a low basal metabolic rate, by mental sluggishness, lowered heart rate, anemia, and increase in blood cholesterol. The hyperthyroid condition, on the other hand, shows itself in a marked increase in heat production, increased appetite, accompanied by loss of weight, great nervous tension, and accelerated heart rate. The long-standing goitrous conditions are accompanied by serious secondary metamorphoses."

Dr. McClendon's book then goes on with an examination of the iodine content of various natural factors in different parts of the world. Considered are sea water, salt, the atmosphere, mineral water, drinking water, seaweed, land plants, animals, animal organs, eggs, milk, the blood and the urine.

Chapter II deals with the distribution of iodine and cretinism.

### Flash! Flash! Electric Show To Open Soon

With an array of over one hundred exhibits, the electrical show will open Friday evening April 21 and continue on Saturday afternoon and evening of April 22. Some of the high lights of the show will be the high tension display, where 2,000,000 volts will be discharged across an air gap; a strobotron or frozen motion experiment; and a weighing scale that is so sensitive that it is affected by the heartbeat of an individual standing on it. There will be displays in communication, illumination, and power which will illustrate the advances of the electrical engineering profession in the last few years. Many entertaining exhibits such as; the Kissometer, personality meter, and the lie detector will provide the visitors with hours of amusement. This year, in order to make the show bigger and better, an admission fee of ten cents will be charged. The exhibits will be held in both the Electrical Engineering and Physics buildings.

### Discuss Practices In Building Field

(Continued from page 1, Col. 2) peting industries as automobiles, amusements, and many kinds of consumers' goods, competitive instincts might be directed against external rather than interval rivalries. This situation has been recognized to some extent, but no one element in the industry seems to be suited as the agency by which such consolidation might be effected.

"The public interest is so greatly affected by unemployment, and the need for construction is so great, that it is possible that the construction industry in some of its divisions should be regarded as a public utility, in which case the government would be involved. If research should indicate such a view to be sound and show that a practicable operating method could be found which would be in the public interest, progress would have been made toward good housing.

"If by some means this industry with its many and conflicting interests could be transformed into a pattern corresponding to that in a great manufacturing industry where the lowest cost of the final product consistent with quality is the main objective, the total costs of building would be greatly reduced, individuals and corporations would find that their dollar spent for construction would buy values comparable to those obtained by dollars spent for clothes, automobiles, and other, more perishable goods. A revival of construction would begin. If it were possible by some means to secure a full revival, 8 or 10 billion additional dollars would be directly employed in construction, with a possible effective addition to na-

## Speech Testers Use Story of Arthur Rat



Because teachers must be efficient in speech the College of Education in the University of Minnesota obtained the help of the Speech Clinic, conducted by Dr. Bryng Bryngelson, to give speech efficiency tests to 550 students who are planning to enter the College of Education. Some will be passed, some recommended for speech courses or special teaching, and some will be eliminated. In the picture Dr. Bryngelson is shown giving a part of the speech examination to Miss Jane Carlson. At the same time he told how he uses the sad story of "Arthur, the Young Rat." This is a yarn evolved by a speech expert in which every sound in the language appears at three places, namely, at the first, in the middle, and at the end of a word. This is the story: "Once, a long time ago, there was a young rat named Arthur who could never make up his

flighty mind. Whenever his swell friends used to ask him to go out to play with them, he would only answer airily, 'I don't know.' He wouldn't try to say yes, or no either. He would always shirk from making a specific choice.

"His proud Aunt Helen scolded him: 'Now look here,' she stated. 'No one is going to aid or care for you if you carry on like this. You have no more mind than a stray blade of grass.'

"That very night there was a big thundering crash and in the foggy morning some zealous men—with twenty boys and girls—rode up and looked closely at the fallen barn. One of them slipped back a broken board and saw a squashed young rat, quite dead, half in and half out of his hole. Thus, in the end the poor shirker got his just dues. Oddly enough his Aunt Helen was glad. 'I hate such oozy, oily sneaks,' said she."

tional income of from 20 to 25 billion dollars."

"Climate and Housing" was the theme of another address in the series, delivered by Professor Frank B. Rowley, head of the Engineering Experiment Laboratories. Dr. Rowley took up in turn the problem of insulation, including insulating materials, air spaces as insulators, the filtration of air through buildings, the problem of moisture in houses, and the effect of super-abundant moisture on building materials, especially where moisture from air conditioning is condensed on the inner side of the cold outside surface of a building. This sometimes collects in such quantities as to become a threat when, on warm days, it melts, works through the inner walls and damages interior decorations of every type.

"In an effort to protect buildings from the outside moisture and weather it has been customary for many years to use some kind of good building paper on the sheathing or near the outside surface of the wall. The papers as originally used were fairly good barriers against the transfer of air or water, but not particularly efficient against the transfer of water vapors. Recently, better papers have been developed and many building papers now on the market are efficient barriers against water vapors and when placed on the cold side of a wall prevent the escape to the outside of vapor which may be transmitted to the inner section of the wall. This means that there will be a higher vapor pressure within the wall and a greater possibility that condensation will take place. The addition of insulation is another factor which increases the possibility of condensation within a wall. Many insulating materials do not form any particular resistance to the travel of vapor. When these are placed in the wall the temperatures of the outer sections will be

### Coffman Booklet Available to Askers

Residents of Minnesota and alumni of the University of Minnesota who are interested in the booklet, "Freedom Through Education," which contains the late President Lotus D. Coffman's last message, his final convocation address, and a bibliography of his writings, may obtain one by writing to the University of Minnesota. Dean Malcolm M. Willey, who compiled the volume, has announced that a fair supply is on hand. Requests should be addressed to his office.

Dean Willey is also the author of an article, "Lotus Delta Coffman: Educational Statesman," which appeared in "The Educational Record" for January, 1939. In it he describes the late president's career and quotes many of the more telling utterances from Dr. Coffman's numerous papers. The article also includes the bibliography that was prepared for use in "Freedom Through Education."

reduced and thus will still further increase the possibility of condensation of moisture at these parts.

"There are at least four causes which have brought the condensation problem into the foreground during the past few years. First, the addition of weatherstrips and better building construction have reduced the infiltration of air between the inside and outside, which has resulted in a greater natural build-up of humidity on the inside of the structure. Third, better building papers used on the outside of the structure have resulted in greater resistance to the passage of vapor through the outside surface of the wall. Fourth,

## Fact and Artifact

By T. E. Steward

It may be that, as the old saying goes, familiarity breeds contempt, in certain instances, but in others, I believe, long and pleasant familiarity breeds rather an attitude of taking a person or thing for granted, although in many cases the thing or person in question is much too good to be taken for granted. Those busy commentators of old who gave us an aphorism for almost every situation had a remark for this one, too. It went, "A prophet is without honor in his own country."

Now take, for example, Dean Walter C. Coffey.

No one would imagine that familiarity with Dean Coffey would breed contempt, and he certainly is not lacking in honors, but by and large, and day in and day out, to those who deal with him frequently he becomes, well, Dean Coffey, and what about it? Such is the fate of most of us.

By applying to headquarters, which is to say, to Dean Coffey himself, I found out quite a good deal about this gentleman, mostly from a book. Dean Coffey is too modest to talk very much about himself (if indeed that statement really holds for anyone at all) but the 1932 edition of "The Agrarian," the yearbook of the Central School of Agriculture, was dedicated to him. The material in it was interesting to say the least.

Among the things I learned about Dean Coffey were these:

He sold a lot in Urbana, Ill., to one Guy Stanton Ford, then a member of the history department in the University of Illinois, when President Ford was newly married and ready to build his first house. (And they're still friends).

He started his academic life as a shepherd, with the title of flockmaster for the agricultural department of the University of Illinois.

He had to argue with the graduate faculty of that university when he was a graduate student before they would consent to his taking economics as a minor to go with animal husbandry as a major. Why, said they, no one ever heard of such a thing; economics was no subject in agriculture. But Coffey argued that it was extremely pertinent, even back there in about 1911, and he won.

While teaching at Illinois he was offered the deanship of a College of Agriculture and turned it down, but did not refuse to come to Minnesota, one of the leading Colleges of Agriculture in the country, when the opportunity was offered him in 1921.

Reading "The Agrarian" makes one realize again how many good men have come to Minnesota from the University of Illinois. Most of them came at about the same time, or at least, within a decade. In the list are President Ford, the late President Coffman, Dr. A. C. Krey of the history department, and Professors Robert T. Jones and Roy Jones of the Department of Architecture; also, of course, Dean Coffey. This list is not a complete one.

Dean Coffey was born on an Indiana farm, as was the late Dr. Coffman. His father, Calvin A. Coffey, was from the South. Josephine Coffey was his mother. The Coffeys were comfortable but not affluent, which meant that while young Walter could go to high school, some distance from home, he had to make a good deal of his own way in college. At various

(Continued on page 4, Col. 1)

the addition of insulation has, in many cases, reduced the temperature of outer parts of the structure, thus providing colder surfaces for the condensation of vapor.

**What a House Should Be**  
 "A satisfactory house must be constructed of materials which may be combined to resist the various climatic elements on both the outside and inside of the house. In general these elements are wind, air temperature, and sunshine. The house must be economical to build and maintain, and yet be durable. Science has developed many materials and methods of application to meet the practical requirements, but the building of a home is much more than the assembling of materials. It requires the imagination of the architect, the planning of the engineer, and the skill of the experienced building to assemble these materials in such a manner that the finished home will not only fulfill its practical requirements but will blend harmoniously with its surroundings and be an expression of the art and culture of the age to which it belongs."



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## Will Republish Dictator Study Edited by Ford

Volume Soon to Appear; Reviews Entire Phenomenon as Currently Encountered

President Guy Stanton Ford has edited a newly revised and enlarged edition of his symposium on "Dictatorship in the Modern World" for May publication by the University of Minnesota Press, Margaret S. Harding, managing editor, recently announced.

First published in 1935, this book went through two printings and then "out of print." The new edition, prepared in response to a continuing demand, is more than double the size of the earlier one, and covers countries and aspects not touched in the first treatment of dictatorship.

Six essays in the first edition have been revised by the authors, and brought down to date. To these have been added nine new contributions by eight new authors and one original author.

The sweep of the volume is now from Italy and Germany through Russia, which touches the Far East and the Near East, to the Orient by way of Japan, and back to Latin America. Fresh treatment is given to the economics of totalitarianism, the place of women, the tremendous import and impact of organized propaganda, and the problem of succession in a dictatorship. A chronology by years from 1917 to date increases the usefulness of the volume for reference purposes.

"Our own concern," writes President Ford in his foreword, "bordering almost on hysteria in the clamor about armaments and about the dangers of intellectual and political minorities, should be more soberly directed to finding the minimum price in inefficiency that we must always expect to pay if we are to preserve democracy."

"If this volume does nothing more than indicate the technique by which a dictator brings nationalism to the white heat where he can forge it to his will and crush first the group against which he has united all others and then crush in turn each group that hesitates or dissents, it will have done a constructive service in behalf of a democracy born of dissent and preserved by doubt."

Three University of Minnesota faculty members and one alumnus of the university are among the fourteen contributors to the book.

Harold C. Deutsch, assistant professor of history, who has made three visits to post-war Germany for research, wrote on "The Origins of Dictatorship in Germany" in the original edition. To this he has added a new paper covering developments in the last three years which he calls "The National Socialist Dictatorship."

Harold S. Quigley, professor of political science, writes of "Dictatorship in the Far East." He lived two years in China and a year in Japan studying the governments of those countries.

Joseph R. Starr, assistant professor of political science, provides a concluding "Chronology of Dictatorship in Post-War Europe" which supplements the interpretative essays with an outline of events to April 15, 1939.

Thomas K. Ford, son of President Ford and an editorial writer on the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press, presents an informative review of little-known "Kemalist Turkey." He received his B.A. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1933.

Other new contributors are: John N. Hazard, of the Institute of Current World Affairs, New York, who writes on "The Soviet Union: A Working Class Dictatorship," Calvin B. Hoover, Duke University, "The Economics of Fascism," Peter H. Odegard, Amherst College, "Propaganda and Dictatorship," and Sigmund Neumann, Wesleyan University, "The Political Lieutenants in Modern Dictatorship."

The original contributors, be-

## University Radio Station Busy in New Home



This layout of pictures presents a suggestion of the fine equipment that has been provided for WLB, the University of Minnesota radio station (760 kilocycles) on the ground floor of Eddy Hall, formerly occupied by the School of Business Administration. The layout contains four studios for broadcasting, two of them large enough to accommodate casts of considerable size in dramatic or musical numbers, a main control room, a smaller control room adjoining the largest studio, ample office space, and air conditioning equipment made necessary by the fact that the quarters must be kept closed to eliminate outside disturbances. Burton Paulu is manager of WLB and Waldemar M. Klima, chief engineer. In charge of program direction are Reid Erikson for dramatics; E. W. Ziebarth for the Minnesota School of the Air and Charles Harrell, in charge of production. The pictures show: Above, a dramatic cast directed by Reid Erikson; below, left, Waldemar Klima at the control; right, Burton Paulu, manager of the campus station.

## Daydreaming Has Its Good Points As Well as Bad, Psychiatrist Says

Is Not Constructive Thinking, But Neither Does It Show Mental Lapse

The following article was written by Starke R. Hathaway, clinical psychologist in the Psychiatric Clinic, formerly of the department of Psychology.

That aircastles are built by old and young has long been recognized. Who could truthfully deny the experience of having at some time or times indulged in the pastime of daydreaming? Recognition of fanciful thinking has not, however, always walked hand in hand with tolerance or even understanding. Children, apprehended with that faraway look in their eyes, have been reprimanded by parents and teachers, told that they would grow up to be worthless and no account. For an adult the name of daydreamer has been synonymous with shiftless, empty-headed, or dolt. In the past decade or so this attitude has softened, for as knowledge has increased on the subject of building aircastles the builder has gained in prestige. Yet there is uneven understanding among people, consequently the treatment of daydreamers, particularly of the children, is far from uniform.

First, daydreaming ought to be distinguished from the thinking process. In the former, the sequence of images, verbal or non-

verbal, is directed toward no particular problem. The mental activity approached more closely that associated with night dreams, dealing frequently with fantastic subjects. It is effortless, and tends to be free from the restrictions of present sense material. Part or parts of day dreaming may consist of wish fulfilling ideation. Different also from the thinking process the daydream is only incidentally productive with exceptions, possibly, in the field of literature. In the typical daydream, then, the images slip by with negligible censorship.

**Day Dreams Have Value**  
That there are values in this quiet mental pastime is now quite broadly accepted. In the daydream the person can break away from the beaten pathway of thinking, with the result that he may chance upon important discoveries or he may produce interesting innovations. That the daydream is frequently the source of material for writing has been reported by a number of creators in that field. But, even though science or industry benefit by no fresh characters or plot, the daydreamer himself may be helped. As a legitimate outlet for repressions, as a compensation or stop gap for thwarted ambitions, as an aid to relaxation and rest, the daydream justifies itself. Unfortunately the role that the daydream plays is not altogether heroic. Indulgence in the effortless daydream may be substituted

## Les Is Up in Air When He Has Little To Do in Office

Selling football tickets to all the way from 30,000 to 60,000 rabid fans for every fall football game at the University of Minnesota leaves Leslie L. Schroeder, Minnesota's plump ticket manager, reasonably calm, but there's one thing that certainly gets him up in the air.

It's an airplane. Les is not only learning to fly, he has practically learned, and with 24 hours of solo flying to his credit is looking forward to the completion of 35 hours, which will enable him to receive a private pilot's license.

It all started last fall when a friend of his took him out to the airport and invited him to go up. He went. At the airport flight enthusiasts began working on Schroeder, telling him what sport it was to fly.

"Come out some time and try it," they urged. "Well," Les related, "the very next day was beautiful and my hunch got stronger and stronger, so out I went."

He was lost then and has been increasingly enthusiastic about flying ever since.

"It doesn't take as much courage to start flying as you might think," he said. "One must put in eight hours of learning, with someone else at the controls, before he solos. That is many times the amount of time one puts in receiving instruction in driving a car. Anyone should be able to go up

## Spring Events Of Tradition Being Planned

Mothers Day and Cap and Gown Will Come Soon

U. TO HONOR VETERANS

Teaching and Service Groups of Thirty Years Are Recognized

Three events of unusual interest will take place on the University of Minnesota campus in the immediate future, a convocation on May 4 at which all veterans of thirty years service, whether teaching or service staff members, will be honored; Cap and Gown Day, the yearly occasion when seniors first wear academic dress, on Thursday, May 11, at which time also, honors, scholarships and election to honor societies are announced, and, on Saturday, May 13, Mothers Day, one of the best of the annual special occasions on the campus.

Mothers Day has developed into one of the year's outstanding events since it was established some fourteen years ago and the Mothers Day dinner, at which sons and daughters accompany their mothers, has grown until it completely fills the space in the old Minnesota Union that can be allotted to it.

The morning program is left uncertain, the visitors being urged to attend university classes with the student members of their families, if they wish to, or to visit the rooming houses, dormitories, fraternities and sororities, or any other points of campus interest that happen to appeal to them. At noon the mothers will be guests of sons and daughters at luncheon.

Planned entertainment will occupy most of the afternoon, and will include a play or musical entertainment in Northrop Auditorium and a reception in the auditorium foyer at which the visitors will have a chance to meet the principal university heads.

President Ford, the dean of student affairs, Edward E. Nicholson, Anne Dudley Blitz, dean of women, and representatives of the mothers and of the student body, will speak at the dinner, which will be served in the Minnesota Union shortly after six o'clock.

Fathers, who have a "day" on the campus in the fall, have not yet quite caught up with the mothers in the numbers who attend these occasions, Mothers Day still having a comfortable lead despite the fact that there is no football at that time of year.

Members of both the teaching and service staffs at the University of Minnesota who have been attached to the institution for thirty years or more will be honored at a special convocation in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on Thursday, May 4. This will be the third time in the past twenty years that such a gathering has been held. Most of those who attended the first gathering have been retired by now, as have many of those who were recognized at the second Thirty-Year Convocation. The gathering is being planned by the committee on university functions. Groups in costumes appropriate to each decade of the last fifty years will take part and will sing typical songs popular in the period each group represents.

Cap and Gown Day is the most picturesque of the spring series of academic events. The seniors form by colleges and march in a long procession across the traditional "Oak Knoll" and around to the front of Northrop Auditorium, which they enter for the ceremonies. Honors and prizes are announced during the exercises, including elections to almost all of the honor societies. These in themselves make up a list of several hundred. Minnesota also has a growing list of special awards for academic distinction and accomplishment, and the winners of most of these are announced on Cap and Gown Day. For the prospective graduates it is an occasion for mixed feelings, as they wear aca-

## Brueckner Visits Fascist Schools

### Faculty Members Tell of Activities During Sabbaticals

From a period of several months spent in Europe, especially the totalitarian countries, during which he traveled over 12,000 miles, visited a great many schools in Germany, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France and England, Dr. L. J. Brueckner of the College of Education returned to the campus of the University of Minnesota convinced "that democracy can learn some lessons from authoritarian forms of government, but that democracy itself is, on the whole, a vastly superior form of social living."

This he said in a report to President Guy Stanton Ford on his activities during leave in the spring quarter a year ago, his visit to Austria having been made before "Anschluss" was effected.

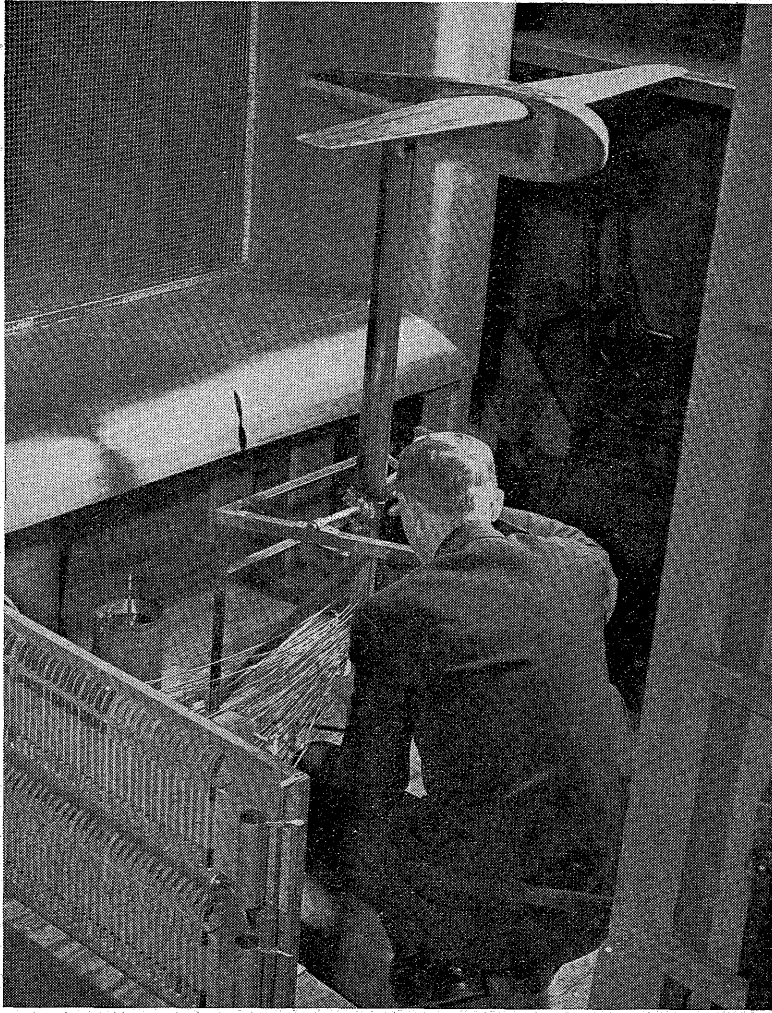
"The main problem of education in our country, it seems to me, is how to organize its program so that it will more adequately and more fully enable the individual to participate effectively in the affairs of a changing, industrial, democratic society," Dr. Brueckner said. "It is also obvious that the school must be regarded as only one element, probably the major one, in the total community educational program."

"In our country we must devise some plan of securing a united attack on the problems of living by all agencies of the community concerned with the care and development of the individual. The school cannot accomplish its purpose when its best efforts are offset by unwholesome social, moral and economic conditions in the environment outside school, such as poverty, unemployment, lack of wholesome recreational facilities, and slum areas. The school must cooperate with other social institutions in the improvement of conditions of social living. When necessary, the school must assume the leadership in the study of these conditions and in the selection of methods of obviating and correcting them."

A report by Miss Katherine Densford, director of the school of nursing, told of her visits to nursing, public health and social welfare institutions in many lands during a year's sabbatical leave spent in study and travel. After a tour of Russia she met in Rumania a Dr. Popa and a Mrs. Botez who had formerly been at the University of Minnesota studying under a Rockefeller Foundation grant. Thence she went to Yugoslavia and to Turkey, where she stopped in the new capital city, Ankara. Miss Densford had planned to continue around the world from the eastern Mediterranean, but conditions in the Near East were so alarming that she and her companions returned to the United States, and from September until February they took advanced work at Columbia University. She then resumed her tour and went around the world by way of India, Java, China, Japan and Hawaii. Accompanying her on the European part of her trip during the first summer were Miss Cecilia Hauge, Julia Miller and Ida MacDonald of the School of Nursing faculty.

Dr. Robert G. Green of the department of bacteriology, Medical School, spent the year 1937-'38 in study and investigation, both in this country and abroad, working on problems of filterable viruses and the diseases of wild animals that are involved in the cyclic dying-off of these creatures in the northern hemisphere. After studying for some months in Wisconsin and at institutions in the eastern part of the United States, Dr. Green went to England where material gathered in investigations of wild life in Minnesota were gone over by English scientists of note. He also consulted English research workers whose fields are similar to his own. Later he went to Oslo for a period, and studied the cyclic diseases of the lemming of northern Europe, after which he returned to Cambridge university to make use of research materials in its department of animal pathology. In March he returned to the United States and devoted much of the remaining period of leave to a study of distemper in foxes, which has long been one of his special fields.

## Measures Pressures on Airplanes



One of several experiments which are now being conducted by the Department of Aeronautical Engineering, this project is aimed at measuring the distribution of pressure on the surfacing of a moving plane. Although the air moves instead of the model airplane, the result is the same according to Professor John Akerman.

## "Handicaps" No Bar to Sports Osell Proves

Physical disability has ceased to be a handicap in the enjoyment of recreational games for some 30 University of Minnesota men, who are learning that it is possible for them to enjoy themselves in certain forms of athletics.

They are the members of the individual physical education classes of Clarence Osell, instructor of orthopedics in the department of physical education, and they are learning to play after having been denied that privilege for most of their youth.

Artificial limbs, heart trouble and the after effects of paralysis become less of a handicap under the system of individual training taught by Mr. Osell. Students who were relegated to the sidelines when their friends took to the athletic field are now playing shuffle board, badminton, squash, handball and table tennis on a parity with any varsity athlete.

"Every boy at the University has a right to the advantages of recreation," Mr. Osell declared. "Everything we do in the orthopedic gymnasium we put on an individual basis, believing that there is some form of recreation that will fit every individual case."

"Not all of our students are handicapped by disability, however. Some have just never learned to play and have to be taught the coordination necessary on the athletic field."

A fast friendship between two members of the class who have artificial legs is cited by Mr. Osell as an example of the social benefits of the training. One of the boys, who had both legs amputated in a railroad accident, has learned to play shuffle board and table tennis. As a result, he is building a shuffle board court in the basement of his home and is planning to set up an archery range in his yard. The second boy has also become adept at these games and the pair play together frequently.

Another member of the class enrolled with a bad case of spastic paralysis, an illness of lost coordination and lack of control over the reflexes of the body. When he entered the gymnasium for the first time, he was unable to bounce a ball. That fault was corrected by giving him a large ball to work with and gradually diminishing the size of the ball. He now can play shuffle board and is learning to swim.

## Wants Action On 'Great Cause' Professor Says

Professor Fred Bass, who has been at the University of Minnesota for 38 years, has decided to advocate a Great Cause. The fact that it was a Great Cause when he came to Minnesota and that approximately nothing has been done about it in the intervening 38 years does not seem to discourage him.

Professor Bass believes that the weather vane on the tower of Eddy Hall, which was formerly the School of Business Administration, which was formerly the Mechanics Arts building, should be greased. When he came to the campus the vane insisted on staying at a point to the south long after the wind had changed to the northwest. Mr. Bass claims it still does the same thing, and he is still concerned and eager for reform.

"The Engineering College was in that building for something like 40 years and did nothing about it, then the School of Business was there for perhaps ten years, and if the vane was anybody's business they evidently thought it was none of theirs, so now is the great opportunity for someone in this university to do something about the weather, and when they do the world will be safer for democracy," said Mr. Bass.

When he came to Minnesota so many years ago Professor Bass soon decided on three reforms which he would advocate. He wanted to have spittoons installed in the College of Engineering so that students would stop spitting tobacco juice in the lower drawers of their desks; he wanted the weather vane greased, and he wanted fire escapes built on the Mechanics Arts building, which became the School of Business Administration, which became Eddy Hall. The first two requests were ignored. The third was granted. There was never a fire that made their use necessary.

In this Great Cause Minnesota Chats eagerly seconds the demands of the head of the civil engineering and professor of sanitary engineering, even though students no longer chew tobacco.

### Delivers Boquist Lecture

Dr. Henry G. Sweany, medical director of research at the Chicago Tuberculosis Sanatorium, delivered the annual Harold S. Boquist lecture at the University of Minnesota Medical School Tuesday, April 4. His subject was, "The study of the pathogenesis of tuberculosis by correlating age and morphology of primary tubercules."

## Course for Recreational Leaders Now in Full Swing, Says Wrenn

### New Vocational Field Made Subject of Rounded Training on Campus

The University of Minnesota's long-planned course for recreational leaders is now a full-fledged "going concern" with about ten students enrolled with recreational leadership as their major subject and between 20 and 25 who have selected it as their minor. First students were enrolled last fall but none will graduate until a year from June, when the first of them will have had time to complete the two years of the advanced curriculum. The basic purpose of the course is to prepare men and women to direct a broad program of recreation, either associated with a school or one inde-

pendently operated, as by a community or an organization such as a settlement house.

Actively in charge of the course is Professor C. Gilbert Wrenn, formerly assistant director of the General College, who was named chairman of the joint committee which made final plans for establishing the course in the fall of 1938. Other members were Deans E. M. Freeman and M. M. Willey, and Professor Thos. R. McConnell, Charles W. Boardman and Carl R. Nordly.

The movement for a course in recreational leadership was started by the late Dr. L. D. Coffman. A committee of 12 appointed by him produced as one of its first results the nationwide conference on College Training of Recreational Leaders that was held on the Minnesota campus in 1937. Twenty-five universities in twenty-two states were represented at this gathering, which was the first of its nature ever held. The basic idea for the whole project probably originated in the mind of Frank G. McCormick, director of athletics, and Mr. McCormick has been helpful in furthering it, not only by supporting the Hutchinson-Glencoe study of the recreational needs of small communities but in obtaining passage of the enabling act permitting communities in Minnesota to spend money on recreational programs.

During his acting presidency last year, President Guy Stanton Ford gave the final approval to the plan and he provided the funds for bringing to the campus a new faculty member, Dr. Elizabeth Eckert May, lecturer in sociology, formerly of Ogleby Institute, in West Virginia, who is teaching a number of courses and helping to supervise the course. Edwin Haislet of the department of physical education is carrying the teaching for which that department is responsible.

Students in the course who wish to obtain employment in school systems are required on that account to complete work for a teaching certificate, along with the work in recreation, but those who plan to enter non-school fields may take the course without the teaching certificate.

An important aim of the work is to give students a complete overview of the many school activities that are of a recreational, and at the same time, an educational nature. Such things as debate, dramatics, music publications, physical activities of all sorts, recreational shop work or art, and the like, are included in the field of their interest.

Pre-recreation work of two years is outlined for those who plan to major in recreation upon entering the upper division. At the same time, Dr. Wrenn explained that students who transfer to the University of Minnesota from colleges which do not offer exactly the required preparatory courses will be admitted by the committee if their work has approximately the same value as those offered on the campus.

A series of "blocks of work" have been outlined which enable the advanced students to pursue one or another line of major interest. One of these is a block in psychology and education and another in the social background of recreation. Under the second heading are four courses taught by Dr. May and one, leadership in recreation, taught in the department of physical education, and others, such as leisure in the modern world, supervisory problems in recreation, and community organization, the social setting of recreation and group leadership and organization in the department of sociology. Other blocks are in the fields of preventive medicine and first aid, advanced skills and group games. All students in the regular course will be required to take work in group games and in one other skill, from a selection that includes handicrafts, dramatics, and music.

Student teaching and field work will be required of seniors during part of the year. They will work off-campus in community or school recreational programs, reporting back once or twice a week to their teaching supervisors.

For admission to the advanced work, students must pass a rigid physical examination and a personal interview aimed at determining leadership qualities. Their record in student activities in school and college will be taken into account. They will also be given an examination in recreational activities and recreation trends before being accepted.

## Dr. Geddes Heads Cereal Chemists Of United States

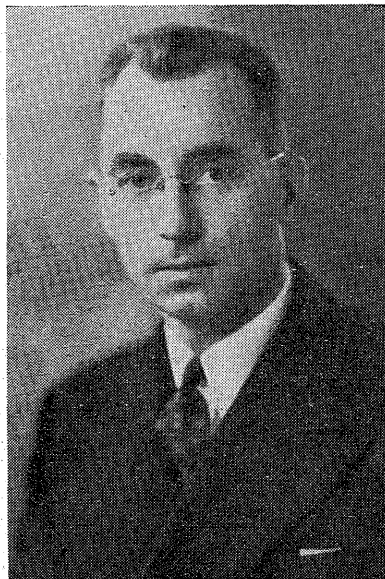
Presiding over the forthcoming annual meeting of the American Association of Cereal Chemists at Kansas City the week of May 22, will be Professor William Findlay Geddes who came to the division of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm last December to take charge of the section of cereal technology. In that position he succeeds Dr. C. H. Bailey who relinquished a large part of his cereal chemistry work last year to become vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. Bailey who retains his connection with the biochemistry division and continues active in research and writing pertaining to this field.

An active member of the American Association of Cereal Chemists for many years, Dr. Geddes was elected vice-president and chairman of the executive committee for 1937-38 while still connected with the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners at Winnipeg, and was elevated to the presidency for 1938-39.

Dr. Geddes was born near Toronto, Canada, and was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1918, thereafter entering into World War service as chemist at the Aetna Explosive Works, Drummondville, Quebec. In 1919 he became assistant professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and in 1933 was promoted to professor and head of the department. Meanwhile, in 1924 he had obtained an M. A. degree at the University of Toronto and had pursued graduate work at the University of Minnesota under Dr. Bailey, obtaining a Ph.D. in 1929.

In 1933 he resigned from the University of Manitoba to head the Dominion Research Laboratory operated by the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners at Winnipeg, a position which he held until coming here last December. Twice during his service with the board he was sent overseas—the last time being in 1938 when he spent 3 months visiting and collaborating with cereal research institutions in several European countries. Ever since the organization committee on Grain Research of the National Research Council of Canada, Dr. Geddes had been active in its work. He served as secretary from 1932 until last year and participated in the research fostered by the Council.

## New Faculty Man In Cereal Chemistry



William Findlay Geddes







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## Dentists Begin Graduate Study And Researches

New Projects Will Strengthen Standing and Prestige of School

### FOUNDATION TO HELP

Grant for Fellowships Increased by Vote of Carnegie Body

Announcement by the Carnegie Corporation of New York that it is increasing from \$4,000 to \$6,000 its grant to support dental research in the University of Minnesota's School of Dentistry, made at the May 9 meeting of the Board of Regents, places on a firm basis the new research program of the school and strengthens the graduate work in dentistry with which the investigations are associated. The research program is centering around the problems of dental caries (decay) and malocclusion in children.

Although graduate work in dentistry leading to the master of science degree is of recent development, fourteen students are now working toward graduate degrees, according to Dean William F. Lasby.

A large, new research laboratory has recently been completed on the ground floor of the Medical Science building, where the program of pediatric dentistry outlined by an all-university committee and begun last fall under the grant from the Carnegie Corporation is being carried on. The clinical phase of the research will be done under the direction of Dr. C. E. Rudolph, chairman of the division of orthodontia. Dr. Wallace D. Armstrong, assistant professor of dentistry, is directing the laboratory research and Dr. Charlotte Fisk, a physician, is giving full-time to the work of correlating the relationship of general health and dental health.

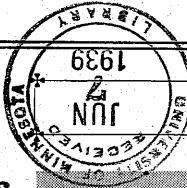
Dean Lasby pointed out that Minnesota is now one of only nine schools of dentistry in which a program of graduate study is being carried on in a university, with the advantages of the presence of all types of scientists and the complete laboratory facilities thus provided.

"In order to develop and carry on advanced graduate and research work of the standard expected in a university Graduate School," he said, "an institution must have adequate clinical and laboratory facilities. In this respect the new Medical Sciences building, occupied by Dentistry since 1932, is proving to be of great value. The university has provided funds for equipping and maintaining the graduate clinic and the laboratory for scientific work. Furthermore, the close co-operation which exists between medicine and dentistry makes available the facilities of the Medical School in the basic science courses, the Hospital for clinical problems for the benefit of graduate students, and the Mayo Foundation for medical research."

The research project at Minnesota was determined upon by a committee from dentistry, medicine, and allied sciences. In reporting its findings to the Minnesota State Dental association, Dean Lasby said:

"The committee recommended that a study be made of the dental diseases of children with special reference to caries and malocclusions in children. Recent surveys all indicate widespread frequency of dental caries and irregularities of the teeth, and all the remedies advocated and used up to the present time have failed to reduce their frequency. This study will be an intensive clinical and experimental investigation of the basic factors involved in these problems, their treatment, and the after-effects of the mechanical correction of malocclusion. With the help of the departments of pediatrics and genetics the study will include the factors of heredity, racial and familial tendencies, environment, diet, and other factors."

(Continued on page 3, column 2)



## Seniors March in Caps and Gown for First Time



The annual Cap and Gown Day exercises of the University of Minnesota were conducted on Thursday, May 18, at which time seniors who will graduate put on academic costume for the first time. Honors, prizes and elections to honor societies were announced in Northrop Memorial Auditorium by President Guy Stanton Ford.

## Merits and Demerits of Gasolines Told by Researcher in Engineering

Bulletin to Be Published by B. J. Robertson Will Tell What Driver Should Know

Advice for the motorists who will buy hundreds of millions of gallons of gasoline in Minnesota this summer is contained in the report of a study just completed and made public by Professor Burton J. Robertson of the University of Minnesota's Engineering Experiment Laboratory. Thousands of samples of gasoline of every grade, bought at stations at regular retail prices and stored in clean bottles until tested, were used in the study. WPA workers were trained as laboratory assistants.

Although all three grades of motor fuel meet required specifications and each has certain special advantages, Professor Robertson found that "standard-price fuels are more conservatively blended and generally meet current specifications with a comfortable margin, while cut-rate materials may barely meet requirements."

Anti-knock quality, volatility, and the presence of corrosive sulphur compounds or of gum are the points most important to consider with respect to gasolines, the investigator reported. Science has done about all it can toward producing gasolines of the proper volatility, but there is still much to be done with respect to octane number, better known as anti-knock property. Octane number, he explains, does not mean that a gasoline contains a stated amount of octane, but that it behaves as does a mixture of a given percentage of octane, the remaining parts up to 100 being propane, another hydrocarbon.

### Some Major Conclusions

Among the Robertson conclusions are these:

A good standard gas is one that is volatile enough to start readily and burn completely in winter. In summer it must not be too volatile gasoline, lest vapor-lock develop, and also fire hazard. Vapor-lock is a filling of the gasoline with vaporized gasoline, which prevents liquid gas from flowing through. It is commonly experienced when one tries to start rapidly after idling at an intersection.

For anti-knock a good gas should have an octane number such that the engine will "ping" only occasionally, presumably

when the throttle is wide open and the speed low, as would be true near the top of a long hill.

If competing brands of gasoline have approximately the same body or viscosity, a motorist may change from one to the other without affecting his engine. It is not necessary for one to "stick to his own brand." On the other hand, if the carburetor has been very carefully set for one brand, it is best to hold to it, but very few carburetors are so set.

Among the statements made in the report is one that seasonal blending is a success, but is not done for third grade gas by any of the companies. Professor Robertson also reported that there is more variation between the cut-rate gases sold by different companies than there is between the three standard grades sold by one company or another. Furthermore, in cut-price gases, there is less difference between the first, second and third grades than may

Continued on page 2, column 4

## New Diploma And New Seal Are Adopted

A diploma of new design and, presumably for the first time, a wholly official seal, are now boasted by the University of Minnesota. Graduates who receive degrees at the end of the spring quarter, namely, in June, will be the first to receive the new diploma.

Although early laws establishing the university directed that it adopt an official seal, a search failed to reveal any action approving a design. The university has, however, long used a seal with the main inscription, "University of Minnesota." This is dropped in the new design, which reads, "Regents of the University of Minnesota", they being the formal governing body.

The new diplomas was designed by Miss Jean Hirsch, head of the Medical Art Shop and creator of many designs of common use in the institution. It is a more artistic arrangement of the required words, with better type face, better spacing, and more unity in the design.

The new seal appears at a prominent place upon the new diplomas.

## Graduates Will Receive Diplomas At June Ceremony

June commencement exercises of the University of Minnesota will be conducted in Memorial Stadium at 8 p. m. Saturday evening, June 17. President Guy Stanton Ford will present diplomas to more than 1,500 recipients of degrees ranging from associate in arts to doctorates of philosophy.

The Rev. Frederick M. Eliot of Boston, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, Sunday, June 11, at 11 a. m.

The public will be admitted without charge to the stadium for the exercises. Special seats will be reserved by card for the parents and relatives of graduating seniors. Preceding the ceremony the faculty, in academic costume, will march to the platform and take their seats. The University band will play while the graduates march up for their degrees.

New diplomas, designed by Miss Jean Hirsch, head of the Medical Art Shop, and bearing the newly adopted seal with the designation, "Regents of the University of Minnesota" will be given to the 1939 graduating class.

## President Given Special Honor

President Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota was one of a group of distinguished men who were elected recently to membership in the American Philosophical Society, said to be the oldest of all American learned societies. Among others on whom membership was conferred at that time were two justices of the United States Supreme Court, Felix Frankfurter and Harlan Fiske Stone, and Eduard Benes, the Czechoslovakian college professor who became president of his country. Dr. Benes is now a lecturer at the University of Chicago. On May 19 he lectured at Minnesota on the subject, "Is European Democracy Going to Collapse?"

## Regents Re-elect Present Officers At May Meeting

Significant Gifts Received to Foster Science Research Projects

### NEW SEAL ADOPTED

Greetings Sent Regent W. J. Mayo, Recovering from an Operation

The Board of Regents, at its May meeting, elected officers for the coming year, received several large gifts, and revised the by-laws under which the organization functions. The law under which the University of Minnesota operates designates the president as chancellor, and President Guy Stanton Ford called for the election of a first vice-president, to be presiding officer, a second vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Fred B. Snyder was elected first vice-president, George W. Lawson of St. Paul, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, second vice-president; William T. Middlebrook, secretary, and Julius A. Schmah, state treasurer, treasurer. All selections were re-elections of incumbent officials.

Principal among the changes in by-laws was the abolition of the agriculture committee. Hereafter, it was decided, matters hitherto referred to that committee will be considered by the board as a committee of the whole. Regent Snyder took pains to point out that all members of the board, when they attend a committee meeting, have the full powers of a committee member and are, for that meeting, members of the committee.

Three regents who had not attended earlier meetings were present, namely, Regents F. J. Rogstad of Detroit Lakes, Richard L. Griggs of Duluth, and James F. Bell of Minneapolis.

By coincidence the meeting took place on the birthday of President Ford, and Regent Snyder, in a graceful speech, gave the president on behalf of the Board a pen and pencil set. Responding President Ford declared, "Pen and pencil alike will go on together for the common purpose of making a better university."

The university received a gift of \$15,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the continuance of researches in lipid metabolism which have been going on under the direction of Dr. George O. Burr of the department of botany. Hitherto his support from that foundation has been on an annual basis. The present grant will make possible the continuance of the work for the coming five years, starting July 1, 1939.

In recognition of the work of Dr. Ivar Sivertsen of the Medical School in cancer research the W. H. Barber Company gave the university \$14,400 to establish the Sivertsen Cancer Research fund for a five year period. In transmitting this gift to the Board of Regents Dean Harold S. Diehl of the Medical School wrote:

"This is a generous gift which will make possible some very important studies in the cancer field. Some of the studies under consideration have to do with the influence of dietary factors on cancer incidence, of exercise on cancer incidence, the transmission of cancers and endocrine factors in the origin of cancer."

The work will be directed by a committee on which will be Dean Diehl, Dr. Sivertsen, and heads of the divisions of pathology, biophysics, surgery and physiology.

Elsewhere in this issue of Minnesota Chats reference is made to the expansion of graduate research work in the School of Dentistry at Minnesota. The Board of Regents received a gift of \$6,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York which will be used to support three graduate dental fellowships during the next college year. Principal fields of the studies are the condition of children's teeth, especially an attempt to discover the cause of dental caries (decay) and to study

Continued on page 3, column 4

## New Home for 'U' Journalism Goes Up Fast

Best of Facilities for Growing Department at Minnesota to Be Ready Soon

A WPA grant, accumulations of interest to the W. J. Murphy fund for the support of journalism at the University of Minnesota, and an allotment of surplus earnings from The Minnesota Daily and other student publications have made possible the construction of a new journalism building that is now under construction on the campus of the University of Minnesota. The Murphy fund was donated fifteen years ago by the late publisher of The Minneapolis Tribune.

The building has a 228-foot frontage on Seventeenth avenue, facing the Main Engineering building. It will include a ground floor, three additional floors, and "tower" rooms on each of two rear wings. Occupation has been set tentatively for winter quarter of the 1939-40 school year.

Ground-floor plans include space for student publications now in crowded quarters in Pillsbury hall; the headquarters of the National Scholastic Press Association; and a new laboratory and dark room for news-photography instruction. Student publications to have offices on this floor are The Minnesota Daily, student newspaper; the Literary Review, supplement to The Daily; Ski-U-Mah, humor magazine; and the Gopher, yearbook.

On the first floor will be an auditorium seating more than 250 persons; a museum displaying materials connected with the history of journalism and printing with particular reference to Minnesota and the Northwest; newspaper reading and file rooms; and departmental offices. The auditorium will be in the right wing (there are two projecting wings at the front of the building) and the reading room and museum in the left wing, both on the first floor.

A committee of the Minnesota Editorial Association headed by Mr. Herman Roe of the Northfield News has agreed to act as a clearinghouse for material submitted for possible display in the museum. Other members of the committee, which assisted in presentation of the need for the new building to the board of regents, are J. C. Morrison of the Morris Tribune; H. R. Wiecking, Winona Republican-Herald; D. M. Coughlin, Waseca Herald; Bjorn Bjornson, Minnetonka Mascot; O. W. Barbo, Brahm Journal; and Wilbur C. Peterson, Marshall Messenger.

Facilities provided by second and third floor and tower room space will include typography, advertising, radio-writing and reporting laboratories — the latter with an additional typing room adjoining; two news-editing laboratories wired for teletype and with additional outlets for other possible developments in news-communication; classrooms of varying sizes; seminar rooms; and office space.

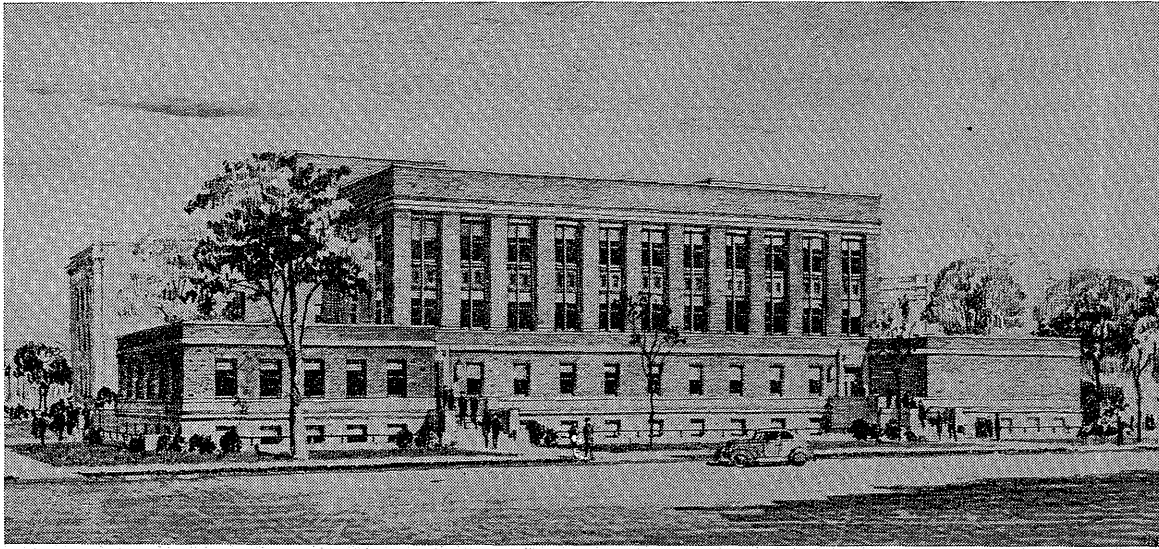
The 45 per cent grant given by the PWA includes \$15,000 for equipment. Interest on the fund left several years ago by Mr. Murphy will provide the rest of the cost, with supplemental aid from student publications which will be housed in the building.

The National Scholastic Press Association, which will have headquarters-space on the ground floor, includes nearly 3,000 scholastic publications in all 48 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska. It is sponsored by the department of journalism of the University.

The department is editorial headquarters for The Journalism Quarterly, magazine devoted to investigate studies in the field of journalism and official publication of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism.

Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the University department of journalism, is editor of the Journalism Quarterly. Mitchell V. Charnley, associate professor of journalism, is managing editor and Fred L. Kildow, assistant professor of journalism, is business manager. Dr. Ralph O. Nafziger, professor of journalism, also is a member of the editorial board.

## This Is How New Journalism Building Will Look



Story in column one on this page describes the structure that will house a department important to the state's press and public.

## Chemistry Grad. Given High Honor

A Minneapolis native and graduate of the University of Minnesota has received the highest award made in America in recognition of distinguished work in the field of electro-chemistry. He is Dr. Francis Cowles Frary, director of the research laboratories of the Aluminum Company of America.

The announcement of the sixth award of the Edward Goodrich Acheson medal and \$1,000 prize to Dr. Frary was made at the Electrochemical Society meeting at Columbus, Ohio, recently. Previous recipients of this highest recognition in electrochemistry are: Dr. Edward Goodrich Acheson, for his work on artificial graphite; Dr. Edwin F. Northrup, for the invention of the high frequency electric furnace; Dr. Colin G. Pink, for his contributions to electrochemistry; Dr. Frank J. Tone, for his work on carborundum; and Dr. Frederick M. Becket, for his contributions to electro-metallurgy.

Dr. Frary is well known for his achievements in the metallurgy of aluminum. The so-called Frary metal is a tin-free, bearing metal used extensively in place of babbit.

Dr. Frary was born in Minneapolis, Minn., on July 9, 1884. He obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Minnesota in 1912. Before entering the employ of the Aluminum Company of America he was professor of chemistry at the University of Minnesota and, later, research chemist at the Oldbury Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. During the Great War he was Captain of the Ordnance Department, Officers Reserve Corps, and Major in the Chemical Warfare Service. He is a past-president of the Electrochemical Society and has contributed a number of important papers on the electrometallurgy of aluminum.

## Writes to Recall Old Days at 'U'

A man who laid brick during the building of the first wall surrounding old Northrop Field has written to the university to express thanks for a copy of the booklet "Freedom Through Education," President Coffman's last paper. He is W. E. Thomas, a life insurance man in Akron, Ohio. Miss Mario Thomas, his daughter, is a student in architecture at Minnesota.

"I have a very warm spot in my heart for the University of Minnesota due to the fact that I lived in Minneapolis for many years and that I laid brick in the first wall surrounding the old Northrop Field, way back in 1903 and 1904" he wrote.

The letter was received by Dean Malcolm M. Willey, who replied and urged Mr. Thomas to drop in some day for a glimpse of the university as it is today.

**Professor's Book Barred**  
A book by Clifford Kirkpatrick, professor of sociology in the University of Minnesota, has been barred from Germany by the National Socialist government. The volume, "Nazi Germany—Its Women and Family Life" was written by Dr. Kirkpatrick as the result of a study conducted by him while spending a year in the Reich on a Guggenheim Fellowship. It has received much favorable comment in this country.

## Name Building Thatcher Hall

Graduate Dormitory Will Commemorate One-Time Dean of Agriculture

The career of Dr. Roscoe Wilfred Thatcher, dean and director of the Department of Agriculture in the University of Minnesota, was described to the Board of Regents by Dean Walter C. Coffey at the May meeting of the board at which the new Graduate dormitory at University Farm was named Thatcher Hall in honor of the late Dr. Thatcher. Dean Coffey's statement said:

"Dr. Thatcher was born October 5, 1872, at Chatham Center, Ohio, and died December 6, 1933, at Amherst, Massachusetts. He received his B.S. degree at the University of Nebraska in 1898 and completed the requirements for the M.A. degree in the same institution in 1901. In recognition of his contributions to science, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Agriculture in 1921, and Hobart College granted him the degree of LL.D. in 1925.

"In 1913 Dr. Thatcher, upon invitation from the University of Minnesota, left his position as chemist and director in the agricultural experiment station of the University of Washington to become head of the division of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm. He reorganized this division along new and broader lines and in so doing exhibited marked administrative ability and vision.

"Upon the resignation of Dr. Albert F. Woods in 1917, Dr. Thatcher was elected dean and director of the Department of Agriculture, which position he held until 1921.

"Dr. Thatcher brought to the University Farm campus an insistence on the interdependency of the various divisions and the spirit of cooperation. He likewise stressed the importance of a broad, biological viewpoint as an essential in an agricultural program and he was instrumental in reorganizing the experiment station projects along institutional as contrasted with strictly departmental lines, thus making for an increased breadth and depth of the work in the experiment station as it affects the rural life of Minnesota. Dr. Thatcher was a very strong supporter of graduate study and he never overlooked an opportunity for drawing capable young men and women to University Farm for advanced study in subjects pertaining to agriculture, forestry, and home economics.

"In 1921 Dr. Thatcher went to New York as director of the experiment Station at Geneva. Later he also became director of the agricultural experiment station at Cornell under a governing board which consolidated the work of the two stations. After six years in New York he was called to the presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. After a successful administration of five years he resigned in order that he might devote his full time to his specialty—biochemistry.

"In all of his various relationships Dr. Thatcher was favorably known for his stimulating influence on high standards of scholarship. In this respect particularly his influence upon agricultural education was very marked and

## Study Reports Merits of Gas

Continued from page 1, column 3

be found in standard-price products.

Contrary to widespread public opinion, premium fuel doesn't start any better than regular grade fuel, the report said, but it is demonstrably better in anti-knock quality.

If one suspects that a gas contains too many sulphur compounds, leading to corrosion of cylinder walls and the like, he may immerse a piece of polished copper in the gas for three hours at 122 degrees F., and if the copper sheet is tarnished, the gas may be thought of suspicious character as to corrosion.

Gum is dangerous where it exists, but is seldom present in regular grades with rapid turnover, as it does not have time to form. Premium gases in stations with small turnover, so that the supply stands for some time, is especially prone to become gummy.

Standard-price gases of the first and second grades show more superiority to cut-rate gases than does the third grade of standard-price gas.

The ten conclusions in full of the University of Minnesota study are these:

1. All gasolines are blended according to the season of the year except the standard-price third-grade.

2. Premium - grade gasolines have no advantages over regular so far as starting qualities are concerned, but the upper distillation temperatures are lower.

3. Third-grade products have poor cold-weather starting qualities in the standard-price group, but are likely to have good starting qualities when bought at cut-rate prices.

4. The anti-knock qualities of standard-price fuels varies with the grade in accordance with the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) specifications. Octane number constitutes the most noticeable difference between premium and regular grade fuels.

5. The anti-knock qualities of cut-rate products are approximately the same for premium and regular grades and are about equal to those of the regular-grade standard-price material. The third-grade cut-rate gasoline is superior in this respect to standard-price product.

6. Cut-rate gasolines contain more sulphur and have a wider range of distillation temperatures than those sold at standard prices.

7. Enough volatile material has been included in some cut-rate fuels to produce excessive vapor pressures and a possible fire hazard.

8. In general, there is a greater change in quality with grades at standard prices than at cut-rate prices.

9. Standard - price fuels are more conservatively blended and generally meet current specifications with a comfortable margin, while cut-rate materials may barely meet requirements.

10. The variation between the products manufactured by the various cut-rate companies is greater than for the standard-price group.

Professor Robertson's results will shortly be published in bulletin form by the Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota.

It is quite fitting, therefore, that the dormitory at University Farm for graduate students be named Thatcher Hall."

## State Marksmen Nation's Best

War Department Awards National Honors to Team from University

That Minnesota riflemen at the University of Minnesota rate higher on a year in and year out average than those from any other district was indicated again this week when the War Department announced that the Minnesota rifle team had won the National Intercollegiate Rifle Matches for 1939. The victory of the Gophers among 600 competing colleges and universities was announced to President Guy Stanton Ford in a letter from Major General P. P. Bishop, commanding the Seventh Corps Area.

War department medals were presented to ten members of the team in ceremonies in Memorial Stadium Wednesday, May 17, by Lieutenant Colonel Adam E. Potts, commanding the Minnesota unit, ROTC. The team was coached by Sergeant Kenneth Cruise.

Men who received medals were Erling M. Hagen, Clarence J. Jackson, Guy N. Gosewisch, Reino Matson, John A. Zeimes, Henry M. Rebman, Walter E. Lischeid, Wallace S. Wikoff, John E. Becker and Robert E. Linse. Colonel Potts took occasion to congratulate the team and its coach on their fine performance.

General Bishop's letter to President Ford said:

"Through you I wish to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the coach and members of the Minnesota ROTC rifle team on their success in placing first among all senior division teams in the United States in the recent National Intercollegiate Gallery matches. This achievement is evidence of both excellent coaching and superior ability on the part of the ROTC students whose efforts have resulted in the continued high standing of the University of Minnesota in the sport of rifle marksmanship."

## Conferences Cover Series of Subjects

A series of subject matter conferences to which high school teachers throughout the state, representatives of the various state colleges and faculty members from the University of Minnesota have been invited have been conducted throughout the spring quarter by the College of Education, as planned by Dean Wesley Peik.

One that remains to be held is that on the subject of Rural Youth, to be conducted May 28 and 29 under the direction of Dr. A. M. Field.

The series was begun by a conference on the romance languages under the chairmanship of Professor Colbert Searles. That on science was held March 17 and 18 under Dr. Palmer O. Johnson; social studies, March 24 and 25 under Edgar B. Wesley; art, April 14, under Professor Robert Hilpert; recreation, April 28, under Drs. Gilbert Wrenn and Carl Nordley; mathematics, May 5 and 6, directed by Drs. A. L. Underhill and Richard Drake, and English, May 12 and 13, directed by Dr. Dora V. Smith.

## Biggest Textbook Edited on Campus

Probably the "biggest textbook in the world," the triennially published "Metals Handbook" of the American Society for Metals, has just been completed by a committee headed by Professor Ralph L. Dowdell, professor of metallurgy in the University of Minnesota's School of Mines and Metallurgy. It covers one thousand one hundred seventy-three pages and has articles covering every field of metallurgy, written by a corps of experts which includes the top men in all of the various fields. Professor Dowdell was assisted in the work by two members of his staff, A. C. Forsythe and H. S. Jerabek, and by Miss Carrie Green. Work on an edition to appear three years hence is started by the society practically as soon as one volume is out of the way. In his work of editing the present volume, Professor Dowdell started out more than two years ago. A copy of the book is given to every dues paying member of the American Society for Metals and it is also used as a text in departments of metallurgy.

# Physics Assists Life Sciences Williams Says

New and Remarkable Instruments Aimed at Clearly Perceptible Goal

"To enable physics to contribute to the life sciences" is the primary purpose of much of the new equipment recently constructed by the department of physics, whose new "atom smasher," mass spectrograph, isotope concentrator, and Allen tube have been attracting a considerable amount of public attention.

"Tagged" atoms which, when injected into the body by any means, may be followed to see where they go, how fast they go, what membranes they penetrate, and, if possible, how penetration is accomplished, emerge as the new instruments which modern physics is contributing to those who study life processes in the biological and medico-biological fields.

In these "tagged" atoms John H. Williams, associate professor of physics, who with Dr. Lynn Rumbaugh is working under the direction of Dean John T. Tate on the atom smasher, believes that physics is making a contribution that is on the same order of importance as that of science's two great earlier contributions, the microscope and the X-ray.

"I feel quite sure this new tool may prove as important as the X-ray, in any case," he said. "The microscope was perhaps the great scientific instrument of all time in that it made possible so many things that could not be done without it."

"Tagged" atoms are those in which the arrangement of the nucleus has been changed by bombardment in the "atom smasher." The process was possible with smaller equipment, but much larger numbers of the special atoms can be made with the huge equipment which fires tremendous electrical discharges at substances of which at least some part is struck and altered into a new isotope.

For example, the isotopes, or special forms of sodium created by bombardment in the atom smasher take on some of the characteristics of radium. Important among these characters is the tendency to disintegrate, just as radium does slowly, and radium emanations more rapidly. If, then, a sodium isotope formed by the physicist is gotten into the body of an experimental subject, supposedly a white rat or guinea pig, it will give a signal of its presence and location in the body when disintegration begins. As the isotope disintegrates it will throw off, let us say, a gamma ray, and this can be registered on delicate electrical recording devices with which the living subject is on contact.

Professor Williams was careful to point out that this process reveals nothing of the curative, or even harmful, effects of the isotope and its disintegration upon the living tissue. All it does is record its presence. And if the material is placed in the blood stream together with another substance of presumably therapeutic value, the signal given by the disintegrating isotope will reveal that point in the body to which the injected materials have been carried.

Thus a person who drinks salt water can give no special evidence as to where the elements in the sodium chloride have gone, but if sodium chloride is first "tagged" and thus activated, its progress through an organism can be traced.

This then is the "why," the purpose of the scientific work being done with the largest of the new pieces of equipment. Other experiments will be conducted, of course, and bombardments will be carried on against all sorts of substances, for in this procedure science has done for the first time the thing that the alchemists of old sought to do, it has actually transmuted one substance into another.

When it is desired to inject a substance that cannot give a signal of its presence in living tissue by disintegrating, the physicists achieve their purpose by a concentrator which increases the concentration of the less common isotope, and thus makes it possible to identify the substance when it is recovered. An example of this is carbon. In carbon there are two isotopes, carbon 12 and carbon 13. The frequency of "12" as to "13" is as 99 to 1 in carbon as it is commonly known. Dr. Alfred O. C. Nier of the Department of

## These and Many More Have Served 'U' for 30 Years



Men and women in all university departments who have served the institution for 30 years or more were honored at a special convocation recently. Many of the 83 gathered on the steps of Northrop Auditorium for a picture. Those in the group were the following: (Academic titles omitted).

Front row, left to right, Dr. Walter A. Ramsey, Dr. John Butler, E. B. Pierce, F. K. Butters, R. C. Lansing, John Martenis, Levi Pease, Hans Dalaker and Frederic Bass.

Second row, Wallace Blomquist, Fred E. Haralson, A. G. Ruggles, Andrew Dahlen, C. F. Shoop, F. F. Grout, Dr. Norman J. Cox, Fanny M. Leversee, Dean William F. Lasby, Dr. Harry C. Lawton and Dr. George M. Damon.

Third row, Charles W. Nichols, Charles Alexander (back of row), H. B. Roe, E. G. Cheney, C. O. Rosendahl, Oscar Munson, Edward E. Nicholson, E. H. Comstock, Oscar Burkhard, A. S. Cutler and Dr. Robert O. Green.

Fourth row, Sigmund Harris, R. S. Mackintosh, Henry W. Morris, Dr. Harry P. Ritchie, Dr. Alexander R. Colvin, Edwin M. Lambert, Anna von Helmholtz Phelan, A. A. Stomberg, Gussie K. Ryan and Frederick H. Scott.

Fifth row, Dr. Charles A. Griffith, Dr. Amos S. Wells, H. B. White, Dr. Harry G. Irvine, Dr. Alfred A. Pagenkopf, E. M. Freeman, William Bussey, Royal R. Shumway and Gustav Bachman.

## Dentists Begin Graduate Study

Continued from page 1, column 1

tors that will add to the present knowledge of the growth, development and health of the teeth, as well as the health of the child during the growing period of life."

Dean Lasby said that in the past dentistry has not received the financial support for teaching and research that has been needed for its development, but that the future outlook is more encouraging, due to recent gifts and support in other forms.

"As fast as dentistry gains in importance as a branch of the healing art it will also grow in public esteem and should attract more generous financial support from both public and private sources," he said.

He complimented President Guy Stanton Ford for his helpfulness in making possible the steps that have put the School of Dentistry into the graduate field and into advanced research.

Members of the committee which planned the new research program under Dean Lasby as chairman were: Dr. Irvine McQuarrie, head of the department of pediatrics; Dr. Maurice B. Visscher, head of the department of physiology; Dr. C. P. Oliver, geneticist, and from dentistry, Drs. P. J. Brekhus and C. E. Rudolph.

The Carnegie money will be used to pay the stipends of several graduate fellowships.

### Kolthoff to Lecture Abroad

Dr. Isaac M. Kolthoff, head of the division of analytical chemistry in the Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota, left Minneapolis April 26 for New York to sail for Holland on the Noordam. After a brief visit to his parents in Holland Dr. Kolthoff will go on a lecture tour of the Scandinavian countries, lecturing at Gutenberg, Upsala, Lund, Helsingfors and other universities in Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark. He will return to Minnesota in the fall.

Physics has developed a machine which concentrates the less frequent isotope, increasing its percentage and thus making it recognizable. When such a substance has been injected and then recovered during an experiment it is identified by Dr. Nier through the use of the mass spectrograph, a widely used instrument which identifies gases by their colors in the spectrum. This instrument, important in the work of present-day physicists, is said to have been improved and developed to a greater extent by Dr. John T. Tate of Minnesota and his students than by any other group of scientists now at work.

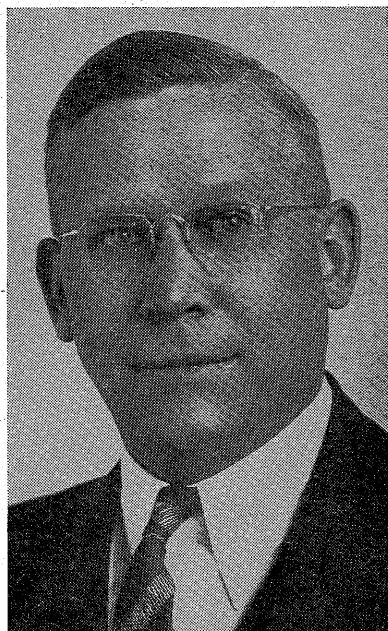
## Technology Grads Form Association

Continued from page 1, column 5

Dr. C. Richard Soderberg, professor of applied mechanics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the speaker at a meeting of alumni of the University of Minnesota Institute of Technology, Friday, May 19. The technology alumni met at dinner in the Minnesota Union for the purposes of expanding and consolidating the alumni organization of that unit of the University. According to Dean Samuel C. Lind, head of the institute, alumni units of the several schools comprising the Institute of Technology will be brought together.

Late daily livestock and grain market reports are being given over WLB, the University of Minnesota station, beginning Monday, April 3. The program will be heard from 10:30 to 10:45 a. m., Sundays excepted. Weather forecasts and comments on market conditions in the northwest will be included.

## To Study Prison As Staff Member



Dr. George B. Vold

Dr. George B. Vold, professor of sociology and specialist in the field of criminology, has been granted a sabbatical leave for the coming year which he will spend in a study of prison conditions. Dr. Vold will spend at least some of his time in an American prison, serving in some capacity as a member of the staff and gaining knowledge of prison problems by first-hand contacts. His position will make it impossible for him to reveal what prison he will choose.

## Regents Re-elect Present Officers

Continued from page 1, column 5

the after-effects of the correction of malocclusion.

Among smaller but important gifts received by the university was one of \$1,000 from the Minnesota Union for the new Coffman Memorial Union; \$228.50 from the School of Nursing Alumnae association for the endowment fund of the School of Nursing, and \$153 from the Orbs Society to establish the William A. O'Brien loan fund for the use of students in the field of medical technology. The Journal-Lancet, a medical publication published in Minneapolis, gave a sum set at from \$100 to \$150 to create an annual Journal-Lancet lectureship in the Medical School. In making this gift the editors wrote, "Because so many of our readers, past and present, received their medical education at the University of Minnesota, and because so many members of our editorial board, past and present, have been directly associated with the University of Minnesota, we wish to take this occasion to tender a token of appreciation to the Medical School."

The board gave the title, "professor-emeritus" to Dr. Ashvley V. Storm, for many years professor of agricultural education at Minnesota. In some manner the bestowal of this title was overlooked when Dr. Storm retired several years ago. He now resides in California and keeps up an active interest in the activities and welfare of the university.

The graduate dormitory at University Farm, now nearing completion, was named Thatcher Hall in honor of the late Roscoe Wilfred Thatcher, dean and director of the Department of Agriculture from 1917 until 1921, and the direct predecessor of Dr. Walter C. Coffey, the present dean and director. The new health service unit at University Farm will be designated merely as "Health Service."

A letter of regard and sympathy was sent to Regent and Mrs. William J. Mayo of Rochester in recognition of Dr. Mayo's having recently undergone a serious operation. All members of the board signed the letter.

Theodore Brameld was elected to an associate professorship in the College of Education. He will teach the philosophy of education. He comes from Adelphi College, on Long Island, and holds degrees from Ripon College and the University of Chicago. Tracy F. Tyler, specialist in radio in education, now a lecturer in education, was given a regular appointment with the rank of associate professor.

Alan Holske, now at the University of Kansas, was made an

## Urges Friendly Aid to China

Quigley Says That Policy Does Not Imply Intent to Injure Japan

Friendly aid to China on a basis of humanitarianism rather than any intent to injure Japan or promote American self-interest is the basis of the U. S. foreign policy in the Far East, Dr. Harold S. Quigley, professor of political science and authority on Far Eastern government and politics, declared in opening the recent all-University conference on "Peace or War in the Far East."

Several conclusions can be drawn from a study of the current United States' policy, Dr. Quigley told his audience. Among them:

That the American policy is in complete opposition to the Japanese program in China.

That American territory is not in danger of any invasion by Japanese forces.

That the American support of China must be credited to humanitarian motives rather than to self-interest.

That the trend of government expression has been more and more in support of China.

Thus, it was pointed out, the question becomes: "How far are we willing to go in carrying out the present policy?"

Dr. Quigley traced the foreign relations of the United States in the Orient from the establishment of the "Open Door" policy in 1889 to the present, and described the growing discord in American-Japanese relations that has arisen.

No intent to influence Japan, but rather a desire to check the partition of China by several major powers and to establish "the principle of equality of opportunity for trade and investment by all countries" was the guiding factor in the establishment of the "Open Door," he pointed out.

Since 1905, however, both the United States and Japan have been advocating policies that one or the other disliked to widen the breach between the two nations.

Chronologically, these incidents included the U. S. objections to the "Twenty-one Demands" and the Japanese objection to the naval ratio and to the codifying of the "Open Door" policy during the Washington Conference of 1921.

In these latter events there was "no intent to injure Japan, but rather a desire to preserve the independence of China," Professor Quigley said. "The effect, however, was to frustrate the Japanese program."

While the American who has made the most positive effort to aid China has been former Secretary of State Stimson, the present administration has adopted the same general tone and has authorized a credit of 25 million to China for "supplies."

Strict adherence to the provisions of the Neutrality Act would have the effect of putting the United States in line with Japanese viewpoints, but the present policy has been to ignore diplomatically the state of war and privately to persuade manufacturers of aircraft to withhold sale of equipment to Japan.

### Discuss Machine Design

G. M. Karelitz of Columbia University and C. Richard Soderberg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, two of the leading teachers of machine design in the United States, were the principal visiting lecturers last week in a postgraduate course in machine design at the Center for Continuation Study of the University of Minnesota. The course began Thursday, May 18, and continued through Saturday. Graduate engineers in the design field were given an opportunity to study the latest developments in the analysis and application of materials to machine structures, according to J. M. Nolte, director of the Continuation Center.

assistant professor in the department of German. He will assume part of the work hitherto carried on by Dr. George Lussky. Dr. Lussky has resigned to become professor and head of the department at the University of Oregon. Walter Huchthausen, a graduate of the school, was made an assistant professor of architecture for one year in the School of Agriculture, a unit in the Institute of Technology. He will carry some of the work of each of two teachers in that school who will be away during the coming year. One of these, Dr. Leon Arnal, will go on sabbatical leave for 1939-1940.

## The Federal Reserve System in a Changing World

"The Federal Reserve System in a Changing World" was the subject of an address by Ernest G. Draper, member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve system, when he spoke at the University of Minnesota recently on the occasion of the annual School of Business Administration banquet in the Minnesota Union. Howard Hoese, business senior, received the "tomato can" emblem as the student who had done most for the school. Dean Russell A. Stevenson presided.

In his address Mr. Draper said: The University of Minnesota and its School of Business Administration are so widely and favorably known among the great institutions of learning in this country that I feel it a profound privilege to meet with you and your business and financial friends tonight.

The subject of my remarks is—The Federal Reserve System in a Changing World. My experience as a businessman, before I was appointed to the Board of Governors in 1938, goes back to the days when there was no Federal Reserve System. In those days the smaller banks throughout the country maintained a major portion of their reserve balances with correspondent banks in larger, so-called reserve cities. And banks in reserve cities, in turn, maintained about half their reserves with correspondents in the three large metropolitan centers, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York, where national banks were required to hold all their reserves in their own vaults, in cash. The focal point of this correspondent relationship was, of course, New York.

These correspondent banks performed a variety of indispensable tasks for business and the banking system as a whole. They served as repositories for reserves. They supplied currency, cleared checks, and after a fashion afforded a rediscount market.

But these matters properly belong to the special province of central banking. They are public, not private responsibilities. The banks that assumed them simply took on extra-curricular activities that no group of privately managed banks could have been expected to perform satisfactorily. Furthermore, the big correspondent banks had no outside resource of reserve credit to which they could turn in times of money stringency. They enjoyed no statutory powers, as do the Federal Reserve banks, that enabled them to meet exceptional demands for credit. There was no provision for pooling reserves, or relaxing reserve requirements. There was no central guiding and coordinating influence. Finally, in periods of stress, the banks that were performing these essential central banking functions could only turn to a market already feverish and exhausted, and that market was likely to be completely demoralized by the knowledge that the big banks were hard pressed for funds.

### Starting the System

Although this situation happened over and over again in the old days, conditions were sometimes confused as to their basic cause. But the panic of 1907 was a clear-cut crisis. It was a money panic and everybody knew it. In response to widespread demands for reform, Congress in 1908 created the National Monetary Commission with instructions to study banking conditions in this and other countries, and to make a report that could be used as a basis for remedial legislation.

Four years later the Commission made its report, in 40 volumes. After a year of discussion, proposals and counter proposals, the Federal Reserve Act emerged.

The title of that Act shows clearly what the founders had in mind: "An Act," it reads in part, "to provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, (and) to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper. . ."

You know that twelve Federal Reserve banks were established throughout the country in which member banks were required to deposit their legal reserves. This arrangement had the merit of bringing together in twelve great public institutions an enormous volume of funds—with powers to create more—that could be used impartially to meet all legitimate needs of commerce, industry and agriculture.

A flexible currency was another main objective—flexible, that is, as to volume. The Federal Reserve Act provided that any mem-

ber bank could secure currency from the Federal Reserve bank of its district simply by rediscounting specified kinds of assets. As the public's need for currency increased, seasonally or otherwise, commercial banks would be provided with the assets required to secure additional currency. And as the need diminished, contraction would take place automatically and painlessly.

Closely related to the currency objective was the necessity to provide a ready and dependable means of rediscounting commercial paper so that the banks, and especially the smaller banks, could always convert the sound obligations of their customers into reserve funds. This meant that the Federal Reserve banks should have the power to transform selected assets into forms of money that could either be used as lawful reserves or converted into currency.

So much for the original objectives of the Federal Reserve System, namely, reserve reservoirs, flexible currency, and rediscount accommodations. These were among the main objectives in 1913. And while I do not wish to minimize their importance, either in 1913 or in 1939, nevertheless it is a fact that much has happened during the 26-year interval. Providing an elastic currency is now mere routine; affording a rediscount market—well, instead of member banks borrowing a billion dollars from the Reserve banks as they did a bare decade ago, today, except for a few scattered instances, they borrow nothing at all. Indeed, member banks need not borrow. They have today more than four billions in excess reserves.

**Credit-Control Now Problem**  
The central problem of the Federal Reserve System today is, therefore, the problem of credit control. And although the necessity for credit control was recognized in the original Federal Reserve Act, the devices we now employ were not recognized as such or not even mentioned. They are: (1) open-market operations;

(2) the power to establish reserve requirements; (3) the power to establish margin requirements on security loans.

Open-market operations consist of the purchase and sale by the Reserve banks of certain classes of securities, principally Government obligations. Reserve bank purchases, since they are paid for with funds created for that purpose, increase the supply of reserves available to the banking system as a whole. And under our system the creation of a given volume of commercial bank credit in the banking system as a whole. Conversely, when the Reserve banks sell securities from their holdings, commercial bank reserves are absorbed, and a given contraction in reserves may precipitate a considerably larger contraction in the volume of commercial bank credit available to the bank-using public.

No provision whatever was made in the original Federal Reserve Act for systematic and unified open-market operations. It was not until the Banking Act of 1933 that the open-market device as an instrument of credit control was given formal legal status.

The power of the Board of Governors to set reserve requirements, that is, the ratio of reserves to deposit liabilities, is of still more recent origin. From 1917 to 1933 reserves were fixed by statute at 7, 10, and 13 per cent of demand deposit liabilities, depending on the location of the bank, and 3 per cent for time deposits, applicable to all member banks.

In the Banking Acts of 1933 and 1935, Congress gave the Board of Governors power to alter reserve requirements within specified limits when, in the Board's judgment, such action was deemed necessary to prevent injurious expansion or contraction.

This grant of power represented a radical departure in the theory of the function of reserves. The older view held that a bank's reserve was simply a liquid fund available at all times to meet liabilities. The newer view is that reserve requirements constitute a vital instrument of credit control, especially from the long-run point of view. As you know, an increase in the ration of reserves to deposits contracts the limits of the total volume of bank credit that might be made available to the public, and a reduction in the reserve ratio extends those limits. These changes in theory and practice with respect to reserves are

among the more important Federal Reserve policy developments of recent years.

The power to fix margin requirements for security loans is likewise a new instrument of credit policy. Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 the Board of Governors was first granted authority to prescribe rules and regulations with respect to the amount of credit that may be extended on securities. Under the regulations now in effect, stock exchange members, brokers and dealers may not lend their customers more than 60 per cent of market value of securities posted as collateral, and a similar limitation applies to loans on securities by banks. These regulations do not apply to ordinary bank loans for business purposes, even though stocks are pledged as collateral.

In short, the power to raise or lower margin requirements enables the Board to restrict the volume of credit employed in security markets by regulating directly the amount that a buyer may borrow from a broker or bank. Through this device—and it is a highly specialized device—Federal Reserve authorities can affect the use of credit for speculative purposes without in any way disturbing the general supply of credit available for other purposes.

### Instruments Not Perfect

To those who have only a passing acquaintance with this subject, the three instruments of credit control that I have just discussed—open market operations, reserve and margin requirements—probably appear to be comprehensive and powerful. Actually, they are not so effective as they are generally supposed to be. I stress this point because, as you know, some people think that prosperity can be turned on and off at will by timely and appropriate shifts in Federal Reserve policy.

Nothing could be further from reality. For instance, the Federal Reserve authorities do not and cannot control the uses to which funds obtained from the Reserve banks are put. But this is the minor part of the problem. The major part is that under our system of reserves, once banks have obtained a given volume of reserves from the Reserve banks, through gold imports or otherwise, they can create a total volume of credit several times as large as these reserves.

Furthermore, a given action with respect to open-market operations or reserve requirements that is intended to pinch those who employ credit in ways harmful to the economy may at the same time pinch everybody else as well. In the opposite situation when Federal Reserve authorities act to increase the supply of reserve funds in the hope of stimulating credit expansion, we run into a very different problem. We can make additional funds available. There is no question about that. But we cannot force the banks to put those funds to work any more than the banks themselves can force their customers to come in and apply for sound loans. Moreover, whether the total volume of commercial bank deposits is turned over 26 times, as in 1929, or only 12 times, as in 1938, is a matter of the greatest importance that is entirely beyond the control of our monetary authorities.

Finally, even if we grant the assumption, so often implied, that through monetary action alone we can control the direction and activity of the major forces in our economic life, we must still face two puzzling facts:

First, we have not one but several supervisory authorities;

Second, these authorities cannot always be expected to agree either as to objectives or methods.

The reasons are obvious. The banks in this country have been subject to public supervision for about a hundred years. But the development of the mechanism for supervision, like the system itself, has been piecemeal rather than comprehensive. Out of the process has emerged a crazy-quilt of conflicting powers and overlapping jurisdictions; of onerous restrictions and gaps in authority.

Forty-eight State authorities share with the Federal Government the responsibility for bank supervision. And within the Federal Government, the Comptroller of the Currency has primary responsibility over the chartering, examination, and liquidation of national banks. The Federal Reserve has a certain amount of control over all member banks, consisting of about 6,350 national

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

## Federal Jurist Speaks to Lawyers

Judge Orie L. Phillips of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Tenth circuit, came to Minneapolis from Denver to be the principal speaker at the annual University of Minnesota Law School dinner in the Nicollet Hotel, Monday, May 8. The dinner is given each year jointly by alumni, students and faculty of the school. "A review of governmental powers, state and national, in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions" was Judge Phillips' topic. Among other speakers were Governor Harold E. Stassen, President Guy Stanton Ford, Judge John B. Sanborn and Dean Everett Fraser of the Law School. Charles A. Sawyer of Minneapolis, president of the Law Alumni Association, was toastmaster. Members of the board of regents, the State Supreme Court and the federal bench were special guests. At a meeting of the Law Alumni Association before the dinner announcement was made that when all pledges are paid in on a campaign made last year in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the school the Law Alumni Loan fund for students will amount to over \$25,000.

## Adelaine Salmon Wins Trip to Fair

In a contest arranged through the office of Anne Dudley Blitz, dean of women, Miss Adelaine Salmon was selected recently as winner of a free trip to New York, where she will serve for a month as a hostess in the Elgin watch booth at the world's fair. Miss Salmon, an arts senior, was chosen for beauty and personality from a field of 14 contestants, all prominent undergraduate women. The contest was arranged by the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, and was handled at Minnesota by Miss Lois Schenck, Minnesota alumna and member of the J. Walter Thompson staff. She is a sister of Miss Mildred Schenck, state Four-H Club agent, University Farm.

and State banks out of a total of 15,000 banks. In matters relating to national banks it shares that responsibility with the Comptroller, and in matters relating to State banks, with 48 State supervisory authorities. Finally, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has authority over all insured banks.

With authority scattered amongst so many agencies it is no wonder that the banks are sometimes bewildered. It is no wonder that the policy of one agency may be offset by the policies of other agencies operating under a different set of objectives and instructions. It is evident that in the past our banking and credit mechanism has at times aggravated the depressions in our economic life. And although we have effected enormous improvements in the mechanism in recent years, we may find in the future that we have not yet improved it enough.

### Growth in Bank Reserves

The phenomenal growth in bank reserves in recent years suggests that equally grave dangers lie in the other direction. Since 1933, the monetary gold stocks of the United States have increased about 11½ billions, 8½ of which have found their way into member bank reserve balances. In 1936 the Board of Governors, fearing that the credit situation might get out of hand, initiated a series of steps that resulted in raising reserve requirements. Later, in 1938, they were slightly reduced to the present level, about 75 per cent above the old statutory ratios. We still have power to impose a slight additional increase. However, if we raised reserves to the limit, which would absorb only about 800 million, and at the same time disposed of all our security holdings, about 2½ billion dollars worth, we could

## Eduard Benes Speaks on Campus

Working his way through two European universities by political writing, helping to organize a new country, Czechoslovakia, directing its foreign policy for seventeen years, and finally becoming both its president and president of the Council of the League of Nations have been high spots in the career of Dr. Eduard Benes, who lectured at the University of Minnesota Friday, May 19. Dr. Benes is now a lecturer in the University of Chicago.

During the regime of the late Dr. Masaryk, first president of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Benes was his right hand man, and many of the suggestions that were incorporated into his country's constitution and subsequent policy were his.

Benes relinquished his office and made his way to this country at the time of the cession of Sudetenland to Germany.

The subject of his Minnesota lecture was, "Is European Democracy Going to Collapse?"

## New Honor Given Dr. Thos. Roberts, Student of Birds

Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, professor of ornithology and director of the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History, has been awarded the Brewster Medal by the American Ornithological Union "for the most meritorious work on American birds." The medal was presented to Dr. Roberts in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Roberts received the medal for the second edition of his "The Birds of Minnesota," issued in the fall of 1936. This famous work was first published in 1932 and went out of print in three years. A few copies of the de luxe first edition, in pigskin binding, are still available, according to the University Press, publisher of the two-volume work.

The Brewster medal, which entails an honorarium, comes from the Brewster Memorial Fund left to the American Ornithological Union by William Brewster, a well-known ornithologist. It is awarded every two years.

## Michigan Honors Minnesota Head

An honorary doctorate of laws was bestowed on President Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota at the recent honors day convocation at the University of Michigan. Mr. Ford was the principal speaker on that occasion, visiting Ann Arbor on his way home from a trip to New York. President Ford had been made a member of the American Philosophical Society the week before.

only absorb 3.3 billions of excess reserves.

That is not enough. Member banks already have more than four billions in excess reserves, and that excess might be more than doubled if the United States Treasury decided to disburse the gold it holds in the Stabilization Fund and elsewhere, and to issue silver certificates against silver bullion in its possession. Additional gold imports will place the banks still further beyond the reach of any remedies at our disposal. So will additional acquisitions of silver under the Treasury's silver purchase program.

In conclusion, I wish to assure you that I see no immediate prospect of excessive credit expansion, and hence no reason to change our present policy of monetary ease. But I do believe that the proper authorities should scrutinize our banking, credit, and monetary structure, and consider what changes might be in the public interest.

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## Library Friends Start Campaign To Advance It

Collection Is Over 1,000,000 Volumes But Support Is Needed in Many Fields

The desirability of an organization to direct attention toward the needs of the University library and to encourage public interest in the library was discussed by a group of "Friends of the Library" at a recent dinner meeting in the Minnesota Union.

Theodore C. Blegen, chairman of the Library committee, explained the general plan, pointing out that the greatest libraries of the world, such as the British Museum Library and the Harvard University Library, have been built up not only through purchases by the library but also to a very important extent by the gifts of interested friends. Many smaller libraries have also received important book collections from their friends, such as the Preston Player collection dealing with the Mississippi River, secured for the Knox College Library by alumni and friends of Knox college.

When Dr. William W. Folwell, the first librarian of the University of Minnesota library, reported for duty in September, 1869, he found that the university library consisted mainly of a 16 volume set of the American Encyclopedia. Although the library now contains over a million volumes it has need more than ever of an active group of friends, for as a library increases the size and scope of its collection, the need to fill in and build up its weaker collections increases.

Doctor Folwell probably helped to shape the statement about the library that was included in President Cyrus Northrop's report to the regents in 1890: "The importance of a library, containing the latest results of scientific investigation and of historical research, cannot be overrated nor over stated. It is the heart of the University," he wrote. "The library is not merely a store room for books to be handed out one by one to the seeker after knowledge; it is, on the contrary, to literature and historical, political, and mental science what the physical and chemical laboratories are to the sciences taught in them—at once the storehouse of material and the laboratory in which the material is profitably used."

"I have great confidence in the librarian and his staff and in the general administration of the university," Dr. Blegen said, "but I am frank to say that the library cannot meet all these and other challenges unless it is encouraged and sustained by an organized body of friends, a special library diplomatic corps who care about the university and its library, friends interested not alone in books and in book fellowship, but also in the larger service that the university offers to state and country. There is a relationship between the library and the general scholarship of the university; and there is a relationship between both of these and the spirit of the university as a free institution making its contribution to the state and national life. It is no less true today than it was a generation ago that the library is the heart of the university. Library inadequacy is university heart trouble."

"I think one trouble is that we have taken the library for granted. Why not give more public attention to its part in university life? Why not let its friends share in the news of its development and problems, and open channels for more assistance to the library, in the form of books, manuscripts, periodicals and money?"

President Guy Stanton Ford voiced his whole hearted approval of the plan to organize a Friends of the University of Minnesota Library group. The time may come soon, President Ford said, when direct appropriations will not provide both the books which the library will be expected to have and the service its public demands from it. Other sources of support

## Retiring Secretary, Mrs. Pierce, Had Many Interests



Mrs. M. Frances Pierce is here having a final conference with one of her overseas advisees, Mr. Cherng-Ho Lou of Tientsin, China. Four days from now he will be Dr. Cherng-Ho, for he will receive his Ph.D. in botany at Commencement, June 17.

## Mrs. Frances Pierce, Secretary Unique Will Retire at End of Present Year

Foreign Students Over Quarter Century Knew Her as Counsellor and Friend

The end of the present year will see the retirement from the university staff under the age limit of one of the institution's most loyal and enthusiastic employees, the department secretary who has had longest service of any now on the staff, possibly the longest continuous service in that capacity in

the history of the university. She is Mrs. M. Frances Pierce, secretary of the Graduate School. Mrs. Pierce has been so many things at the University of Minnesota that she is difficult to describe. Her array of tenderly-kept potted plants in the Graduate School office, so "unbusinesslike" and yet so charming, qualifies her for some kind of an award. Her sincere enthusiasm and unending work for the Cosmopolitan Club, the majority of whose students are enrolled in the graduate division, entitle her to another branch of laurel.

Her pride in the two daughters whom she put through the university shows that her interest in education has always extended well beyond the bi-monthly paycheck. Mrs. Pierce had been secretary to Miss Caroline Crosby at Unity Settlement House when Dr. Guy Stanton Ford was brought to Minnesota from the University of Illinois to become dean of the Graduate School. A new dean must, of course, have a secretary, and someone, in a flash of inspiration, selected Mrs. Pierce. Since August, 1913, a matter now of 26 years, she has remained in that post. At times, when Mr. Ford was in Washington on war duty, for example, she has been almost the graduate dean; let's say, assistant dean, anyway.

When the Cosmopolitan Club was formed on this campus in 1914, Mrs. Pierce helped, but not for another two years was she entitled to become a member, for women, although they might help establish the club and attend its meetings, were not admitted to membership until 1916. Since that time the problems of Filipino graduate students, who want just the right kinds of food if they can obtain them, of young Chinese men and women, who are about to get married but are undecided whether the ceremony should be Confucian or Episcopalian (which may be stretching a point) or of philosophical young Hindus, who have thought about the world's problems until they have grown slightly confused, have also been Mrs. Pierce's problems.

Why, what would they DO unless somebody took a personal interest in them and helped them with the problems that seem so small to us but must be so important to them in a strange land so far away from home. What would they DO?" asks Mrs. Pierce. Meanwhile her fuchsias, begonias, Saintpaulias and morning glories go placidly on soaking up such stray bits of winter sunshine

as they can obtain on a university campus. One of Mrs. Pierce's most interesting performances was her management of an orchestra of Filipino boys who were in the Graduate School but had so little money that they feared they might not be able to remain in college. When summer came she helped them form an orchestra and toured with them, as business manager, through many towns in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. They gave concerts for the YMCA, for churches, and for clubs. In each town Mrs. Pierce rented housekeeping rooms for the boys and cooked their food—just the right food—just what they liked. And at the end of the tour there was a surplus of \$400 and every last one of the boys remained in college.

When Mrs. Pierce was invited to the first wedding between Chinese students at Minnesota she expected everything to be fascinating, mystic, oriental. But when she got there they used the Episcopalian double-ring service and served ice cream. It was nice, but not, in every respect, just what she had been anticipating. Right now she is concerned about a young Chinese married couple. They both have got the degrees they were working for, but Mrs. Pierce believes the wife has somewhat the better record, for she not only has her degree but arrangements have been made at University Hospital for her to have her baby.

On the business side of her life Mrs. Pierce has conducted conferences with all graduate students, helped them schedule their programs, arrange for their language tests, and schedule their preliminary and final examinations.

There were 175 graduate students at the University of Minnesota when she first became its secretary. Nowadays there are nearly 2,000 of them at any given time, and in summer sessions about 2,500 of the registrants enroll in the Graduate School because they have a bachelor's degree and intend that their summer credits

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

## Eventful Year Draws to Close With Graduation

President, Board of Regents Are New Since College Began Last Fall

GRADUATE DEAN NAMED

Union Campaign and PWA Building Program Mark Term as Unusual

Commencement exercises on Saturday evening, June 17, in Memorial Stadium, will mark the completion of an eventful year in the history of the University of Minnesota.

President L. D. Coffman's death on the Saturday before classes were to have begun was the shocking and unforeseen first event of the year. It was followed by the election in October of Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School for many years, and on two occasions, acting president, to succeed Dr. Coffman in the presidency. President Ford took office at once, Dr. W. S. Miller continuing as acting dean of the Graduate School.

Later in the college year Dr. Royal N. Chapman, sometime professor of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm, was elected dean of the Graduate School to take office this summer. For nearly ten years Dr. Chapman has had charge of the research and experimental program of the Hawaiian Pineapple Growers Cooperative in Honolulu. His return to Minnesota is gratifying to the faculty and the administration.

Another Western Conference football championship came to Minnesota during the fall quarter when the team although beaten by Northwestern, finished its season with a higher percentage record than any other, and the enviable record of success that has been made by teams coached by Bernard W. Bierman was thus continued.

Of marked significance during the present year has been the approval by the Board of Regents of a broad building program made possible by PWA grants under that governmental agency's policy of providing 45 percent of the cost of approved public building projects. Grants of 45 percent of cost were made for a new journalism building, for a woman's dormitory on the main campus, for the new Minnesota Union, a dormitory for graduate students at University Farm, a health service building on the Farm Campus, and a new astronomy observatory on the roof of the Physics building. There also was a grant for the new Museum of Natural History which is going up alongside the Center for Continuation Study on the area formerly called "the Parade Ground."

As a consequence of a broad change in the personnel of the 1939 Minnesota Legislature seven new faces appeared on the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota when the session closed in April. Of these, one, Regent A. J. Olson of Renville, has seen previous service on the board. Added to the board were Regents E. E. Novak of New Prague, F. J. Rogstad of Detroit Lakes, Sheldon V. Wood of Minneapolis, James F. Bell of Wayzata, Daniel C. Gainey of Owatonna, and Richard L. Griggs of Duluth. Regents Ray Quinlivan of St. Cloud, and George W. Lawson of St. Paul were re-elected. Three held over, namely, Regents Fred B. Snyder, William J. Mayo and Albert Pfander.

At a subsequent meeting the board re-elected its incumbent officers, namely, Fred B. Snyder, first vice-president; George W. Lawson, second vice-president; W. T. Middlebrook, comptroller, and as treasurer, Julius A. Schmah, the state treasurer.

The Union Campaign Echoing on a much smaller scale (Continued on page 2, column 1)



## Fact and Artifact

By T. E. Steward

No place on the University of Minnesota campus provides more of the true essence of academic life than does the Campus Club, so named because, while it is a faculty club, its membership is not restricted to faculty members but includes members of the non-teaching staff.

Every campus holds abundant anecdotes of the type that makes the old-timers' sides shake, and at Minnesota a majority of these tales center about the Campus Club. Best of them all tells of that time when the financial affairs of the club became somewhat tangled, and how, when they had been partially straightened out, the board of officers decided to call in a professional accounting firm to attest that all was again well.

The accountants went over the books, examined everything, and sent in a report. It said: "The firm of so and so hereby attests that it has examined the books of the Campus Club of the University of Minnesota and finds them—intact."

This statement may still be seen in the minute book of the club secretary.

In the days when the Northern Pacific railway tracks still cut through the campus the club occupied an old dwelling that stood on the south side of the tracks, just at the end of the Church street bridge, about where the "atom smasher" rises today. Even in those days the club had a large membership and many people both famous and infamous in local lore are characters in the tales that are told. Professors who came to Minnesota as "kid" instructors and remained to be department heads are among those who roomed there, and so are many others who have left Minnesota to become prominent in other universities.

Dr. Charles P. Sigerfoos, for so many years professor of zoology, used at one time to eat lunch regularly at the Campus Club, and each noon he indulged himself in the luxury of a single cigarette. There was an oldish, oak tabouret in the club, and in it, a small compartment with a door. Here Dr. Sigerfoos kept his package of cigarettes. He would come in, open the tabouret door, take a cigarette, and smoke it. He left the package there. So far as I know, no one ever made bold to help him smoke up the package, and if it was ever stolen, I never heard about it.

Some of the bachelor faculty people delighted in the Campus Club, while others would have none of it. Just the other day I heard a man, speaking of the old club, say that he spent one night there when he first came to Minnesota, "and one was enough." Others lived there for years.

When the building program of the twenties got under way, the old residence that the club occupied was moved away and the faculty moved to the east rear wing of the Minnesota Union, which had just been built. There it remains, although it will have quarters in the new Minnesota Union when that building is finished. It should. Besides the personal contributions of the club members, the Club, as such, gave \$25,000 towards the new Union, part of a fund it built up at a time when the membership hoped for a building of their own.

Because some of the older members of the Campus Club often eat lunch together, or play a hand of bridge together after luncheon, it has sometimes been said that there are "cliques" in the Campus Club. Much better evidence, however, is that of the men who have been at many universities and who are practically unanimous in saying that the Minnesota faculty club is one of the most democratic of all, and that it is one of the most wholesome influences on the campus. No differentiation in rank is remarked at the Minnesota Campus Club, and the youngest instructor who is a member is welcomed at the table of those of long service and high rank. Special membership privileges are provided for those whose salaries are small. A definite effort is made by the older members to become acquainted with the younger, most of whom realize that this is true. I have heard that in some faculty clubs it would be unheard of for a youngster to go to the table of veteran faculty members. This seems ridiculous, and according to the standards by which Minnesota faculty members consort together, it is.

The club has been an invaluable

## Current Courses In Continuation Center Announced

Three day courses for radiologists and for those interested in school use of the radio, and a full week's course on the subject of school personnel procedures will be offered this month by the Center for Continuation Study at the University of Minnesota. Principles of radiation physics is the Central theme of the course for radiologists, June 12, 13, and 14.

Radio equipment for schools, the planning of courses, and radio technique will be considered in the course on radio in the schools, after which those in attendance will visit a number of places of interest to those who are studying the field of radio.

Howard N. Bell, staff member of the American Youth Commission and author of "Youth Tell Their Story," will be among the speakers at the institute on personnel procedures. Group guidance, individual counselling, administrative problems in personnel work and a discussing of counselling technique will make up most of the study program for the third institute.

## Life Staff Man Speaks on Campus

How the magazine "Life" produces the remarkable pictorial accounts of current news and feature happenings that have made its circulation rise one of the romances of American publishing was described by Otis Peabody Swift of the executive staff of that magazine when he spoke at a meeting of Minnesota newspaper men in the Center for Continuation Study recently. The gathering was the annual two-day discussion meeting for Minnesota's daily newspaper workers which is conducted by Dr. Ralph D. Casey and his associates in the department of journalism. Among other layouts described by Mr. Swift was that of Patty Berg, University of Minnesota student and national amateur women's golf champion, which had appeared in Life the week before he visited the campus.

## Swedish Poet's Work Published

Charles Wharton Stork's "Arcadia Borealis," a translation of selected poems by Erik Axel Karlfeldt, the only lyric poet ever to receive the Nobel prize, was published recently by the University Press. The book is illustrated with full-page water color decorations by Hilma Berglund, instructor of art education in the University of Minnesota, specialist in Swedish art and handicraft. Karlfeldt, who died in 1931, rose from poverty to be the head of the Swedish Literary academy. Most of his poems are about the animals, the landscape and the people of his native province of Dalecarlia, which has been familiar to Americans through the paintings and etchings of Anders Korn. "Arcadia Borealis" covers the best works of Karlfeldt's six volumes published from 1895 to 1927, and has several poems from a posthumous collection of 1934.

W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, was the principal speaker at high school graduation exercises in Harmony, Minnesota, on Friday, June 2. Dean Coffey gave the commencement address at Mabel High School June 1 and at Jordan Wednesday evening.

asset in getting together the members of different departments and giving them that personal acquaintance with one another which makes it easy to iron out misunderstandings or departmental differences when they occur. I have heard very prominent members of the faculty say that the Campus Club has been the biggest single contributor toward the spirit of cooperation, understanding, and give and take that is prevalent at Minnesota, a spirit that has done much towards making it the fine university it is.

In the new Minnesota Union the club will have larger quarters, and a considerably enlarged membership. It is to be hoped that in making this change it will lose nothing of the spirit of comradeship that has characterized it heretofore. The only Jones it must keep up with are its own members. The only danger it has to fear is that it might become a cafeteria instead of a club.

## New Diploma Given to June Graduates

THE REGENTS OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE FACULTY  
HAVE CONFERRED UPON  
**Charles Theodore Robertson**  
THE DEGREE OF  
**Bachelor of Arts**  
WITH ALL ITS PRIVILEGES AND OBLIGATIONS  
GIVEN IN MINNEAPOLIS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JUNE NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE UNIVERSITY

Guy Stanton Ford  
PRESIDENT



M. Minnervick  
SECRETARY

Miss Jean Hirsch, head of the Medical Art Shop, whose designs have been widely used on University of Minnesota documents, produced the new diploma that is being used this week for the first time. On it may be seen the new seal, with the inscription "Regents of the University of Minnesota."

## Gibson Made Good at Once In Role of Sports Announcer

Editor of Alumni Paper Has Had Long Experience with Sports on Air

The ability to take advantage of a sudden opportunity resulted in a member of the University of Minnesota staff becoming the first announcer in the Northwest to broadcast a basketball game and set him on the road to becoming a successful sports announcer.

Editor and business manager of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly, William S. Gibson thus added radio work to his journalistic duties and has been sports announcer for Station WLB since that time.

The incident occurred several years ago when WLB officials decided to experiment in basketball broadcasting. Volunteering as an observer to aid the announcer, Gibson found himself with the play-by-play account on his hands when the original announcer found his lack of knowledge of basketball too much of a handicap.

Taking over the microphone, the former picked up the description of the game and carried it through without a hitch.

Gibson entered the University of Michigan, but transferring to the University of Minnesota, where he received a bachelor of arts degree in 1927.

Following graduation, he joined the staff of the Waseca Journal and later the Faribault Daily News. In 1929 he returned to the University as editor and business manager of the Alumni Weekly.

From 1930 to 1935, he was assistant director of WLB in addition to his editorial duties. In 1934, he joined the staff of KSTP, Twin City commercial station, and for three years broadcast sports events for the station. In 1934, he traveled East to Pittsburgh to handle the Minnesota-Pittsburgh football game for the National Broadcasting company. In this broadcast, he collaborated with Don Wilson of the NBC staff.

When WLB went on the air with a new wave length and increased power last year Gibson rejoined the staff as sports announcer. He broadcasts a University sports program on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m. and the play-by-play accounts of Minnesota football and basketball games, the latter for a Twin City station. Last June, WLB carried his account of the National Collegiate track and field meet from Memorial stadium.

## Writes on Mexican Art

Laurence Schmeckebier, assistant professor of fine arts in the University of Minnesota, has delivered to the University of Minnesota Press the manuscript of a new book on "Modern Mexican Art." It will be profusely illustrated with reproductions from the work of Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco, Jean Charlot, and others. The book is scheduled for late spring publication. Professor Schmeckebier is the author of "A Handbook of Italian Renaissance Painting," published in 1938 by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and of numerous articles in the "American Mercury," "Print Collectors Quarterly," "Mexican Life," and other periodicals.

## Child Must Ripen Before Learning

Progressive Educator Restates Theory Based on Individual Variation

Many school efforts fail because teachers endeavor to give a child instruction for which he is not ripe, and ripeness cannot be judged by chronological age, for different children mature at different speeds, Carleton Washburne of Winnetka, Ill., told those who attended the Superintendents and Principals short course at the University of Minnesota. Superintendent of schools in Winnetka, Mr. Washburne is a leading advocate of what has come to be called "progressive education," because it believes in using in the school curriculum the new knowledge about teaching that arises from year to year.

"There comes a time in every normal child's life when he is ripe for doing certain things and for learning each of the things he needs to know," said Dr. Washburne. "To try to teach him before he has reached this ripeness is not only inefficient and wasteful, but may permanently blight his learning. Yet not only traditional schools but many progressive schools continually and painfully struggle to teach to unripe children things which, a little later, the children would learn easily and satisfactorily.

"Everyone, of course, recognizes the gross differences in readiness—no one tries to teach tap-dancing to a one-year-old or Latin and algebra to a kindergartner. In a general way all schools arrange their programs in accordance with the increasing ages of the children. But they use calendar age as a measure of ripeness; they have not learned the relative difficulty, from the child's standpoint, of many of the things they teach; they ignore the wide range of differences in maturity among the children in any class.

"Progressive schools do less forcing than do traditional ones; they seek more actively to enlist the child's interest and sense of need for what he is learning, and to interrelate the various parts of his school work to his life outside the school. But they often sin as badly as traditional schools when they assume that because a class activity calls for the learning of a skill, all children in the class are equally ready for that skill. They, like traditional schools, frequently measure maturity and readiness by chronological age, and work in ignorance of the degree of maturity that is necessary for learning any given thing.

"Over forty years ago some of the followers of Stanley Hall recognized the importance of the doctrine of ripeness. But it is only during the past few years that people have begun to turn the light of research on the problem of how to determine a child's stage of readiness, and how to determine at what stage a given skill, or habit, or set of ideas can most effectively be acquired."

## Women's Dormitory Begun

Primarily valuable to students from outside the Twin Cities, a new Women's dormitory has been started on the campus of the University of Minnesota. Financed to the extent of 45 per cent by the Works Progress Administration, the new building will cost about \$500,000. It will provide housing for 234 women, somewhat fewer than were at first contemplated because rising building costs made it necessary to eliminate one wing from the plans. It will stand on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi river, just south of the Washington avenue bridge, on the university side of the river. One dormitory for women, Sanford Hall, named for Minnesota's famous professor, Maria Sanford, now stands on the campus. It was built in 1910 and houses about the same number that will be cared for in the new building. For many years there has been a waiting list of applicants for rooms in Sanford Hall.

## Minnesota Men Honored

Among University of Minnesota faculty members who have held high positions in learned societies during the past year are Professors Donald G. Paterson of the department of psychology and Professor A. T. Henrici of the department of bacteriology in the Medical School. Professor Paterson is head of the American Association of Applied Psychologists, Professor Henrici, president of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

## Foreign Trade Control Studied By Dr. Heuser

"Control of International Trade," a volume recently published in London, comes from the pen of Dr. Heinrich Heuser of the staff of the School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota, and in it are discussed primarily, the causes of the regulation of foreign trade, especially in Europe, the methods of foreign trade control, and the results of this widespread regulation.

Commenting on Dr. Heuser's book, Professor Arthur R. Uppgren of the School of Business Administration says:

"To the average American any control of foreign trade that does exist would probably be thought of in terms of tariffs only. We have not regimented our foreign trade in any degree that would compare with what has been done in Germany. American exporters complain that documentation of foreign trade must frequently be made in septicate. It is said in Germany that many export transactions require the use of from 75 to 125 different forms.

"In view of the existence of general quotas, import quotas, global quotas and bilateral agreements and clearing agreements in relation to much of the trade of the world, the people of the United States have not had to work for an understanding of all these complications. This is illustrated by the fact that in the Bulletin of the Treasury Department only twelve lines are required to supply information on all "commodities imported under quota provisions."

"Dr. Heuser's careful work is one of the few sources to which a reader may be referred who wishes to understand the mass of restrictive and regulative devices that American foreign trade encounters in many of its markets. It is by an understanding of the conditions of world trade in other countries that we can best implement our policies in the field of international economic relations."

## Scammon Again Heads Planners

Three University of Minnesota faculty members and a federal employee with offices at University Farm have been made members of the new State Industries Board created by Governor Harold Stassen to succeed the old State Planning Board. Dr. Richard E. Scammon, chairman of the old board, becomes chairman also of the new. Named with him are Dr. William Anderson of the department of political science and Dr. Edgar B. Wesley, historian. Dr. Raphael Zon, head of the Great Lakes Forest Experiment Station at University Farm, also was appointed.

The granting of the degree of Master of Forestry has been approved by the executive committee of the Graduate School at the request of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and approval of this action has been voted by the Board of Regents. The degree, an advanced one, will be awarded when a student has completed a course of study in conformity with those required for graduate degrees of this type.

