



# MINNESOTA CHATS

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## Medical School Will Celebrate 50th Birthday

### Outstanding Series of Scientific Meetings to Cover Three Days

### TO STRESS CHEMISTRY

#### Leaders in Medical Field From Campus and Elsewhere to Speak

An outstanding scientific event in the recent history of the University of Minnesota will be the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Medical School of the University of Minnesota, which will take place on the campus Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 12, 13 and 14. Not only leading members of the medical staff of the university, but members, also, of the Mayo Foundation staff at Rochester, and a group of distinguished medical scientists from outside the state will take part. On each of the first two days there will be morning and afternoon sessions, a round-table discussion at lunch time, and an evening session, the meetings being divided between Northrop Auditorium, Music auditorium, and the Minnesota Union.

Among many notable men who will lecture are Dr. Herbert Freundlich, distinguished service professor in the Graduate School, University of Minnesota, a world authority on colloid chemistry; Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service; John P. Peters, professor of medicine, Yale University; George H. Whipple, professor of pathology and dean of the medical school, University of Rochester; Charles H. Best, professor of physiology, University of Toronto; Anton J. Carlson, physiologist at the University of Chicago; Walter B. Cannon, professor of physiology, Harvard University; Perrin H. Long, associate professor of medicine, Johns Hopkins University; Herbert S. Gasser, director of the Rockefeller Institute for medical research and Detlev W. Bronk, professor and director of the Institute of Neurology, University of Pennsylvania.

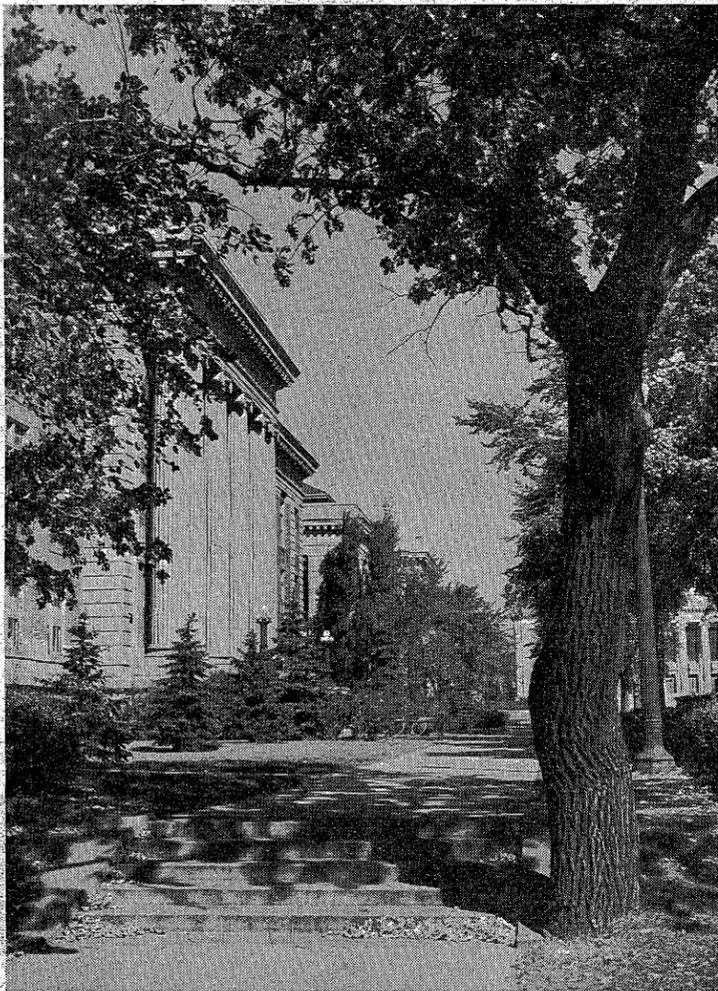
"Some trends in medical progress with particular reference to chemistry in medicine" will be the general theme of the conferences.

The evening sessions will be somewhat broader in scope than the purely scientific conferences at the afternoon and morning sessions. Thus the meeting in Northrop Auditorium Thursday evening, October 12, will be addressed by the Hon. Harold Stassen, governor of Minnesota, on "Medicine and the Commonwealth," by Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, president of the University of Minnesota, on "The place of medicine in a university" and by Anton J. Carlson, distinguished service professor of physiology in the University of Chicago on, "The role of the fundamental sciences in medical progress." Dr. Carlson's will be the first Elias Potter Lyon lecture, in a series that has been established in honor of the late dean of the medical school. This will be the public meeting.

History of the University of Minnesota medical school and discussion of the relationships of medical education to society and to the medical profession will headline the Friday evening session in the ballroom of the Minnesota Union. Speakers and their subjects will be: Dr. Harold S. Diehl, dean of the University of Minnesota medical school, "The medical school of the university in retrospect and prospect;" Dr. Olaf J. Hagen, former regent, "The medical school from the point of view of the alumni;" Dr. Donald C. Balfour, director, the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota; and "Progress in medical education on the American scene," by Dr. Richard E. Scammon, distinguished service professor of anatomy, University of Minnesota. At this meeting, also, a distinguished service award of the Minnesota State Medical Association will be awarded posthumously to Dr. William J. Mayo, Dr. Charles H. Mayo and Dr. Her-

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

## Beauty Spot on University Campus



A view of the Mall looking north past the front of the Chemistry Building

## Basic Research Lies at Center Of Education, Graduate Dean Says

### Dr. Royal N. Chapman Returns to Minnesota in Important Post

A vital program of research and investigation based on the starting point of creative imagination requires truly heroic thinking, in the opinion of Dr. Royal N. Chapman, new dean of the Graduate School in the University of Minnesota. One who undertakes research with a sense of obligation to follow through the implications of whatever he discovers must not, he believes, do as did the railroad executives of the United States, who made a lengthy report saying, in effect, that the Diesel engine could not haul a train. He must say, with Kettering of General Motors once did, that while the Diesel of that time could not haul a train, he could not be limited by the boundaries of knowledge, because he did not know where the boundaries of present knowledge lay. And the modern streamliner, unheard of a few years ago, came as the result of that stand. The fear of obsolescence, always present in a considerable percentage of all investors, must not be allowed to hinder research, nor the use of its results. The greatest contribution of research to progress it, in fact, the hastening of obsolescence.

These are among the ideas of the man who, after devoting a lifetime to research in the field of agricultural science, has become dean of the University of Minnesota's Graduate School, a post in which his predecessor was Dr. Guy Stanton Ford. Dr. Chapman is the first scientist to fill the graduate deanship, heading a college in which the majority of candidates for the doctor's degree are in the scientific fields.

After a distinguished career at Minnesota which included study abroad on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship and headship of the department of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm, Dr. Chapman went to Honolulu in 1929 to become research consultant to the Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association, which maintains an important experiment station at the University

of Hawaii. Next year he became director of the station and dean of the graduate school of tropical agriculture in the university. During the ten years he spent in Hawaii he and his associates in the scientific end of the work achieved results that changed the picture for the pineapple producers, solving problems in plant diseases, insect enemies, production schedule and fruit quality which increased enormously the value and importance of the pineapple industries in the Hawaiian islands.

One of the more remarkable achievements at the experiment station was the discovery that the blooming time of pineapples could be controlled by the use of certain chemicals. Like other plants, the pineapple, left to its own devices will blossom at the time when nature wills it. This, however, may not be a situation adaptable to the desires of man. For instance, a demand for pineapple products is a more or less constant matter, making constant production desirable. Furthermore, a labor problem is created when a crop is highly seasonal, but if a crop can be distributed throughout the year, employees may be kept at work more or less constantly. Use of a chemical to make the plants flower when they were needed was, therefore, a contribution of the utmost importance. Fields are kept in readiness and the chemical stimulant applied to bring them into bearing at the time desired. This is, of course, sheer magic, one of the unbelievable conquests of man over nature.

Another achievement at the Hawaiian station was the development of polypoids of the pineapple, namely, much larger and improved specimens of the fruit. These superior pineapples are now widely planted in the rich lava soil of the Hawaiian Islands which are so well adapted to the production of that fruit.

Dean Chapman is a firm believer in the predominant importance of fundamental research, pointing out that all of the successful practical researches at Hawaii were based on fundamental

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

## Nurses Plan To Celebrate First 30 Years

The University of Minnesota School of Nursing will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary during the week of October 16, with activities that will include a Postgraduate Course for Administrators and Educators in Nursing, to be given at the Center for Continuation Study, "Capping" ceremonies for the second class of students in the five-year course, and the annual Richard Olding Beard lecture, which will be delivered Wednesday evening, October 18, in the auditorium of the Music building.

Isabel M. Stewart, director of the division of nursing in Teachers College, Columbia University, will deliver the Beard lecture, which honors the late Professor R. O. Beard, a prime mover in the creation of Minnesota's School of Nursing, which was at that time the first nursing school in the world on university standards. Professor Stewart also will be principal lecturer in the postgraduate course in nursing administration and education.

The School of Nursing also is issuing at this time a directory of its alumnae, showing who they are and what they are doing at present according to Miss Mellie Palmer, chairman of the publicity committee for the school of Nursing Alumnae.

## 'U' Theater Plans Striking Season

### Pulitzer Prize Play Will Be Presented Late This Month

Fifty-one years ago dramatic production began at the University of Minnesota with the presentation of "The Rivals." From that time on one group or another has sponsored outstanding and unusual plays. This year also marks the beginning of the ninth season in which the University Theater has been producing a careful selection of the best in the modern and classical plays.

Opening its ninth season with Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer prize-winning play of 1938, "Our Town," on October 26-31, the theater will continue to present a wide variety and range in its productions. Following this modern classic will come "Inspector General," by Nikolai Cogol. Even though written about the Russia of 1830 its implications of modern politics and human beings are still colorfully realistic.

The third presentation will be Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Bluebird."

From the novel, "Porgy," by Dubose Heyward, came the drama of the same name by the author and Dorothy Heyward. For the first time, this play will be presented by a university theater.

## Returns to Head Graduate School



Dean Royal N. Chapman

## Minnesota 'U' Starts Second Seventy Years

### Few Innovations Seen But Many Buildings Are Under Way

### STEADY GROWTH SEEN

### Medical and Dental Departments Will Celebrate 50th Birthdays

Seventy years having passed since the University of Minnesota opened for classes in the fall of 1869, the university started its seventy-first academic year when fall quarter classes began the morning of Monday, October 2. Freshman week was conducted during the week of September 25, during which time the entering students registered, took their physical examinations and attended the various exercises introductory to university life. Asher N. Christensen, assistant professor of political science, served as Freshman Week director, Professor Oscar Burkhard having given up those duties after becoming chairman of the department of German.

Two departments of the University were looking forward to important anniversaries as the new year began. The Medical School, established in 1889, will mark its fiftieth anniversary October 12, 13 and 14 with a three-day series of lectures and discussions on the general topic, "Some trends in medical progress with particular reference to chemistry in medicine." Outstanding national figures in the medical field from many universities and leading members of the University of Minnesota's medical faculty will take part.

A week later, on October 19 and 20, the School of Dentistry will conduct a statewide gathering of alumni and will hold meetings commemorative of its 50th anniversary. This department was started in the downtown building of the Minnesota College Hospital in 1889 but completed its association with the University of Minnesota by moving to the campus three years later.

Two of the leading dental authorities of America, Dr. William J. Gies of New York, author of the Carnegie Foundation's bulletin on the teaching of dentistry in America, and Dr. Arthur Merritt, also of New York, will speak at the golden jubilee banquet in the Minnesota Union, Thursday evening, October 19th. President Guy Stanton Ford will preside.

An exhibit of old and historical dental equipment, books on dentistry and pictures relating to the early history of dentistry in Minnesota and the Northwest, will be a feature of the dentists' gathering.

Events of the fall quarter are expected to include the completion and probable dedication of the new home of the department of journalism, which will be named Murphy Hall. It stands behind Vincent Hall, home of the School of Business Administration and will contain splendid facilities for instruction in journalism, for student publications, collections of journalistic material and the like. It will be named for the late William J. Murphy, publisher of The Minneapolis Tribune for many years. As residual legatee under the Murphy will the university received about \$350,000 which sum was later increased by interest accruals. Part of this money has been used in the building. A contribution of 45 percent of the cost was received from the Public Works Administration.

The new dormitory for women, while not so near to completion, is progressing rapidly at the extreme southwest corner of the campus, overlooking the Mississippi river. This also is a WPA project. It may be completed for occupancy sometime during the winter. Work on the new Minnesota Union building, for which a gift campaign was conducted throughout the state early last

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Democracy and Humanities Subject Of Phi Beta Kappa Lecturer

**Professor William P. Dunn Speaks as President of Learned Fraternity**

"Democracy and the Humanities" was the subject of Professor William P. Dunn's presidential address to Phi Beta Kappa at the close of the college year in June, in which he pointed out some of the weaknesses of democratic education and presented the ideals which sincere workers in higher education must hold.

There is no need for me to defend the humanities in this company, or perhaps even to define their meaning, he said in part. Nevertheless, as a starting point, I feel the need of a definition, a definition good enough to set a high mark, and capable of throwing into relief and testing what I have to say. To put the case for the humanities with the strongest possible force, I am going to appropriate a recent definition which seems to me almost ideal. Last year at Princeton there was a symposium on "The Meaning of the Humanities," in which several distinguished scholars, among them Professor Krey of Minnesota, took part.

The conference was opened by Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard with a lecture which he called "A Definition of the Humanities." I choose the specifications mentioned in that lecture, without, of course, the details and illustrations with which he filled them out, as a criterion and point of departure.

"I define the humanities," Professor Perry says, "to embrace whatever influences conduce to freedom. The humanities is not to be employed as a mere class name for certain divisions of knowledge or parts of a scholastic curriculum, or for certain human institutions, activities and relationships, but to signify a certain condition of freedom which these may serve to create. . . . But what is meant by freedom? By freedom I mean enlightened choice. I mean the action in which habit, reflex or suggestion are superseded by an individual's fundamental judgments of good and evil; the action whose premises are explicit; the action which proceeds from personal reflection and integration."

**The Conditions of Freedom**  
The conditions of freedom, he says, are five. First, learning—for "the extent to which a man is free depends in the first place upon the extent to which he is aware of the possibilities." And learning "provides the map and compass with which the latest men can chart his own course within those seas and continents that have been discovered region upon region by all the voyagers that have gone before."

Second, imagination—"the agency by which the human mind looks beyond every self-imposed limitation, conscious or unconscious; it is the chief antidote to habit; it recognizes no impossibility within the elastic power of invention."

Third, sympathy—"This means that truths shall be acquired together with the passion for their truthfulness, the force of their evidence, and the joy of their contemplation; art together with the enjoyment of its beauty; history with solicitude for the rising and declining fortunes of man; discovery with the relish of adventure; enterprise with the aspiration which impels men to its pursuit."

Fourth, dignity—"that characteristic which is WORTHY of a man, which distinguishes him either as the highest phase of natural evolution or as the masterpiece of creation," the characteristic which implies also "that self-esteem and social relations shall be impregnated with the esteem which this characteristic deserves."

Fifth, civility—"the outward aspect of that inner state which we have called freedom. . . . the mode of bearing and address that becomes a man. . . . The outward manner will express an inner pride and an inner humility. . . . It will include a deference to fellow man, and an acknowledgement of the equal finality of his values. . . . It constitutes that attitude of man to man which is appropriate to a society of men in which men are indeed men. If a man be blessed with a tongue and a native wit, his liberality of mind will provide him resources, so that he will be capable of conversation. If he have a further gift of linguistic form, he may converse well. For these and other outward signs of inner freedom, in their composite flavor, there is no name. Seeking a word that is colorless enough to lend it-

self to a given meaning, I shall call it civility."

"Here, then, is that freedom, or exercise of enlightened choice, by which I define that which is variously called 'humane,' 'humanity,' 'humanistic,' 'humanism,' or 'liberal culture.' Its specifications are: learning, imagination, sympathy, dignity and civility. You may recognize them by their opposites. The man who lacks freedom is ignorant, narrow, indoctrinated or dogmatic, through lack of learning; literal-minded, pedantic, habituated or vulgar, through lack of imagination; insensible, apathetic, prejudiced, censorious, opportunistic, sordid or self-absorbed, through lack of sympathy; base, ascetic, trivial or snobbish, through lack of dignity; dull, boorish or brutal, through lack of civility."

### Description of

Such a statement as this, in fresh and altogether attractive terms of the attributes of the civilized man is highly valuable. Nothing could be more necessary than a constant re-examination of the meaning of liberal studies in terms of the changing world, for while they have been under fire for a long time, from different angles, and with famous names ranged on various sides, the attack has become tremendously acquainted today by the exclusive emphasis on science and technology. Furthermore the arguments against liberal education are now in some respects on a particularly low plane, for their emphasis is on sheer vocationalism. And as always the most dangerous attack is by pretended friends.

It is constantly being said that the traditional education is no longer suited to the modern world. Probably one should not dogmatize too rashly about so large a subject as the modern world. The most noticeable facts are that it is the world we live in, indeed the only world we have, and that on the whole most of us would prefer it to any other. But it is safe to say, as of any other world, that one of its characteristics is indiscriminate knowledge and a confused sense of values. It has various effects on the young. One of them seems to be a vast admiration for speed and a restless feeling that there is no time for anything. Life is "stream-lined." But the beautiful design and the economy of power which is so magnificent in machinery becomes, in thinking and the art of living, an impatient hurry, a quick trip, rapid reading, a good book reduced on the screen to a thumbnail version of somebody else's plot, or an old tune galvanized into a sort of simian burlesque.

### Fascinations of Progress

Another effect of the modern world is an incorrigible belief in progress. Professor Krey, in the same symposium which I have already laid under contribution, pointed out very forcefully the effect of this belief upon historians of two or three generations ago: "The naive adaptation of scientific evolution," he says, "which scarcely recognizes the development of a single new species in less than the last fifty million years, to the affairs of man, whose recorded history extends over little more than the last three thousand years, had results equally abhorrent to the humanities. It led, as Bury has remarked, to an illusion of progress under whose influence everything in the present assumed all the virtues of natural selection. This conception automatically belittled the thoughts and achievements of men in the past. Under such an hypothesis, Jefferson, Hamilton and Franklin could only be regarded as shoulder high, Virgil and Cicero as mere Pygmies, Plato and Aristotle as even more microscopic, while poor Homer was left floundering among the smooebae. Surely the scientist, no less than the humanist, must have shuddered at the misuse of his theory." Whether or not Professor Krey has been fair to the members of his own profession, he has certainly hit off the attitude of most college students.

### The Magic of a Diploma

A third attitude is an unshakable faith in the magic value of a diploma. It is true that a great number of students not only feel driven to dismiss all liberal education as a too expensive luxury, but they have been conditioned to despise it as "cultural." Yet they have a mystical faith in the package. "I've come here," the freshman says, "to get my higher education." It is bottled goods, to be

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

## Flight Training To Take in 50; For New Period

Expansion of the Civil Aeronautics Authority's program of training non-military flyers will increase from 20 to 50 the number of student pilots who may be accepted for flight and ground training this fall at the University of Minnesota according to Professor Howard R. Barlow, acting department head.

Between 300 and 400 applications have come back from the 2,000 that were sent out and the full quota of flyers may be reached.

Flight training will be started as soon after October 1, as possible and will consist of not less than 35 nor more than 50 hours of actual flight, to be completed by June 15 next. Ground training, which was not a part of the course a year ago, will be started shortly after the flight training and will consist of 72 hours of training, to be finished by the end of the winter quarter, March 21.

Announcement that the training is at the expense of the Civil Aeronautics Authority means that the authority will pay to the university the costs of training. The student, however, will have to pay a \$4 examination fee and insurance premiums amounting to approximately \$26.

Freshmen will be excluded from this year's program. All flight instructors, flying fields and airplanes used in training will have to be approved by representatives of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

## Dean Calls for Basic Research

(Continued from page 1, column 3)  
research results, sometimes called research in pure science, that had been carried on at other institutions. Work that had been done at Cornell, for example, was the basis of his successful solution of the problem of blossom stimulation. When the depth of the depression forced his experiment station to make some curtailment of activities, the fundamental researches were maintained in full force while those aimed at more immediately practical results were curtailed.

He remarked that really new work is what counts in science, and visits to experiment stations the country over convinced him of the truth of this assertion. It is the imaginative and truly new point of departure that crops up only here and there, only now and then, that provides the ultimate taking off point for the spectacularly successful discoveries of men who use those fundamental discoveries.

Dean Chapman is delighted with his new position and he believes that the graduate deanship is the best job in the university.

"Here one is always in touch with stimulating creative effort and is largely free of the detail and budgetary obligations of the other colleges," he explained. Those who teach graduate students are all members of one of the other colleges, but all students who take graduate work must register in the Graduate School and have their purposes of study approved by it.

Dr. and Mrs. Chapman have occupied a home on East River road, just across the line in St. Paul. Dean Chapman retains a consulting connection with the Hawaiian Pineapple Producers Cooperative association. He will return to Honolulu for a period next summer.

### Chemistry Graduate Honored

A Minnesota graduate, Dr. Francis G. Frary of the Aluminum Company of America, was awarded the Edward Goodrich Acheson medal of the Electrochemistry Society at its meeting in New York on September 12, Dean Samuel C. Lind of the Institute of Technology has been informed. The medal is for outstanding achievement in the electrochemical field. Dr. Frary took both his undergraduate and his graduate work at the University of Minnesota, getting the Ph.D. degree in 1912.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, director of the General College, has been appointed on a committee of the Society of Curriculum Study whose purpose will be to work with the National Commission on Cooperative Curriculum Planning. These bodies will make use of all available materials in an effort to build and test improved curricula for school use.

## Half State Cows "Inefficient"

The average dairy herd in the state of Minnesota produces only about 190 pounds of butterfat per cow and is not profitable—would not be profitable even under normal conditions, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman, University Farm. A good dairy cow turns feed into a product that sells for more money than the feed would have brought on the market, but over half of the dairymen in the state are feeding poor, inefficient cows. Their feed would bring more income if used in some other way.

According to records of 54 cow testing associations in the state, herds averaging 300 pounds of butterfat used only \$14 more feed per cow than herds averaging 200 pounds, yet they brought in \$30 more in butterfat.

Searles emphasizes that the typical 10-cow herd averaging over 300 pounds of fat returned \$562 above feed cost, while those below 200 pounds left their owners only \$204 to pay for labor, housing, taxes, interest, etc. It will pay, says Searles, to keep accurate butterfat and feed records for each cow to know if herds are paying their way. Farmers interested in joining a cow testing association should see their local county agricultural agent.

## Family Habits Need More Study

Studies of the actual living habits of families should be made as an aid to the architects who are planning housing for the low income group. Dr. Sven Riemer of Stockholm said in Minneapolis today. The home should be designed to provide some privacy and security of one member of the family from another, as well as to furnish shelter and an abode.

Dr. Riemer, who has come to the University of Minnesota to take the place in the department of sociology of Dr. George B. Vold, now on leave, is a criminologist.

In Sweden, he said, although the actual buildings of the housing projects are world-famous, no consideration was given to the patterns of family life. The buildings are badly overcrowded, and privacy is at a minimum. Studies such as he made of Swedish conditions are under consideration by the Federal Housing Administration to be made in the largest American cities.

Of Danish-German extraction, Dr. Riemer has studied in Berlin, Heidelberg, London and Kiel. He has spent the past several years in Sweden.

Swedes are much less worried about the possibility of foreign invasion in case of war than they were prior to the German-Russian treaty, he believes. Before it was signed the Swedes, variously, thought that either of those powers might attack them. They now believe that both would be inclined to leave Sweden alone.

## Lt. Col. C. A. French New R.O.T.C. Head

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. French, C.A.C., has arrived at the University of Minnesota to assume duties as professor of military science and tactics, known to the student body as commandant of the ROTC. He succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Potts, who was transferred to Hawaii last spring after a five-year tour of duty on the Minnesota campus. Lt-Col. French comes to Minnesota from Boston, where he was attached to the First Corps Area base. He served for many months as senior inspector for CCC camps in New England. He is making his home at 813 University avenue, S. E. There were no other changes in officer personnel of the ROTC this year, those remaining on duty being Major C. L. Berry and Captain L. A. Zimmer, CAC, Lt-Col. E. L. Brackney, medical corps, and Captain T. H. Maddocks, signal corps.

An innovation in the affairs of Freshman week at the University of Minnesota was introduced Monday, September 25, when Mrs. Guy Stanton Ford, wife of the university's president, addressed incoming students over WLB, the university station. "The relationship of the university to the student and his church" was Mrs. Ford's topic. She broadcasted at 5:45 p. m., making the last in a series of Freshman week talks.

## Happy Gophers, Not Favorites, Await Season

**Boys Have Chance to Do Stuff Unblinded by Lime-light**

For the first time since the championship 1934 team made Gopher football history, a University of Minnesota squad faces a Big Ten season without the handicap of being regarded as the favorites in the pre-season reckonings.

Much to Coach Bernie Bierman's relief, those who have been selecting the Gophers as the probable title winners have switched their allegiance to other teams, leaving Minnesota to concentrate on the difficult schedule that lies ahead.

After meeting Nebraska at Lincoln on October 7 in the season's second and last non-conference game, the Gophers will face Purdue, Ohio State, Northwestern, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin in that order.

"Oddly enough, I can see five probable challengers for our championship," declares Coach Bierman. "They are Purdue, Ohio State, Northwestern, Michigan and Wisconsin. It will be nip and tuck as to how we come out in those games. We can lose them as easily as we can win them."

That element of uncertainty regarding Minnesota's chances evidently is the sort of thing that the fans have been looking for if advance ticket sales are any criterion. The ticket office reports the season sale has kept pace with those of the past few seasons.

On October 14, the Purdue Boilermakers will make another visit to Memorial Stadium. The Lafayette squad has 23 lettermen who participated in the 1938 game, which the Gophers won 7-0.

The Buckeyes from Ohio State will make their first appearance on the campus under the direction of Coach Francis Schmidt. This will be the Homecoming attraction and indications are that a typical capacity Homecoming crowd will witness the first Gopher-Buckeye meeting since 1931.

After a rest date on October 28, the Minnesotans will meet Northwestern at Minneapolis. During the past few seasons the Wildcats have won at Evanston and the Gophers at Minneapolis. If the play follows this pattern, Minnesota may avenge the 3-6 defeat suffered at Evanston last fall.

After a pair of away-from-home games at Michigan on November 11 and at Iowa on November 18, the team will return home for its final game with Wisconsin at Memorial Stadium on November 25. This will be Dad's Day.

The squad that faces this major schedule was undeniably greener at the start of the season than that of a year ago, but the Gopher cause is by no means a poor one and most writers rate Minnesota as one of the contenders in the conference race.

Quiet, hard-working Captain Win Pedersen leads the returning lettermen from his usual tackle position. John Mariucci at end and George Franck at left half are the only other returning regulars, although Harold Van Every had that status two seasons ago. The latter is back now and in first class shape.

Other positions in the lineup have been a matter of contest between veterans, reserves and sophomores. Among tackles you may hear about are Syrus Johnson of Winona, Neil Litman, John Billman and Leonard Levy of Minneapolis, Carl Magnussen and Howard Parkinson of St. Paul, Urban Odson of Clark, S. D., and Clifford Charlson of Fergus Falls.

Guards will be led by Lettermen Merle Larson of Iron Mountain, Mich., and Bill Kuusisto of Minneapolis. New men include Gordon Paschka of Watertown, Helge Pukema of Duluth and Fred Vant Hull of Minneapolis. Bob Bjorklund, letter-winning end from Minneapolis, has been shifted to center and will share duties there with Sophomore Bob Smith of Minneapolis.

There are a dozen promising backs. At quarterback the lettermen are Phil Belfiori, George Gould and John Bartelt; at halfback, they are Franck, Van Every, Joe Jamnik at Aurora, Charles Myre of Albert Lea, Bob Paffrath of Redwood Falls; at fullback they include Martin Christiansen and Ed Steinbauer.

Outstanding sophomore backfield candidate seems to be Bruce Smith, triple threat halfback from Faribault, who showed promise as a freshman and in the spring practice.

# President Tells What University Does for Students

## Three Major Influences of Future Lives of Those Attending, Named

### NO "INDOCTRINATION"

#### Education Should Show Man Way in Which Truth Can Be Found

Contributions, sometimes unrecognized, which the university makes to the future lives of those who attend it were described by President Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota when he spoke at the regular commencement exercises in June. The graduating class was much the largest in the history of the institution, the year's total being 3,450.

President Ford said: I was recently a participant in a discussion as to the persisting value or importance of addresses at commencement time. As I was in a questioning mood about what I should say on this occasion, I took the negative in the debate. I asked my opponent who spoke at her commencement and what she remembered of what he said. In my opinion the answer was so inadequate that I won the argument. But in her opinion she won the decision by the overwhelming vote of one to one. Although thus outnumbered I am going to persist this evening in avoiding any solemn charge to the outgoing class. In so doing I pass up an opportunity to direct the attention of the largest class in the University's history so far to any one of the great issues within and without our national frontiers. An educator who had too much faith in the efficacy of such a last discussion would betray the fact that he had too little faith in all that has been done for you in the years that have brought you to this final impressive moment. If those years in classrooms and in companionship with books and teachers and fellow students have not grounded you in certain attitudes of mind and sustaining qualities of character and principles of right living, then commencement exhortations or admonitions would fall on ears that have been deaf to the daily summons of this University. From the day of your first enrollment, the University has been challenging you to live some part of your life, some part of all your life, sustained not by the gains you can hoard but by the gifts you can give from a mind which grows richer with giving, a character that grows stronger by its struggles against the injustices of man to his fellow men and a heart that forgives weakness in others because you never forget your own weakness.

If then I do not on commencement day elaborate on the obligations of college graduates in a world that needs you and more like you, it is because of the faith I have gained in you during your years here, and because I have met from time to time with your fathers and mothers who also have faith in you and in what the University has been doing for you. Not many of you think that I know you personally well enough to furnish firm ground for my faith in you. That may be, but I have observed you in mass action as a part of the student body. Among you tonight are those who have been leaders on the campus in the last two years and the others have been intelligent collaborators and followers. What any thoughtful observer must say on the basis of such contacts with senior student leaders and a student body of fifteen thousand is that no community of similar size anywhere in the state is so well governed by its own will to sane, orderly and purposeful ends. And may I add, it is fifteen thousand young people in the midst of a metropolitan area of three-quarters of a million people who would, or should, be happy if their community life and government could measure up to the standard set by the students of the University of Minnesota. These things I can say for you to this vast audience of your friends and well-wishers.

What I want to say to you will be in the form of a question. I am not even sure that I can so frame the question that it will not evoke a too hasty, a too ready answer. This question came to my mind recently while in conversation with two outstanding students. It seemed that both quite independently had fallen upon the same incident in their college career as

# Brain Sizes Show Huge Variations

Prompted by investigations which showed that the brains of early American Indians varied in size from 910 cubic centimeters to 2,100 cubic centimeters, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution, announced recently that there is no exact, but is a general, correlation between brain size and intellect. The largest crania hitherto known, said Dr. Hrdlicka, belonged to such men as Bismarck, Turgeneff, the Russian novelist, and Daniel Webster. Such a variation in brain size as that shown by the skulls of Indians can be found nowhere else, so far as human beings are concerned, except in total body size, the scientist declared. All of the skulls examined appeared to be those of normal individuals.

the moment which gave them a moving feeling of really belonging to the University of Minnesota, of being themselves a part of it.

The occasion thus singled out from hundreds in their college life is not important here but the interpretation of it left a question that stayed with me and that I pass on to you. When does one, or how does one, come to feel that he is really irrevocably a part of that numberless throng who are the embodiment of the spirit and teaching of the University of Minnesota? Rather I would put the broader question, When and how will each of you come to the realization that you are university men and women and that to be worthy of such distinction means something far other than the words I shall pronounce in conferring your degrees?

Cherished memories of college days in a favorite class or on the knoll or with cheering thousands in this stadium recalled when you scan an old college annual or see the colors or hear the strains of Hail Minnesota may be one answer to the question. Anyone who has been touched by such nostalgic memories cannot call it an unworthy answer, but they may rightly call it an insufficient one. They may well ask if a heritage of pleasant memories is all the endowment which distinguishes university men and women from those who have not shared such privileges.

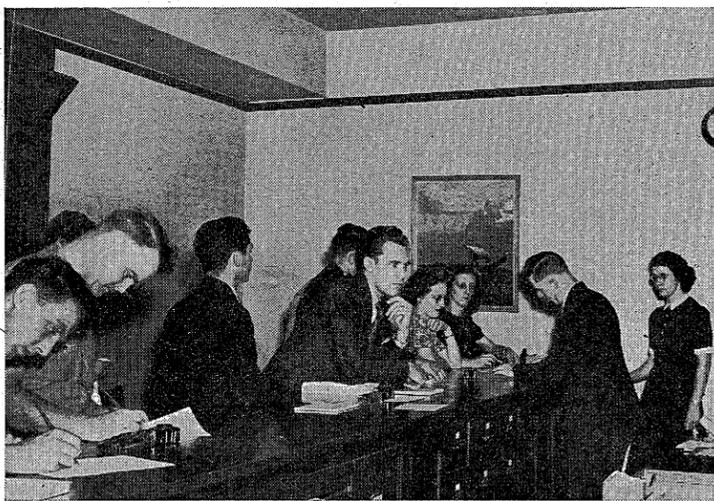
May I, like the eager partner I have tried to be during your university career, hint broadly at the answers? May I list some of the things in after life that should give you a convincing sense that you are truly alumni of this university and worthy of the opportunities it gave you?

The first and easiest answer, the answer every one should be able to write in the blue book of his life is that his university training gave him the equipment to do better the task to which he set his hand, better, I mean, than as though he were without that training. This simple answer is not so easy as it appears and its correctness cannot be demonstrated by one task well done. Its validity will be acknowledged by the world of affairs only after repeated tests have shown that the law of averages runs not in favor of the untrained practitioner, but of the one who demonstrates time after time that he has seen farther into the problem, stated it more clearly, and brought to bear upon its solution a wider knowledge and a firmer grasp of underlying principles.

Another answer, or if you choose, a second distinguishing quality that you may find in yourselves, is a higher appreciation of the time factor. I do not mean that you will do a task more quickly and often more hastily. I mean rather that your approach to everything you do will be with an eye to the future, not to your future, but to the years ahead when others will depend upon your labors and build upon them in the full faith that it is honest work upon which they can rely. Human civilization is like a great cathedral slowly built by many hands through many years. The thrust of its vaulted domes and towering spires can only be sustained by the humble but honest work of trained hands and brains that build against the foreseen days of stress and strain. University men and women, be their task great or small, should do it by a light that comes equally from the heights scaled by human experience in the past and from the light that human hopes shed upon the great heights ahead.

Perhaps the terms in which this answer is stated have too wide a sweep of time for you to give it as your proof that you are university graduates. But it will be given about you or for you by those who come after you when they call the

# Students Eager to Find a Job



When college opens in the fall there is always a rush to the office of the University Employment Bureau, directed by Dorothy G. Johnson. Hundreds of students apply for work, and people from outside seeking jobs on the campus also appear. The picture above shows some of the applicants being interviewed by Harold Harding, assistant to Mrs. Johnson.

# Medical School Will Celebrate

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

man M. Johnson. The ceremony will be conducted by the president of the state association, Dr. George Earl.

Saturday morning, October 14, a series of clinics will be conducted in the Austis Amphitheater, University Hospital, under the direction of Dr. William A. O'Brien, director of postgraduate medical education. Those who will speak or demonstrate are Dr. Alfred W. Adson, Mayo Foundation; Dr. Owen H. Wangenstein, head, department of surgery, University of Minnesota Medical school; Dr. Arie R. Barnes, professor of medicine, the Mayo Foundation; Dr. John L. McKelvey, head, department of obstetrics and gynecology, University of Minnesota medical school; Dr. Albert M. Snell, Mayo Foundation, and Dr. Cecil J. Watson, University of Minnesota medical school.

The School of Nursing will conduct ceremonies and exhibits celebrating its thirtieth anniversary from October 16 to 21, at which time also an Institute on Nursing Administration and Education will be conducted in the Center for Continuation Study.

roll of Minnesota men and women who have contributed something worth while to the material or social or spiritual structures that house them.

One other possible answer, and I am done with my questing for the moment or the experience when you will realize that the years in this University have helped you to be other than you would have been without them. That moment is when you think otherwise and act otherwise in the face of mass emotion or the mob spirit that can sweep the unthinking into new injustices to their fellow men or blind them to the presence of old evils even though new in form. That moment may not be a crisis in the nation's history. It probably will not be. It may only be that your voice is heard in your own community, raised against the appalling complacency with which your community and far too many others, great and small, are accepting the violation of trust in public office, a complacency that emboldens crime and corruption when judges in police courts and even on the Federal bench barter justice for partisan purposes or personal gain. It may be that you will be called upon to turn your face like flint against those who batten their starved egos by organizing prejudice under beguiling titles, and clothe their corroding intolerance in silver shirts. The symbols, the slogans by which mankind can be aroused to new injustices to his fellow men are many and they are not the secrets of the leaders of totalitarian states. They are in mass production today and lie ready to the hand of him who would foist his outworn or untried panaceas upon a puzzled and hesitant democracy. The answer for you, if you are to prove to yourself and others that a university training is worth giving or receiving, is an answer not of silent indifference but of fearless championship of the simple rights guaranteed to every citizen by the fundamental law of the land. The reactionary who would trample on them, sins equally with the radical who abuses them.

This University has indoctrin-

# Newspaper Data Put in Cornerstone Of 'U' Building

Materials of broad interest to newspaper owners and workers in the state of Minnesota were deposited in the cornerstone of Murphy Hall, new journalism building at the University of Minnesota, when it was laid without ceremonies on September 1. The board of regents adopted the name Murphy Hall at its meeting on September 15. A copy of the will of the late W. J. Murphy, publisher of The Minneapolis Tribune, whose benefaction of \$350,000 established the journalism department on its present basis was among the documents placed in the cornerstone. Formal ceremonies dedicating the building will be held when it is ready for occupancy sometime next winter.

An appropriation from the Murphy endowment for instruction in journalism and an allowance of \$123,750 from PWA made it possible for the University to undertake the building project. Major student publications appropriated \$25,000 toward building support. The publications will occupy new quarters in the structure.

Transcripts of famous utterances on freedom of the press, copies of every daily newspaper published in Minnesota and a representative group of weekly newspapers selected by the Minnesota Editorial Association, were also deposited in the cornerstone. In addition, daily newspapers in the Northwest area that are representative of sectional journalism, were included. The journalism faculty also selected for inclusion among the others sixteen outstanding newspapers with national or world-wide reputations.

One pronouncement on press freedom included John Milton's "Areopagitica: a Defense of the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing;" Andrew Hamilton's address to the jury in the Zenger case; the remarks of Alexander Hamilton and Melancton Smith in the debate on a Constitutional provision for liberty of the press; Thomas Erskine's defense of Thomas Paine; Thomas Jefferson's "A Noble Experiment;" James Madison's argument against tampering with press freedom; Alexis de Tocqueville's "Liberty of the Press in the United States;" William Allen White's editorial, "To an Anxious Friend," and Clarence K. Streit's "The Problem of False News."

The code of Ethics of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and Walter Lippmann's slim volume, "Liberty and the News," were placed in the cornerstone.

Several periodicals devoted to newspaper problems were selected for deposit, as well as two outstanding general high-standard periodicals, Harper's and the Atlantic; two news magazines, Time and Newsweek, and the magazine, Life.

ated you with no social creed or partisan doctrines. It has exposed you to the play of mind upon mind. It has given you the help of teachers who have sought with you for truth, and if truth was not reducible to demonstration they have helped you to see the varied ways in which it may be sought and perchance be found. If in some moment of stress you recall this service of the University, you can truly call yourselves sons and daughters of the University of Minnesota, and your alma mater will gladly proclaim you her children.

# Regents Record Grief at Death Of Dr. Wm. Mayo

## Standing Vote Proclaims Approval of Memorial Resolution on Late Regent

Great loss was inflicted on the University by death when on July 28, Dr. William J. Mayo, a regent for 32 years and with his brother, Charles H. Mayo, donor of The Mayo Foundation, passed away. Loss of the veteran regent followed the death of Dr. C. H. Mayo by slightly more than two months.

President Guy Stanton Ford, in New York ready to sail for Norway when Dr. Mayo died, sent the following message:

"In the death of Dr. William Mayo Minnesota has lost her greatest native son, humanity a great defender against disease and death, the University of Minnesota and medical research a faithful, enlightened and general supporter; all of us a loyal friend."

A memorial to Dr. Mayo, prepared by Dean M. M. Willey, was presented to and approved by the Board of Regents at its meetings on September 15. This document said:

Seldom in any one span of years does a man create for himself so firm a place in the hearts of his contemporaries as did William James Mayo whose long life of devoted and steadfast service came to an end on July 28, 1939. He was far more than a citizen of Minnesota; he was, in truth, a citizen of the world, for his passing is mourned in the far corners of the earth where men and women, the humble and the great, pay reverent tribute to the skill and the knowledge that have done so much to alleviate human suffering and misery. As long as need for the physician's art endures, so long will his memory be perpetuated, not only through direct contributions to professional knowledge made during his life time, but through the contributions of those hundreds of young physicians who were trained at the great Foundation established by the Doctors Mayo, father and sons, and there given those high ideals of scholarship and service which, in passing from generation to generation, accumulate and grow ever richer. It is a glorious heritage that William James Mayo has left behind him, for it is a living heritage that can never die.

For thirty-two years William James Mayo gave unsparingly of his time, of his interest, and of his wisdom in furthering the welfare of the University of Minnesota. But it is not only as a fellow regent that this Board mourns his passing. It is a trusted friend that Dr. Mayo will most be missed—a friend whose qualities of human kindness, sympathy and understanding never failed as a source of inspiration. Such men are rare, and he stands preeminent in a small company.

The life of William James Mayo was dominated by a high sense of social responsibility. Growing up as he did in a doctor's family, there was—as he himself so often said—never any question in his mind concerning the profession he would follow. His admiration for his father was a powerful and many-sided influence in shaping his long and distinguished career. And from this admiration there developed and was nourished the idealism that led him and his brother to the belief that "any man who had better opportunity than others, greater strength of mind, body, or character, owed something to those who had not been so provided; that is, that the important thing in life is not to accomplish for one's self alone, but for each to carry his share of collective responsibility."

These sentiments were not mere words to William James Mayo; they were burning convictions that guided him through his entire adult life. It is these compelling convictions that led the Mayo brothers to return to society the profits that accrued through their able administration of the famous clinic that is associated with their name; it is these convictions that found expression in the Mayo Foundation for Graduate Medical Study and Research, affiliated with the University of Minnesota and endowed by the gifts of the brothers. "Our State University is not political in origin or management," wrote Dr. Mayo as spokesman for himself and brother, "yet it comes from and belongs to the people . . . The control and management of the University of Min-

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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

## University Starts Second Seventy Years

(Continued from page 1, column 5)

spring has been going ahead steadily. Approximately a \$2,000,000 structure, the Union will be the largest and probably the busiest building owned by the University of Minnesota. It will be the first building planned as a Union that Minnesota has erected, the present Minnesota Union building being one that was erected as a chemistry building some fifty years ago when enrollment was a small fraction of what it is now. The Union is expected to improve in every way the between-classes living of Minnesota students. It will provide varied eating places, reading rooms, meeting rooms for organizations and committees, recreational divisions, such as bowling alleys and pool and billiard rooms. The Campus Club, faculty organization of the university, will be housed in the upper areas of the new Union.

President Guy Stanton Ford will begin his third year at the head of the University, he having served for a year during the absence of Dr. L. D. Coffman prior to his election to the presidency last fall after President Coffman's death. Shortly before the opening of college President and Mrs. Ford returned from a cruise to the North Cape of Norway.

No major changes in the administrative personnel of the institution have been made since last year, but one change has taken place on the Board of Regents as a result of the death of Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester. Dr. Mayo was the member of longest service on the board, having been appointed in January, 1907, by the late Governor John A. Johnson. Succeeding him by appointment by Governor Harold E. Stassen is Albert J. Lobb, a member of the administrative staff of the Mayo Clinic. A former teacher in Minneapolis, professor of political science in the University of Minnesota, and comptroller of the University of Minnesota, Mr. Lobb is intimately and thoroughly acquainted with the problem of the institution.

The university will have a Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps for the first time this year. By approval of the Navy Department last spring, Minnesota was named as one of two universities to which the naval training units would be extended in addition to those now in existence. Captain Frank H. Kelley and a staff of two officers reached Minneapolis in July to prepare the project. Limited to 200 students, the new unit will accept 76 men a year. It will be a four-year course. Those who complete the work satisfactorily will receive reserve commissions in the United States navy.

On a much larger scale than that of last year the flight training program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority will be continued at Minnesota. Some men will be accepted for training as against 20 in last year's experimental program. The men who enroll this year will have ground training also, running to 72 hours. They will be required to complete flight training and have from 35 to 50 flight hours in the air before June 15, 1940.

### Chemists Attend A.C.S.

Headed by Dean Samuel C. Lind, who is president-elect of the American Chemical Society, a delegation of eleven chemists from the University of Minnesota attended that organization's annual fall meeting in Boston, September 11 to 15. With Dean Lind went Professors Lloyd H. Reyerson, M. Cannon Sneed, Richard T. Arnold Lee I. Smith, Lillian Cohen, C. F. Koelsch, Walter M. Lauer, T. I. Taylor, George Glockler and I. M. Kolthoff. Dr. Kolthoff, who had been spending the summer in Holland, went directly to Boston from New York after landing.

## Farm Population Of State Grows

Minnesota's farm population was 4,800 larger on January 1, 1939 than on the same date in 1938, says Lowry Nelson, chief of the rural sociology division, University Farm.

According to the division's survey made in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the United States Department of Agriculture it is estimated that 27,000 persons left the farm for the city last year, but 18,000 city folks left for the farm. The loss to the farms was more than made up by the greater number of births than deaths and by those who came in from other states. The greatest population gain occurred in northeastern Minnesota.

Estimates are based on reports from over a thousand farmers covering nearly 8,000 farms in 12 selected counties.

## Regents Grieve At Mayo Death

(Continued from page 3, column 5)

nesota which places responsibility for its institutions in the hands of each succeeding generation, furnishes ideal conditions for the perpetuation of broadly outlined trusts and purposes. . . . The fund which we had built up and which had grown far beyond our expectations had come from the sick and we believed it ought to return to the sick in the form of advanced medical education which would develop better trained physicians, and to research to reduce the amount of sickness."

Thus a profound feeling of professional obligation and social responsibility were coupled with an unusual understanding of the importance and obligations of higher education to create one of the world's outstanding educational organizations. In this Foundation are fused a supreme idealism and a practical conception of reality; it is this admixture of extremes into a workable life philosophy that made William James Mayo the great man he was.

It is impossible to think of William James Mayo without thinking also of his brother. "My brother and I" which each always used was not a formal phrase. It covered the realities of a lifetime of unbroken participation in ideals and labors. The University of Minnesota in taking them jointly into the family of alumni conferred upon them honorary degrees with identical citations: "Honored and respected wherever thought is given to medical science, recognized as outstanding figures in an era of unparalleled scientific advancement, founders of a great institution for medical research, unceasing advocates in behalf of better education, known to the world and neighbors alike as brothers Charles and William, inseparable; upon them, Charles Horace Mayo and William James Mayo, the Regents of the University of Minnesota on recommendation of the faculties, confer the degree of doctor of laws, honoris causa, with all the rights and privileges belonging to that degree." It is, rather, the great good fortune of this University that the privilege came to it of having the Doctors Mayo among its most loyal supporters. Their friendship and their benefactions in no small measure have been responsible for many of the achievements that have given eminence to the University of Minnesota. Great men do make great institutions, and never was this more truly demonstrated than in the lives of these two brothers.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, by rising vote does give expression to its inestimable loss in the death of a friend and co-worker, and does further direct that this resolution be spread upon its minutes and that a copy be sent to the members of the family of William James Mayo and to the family of his brother, Charles.

## "Democracy and Humanities" Is Lecture Subject

(Continued from page 2, column 2)

consumed off the premises, and meanwhile carried under the arm as a means of impressing a prospective employer. In their own interests perhaps the best thing that can happen to them is the discovery that the package is empty. If the object is to pass for a college man, they might take a leaf from Bernard Shaw. Pygmalion made Galatea pass for a duchess by subjecting her to an intensive course in phonetics. I do not know how hard it is to pass for a duchess; no doubt there are duchesses and duchesses. But if, as some one has remarked, "the only way to tell a college man is to ask him," phonetics may easily solve all our problems.

All this leads to some reflections on our educational panaceas. Every few days we read in the papers some such item as the following: "The old idea of a high-school education was to transmit to the pupil a cultural heritage of what civilization had learned in the past. The new conception adjusts the individual to his present environment because we are living in a rapidly changing world, Dr. Blank said today at such and such an educational convention." Here is a familiar vocabulary and a familiar set of ideas. "Adjusting to the environment!" Tightening a bolt, turning a screw! It seems as feeble as it is a complacent way of describing a man's struggles to realize his capacities, when, for example, he prays in church, or falls in love, or writes a poem, or clears his decks for self-dedication to a cause.

But the capital mistake here is two fold: first, to suppose that the world can possibly change in any way that cuts it off from the past. "The rapidly changing world!" The froth and swirl on the broad, slow-moving stream! The moment a man moves beyond his raw sensations the environment begins to expand from yesterday's litter of newspapers on the river bank to the remote private history of Arcturus and Orion. Education is like coming in at the middle of a moving-picture show. If we have the curiosity to wait, and most of us do, the beginning comes round eventually, and we find out what it was all about. Of course, the story of mankind is not so simply grasped as all that. Even a college of young Miltons could scarcely be put through a course that has a satisfactory beginning, middle, and end. But though we must begin IN MEDIAS RES, with the visceral center of things, so to speak, it is possible to reach out, backward and forward from there, and often it is necessary to go to the beginning at once if the middle is to make sense. "Away with ancient history," says a gentleman of the new school; "let us begin with modern history." One might retort, in Carlyle vein, "Why modern history? Why any history at all, O man of today? And would you oblige me with a definition of today? I had supposed, with the philosophers, that today, if one could put a finger on it, was a kind of flicker of sensation, an awareness of being alive, on the way from yesterday to tomorrow."

### Why Mark Off Boundaries?

The second mistake of Professor Blank is to mark off a narrow and mean environment as the normal and hence proper educational territory. One learns from teaching that the range of environment is surprising. I have had a freshman, for example, who has read Gibbon through three times. But even at the worst, granting the existence of brutality, of prejudice and bigotry, and of purely commercial aims in life, is it not the business of the schools to enlarge the environment? To cut the nerve of that aim is simply to surrender to mediocrity. And in the long run this leveling process, which is always a leveling down, defeats its own ends. It starves the talents it might have encouraged and makes hewers of wood and drawers of water who, in the end, are the slaves of dull jobs, hedged in by a world of petty interests and ideas. For everything that is of real interest and importance will fall to those who have shaken off the dust of the village lot and gone adventuring.

This anti-intellectualism, in the name of the "modern world" or the "present environment," often takes another form and to my

mind a less attractive one. It is associated with fashionable finishing schools, or their modern, glorified equivalent. Their slogan is "Education for Life." The implication that ordinary arts colleges educate for a monastery may be noted in passing. Some months ago a well-known college of this sort broadcast a program to advertise its methods and ideals. The principal item was a dramatization of the interest aroused in a course entitled "Communication" and the particular division of it that seemed to have proved most fascinating was called "gossip." The president introduced these proceedings by some general remarks in which he explained that this revolutionary institution took as its point of departure the well-known fact that "few think but all feel."

This, I think, is indubitably a fact, and it has its good and its bad aspects. It could even be argued that feeling is more important than thinking. And everyone must sympathize with any reasonable protest against arid intellectualism. But while the president was speaking I could not help examining the suitability of this utterance for a motto. "Few think but all feel." It should not perhaps be inscribed above the door of a library. On a powerhouse it might be an invitation to disaster. It would be indiscreet for a marriage bureau. For a school of art it would be interpreted as an insult. As a matter of fact the only thing of any merit on the program was some piano playing, which obviously had behind it sound technique and trained intelligence. I thought of one place, however, where this motto would have such pertinence that one would give a great deal for the uninterrupted chance to paint it up—namely, an auditorium in Berlin.

But this college has a great vogue, and the picture magazines have laid out pages of views, of girls on horseback, girls in prayer meeting holding lighted candles, girls acquiring charm, girls in Pullman berths on an "educational tour" going to practice totalitarianism on a whole military academy commandeered for the purpose. The famous definition of a college education—Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other—is familiarly known. Here the log undergoes a metamorphosis. It becomes a spring-board, and Mark Hopkins a sort of aquatic coach in social graces with a market value. It is hard to resist the conclusion that this is parvenu culture, bought and paid for by parvenu wealth.

### Shall All Be Educated?

It must be admitted that our worst difficulties in America grow out of the greatness of our ideal—the determination to educate everybody. And if the democratization of education has as yet proved to be an insoluble problem, the fault is not to be laid at any particular door. The popular saying goes that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. This is admittedly snobbish, and though every mother's son is born pure silk, we must all listen humbly to the admonition respecting the other category: "He that hath ears to hear let him hear." None the less, the fact that talent must come to the top in this world always seems to be accepted with cool realism everywhere but in the domain of the schools. One wonders whether the training is too soft for the game that is to be played.

Mark Hopkins, the log, and the student still remains an excellent symbol of the educational process, but it suggests two observations: You must have a real Hopkins and a real student; and further, it is the most expensive possible kind of education, and probably beyond the public purse. It has been wittily observed that in this dilemma we began trying to organize the professors, and then to organize the students, and having failed with both we have begun to organize the log. But this is no solution. I am convinced that Hopkins begins to lose effectiveness as the log lengthens and the students multiply, until the man at the end has to be taught by correspondence.

Nevertheless the most admirable thing about the American youth is his refusal to be kept down. There is no place here any longer for a genteel tradition, for any kind of exclusiveness, for a polite gentleman's world. On the other hand, the way to achieve this goal is not to discourage excellence but to equalize the opportunity to attain it. Long ago Matthew Arnold defined the social ideal in words which for all their familiarity have

lost none of their force. He was criticizing religious and political organizations for talking down to the masses and he said: "I condemn neither way; but culture works differently. It does not try to teach down to the level of inferior classes; it does not try to win them for this or that sect of its own, with ready-made judgments and watchwords. It seeks to do away with classes; to make the best that has been thought and known in the world current everywhere; to make all men live in an atmosphere of sweetness and light, where they may use ideas, as it uses them itself, freely—nourished, and not bound by them."

But in education, as in life, there is always a broken rear-guard—the unfit, the badly prepared, the social and athletic hangers-on, those who are waiting for jobs, those who have returned from jobs, and those who are so poor as almost to be out of the race except at the fatal sacrifice of the real thing they should come for. What is to be done? The problem is so great that any sincere effort must command support. The only thing that must be resisted is any attempt to cut the Gordian knot by some easy make-shift. It may be replied that half an education is better than none. But I believe it is better only on one condition—that the half is good as far as it goes. In any case the half-baked is an unmitigated evil.

### An Example from Conversation

The proof of this is a matter of daily demonstration. The objective examination, for example, has its uses, but consider the fine flower of it in a literary conversation. Mrs. Green, shall we say, is drawing out her guest on the subject of poetry. Why has Wordsworth gone so out of fashion, Mr. Black? Do you still read him in college? I've always liked him." Mr. Black rather dubiously gathers his forces: "I'm afraid I don't know off-hand, but if you could name four reasons, I believe I could pick the one we were told." Wordsworth himself has made the appropriate comment:

"A party in a parlor

All silent and all damned."

Or take a further stage of the art of self-expression—the people's column in the daily papers. It is not merely that these letters are not in the king's English, but that their native wood-notes wild are sickled o'er with something that has an irritating resemblance to thought. The irritation arises not so much from their mental unripeness as their complacent and bumptious ignorance. The remedy is simple to prescribe and hard to put into effect. It is learning to read. But reading or, in other words, literature, is a life-long occupation and there are no short cuts. In his old age Goethe is reported to have said to Eckermann: "These good people do not know how much time and effort it takes to learn how to read. I have been working at it for eighty years and I cannot say that I have succeeded yet." This is an austere ideal but there is no rejecting it.

Many popular educational schemes advertise a bird's eye view of the topography of knowledge with messianic fervor, as though it were a new discovery. How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth glad tidings, that publisheth the long delayed, long expected open sesame! No objection can possibly be raised to giving correspondence lessons on the violin, but to advertise them as training for the orchestra is another matter. Too many of these schemes are inadequate because their aims are low. That is why they look shabby beside Montaigne and Milton, Carlyle and Emerson. The really bold project, and the one most worthy of America, has scarcely begun to be tried yet—and that is to provide, at public expense, for every boy and girl who are worth it, the best education that money can buy.

We like to think that American common sense and hard-bitten realism, in the experience of practical living, in learning to make a living, in the bracing struggle for success, will be enough. But it will not unless a man's life, through strenuous self-teaching, takes on the fullest meaning that he is able to realize for it. The contemporary American scene is not a fit training ground for citizenship unless it expresses the best American thought and life. The clear and undistracted aim of the schools must be, as Newman said, to raise the intellectual tone of society. Whatever contributes to that is not a luxury but a tremendous necessity.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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VOLUME 22

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NO. 2

## Medical Alumni Start Foundation To Help School

### Creation of Fund Reported by Dr. Litzenberg at 50th Anniversary Dinner

Alumni of the University of Minnesota Medical School, about 3,000 strong, announced establishment of the Minnesota Medical Foundation, during the course of a dinner Friday, October 13th, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the school.

Dr. Jennings C. Litzenberg, retired head of the department of obstetrics and gynecology, made the report on behalf of the alumni as spokesman for medical graduates practicing in all parts of the United States.

He gave as the foundation's objectives, promoting the welfare of the Medical School, establishment of scholarships, professorships and lectureships, promotion of research and aid to needy students in the field of medicine. The Foundation will be in corporate form and will endeavor at all times "to further the moral, educational and scientific activities" of their alma mater in recognition as its service to them as the source of their medical education.

The foundation will have the right to receive gifts and endowments, to accept shares in patents, to receive trusts and properties with which to carry out its aims. Income from all sources will be used exclusively to help University authorities improve and enlarge activities in medical education and research.

### Mayos Are Honored

At the same dinner distinguished service awards were made by the Minnesota State Medical Association to the late Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo and to Dr. Herman Johnson, former head of the association. Passages referred to the award to Dr. William J. Mayo as, "In recognition of his 56 years of illustrious effort in the fields of surgery and postgraduate medical education whereby honor has been reflected on the organized medical profession of Minnesota." The citation for Dr. Charles H. Mayo was, "In recognition of his achievements during 51 years of practice, in the course of which his fame as a surgeon and his labors in behalf of public health brought honor to the medical profession of the state." The late Dr. Johnson was cited, "In recognition of many years of devoted and illustrious service to this association as president, as delegate to the American Medical Association, and as chairman of committees on the public policy and on legislation of this association."

Dr. Waltman Walters of Rochester, son-in-law of Dr. William J. Mayo, received the citations on behalf of the Mayo brothers. That for Dr. Johnson was received by his brother, Dr. Carl Johnson, of Dawson, Minn.

### Nobel Men Speak

Among the many speakers were Dr. George H. Earl, president of the State Medical Association, Dr. Donald C. Balfour of Rochester, director of the Mayo Foundation of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Olaf J. Hagen of Moorhead, former regent of the University of Minnesota and one of the most loyal supporters of the University of Minnesota and its Medical School.

During the three days of the anniversary celebration a group of the most distinguished medical scientists and educators in the United States, in addition to outstanding members of the University of Minnesota scientific faculties and representatives of the clinical and research staffs of the Mayo Foundation, had places on the programs. Among the visiting speakers were two winners of the Nobel prize in medicine, Dr. Charles H. Best of the University of Toronto and Dr. George H. Whipple of the University of Rochester. They were participants, respectively, in the discovery of insulin and that of the liver treatment for pernicious anemia.

## When Minnesota's Football Field Was Very Young



In the early days the football field ran north and south opposite the present site of the Administration Building. The Mechanical Engineering Building, which still stands, may be seen in the background. Game unidentified.

## Billionth-second Photography at 'U' Thought Fastest Ever Achieved

### Morris Newman, Researcher in Electrical Engineering, Works on Surge-Crest Measurement

Photographs of electrical breakdown phenomena showing what takes place in the almost incredibly short period of one-billionth of a second (and there must be such a thing if its multiples exist) have been made by Morris Newman, association in the department of electrical engineering, who has engaged in many cooperative researches with Professor John M. Bryant, head of that division.

This has been achieved with the assistance of a time-lag measuring instrument, or electronic voltmeter which he has developed for measuring surge-crest voltages when the conditions of lightning are reproduced in the laboratory, when it is desirable to measure voltages and learn how quickly a lightning "bolt" breaks down. It is probably the fastest photography ever achieved.

Mr. Newman is also the designer of an improved cathode ray oscillograph made by taking a standard piece of equipment apart and assigning to members of a class the duty of improving it if possible. In this way he and they produced an oscillograph which engineers of the General Electric Company, whose instrument was used, have said was distinctly superior to the one turned out by them.

Equipment now standing in the electrical engineering laboratory can produce currents up to 200,000 amperes and voltages to 2,000,000. It is still under construction looking toward stepping up its performance. Although this and other equipment now in use in high-voltage experimentation is primarily for fundamental research the experimenters are also seeking to develop lightning arresters to protect standard electrical distributing equipment from direct strokes. Many forms of lightning arresters are in use, but none has yet been made that will withstand direct strokes, as is indicated by the frequency with which service in homes and buildings is interrupted during severe storms. The huge voltages being used in the electrical laboratory are developed to approximate the violence of a lightning stroke.

Mr. Newman, a graduate in electrical engineering in 1931, subsequently visited Russia as an itinerant tourist, and was given permission to work in some of the

USSR laboratories. Subsequently, he received an invitation to go to Russia for a two-year period of service and upon arrival there was set to work at high voltage experiments, including the development of impulse generators, which were then relatively new. When he demonstrated mathematically the cause of certain difficulties the Russians were having with their laboratory equipment, and his calculations solved the difficulty he was made head of the theoretical section of the high-voltage laboratory and consulting engineer. He remained two years.

In the course of his travels Newman visited electrical laboratories in many parts of the world and some of the principal laboratories and power stations in this country.

Support for such researches as that in the development of lightning arresters for high voltage distribution transformers has received support by money gifts from several companies, including the Northern States Power Company, Minneapolis, and the Joslyn Company of Chicago, manufacturers of electrical equipment. For several years past an evening class has been conducted in the laboratory of the Electrical Engineering building for engineers of electrical companies in this area, most of them being staff members of the Northern States Power Company.

## Farm, Home Week Dates Announced

The big week for Minnesota farm folks is January 15-19. Those are the dates of Farm and Home Week, largest of all agricultural short courses offered each year at University Farm, St. Paul, announces W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture.

This big event, says Dean Coffey, has become established over a period of 39 years as the annual opportunity for farm men and women to come to University Farm to avail themselves of the services of the various divisions of the Department of Agriculture. It offers 5 days of classes, conferences and entertainment.

Three special conferences are held in connection with Farm and Home Week—community leadership, rural youth and the 4-H club leaders' conference.

Announcement folders will be available early in December and may be obtained by writing A. E. Engbretson, in charge of short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

## Convocations for Rest of Quarter

### Dean Willey Announces Fine List of General Lectures

Seven University of Minnesota convocations, including the fall quarter commencement program on December 21, remain during the fall quarter Dean Malcolm M. Willey, assistant to the president has announced. Three have been held, including the opening meeting, addressed by President Guy Stanton Ford, and the addresses by Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, and by Mai-mai Sze, daughter of the former Chinese ambassador to the United States.

Sir Hubert Wilkins, famed for his North Polar expedition in a submarine and similar exploits, will speak on Thursday, October 26. He is the author of several books, including "Flying the Arctic," "Undiscovered Australia," and "Under the North Pole."

Ernest K. Lindley, whose Washington column is well-known and who is married to a Minneapolis girl, has been Washington correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune since 1923. He will speak November 2, on the subject, "Covering Washington Today." Lindley is the son of a university president, his father having been chancellor of the University of Kansas for many years.

Marquis Childs, another Washington correspondent, representative of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, will speak November 9 on, "Sweden Makes Democracy Work."

Of an entirely different nature (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## Convocations Under His Charge



Dean Malcolm M. Willey

## President Ford Calls Minnesota Big But Friendly

### World Needs Ability, Sturdy Character, Faith in Democracy, He Says

### ENCOURAGES FRESHMEN

### Must Live Up to Own Possibilities and Hold Faith in Power of Ideas

More than 3,000 new students in the University of Minnesota gathered in Northrop Memorial Auditorium Thursday morning, October 5, to hear President Guy Stanton Ford welcome them to membership in the dynamic community of the student body and faculty.

He analyzed some of the problems new students face, told them not to fear the world may not have a place for them if they develop character and capacity, and quoted to them a passage on "Force and Ideas" which said, "the final argument against cannon is ideas."

Said President Ford:

Members of the Class of 1943 and members of the University community of which this new class has now become a part: The convocation this morning constitutes the closing exercises by which a new class is received into the fellowship of those who share, or have shared in the past seventy years, the privileges of this University. The class of 1943 now assumes the responsibilities which go with this new citizenship. You are admitted to the commonwealth of those who seek to enrich their lives, develop their personalities and strengthen their characters through all the means offered in this University. The class of 1943 now assumes the responsibilities which go with this new citizenship. You are admitted to the commonwealth of those who seek to enrich their lives, develop their personalities and strengthen their characters through all the means offered in this University. The class of 1943 now assumes the responsibilities which go with this new citizenship. You are admitted to the commonwealth of those who seek to enrich their lives, develop their personalities and strengthen their characters through all the means offered in this University.

It is my pleasant privilege to voice the welcome which the University through regents, faculty, and upper classmen extends to the class of 1943. Even the sophomores are glad to see you because you now relieve them of veridancy and give them an opportunity to feel superior to somebody. Beyond these words of welcome that I hope you know are personal as well as official, you and I have the opportunity to consider some of the things in which we are co-operating partners so long as I am your companion and fellow-worker and for the longer years in which I hope you will think of me as a friend, a counselor and a well-wisher.

There was a time long since at the University of Minnesota when students were so few that the president came into personal contact with almost every individual student. You who have been part of the thousands overflowing the Armory where scores of the staff helped you register, can hardly believe there was a day when the president registered students. There are living today graduates who had Dr. Folwell, the first president, as an adviser and teacher. Still more recall some terrified moment when they were summoned to see President Northrop, only to find a friend who wanted to give them some fatherly advice about their clothes or their conduct, or recommend to them his own favorite breakfast food. I joined the faculty here after he had retired but I recall how, in the course of a visit the day before he fell asleep forever, he advised me to comb my hair differently so that I would not look so old.

### Fellowship of Common Interests

Although the individual relationships between a president and a student body of twenty-two thousand are gone forever, there remains the fellowship of common interests and responsibilities for getting well done the work we are here to do. Your triumphs and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## Undergraduate Colleges Show Gains at 'U'

"All-Over" Figure Slightly Above 2 Percent Greater Than a Year Ago

### TECHNOLOGY GROWING

Minnesota Appears to Move Against Trend; Losses at Some Institutions

Despite reports from some large universities that enrollments were falling off, the University of Minnesota continued to grow this fall, the overall increase in all departments being 3.11, or almost exactly two percent, as of October 20, compared to the figures of October 21, 1938. Most of the undergraduate colleges continued to grow and there was a gain in graduate enrollment despite predictions that involvement in war of China and Canada, two important sources of foreign students, might reduce graduate enrollment.

Students in attendance on October 20, were 15,444 compared with 15,133 at the corresponding date a year ago.

Slight declines were noted in some departments outside the regular collegiate field, there being a few less in schools of agriculture, and a decline of 75 in enrollment of the General Extension Division in evening and late afternoon classes.

Of the 15,444 now enrolled, 10,082 are men and 5,362 are women, approximately a two-to-one division. Some departments of the university, such as engineering, mining, and law, enroll almost no women. On the other hand, fairly large divisions, such as nursing and home economics, enroll no men.

At the close of the formal registration period the undergraduate colleges showed a gain of approximately one and one-half percent, since which time a few students have entered college.

At the close of the first week of classes the following enrollments, gains and losses, were shown by other departments than the Graduate School: General College 897 students, gain of 130; University College 40, loss of three; Science, Literature and the Arts 4,657, loss of 10; Institute of Technology 2,400, gain of 100; Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics 1,564, gain of 75; Law 327, gain of six; Medicine (including internes) 510, loss of 39; Medical technology 84, gain of 11; Nursing (including nurses in service) 338, gain of 26; Public Health Nursing 109, gain of nine; Dentistry 211, loss of 32; Dental Hygiene 88, gain of three; Pharmacy 187, gain of 24; Education 1,175, gain of 32; Business Administration 594, loss of 55.

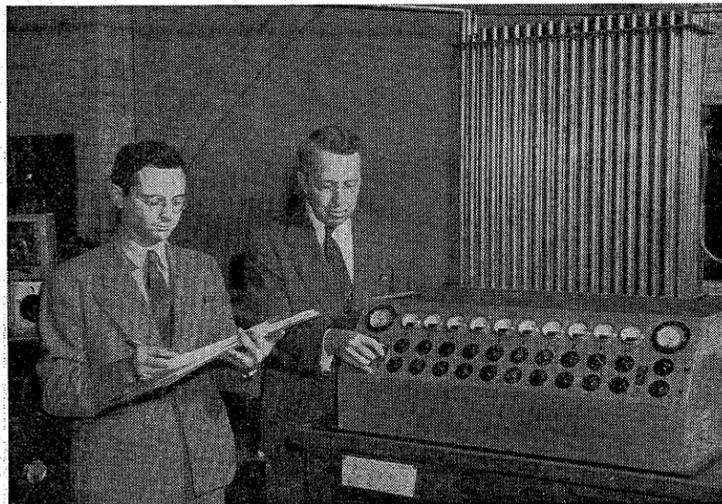
## To Test Reactions Of Flight Students

Civilian Aviation Authority flight students at the University of Minnesota are expected to participate in a research project on the aptitudes and reactions of student pilots the country over for which the CAA has set aside \$100,000 of the funds available to it for the current year. Types of information desired have been turned over to the National Research Council by the United States Army and will be sent along to the universities by the council. Among the several projects will be one in which the eyes of pilots will be photographed during flights. From Washington comes news that 355 educational institutions have enrolled 8,480 student pilots. At last report Minnesota applicants had not yet been given physical examinations because the entire nature of the new examinations had not yet been learned. The changes in examinations are believed to be due to the new tests here described.

## Legion Gives \$1,000 To Assist Music

Presentation of a check for \$1,000 from the State American Legion to the University of Minnesota was made Wednesday evening, October 18, in recognition of the use of the Stadium for a spectacle during the recent American Legion Convention in Minneapolis. Carlyle H. Scott, music department head, received the check. The money will be used for a scholarship to go to a band member.

## Work Wonders With High Voltage



Morris Newman, left, and Professor John M. Bryant, head of electric engineering, inspect an un-named machine with which they measure unusually powerful electrical phenomena.

## Adult Studies

### Boom at Center

Director Julius Nolte Reports 4,355 Were Served up to June 30

Ninety-six courses in which 4,355 individuals registered were presented by the University of Minnesota's Center for Continuation study from the time of its opening, November 13, 1936, to June 30, 1939, the end of the last full college year, it is shown in a report by its director, Julius M. Nolte.

In a breakdown of statistics covering the life of the Center it is shown that 3,520 of the enrollees came from Minnesota, 775 from other states and 63 from other countries. Of the total number of students 2,585 were men, 1,770, women. In all the courses a total of 1,701 instructors took part.

During two and a half calendar years the Center for Continuation Study was busy on 502 days, showing the practically full schedules it maintains.

Thirty percent of all students enrolled had a college degree, at least, and another 30 percent had an advanced or professional degree, showing that 60 percent had college training. Eighteen percent had attended college for some period, fifteen percent were high school graduates only and seven percent had ended their prior schooling with the grades.

The largest age groups were 30-40 and 40-60, with 39 and 40 percent of students, respectively. Eighteen percent of all were under 30 years of age and three percent were over 60.

Division of enrollments by subject matter were: Education, 26 percent; medical 18; hospital 12; state-municipal functions 11; civic and cultural 10; commercial 8; technological 6; pharmaceutical 4; social welfare 4; dental, one.

The Center is scheduling a complete program for the fall quarter which included a course in medical technology, August 31 to September 2, the recent course in nursing education, October 16 to 21, a course for hospital, medical and institutional librarians, to run from October 30 through November 1, and probably others in the general field of medicine. There will also be a Minnesota Bankers conference, October 23 to 27 and a postgraduate legal course in taxation, December 11 through 14.

**Becomes Plymouth Organist**  
Professor Arthur B. Jennings, university organist and teacher of that subject in the department of music, has been appointed organist and choir supervisor in Plymouth Congregational church, Minneapolis. Approval of his acceptance of the position was voted by the Board of Regents at its October 14th meeting. Before coming to Minnesota Professor Jennings was organist in several large churches, among them one in Pittsburgh, where he served for many years.

**Meet for State High Schools**  
State high school trackmen will get their first taste of competition over a mile course on November 18, when the University of Minnesota athletic department will stage a mile run at the University field house. The event will be open to any Minnesota high school runner, according to Coach Jim Kelly. Medals will be awarded to the first six men to place. Entries may be addressed to Coach Kelly at Cooke Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

## 'U' Trained Men

### Get Coaching Posts

Twelve department of physical education graduates of the University of Minnesota — most of them former Gopher athletes — will take over new coaching and teaching positions this fall, it has been announced by Athletic Director Frank G. McCormick. In addition, another dozen former Minneapolitans have changed positions.

Recent graduates and their appointments include: George Gustafson of Two Harbors, master of physical education and former basketball player, who will go to Ferguson Falls high school as basketball and assistant football coach; Gordon Addington, Wahkon, basketball letterman, who has accepted a coaching appointment at Harmony, Minnesota.

John Kulbitski, former varsity football center from Virginia, will coach football and teach at Red Wing high. Arthur Grangard, Minneapolis will join the coaching staff at St. Olaf college; Frank Adams, Hopkins, goes to Goodhue high school; George (Butch) Nash, former varsity football end from Minneapolis, will coach at Anoka, and Richard Fossum, former varsity baseball player from Minneapolis, who will coach and teach at Enderlin, N. D.

Grant "Spike" Johnson, basketball letterman from Two Harbors, will go to Cloquet; Matt Banks of Ely will join the faculty of Ely high school; Horace Bell, Negro football letterman from Akron, Ohio, will coach at Florida A. & M., Tallahassee, Fla.; Clark Taube, former football squad member from Minneapolis, will teach at Aberdeen, S. D., junior high and Elmer Wilke, former football reserve from St. Paul, will go to Aitkin high school.

Changes in coaching and teaching positions of Minnesota graduates are as follows: Douglas Evans from the Red Wing Training School to Sioux Falls, S. D., Leonard Ewald from Redwood Falls to Beaudette, Edward Gonsolin from Aberdeen, S. D., junior high to the Minneapolis YMCA, Walter Haas from Hibbing high school to Carleton College, Northfield, Lewis Hess from Sioux Falls, S. D., high school to position as director of physical education at Red Wing, Rudolph Lanto from Sturgis, S. D., to St. Louis Park, Leonard Marti from Red Wing Training School to Bismark, N. D., Harvey Ring from Pipestone to Faribault, John Ronning from Red Wing to Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Robert Schmidt from the Red Wing Training School to Hastings, Perry Sandell from Enderlin, N. D., to Pipestone.

### Federal Aid Plans Told

Federal aid can be extended to about 1,200 students this fall, Dean Malcolm M. Willey has been notified by the National Youth Administration. Work will be assigned them by the university to produce an average of \$15 a month at standard student wages. The NYA has assigned \$163,000 to the University of Minnesota for the coming year. Aid will be available only to citizens of the United States and to receive it a student must take the citizenship oath. Other Minnesota colleges will also receive NYA quotas, computed on a basis of 10 percent of enrollment as of October 1, 1938. Recipients must be between the ages of 16 and 24 years.

## Irving W. Jones Leaves Collection Of Music to the University

### Evening Classes Keep Windows Lit All Over Campus

The quietest of the University of Minnesota's major educational projects, the evening extension classes that keep the windows of over 400 rooms bright until 10 p. m. every night in the week and serve more than 10,000 students in the course of a year, got under way Monday, September 18, when registration starts for the first semester. Actual classwork began Monday, October 2.

Evening classes under the General Extension Division are divided into four main fields, courses in the arts and sciences, in business, in engineering and technological fields, and in education, for teachers. In addition to more than 400 Minneapolis classes, some 200 are offered in St. Paul.

A successful experiment last year, the division repeated this fall a series of five free lectures on educational guidance and "how to study" delivered on consecutive evenings to orient prospective students.

This year for the first time the special courses developed in the university's General College during the past several years are being offered in evening classes. These courses are aimed in general at giving the students an overview of living, covering such fields as home relations, the sciences, the economic life of the usual man, and the like.

A statement by Dr. Richard R. Price, division director, says the program of courses was evolved with the interests of three classes of persons in mind, "those who are working for a college degree; those who are fortifying themselves in some vocational field and preparing for advancement, and those who are stirred by 'sublimated curiosity' and interested in intellectual growth."

All of the major fields of study are represented in the offerings, including such subjects as physics, English, biology, economics, political science, history, journalism, child welfare and psychology.

Among typical new courses offered this year are radio drama, modern Scandinavian novel, food selection and purchase, hotel organization, the nature of physics, literature today, American economic history, extempore speaking and state and local government in Minnesota.

More than 95 percent of all courses are taught by regular members of the University of Minnesota faculty.

## Will Do Work at North Central Station

Regents of the University of Minnesota, meeting September 30, voted to go ahead at once with the work of connecting the North Central School and Station with the Grand Rapids city water mains. The board voted \$5,808 from regents reserve to supplement an appropriation of \$15,000 made by the 1939 legislature for the water mains and to rebuild the horse barn which burned. An estimate by the university's department of buildings and grounds placed the cost of materials for the two projects at \$20,808. Labor will be supplied by WPA. Under the present arrangement work on the main can go ahead this fall. Start of the construction of the horse barn will be deferred until spring. Without the transfer from regents reserve no work could have been done this fall.

### Hospital on Cancer List

The University of Minnesota Hospital is one among several in the Twin Cities placed on the approved list of cancer clinic hospitals by the American College of Surgeons, which recently announced approval of 307 hospitals in the country as cancer clinic centers. All states but seven had hospitals approved under the cancer program, and there were also 22 Canadian hospitals on the list. The approved hospitals are those equipped to give the best and latest service in cancer treatment. Provision for x-ray and radium treatment or examination was considered by the College of Surgeons in deciding which hospitals to approve.

## Late Member of Extension Staff Directed High School Music Contest

Irving W. Jones, for many years an associate of the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota, and at one time assistant director of summer session, died last July after a long period of comparative ill-health. Among his papers at the time of his death was found a note expressing a wish that there be turned over to the University of Minnesota a large collection of choral works which he had accumulated during his lifetime. Music was one of Mr. Jones's keenest interests, and he was probably best known in Minnesota for his organization and direction of the highly successful State High School Music Contest. Mrs. Jones recently informed President Guy Stanton Ford that she wished the collection to be turned over to the University in conformity with the wishes of her late husband, and the gift was recently accepted by the Board of Regents.

Irving Willard Jones was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, on March 21, 1875. He was an instructor in the New Hampshire Normal school from 1906 to 1911. He was an instructor in the University of Wisconsin from 1911 to 1916. In 1916 he obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin. The years 1918 and 1919 he spent as an assistant professor at the University of Wisconsin. In the latter year he became adjunct professor at the University of Texas, where he remained until 1921. From 1921 to 1924 he was associate professor at Beloit College in Wisconsin. In 1921 he began coming to the University of Minnesota to have charge of the entertainment and recreation program of the summer session. In 1924 he came to the University on a half-time basis to pursue his graduate studies. He became a full-time member of the faculty at the University of Minnesota on February 18, 1926. During the two years 1928 to 1930, he was assistant to the President of the University of Idaho.

From 1924 on he was connected in one capacity or another with the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota. From 1926 to 1928 he was in charge of the correspondence study work while at the same time assisting with the recreational program of the summer session. Since 1930 he has been in charge of the extension programs and chairman of the Students' Work Committee of the Extension Division. One of his notable tasks was the organization and administration of the State Public School Music League which annually held its final contests at the University.

Mr. Jones was very versatile in his gifts and in his interests. As a young man he was interested in pharmacy. Later, his chief interest was music, and his teaching at the University of Texas and Beloit College was in that field. It was natural, therefore, that at the University of Minnesota he should show his musical interest in the formation of the State Public School Music League, in his membership in musical clubs and organizations, and in his consistent patronage of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. He was an earnest and consistent advocate of good music. His chief professional interest was in adult education, and in that field his zeal and good judgment were of great value in the development of the program of extension and adult education fostered by the University of Minnesota.

## Convocations Set for Quarter

(Continued from Page 1, Column 4)  
will be the lecture-recital on the dance by Ted Shawn, Thursday, November 16. Famous for many years as the dancing partner of Ruth St. Denis and associated with her in the Denishawn Dancers, Shawn will take part in a second performance that evening in Northrop Auditorium. Admission will be charged for the evening entertainment.

Robert Dell, London newspaper and magazine man, will lecture at convocation November 23, his subject being, "Personalities in European Diplomacy." On December 7 Langdon W. Post will discuss, "Government's Place in Our Housing Program." Speaker at the fall-quarter commencement ceremony, December 21, will be President E. A. Gilmore of the University of Iowa.

## Work - Relief Analyzed by Dean

**Minnesota Study Shows Nearly Half Came from \$1,000 Income Group**

A report on University of Minnesota students numbering 4,681 who have received assistance through federal work-relief programs during seventeen college quarters beginning in 1934 shows that 70 percent of the assisted students came from homes where the annual income was less than \$1,500 a year, Dean Malcolm M. Willey, who prepared the report with the head of the University employment bureau, Dorothy G. Johnson, called attention to the fact that this percentage answers any possible charge that help has gone to undeserving persons. Furthermore, he said, in 44.5 percent of all cases students came from families with annual incomes of less than \$1,000 a year.

The Minnesota report is of unusual interest because the first experiment in work-relief was made on that campus and was the forerunner of the national efforts of the NYA and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

More than seventy-one percent of those receiving aid were men and about 28 percent women, Dean Willey found, probably reflecting a greater willingness on the part of men to attempt college on slim resources.

About half of the assisted students came from families with four or more dependents, and in about one-fifth of the instances the family breadwinner was found to be unemployed or actually on relief.

"The data for the 4,681 students raises sharply questions relating to the theory of democratic education," Dean Willey wrote. "With rising educational costs it becomes progressively difficult as one descends the family earnings scale for youth to find the resources with which to enter and remain in college. All studies of the scholastic accomplishment of NYA students at Minnesota and elsewhere show it to be high. There is every reason to believe that without the NYA assistance large numbers of these successful students would be unable to complete their education. The alternative to some form of assistance for impoverished students strikes at the very heart of democratic principles and tradition. The NYA is one factor making it possible for large numbers of students to continue into higher education who would otherwise be unable to do so."

## State Bankers Will Attend 'U' Conference

Men who are at the helm in the banking business in Minnesota have been invited to attend the second annual Minnesota Bankers Conference, which is being conducted in the Center for Continuation Study at the University of Minnesota October 23 to 27 inclusive. The Minnesota Bankers Association, School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota, Division of Banking, State of Minnesota, and the Continuation Center are jointly putting on the meetings. Last year's first conference was unusually successful.

Lawrence R. Lunden, investment counsel of the University, is chairman of the general arrangements committee.

"Bankers today are assuming a higher professional attitude toward the conduct of the business of banking, with the result that greater interest is being taken in research, conferences, forums, and forms of instruction, than ever before," the announcement of the meetings said. Bank officers of all grades, bank directors, and certain key employees below official rank are being invited to the meetings.

**Barnhart Author of Book "Newspaper Sales Promotion"** is the subject of a new book by Thomas F. Barnhart, professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota which has just been published by the Burgess Company of Minneapolis. It deals with promotion methods for the large city daily, the small city daily and the weekly newspaper. Circulation and the major classifications of advertising are given detailed attention. The volume follows by three years Professor Barnhart's earlier book, "Weekly Newspaper Management" which is now used as a text by more than 30 university departments of journalism.

## Bibliophiles Examine Gift from Norwegian Royalty



Librarian Frank K. Walter, left, and Professor Martin B. Ruud, examine a copy of "Norske Folke Viser" by Gerhard Munthe, given by the crown prince and princess of Norway during their visit to the campus last June.

## Fact and Artifact

By T. E. Steward

Since this column was begun it has elicited one comment that was unexpected. Several people have said, "Well, you must be getting along if you have reached the point of writing reminiscences." The answer to this, of course is, "One must write reminiscences after he is old enough to have something to remember, and while he is still young enough not to have forgotten." Also, it would seem that the remembered material should be recent enough still to have some bearing on matters current.

As a matter of truth "Fact and Artifact" is not a column committed to reminiscence, or to any other one thing. The recent past, however, is always interesting to those to whom it is significant. To people with a strong interest in the University of Minnesota, stories about its last twenty years or so hold strong interest.

One of the comments often heard about the present campus has to do with the great improvement in campus beauty that has come about in something like ten years. Recent administrations have paid much more attention to dressing up the university premises with shrubbery, flowers, trees and other types of landscaping than their predecessors did. The Oak Knoll, one-time center of campus life, has always been beautiful, as it is still, but elsewhere few attractive vistas caught the eye. On the knoll there are some huge bur oaks that surely are several hundred years old, and there is little doubt that they have sheltered many an Indian encampment, for this high hill so near to the river and the great falls, with the abundance of springs that were once nearby, was an ideal spot, one of which the redskins undoubtedly made use. Largest of the great oaks is the last one between the knoll and the railroad embankment, directly in front of the small building of the Institute of Child Welfare. Another of great girth and beauty stands directly in front of Eddy Hall. It

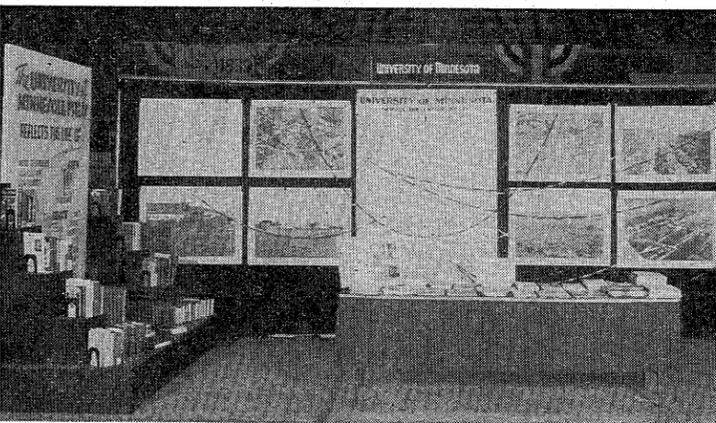
is so symmetrical that it is more beautiful than the larger one across the knoll.

There have been losses as well as gains in the campus tree family. Where the Administration building stands there was formerly a road, running beside the railroad cut, lined on both sides with handsome elms. While not of huge size, these trees had been standing long enough to acquire fine growth and shape. One entire row had to be cut out to permit erection of the building. Five or six specimens from the inside of the old road, now grow alongside the Administration Building, next to its alley, but, while they are in fairly good condition, they show the effects of too close proximity to a building.

The University Mall grows greener and leafier and presents a more attractive vista year by year and is bearing out the planning wisdom of those who designed it. With the new Minnesota Union facing it from the southern end and Northrop Memorial Auditorium looking in the other direction, it will presently become a more attractive rectangle than ever. Future years, no doubt, will find it a more attractive and welcome opening even than it is now as the surrounding spaces become more and more closely built up. The University of Minnesota has always been able to acquire such new land as was within its means and no doubt will continue to do so, but it will always remain an urban university and cannot expect to have such extensive campus tracts and great distances between buildings as one may find, for example, at Ames, in Iowa, or at Purdue.

A beautiful site for a building is that on which the new dormitory for women is being built. It stands high on the little cliff that overlooks the Mississippi river where it bends to flow towards St. Paul. One can only assume that it will be, in many ways, one of the most attractive homesites in the entire city of Minneapolis, one on which an apartment house would have gone up many years ago if it had not been the property of the university. The Nurses Home has an almost equally attractive site a quarter of a mile further downriver. In building these residences

## 'U' Materials Shown at Centennial



Books from the University of Minnesota press, pictures of all outlying stations, and pamphlets descriptive of the University were displayed at the University's booth during the Minneapolis Centennial celebration.

## Churches Eager To Help Students Mrs. Ford Finds

The university community, students, faculty and citizens alike, are indebted to the churches of southeast Minneapolis for the interest they take in the religious welfare of students at the university, Mrs. Guy Stanton Ford, wife of the university's president, said in a Freshman Week broadcast over WLB.

Although it is not required, she said, each student is given an opportunity to indicate his religious preference at the time of his registration thus making easier this first contact between the student and his church. For a number of years the various denominations have made it one of their main tasks to seek out the new students of their own fellowship and during Freshman Week to welcome them at a dinner, in their honor. It has been my good fortune to be present at several of these dinners in the churches and I believe that persons who worry, feeling that there is no religious opportunity provided for university students would be gratified both at what the churches do and at the response the students give to this friendliness as well as the great interest that the faculty takes in it.

University years are quite rightly years of growth and change in the lives of our students. Invariably under the impact of new ideas thoughtful students come to question and test some of the beliefs religious and otherwise that they have previously held. It would be unfortunate if this were not true.

The problem of every new student is to retain and adapt the good that he brings with him out of his home and his previous church connection and to integrate this with the new knowledge that the university affords. The student looks to his church at this time hoping to find there vital thinking on religious questions and guidance in his new conceptions of the things of the spirit. For there are few students who do not at entrance aspire to be well-rounded individuals, physically, intellectually and spiritually.

Each of the southeast churches sponsors a group of young people of university age with a program designed to consider and build the Christian way as a way of life. No matter to what denomination, creed or sect a student may belong there is likely to be some religious group where he can make friends of his own faith. I am sure that I speak for the university and for all the churches when I urge students both new and old to associate themselves early and continuously throughout their college careers with the group of their own choosing. In such groups the student will make friendships and from the standpoint of the university it helps immeasurably in achieving the object of all education—a rounded and enriched personality.

## Koberstein Wins Two Fellowships

Two fellowships for music study in New York have been awarded to Freeman Koberstein, University of Minnesota graduate in music of last spring. He will have the Emil Oberhoffer scholarship from the University of Minnesota, a scholarship established by Mrs. Oberhoffer and carrying the income from \$10,000. Mr. Koberstein also received last June a year's fellowship from the Juillard School of Music, which grants competitive awards, covering tuition, to a large number of students throughout the United States. Announcement of the award was made by Professor Carlyle M. Scott. It is the second annual award of the Oberhoffer scholarship which Mrs. Oberhoffer donated to help conspicuously gifted students of music. Mr. Koberstein was selected by unanimous vote of the music faculty. He studied piano with Professor Donald Ferguson at Minnesota. Koberstein comes from Glenwood City, Wisconsin.

ten this year. School of the Air programs are broadcast Mondays at 11:05 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Tuesdays at 11:05 a. m. and at 2:05 p. m. and Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at the latter hour. Bulletins descriptive of the course in detail may be obtained by writing to WLB on the University campus. E. W. Ziebarth directs the School of the Air programs. The programs have the approval of the state department of education and of the M. E. A.

## Dad's Day Plans Ready for Nov. 25

The traditional Dad's Day at the University of Minnesota will be held this fall on Saturday, November 25th, the day of the Minnesota-Wisconsin football game and the last day of the football season. Plans for the day were announced yesterday by Dean Edward E. Nicholson, who has been chairman of arrangements for this activity since it was established. Approximately 1,000 dads and their sons or daughters are expected to be present at the 6 p. m. banquet in the Minnesota Union, the last that will be held in the present building, as the new Coffman Memorial Union will be completed before next fall.

Dads will spend the morning visiting the classrooms and campus homes of their sons and daughters. They will go to the football game in the afternoon, and after the game will be served coffee and doughnuts to tide them over until dinner.

Speakers will represent both the visiting fathers and the university.

the University of Minnesota has done uncommonly well by its women students.

Despite the improvement in campus appearance the Minnesota campus still has rather few open spaces of real beauty and it is on this account that it is so important to preserve the ones there are. No encroachment on the Knoll or the Mall is likely, but there is no such certainty for the gardenlike area that runs along beside the wall of old Northrup Field and between it and seventeenth avenue. One end of this area, of course, was long ago set aside as the site of a presumptive mechanical engineering building when one is constructed. No doubt the space will be used for that purpose. The remainder of this area, however, is one of the most attractive openings on the campus and the most careful consideration should be given to any plan that contemplates putting a building on it. One of the constantly repeated tragedies of any city is the destruction of open space and handsome trees. The time may well come when such an open space will be worth more to the Minnesota campus than any building that could be built there. Esthetics are not learned in the classroom only. Unless the sight of beauty is a delight, knowledge of the principles of beauty is paradoxical.

## School of Air Resumed

Programs available to grade and high school classrooms throughout the state will be provided again this year by The Minnesota School of the Air, Burton Paulu, WLB station director, has announced. Mr. Paulu showed that last year 32,232 listeners were served by these programs in schoolrooms where they were a regular part of the program of study. Additional schools are being equipped to lis-

## President Ford Calls Minnesota Friendly University

### New Head of R.O.T.C. Unit



Lt. Col. Charles A. French

(Continued from Page 1, Column 5)

successes, whether as freshman or as graduate student, are matters which give pleasure not alone to you and your family but to everyone who has planned and sacrificed to make these opportunities yours. Disappointments or passing defeats you must school yourself to bear alone but not to the breaking point. There are too many about you whose responsibility and lively desire it is to help you, to justify you in going to the very brink of failure before seeking help. I remember that President Coffman once laughingly said to a freshman class, that if any of them felt they had to weep, they could come and cry on his shoulder. I shall have to hedge on a similar offer because the University has grown so that the wailing wall in the president's office is now reserved for deans and coaches and heads of departments.

Despite the changes that time and circumstance and growth have brought, the University of Minnesota remains a friendly place where each newcomer finds a welcome, finds a circle that he can join, a group to which he can contribute and from which he will be paid the dividends that go to him who will but show himself friendly. How far this fellowship in the University can extend its integrating influence was rather movingly borne in upon me a year ago when one of the fine old workmen of the University buildings and grounds staff, working about the house, said simply and feelingly, "love this University of ours. It is like one big family." He felt it was his University as much as mine. I hope before you leave, and long after you leave the University, you will have the same grateful, kindly and reverent feeling for it.

#### Learn to Win Friends

I know some of you are shy and self-contained and that even some of the shyest and most reticent hunger for friendship but have yet to learn how to win the friendship they prize. I beg you to believe with me that it can be learned. Don't do the easy and natural thing of retreating into yourself and being gruff and ill-mannered and pretending you don't care. If you see anyone so crippling himself, help him to crack his shell before it closes him in irrevocably.

In the great throng here today for the first convocation of the year, there is an infinite variety of group and individual purposes. Whatever they are, the University and its staff are organized to help you realize what is worthy and socially worth while in the plans you have made. It throws upon you, however, all the responsibility it possibly can for seizing and capitalizing these opportunities to find and train for useful careers, to develop your best qualities, to find inner satisfactions and to test your ability to stand on your own feet. It will be patient when you stumble, sympathetic if you try and fail in your present purposes, and helpful in pointing you toward lines of endeavor in which success is more likely. It will be stern and firm with those who waste their time, who misconceive a university as a place for social dissipation or futile busy-ness with everything but the main business of studentship. There are not many such despite the prominence given them in the press and the movies.

#### Most Students Are Earnest

The great body of you are in earnest about your university work and many, as our records show, are making tremendous efforts to secure a college education. Between fifty and sixty per cent of the whole student body earns its own way in whole or in part while in college. About three thousand students seeking work will have registered by the end of this week with the student employment bureau. Most of them will find it, for the citizens and business men of the Twin Cities and the University itself are more than helpful and cooperative in finding work for this group. The range of requests from them is a story in itself and no matter how curious the job, the employment bureau has always been able to find someone who could do it whether it is working in a morgue or tending a problem child. The one warning we must give that group of self-supporting students is that the burden of self-help must not en-

danger their health or so absorb their time and energy that they lose the very things for which they work to come to college. The sacrifices such earnest students are making is always a leaven and should be a spur to those who can budget their full time to study.

The freshman year is not the hardest for the two groups I have spoken about, those who are shy and lacking in self-confidence and those who must work their way. It is hardest for those who have too much self-confidence, who are too sure of themselves, because they have succeeded in small groups or where the competition and the standards were not exacting. Such students in many cases are in for disillusionment and a heavy jolt. If they think rather cockily that they can get through college courses in history or English or chemistry because they had the subject in high school and don't need to study it, they may be in deep water rather early. The most crestfallen student I ever interviewed was one with a high college ability rating who had failed a freshman course in a subject in which he led his class in high school. He had made the mistake of resting on his laurels and thinking the university was a high school with a different name. He did not realize that this university knows more about its students and their capacities than do most small colleges, or even their parents, and is not content with them unless they measure up to their possibilities. The naturally good student who does less than that is, in our eyes, wasting his time and ours quite as much as the student who strives and fails. The latter, if he leaves, has our respect and his own self-respect.

#### Has Confidence in Students

But this is not a day for warning. It is rather a day for the expression of confidence in you and your purposes that comes not alone from meeting you, but also from seeing other classes like you come with similar high purposes and go on into life eager and prepared to play their part, to find and do some worthy task suited to their abilities and training and satisfying in itself. One must always think, when he faces such a group of students, of their infinite possibilities. Before me today is someone who by word or deed, by a book or a poem or a painting or a great building, or by leadership in his profession or in state or church, or by humbly living the good life in his community will help other men to rise upon "stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things." To those who believe in you, and I am one of those, who are in infinite variety of truly inspiring possibilities in a world that needs heartening as it faces a darkening future.

The world today needs your abilities with all the training you can give them. It needs equally that sturdiness of character that renews our faith in a democracy that believes the creation of a well-rounded individual in a state that is the instrument of his and his neighbors' social purposes, is worth more than the free opportunity for egoistic leaders to use a state that is an end in itself, a great Leviathan to oppress and maim its citizens in spirit and body, and to disregard the frontiers of history, of law, and of morals.

#### Faith in Power of Ideas

If we are not to lose all faith, we must keep our faith in the power of ideas and the simple virtues that underpin character. This

summer as our boat to the North Cape made its numerous stops at the picturesque but odorous fishing villages of Norway, the villagers, young and old, flocked down to the wharf, as we used to see the train come in. Looking down from the deck to the dock where young women and sturdy youths in modern dress walked up and down, I remarked to the distinguished Norwegian architect at my side that they looked much like the young people on our own campus. He thought I referred wholly to students of Norwegian descent and commented upon what he thought were the characteristics of the Norwegians. He ended by saying that he thought one could count generally upon their character and he added, "After all brains and industry without character are worth little to the world. It is character that counts in the end."

This is an old and familiar note, a truth so familiar that it can be easily forgotten. But I hope that it, like many other things said on this occasion, are fresh and vivid to us even though they have been the property of many others through many years. There is nothing secondhand about the tested truths by which men learn to live the good life inside and outside universities. They are new truths for each new day and for each new class beginning its experience where others have worn well-marked paths.

If in what I have said to you today there is an echo of the familiar, it has at least the novelty that has never belonged, and probably never again will belong, to the words of a president of the University of Minnesota. That novelty comes from the fact it was written in part well within the Arctic Circle in sight of the islands and fjords of the land from which the ancestors of some of you came. If sometimes the thread of thought seems to break, it may be because a new and more rugged prospect opened to view in Finnmark or the Lofoten Islands, or more often because all thought about the campus and its halls and thronging students faded away as I gathered with Norwegians, English, Germans, Americans, and Swedes around the ship's radio that brought us broken fragments of the news of a world staggering toward the abyss of war. As we looked at the sunshine banishing the mists from blue waters and towering ageless rocks of the North Cape, there was no one who did not echo the words of the German when he said, "It is a pity that sunshine can not do the same for the miasma creeping over world politics."

Such thoughts and the sombre background of a world where the reasonableness and tolerance we try to teach in universities and that can be learned anywhere if we will, has seemingly lost their hold on men, such thoughts and the turmoil of war must not divert us from the significance of the tasks about us and before us.

#### "Force and Ideas"

Twenty-five years ago this month a leading weekly printed an editorial on **Force and Ideas**. It was meant for a world at war. The present editors reprinted it on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its appearance with only the change of a single name. In view of the ease with which the seeming realities of war can divert us from our present obligations, the words I quote from it in conclusion seem a direct message to you.

"Every sane person knows that it is a greater thing to build a city that it is to bombard it, to plough a field than to trample it, to serve mankind than to conquer it. And yet once the armies get loose, the terrific noise and shock of war make all that was valuable seem pale and dull and sentimental. Trenches and shrapnel, howitzers and forts, marching and charging and seizing—these seem real, these seem to be men's work. But subtle calculations in a laboratory, or the careful planning of streets and sanitation and schools, things which constitute the great peaceful adventure of democracy, seem to sink to so much whimpering and futility . . ."

"Yet the fact remains that the final argument against cannon is ideas. The thoughts of men which seem so feeble are the only weapons they have against overwhelming force. It was a brain that conceived a gun, it was brains that organized the armies, it was the triumph of physics and chemistry that made possible the dreadnought. Men organized this superb destruction; they created this force, thought it, dreamed it,

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 120 Administration Building  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

### 'U' Ages Swiftly As Regents Vote New Founding Date

The University of Minnesota is seeking today members of two new professions to add to its staff, namely, a moss-comber and a curator of ivy, as a result of action taken a week ago by the Board of Regents. Without affecting the external appearance of the institution at once, although both the moss and the ivy are expected to appear in the near future, the university was aged by 18 years in a single instant when the board, meeting on October 14, voted that hereafter the official date of the university's founding shall be 1851 instead of 1869. The latter is the date on which university classes were started, and hitherto it has been used to mark the institution's birth date.

Meanwhile other evidences of age appeared when the Medical School and School of Dentistry celebrated fiftieth anniversaries and the School of Nursing a thirtieth anniversary. At the same time a non-university institution, the State Historical Society, went the University of Minnesota one better and announced plans for celebrating its ninetieth anniversary.

Change of the University's date of establishment to 1851 does, however, make the University 88 years old, though history remains two years older than education.

The resolution and explanation adopted by the Board of Regents after presentation by members of the administration said:

"Many times each year, usually in connection with academic ceremonies at other institutions, the university is called upon to indicate the date of its founding. There has been some variation in our practice of indicating the date. In some instances 1851 is given; in others, 1869, which is the date of the first classes; and in still other instances, 1868. Since it is by the laws of 1851 that the university is established, the Board of Regents appointed, and power to govern the university is vested in the board, and since the laws of 1851 have ever since remained as the charter governing the university, the following resolution is presented." The resolution named 1851 as the proper date of founding, which was approved by the board.

As long as 1869 was the date of founding, Minnesota looked forward to a 75th anniversary in 1944. Now that 1851 is the first date, the university would seem to have passed its 75th birthday in 1926. This point, however, has not been raised and is not at issue. There are no mature plans for an anniversary celebration.

planned it. It has got beyond their control. It has got into the service of hidden forces they do not understand. Men can master it only by clarifying their own will to end it, and making a civilization so thoroughly under their control that no machine can turn traitor to it. For while it takes as much skill to make a sword as a plowshare, it takes a critical understanding of human values to prefer the plowshare . . .

"Knowing this, we cannot abandon the labor of thought. However crude and weak it may be, it is the only force that can pierce the agglomerated passion and wrong-headedness of this disaster . . ."

"We shall not do better in the future by more stumbling and more panic. If our thought has been ineffective we shall not save ourselves by not thinking at all . . ."

I welcome you then in the name of the University, in the name of the commonwealth that supports it, to all the opportunities it offers you to learn to think in the hope that an informed and critical mind will keep you clear-eyed and level-headed whatever passions and prejudices beat upon you in the days ahead.

### Changes Occur In Arts Faculty

Appointment of Professor Frederick Nussbaum of the University of Wyoming to serve as a member of the history faculty during the coming year, taking the place of Dr. Herbert Heaton, who is teaching at Princeton, was announced by Dean John T. Tate of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts in the University of Minnesota. Miss Grace Lee Nute of the State Historical Society will teach history courses formerly taught by Professor Theodore Blegen, who is also on leave for the current year.

Resignation of Professor David M. Robb of the department of fine arts last spring has resulted in the appointment of Parker Leslie, with the title of assistant professor to teach in that department. A graduate of Princeton, he comes to Minnesota from the Detroit Museum of Fine Arts.

Alan Holske comes from the University of Kansas to fill a vacancy in the department of German. He is a Harvard graduate.

Resignation of Professor Oliver P. Field of the department of political science came too late for his position to be filled this year on a permanent basis. Professor George Warp of Western Reserve University will do some of Dr. Field's work. Guy Ross, a member of the St. Thomas faculty, also will offer courses in political science at Minnesota.

To the department of Scandinavian languages and literature, which was reorganized a year ago, will come Dr. Alrik Gustafson of Cornell University. He is a graduate of the Swedish Universities of Upsala and Lund.

Dr. Franklin Knower, member of the speech department and coach of the debating team, has resigned to go to the University of Iowa. Another resignation is that of Miss Grace Gardiner, who has been teaching hospital social service in the department of sociology.

#### Serve on Research Council

Dean Malcolm M. Willey and Professor Richard M. Elliott, head of the department of psychology, have been reappointed to important committee posts of the Social Science Research Council, which met recently. President Guy Stanton Ford has been chairman of the council for two years past. Three Minnesota men were given financial support for researches on which they are at work. Among them is Raymond F. Sletto of the department of sociology, who will spend half a year at the University of Chicago and half a year at Columbia, studying research methods in social psychology.

#### To Teach Canine Anatomy

Dog breeding establishments have increased so rapidly in the twin city area and have led to so great a demand for more scientific information about dogs that the University of Minnesota's General Extension Division will offer this year for the first time a course in canine anatomy during the first semester, to be followed in the second semester by a consideration of canine psychology. Dr. John R. Paine of the department of surgery, medical school, will teach the canine anatomy course. It will meet Tuesdays at 8 p. m. beginning October 3, in Room 129, Millard hall.

#### Journalism Student Remembered

Lithographs and prints pertaining to the history of journalism, to be hung on the walls of William J. Murphy hall, new home of the department of journalism in the University of Minnesota, will be purchased with a gift of \$100 from Pi Tau Pi fraternity, recently made to the university as a memorial to the late Charles Levinson. Levinson, a sophomore in journalism, lost his life in an automobile accident two years ago. The gift was accepted by the Board of Regents at a recent meeting.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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NO. 3

## Geological Body Ready to Meet In Minneapolis

University Is Host to Geological Society of America in December

FIRST TIME OUT HERE

Secretary of Organization Is First Minnesotan to Win Ph.D. in Geology

The first meeting ever held in this area by the Geological Society of America, principal scientific organization in this country devoted to the subject of geology, will be conducted in Minneapolis, December 28, 29 and 30 under the auspices of the University of Minnesota and other colleges of the Twin City region. Meetings will be held in the Nicollet Hotel. The sessions will bring to Minneapolis the outstanding scientists in one of the most important and practical fields of modern knowledge.

Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, retired president of the Scripps Institution at La Jolla, Cal., is president of the organization and will deliver the presidential address at an evening meeting in convention headquarters Thursday, December 28. Secretary of the Society is Dr. C. P. Berkey of Columbia University, one of the most distinguished alumni of the University of Minnesota and the first man to receive the doctor of philosophy degree in geology from Minnesota. He is widely known in the northwest.

Although the meetings will be conducted in downtown Minneapolis the various committees on arrangements are manned chiefly by members of the University of Minnesota staff. Open house for the delegates will be held in Pillsbury Hall, home of the Minnesota geology department on Saturday, December 30, at 2 p. m., followed at 3 p. m. by tea in the Center for Continuation Study.

Associated societies which will hold concurrent meetings with the Geological Society of America are The Paleontological Society, the Mineralogical Society of America, and the Society of Economic Geologists. All these sessions will also be in the Nicollet hotel.

Dr. William H. Emmons, head of the geology department at the University of Minnesota is general chairman for the meeting and Professor Frank F. Grout, executive chairman. Professor Clinton L. Stauffer is treasurer while Professor George Thiel heads the publicity committee.

A Minnesota reunion will be conducted at 6 p. m. the first day, December 28th at the headquarters hotel. Dr. Berkey is honorary chairman on reunion arrangement, Dr. Grout, chairman, and Miss M. A. Van Cleve, secretary.

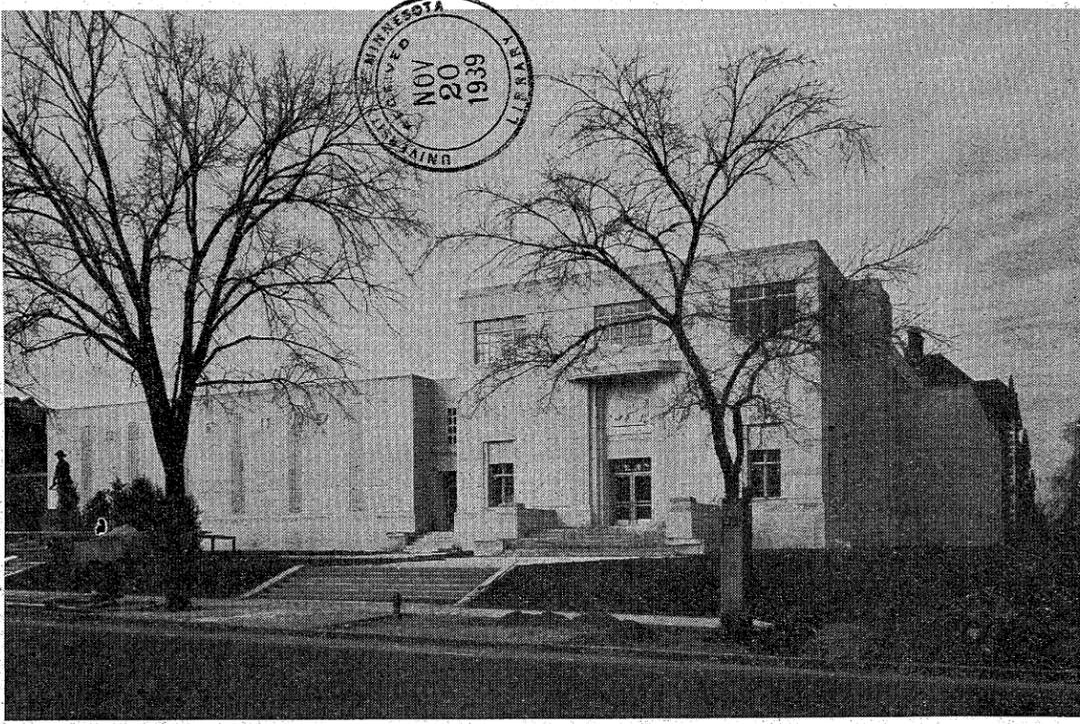
## New Minnesota Duck Shot Praised At Chicago Show

Work of Professors Robert G. Green, bacteriology, and Ralph Dowdell, metallography, in developing a new type of birdshot which will not poison ducks and other birds which eat the shot that miss their mark was given prominence at a recent National Metal Congress and Exposition in Chicago. Drs. Green and Dowdell have been working on their special shot for several years. They have recently straightened several troublesome difficulties and announced the approximate perfection of the invention.

The new shot are made of an alloy of lead and magnesium, with enough of the latter so that shot which miss ducks and fall into the water, disintegrate. It has long been a known fact that ducks are likely to eat shot lying on the bottom of lakes and ponds in which they are feeding, mistaking them for seeds.

A further advantage of the shot is that if the duck finds them so soon that he eats them before they disintegrate, the moisture within the duck's stomach will cause them to disintegrate before important harm can be done.

## New Museum of Natural History Nearly Ready



This handsome building of Indiana limestone, financed by gift money from James Ford Bell, a regent, and a PWA grant, will soon be in readiness to receive Minnesota's fine bird and animal groups.

## Skinner Says Shakespeare Surely Did Not Use Alliteration—Much

Examination of 100 Sonnets Gives Basis of Denying Common Belief

No one would argue that the poem by A. A. Watts beginning—  
An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,  
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade, etc.

was not intentionally alliterative, depending for its peculiar effect on the repetition of initial consonants, but when it comes to Shakespeare, and the question whether he used intentional alliteration as a literary technique, Professor B. F. Skinner of the department of psychology, University of Minnesota, says quite definitely that he did not.

Dr. Skinner has carefully selected a block of 100 of Shakespeare's sonnets, 1400 lines of poetry in all, and using standard frequency tables has determined how often the poet would normally be expected to repeat some initial consonant sound, such as qu, z, j, v, r, n, k and the like, and has come away finding that the greatest poet in English might be thought to have avoided, not used, intentional alliteration. This despite the fact that a purposeful selection of samples might be used to show that he did alliterate as a literary device.

Dr. Skinner points out, in a paper published in the October "Psychological Record" that by no means all repetition is alliteration in the intentional sense. There is, for example, not only the expected frequency of any form of expression, but there also is a process known as formal strengthening, which suggests alliteration. Of this he says:

"Studies of word association, latent speech, and so on, have indicated that the appearance of a sound in speech raises the probability of occurrence of that sound for some time thereafter. Stated in a different way, the omission of a verbal response temporarily raises the strength of all responses of similar form. The principle characteristics of poetry (alliteration, assonance, rhyme and rhythm) seem to be exaggerated cases of the tendency toward formal strengthening."

How close did Shakespeare come to using a given sound "as often as he would be expected to use it?"

Dr. Skinner's study shows that in the 1400 lines considered, he used "qu" just the number of times one would expect, or 23; "s" which occurred 938 times was missing in 702 lines, whereas only 685 might

be expected to be empty, indicating a possibility that Shakespeare avoided overdoing this syllabic letter. "S" occurs once in 501 lines (expected 523), twice in 161 lines (expected 162) three times in 29 lines (expected 26) and four times in seven lines (expected two). These occurrences are as initial consonants, the use under consideration. Like modern poets, Shakespeare tried not to overdo the unpoetical, hissing sound of "s" that is so omnipresent in all human speech.

An example of Dr. Skinner's method is seen in the following paragraph:

"Lines containing three like ini- (Continued on Page 4, Column 1)"

## Dads of Students Invited to Campus November 25th

For the last time in the old Minnesota Union that has been in use for nearly thirty years, fathers of university students are being invited to attend the big, annual Dad's Day dinner on Saturday, November 25. It will be on the day of the Wisconsin-Minnesota football game, the season's final contest, and one against the foe of whom it is said, "When Minnesota and Wisconsin play, nobody can predict the outcome."

A year ago just short of 1,000 persons attended the Dad's Day dinner, according to Dean Edward E. Nicholson, head of students affairs and Dads' committee chairman.

The Minnesota Dads Association, a statewide organization of fathers of students which has been headed for several years by Edward F. Flynn of St. Paul, a vice-president of the Great Northern railway, will conduct its annual business meeting just before the beginning of the dinner. Chief Dad's Day speaker will be Judge Gunnar Nordbye.

Dads will have an opportunity during the morning to ramble about the campus under guidance of son or daughter and visit classes, see where their children are living, or meet John's or Mary's friends. For those who need special direction or wish to see many points of interest a guide service is being provided by The Minnesota Foundation, a student organization dedicated to the service of the university.

Following the football game, for which all fathers will be able to obtain tickets, the dads will go to the Union for coffee and doughnuts to help take off the sting of outdoors November.

## Shawn to Dance In Auditorium Thursday Evening

Unique in the current list of available American entertainments is the performance of Ted Shawn and His Men Dancers who will be seen in Northrop Memorial Auditorium Thursday evening, November 16, at 8:15 p. m. The Shawn troupe of modern dancers has been successfully before the public for years, and no name in dancing has been better known than Shawn's since he was brought to public attention as the partner of Ruth St. Denis.

After many years as Miss St. Denis' partner in the Denishawn Dancers Shawn formed his own company upon the retirement of his famous partner, and with his company and long schedule of yearly performances, has also maintained a school of the modern dance at Lee, Mass. Recent announcements have said that he will disband his present company at the end of the year and move his school to Florida.

"O Libertad" is the title of the performance Shawn and his troupe will present in Northrop Auditorium. It is made up of a long series of scenes depicting interesting epochs in American history and phases of American life.

Shawn will also be the convocation speaker Thursday morning, presenting a dance-recital. The evening performance is being managed by the president's office. Tickets are \$1, to students and staff, 25 cents.

## Help to Improve Latin Relations

Dean Royal N. Chapman of the Graduate School, University of Minnesota, and Professor Francis Barton, head of the department of romance languages, left Minneapolis Nov. 7 for Washington, D. C., where they represented the university at a conference on Inter-American relations in the field of education, November 9 and 10. This is the second in a series of conferences in the field of Inter-American relations arranged by Cordell Hull, secretary of state. The first conference, in the field of art, was attended by Professor L. E. Schmeckebeier of the fine arts department. Dean Chapman also will attend meetings of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, November 15 and 16. Land grant colleges are those which draw some of their support from the federal grants that were made in the last century, during the Civil War period. Proceeds of some of the grants aid agriculture, engineering and education.

## 'U' Head Considers Place of Medicine In a University

Address by President Ford Views Broadly a Philosophy of Education and Its Problems

"The Place of Medicine in a University" was the title under which President Guy Stanton Ford addressed the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the University of Minnesota Medical School in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, Thursday evening, October 12. His address followed that of Governor Harold E. Stassen and preceded that of Dr. A. J. Carlson of the University of Chicago, the principal visiting speaker.

President Ford discussed the philosophy of education, and in particular of graduate education, besides considering the Medical School.

He said:

If an analysis were made of my mind tonight, it would show that it is not single-minded to the topic assigned me, that of medicine in a university, nor simply of our own medical school in relation to the University of Minnesota. The topic is only one sector, though an infinitely important one, of the relation of institutions of higher learning, especially state-supported universities, to any and all professional education. The problems and considerations this larger topic evoke would sweep you and me far beyond the boundaries set tonight by my time, your patience, and the state of mature educational thinking on the topic of higher education and professional training, not for doctors alone but for bankers, teachers, engineers, journalists, social workers, dentists, farmers, foresters, pharmacists, and so on through a list that social conditions and group pressures we cannot foresee may lengthen to include the butcher, the baker and the candlestickmaker.

Complicated and conditional as the problem is, we are not without some guidance in our attack on it. We cannot ignore our experience, especially in America, where we can learn as much from mistakes as from successes. We should not ignore as often as we do, the history of universities from the days of Abelard on the mount of Ste. Genevieve to Gilman at Johns Hopkins and Eliot at Harvard.

The medieval universities had traditionally, as do continental universities today, four faculties of which three were professional; law, medicine, and theology. When higher education was instituted in America at the college level, it was motivated primarily by the colonial need for one profession, that of an educated clergy to expound the word of God. This summary statement should not be forgotten when we talk of arts colleges and professional education even in America where we have drifted so far away from the idea of intellectual training for spiritual leadership that the notices in a Boston or a Los Angeles newspaper list fifty-seven varieties of sects, each with a monopoly on the way to salvation which the simple-minded can enter after they are sixty by contributions from their thirty dollars every Thursday.

Training Always a Problem

Let me remind you again that the medieval and the modern world, and America which belongs like all peoples to both, have always had with them the problem of appropriate training if necessary at higher or the highest levels of any profession that the needs of the society of the day thinks vital to its interests. Let me remind you also that the medieval guild spirit and types of organizations never have disappeared and never will in this or any other society we can foresee. If we ever recall that patent fact, it is in connection with labor organizations. It behooves the educator to recall it, not alone in connection with the American Bar Association or the American Medical Association or a rapidly increasing number of pro-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## Examines Taxes, Berates War In Address

C. C. Ludwig Delivers Presidential Address to American Municipal League

Local governments, town and city, which obtain ninety percent of their revenue from the overdone property tax, have been unable to obtain money to finance increasing legitimate demands in the past seven years while federal expenditures have grown by 68 percent and state expenditures, the country over have increased a full 100 percent between 1932 and 1932, C. C. Ludwig of the University of Minnesota told the American Municipal association in his presidential address in Chicago. Professor Ludwig is secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities and president of the Municipal association, which is a combination of such leagues.

He also sounded a strong appeal to the municipal officers on behalf of keeping the United States out of the present war, saying that regimentations sure to accompany war would seriously hamper local government administration, and calling all such stops dangerous departures from democracy.

Of the property tax, which supplies ninety percent of local revenues, he said: "This tax, inherently unjust in an industrial age, is being made more inequitable than ever."

"What have been the results of this revenue predicament of local governing bodies?" he asked. "In many instances bad financial conditions have been created, such as excessive tax delinquency, excessive borrowing, and unbalanced budgets. In order to make ends meet many municipalities have neglected entirely or slipped into lax administration of required or desirable functions. The movement for grants-in-aid has been stimulated. In practically every case these have been accompanied by central controls of various kinds. Then, too, functions have been transferred to the states and federal government. It cannot be denied that part of the urge toward grants-in-aid and the transfer of functions is explained by the desire to distribute the tax resources of the nation according to need and to provide an administrative structure which is more competent than if left on a local basis. Nevertheless, much of the pressure has come from the lack of flexibility in, and the shackles upon, the municipal revenue system.

"In thinking about this we must realize we are not dealing with a simple, narrow problem of government. There is involved not merely a system of taxation but also administrative and legislative relations with other levels of government, the organization of administrative machinery and areas, the endeavor to redistribute national income where needed, the problem of democratizing governmental control and reconciling this with reasonable standards of efficiency."

Of the dangers to municipal government in any departure from peace Professor Ludwig said in part:

"Let me close this talk with an admonition about the vital stake which American local government has in the maintenance of peace—in resisting the drift into war. To my mind the war situation provides a life or death test for our local government and the American democracy of which it is the expression.

"The city hall has often been referred to as the primary school where the citizens in a democracy may learn self-government. It is in the local community, the municipality, that the citizen learns the technique of cooperative living, with its tolerance for others and its reconciliation of differences. In spite of many lapses and occasional violations of its spirit, local governments in the United States do on the whole exemplify, or are identified with, our democratic idealogy.

"What is the essence of this democratic way of life, which everyone is talking about, but which many do not have faith in? The first essential seems to me to be the localizing of political decision. Government in a democracy does not derive from the conscience and will of a leader but from the hearts and minds of millions of plain citizens; it is not wholesale regimentation from the top; it is the slow, irregular, often inconsistent and prejudiced, upthrust of public opinion. But it is sound, according to our theory,

## Minnesota Chemists Named to National Positions



Dr. Samuel C. Lind, dean of the Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota, will be president of the American Chemical Society for the present year, having served last year as president-elect. Meanwhile, one Minnesota chemist has been made chairman of a section University of Minnesota, will serve as chairman of the section on in the ACS and three other faculty members in chemistry have been named editors or editorial associates of the society's publications. Dr. George O. Burr, professor of botany and of physiological chemistry, biological chemistry. Dr. Lee I. Smith, head of the division of organic chemistry, Herbert Freundlich and Dr. T. M. Kolthoff, widely known for their work in physical chemistry, were appointed to the editorial staff. Dr. Smith is best known for his recent work in synthesizing vitamin E. Above, left to right, Freundlich, Smith, Lund; below, Burr.



## Fact and Artifact

By T. E. Steward

ONE who spends any considerable amount of time on a university campus picks up a lot of information, significant and insignificant, much of which is worth relating in a line or two but would not be worth dwelling on for very long.

Barring those old-timers who know everything, how many know, for example, that Jones Hall, once the "old" physics building, was named for one Fred Jones, professor of physics, who came to Minnesota from Yale in the 90ies and was instrumental in bringing from Yale to Minnesota the late Dr. Henry L. Williams, the coach who put Minnesota on the football map? Jones later returned to Yale, where he was dean of the Sheffield Scientific School, and last we heard he was still alive.

Wallace Blomquist, assistant superintendent of buildings and grounds, was born on what is now the campus of the University of

because it is based on the voluntary consent of free individuals.

"Another essential of our democracy is that it does not worship force. It is dependent on thought and ideas, and freedom of expression must therefore be guaranteed. It does not believe in rebuttal by liquidation. Our constitution gives protection to queer, different, dissenting individuals and minorities in their speech, assembly, and worship. The right to criticize the government is a democratic safety valve; it is the first duty of a democratic government to protect his condition. Local officials are especially charged with the protection of these rights and they must never permit themselves to become a 'gestapo' for the suppression of their fellow citizens.

"Again the objective of a democratic society is the welfare of the individual. In drawing the fine line between individual freedom and the police power of government, the legislatures and councils in our American system are concerned not so much with the mass efficiency of our total society as with the maximum opportunity of our 'folks' to lead secure, peaceful and purposeful lives, according to their own desires, protected from exploitation, but untrammelled by regimentation.

"All of these essentials of our American way of life—popular government, freedom of thought, and respect for the individual—are inherent in the municipal governments which we represent here today. In my humble opinion, war negates all of them; threatens the annihilation of our democratic way of life. War, if we permit ourselves to become engulfed by it, will in my judgment encourage excessive centralization of governmental power, probably dictatorship; it will suppress our long-cherished freedom of thought and conscience; it will defy force, hatred, misunderstanding; it will break down the spiritual basis of cooperative living, which is the well-spring of democracy."

Minnesota and has been a university employee all his life. Wallace saw the light of day in a residence that stood about where Vincent Hall, home of the School of Business Administration, stands today.

When people speak of military drill on the campus, how many of them know the units for which the students in the advanced drill courses of the junior and senior years are prepared? The answer is that advanced students are trained for the Coast Artillery, the Signal Corps, and the Medical Corps. Officers representing each of those branches are attached to the Minnesota ROTC staff. Signal corps work is largely a matter of electrical engineering, and medical training, naturally, is given in the Medical School, a medical officer being attached to the university.

Where Northrop Memorial Auditorium now stands there was once the medicinal plant garden of the College of Pharmacy, a plot in which Dean F. J. Wulling, retired, raised the digitalis plants from which he made the remarkably pure digitalis of which he was so proud. Part of this garden had a lattice work surrounding it to provide shade and protection to certain of the more sensitive plants. Vines grew over part of the trellis and signs with Latin names were attached nearby. One that always caught the eye because its sounds were so euphonious read, "Humulus Lupulus-Hops."

Undergraduate slang vocabularies change so fast that by now it may be out of date even to use such words as "necking" or "petting" for all I know, but it seems quite certain that the word "spooning" has gone out of use, although "spooners" is still seen occasionally in newspaper headlines. And there is a point to the paragraph. Years ago the statue of Governor Pillsbury which stands in front of Burton Hall had a general nickname among the students—"Spoonholder."

Members of The Minnesota Daily staff should show special respect to the university's registrar, Rodney M. West, for Mr. West's father, William Mason West, one-time professor of history in the University of Minnesota, was a founder of "The Ariel," the first student publication on the campus and the one which later developed into The Daily. The late Professor West is reported to have said that the idea of founding a student paper came to him while he and another boy were sitting in a hay-mow talking about university matters.

How many know that the agricultural experiment farm of the University of Minnesota was once on land lying beside University avenue, adjacent to the Main Campus? Back in the eighties when the city began to grow on the east side of the Mississippi river the then board of regents decided the land was too valuable for use as a farm. They sold it and bought the nucleus of what is now University Farm in Rose township, adjacent to St. Paul. When the farm was on University

## Study of Mexican Art Heads Fall Press Book List

New Bird Study by Jaques and Ben W. Palmer's Analysis of Taney Are Out

Three books, each in an unusual field and each of more than ordinary interest have constituted the fall production thus far of the University of Minnesota Press, the volumes being "Modern Mexican Art," by L. E. Schmeckebier, head of the department of fine arts at Minnesota; "Marshall and Taney, Statesmen of the Law," the study of an historic controversy in American government, by Ben W. Palmer, prominent Minneapolis attorney, and "The Geese Fly High," by Florence Page Jaques and Francis Lee Jaques. The last is a sequel to their "Canoe Country," which proved so popular when it was published a year ago.

Dr. Schmeckebier's book, with 216 halftones, nearly half of them of full-page size, and two pages in full color, is a study of the remarkable modern school of Mexican art particularly exemplified by such men as Rivera and Orozco, whose murals and sensational paintings with social implications have been done not only in Mexico but, for example, at Rockefeller Center, by Rivera, and at Dartmouth College, by Orozco.

Dr. Schmeckebier has visited most of the places where the originals of these paintings may be seen and has examined them personally. He deals at length not only with the paintings from the artists' point of view but with the social philosophy which they so frankly represent. Besides the more astounding work of the muralists the caricatures of Posada, wood cuts of Merida, cartoons of Covarrubias and the like are represented and discussed in "Modern Mexican Art."

"Marshall and Taney"

As former president of the Hennepin County Bar Association, member of the Board of Governors of the Minnesota State Bar Association, and for two years in charge of weekly radio broadcasts for the State Bar, Ben W. Palmer is well known to the lawyers of the state. He has written extensively on legal and historical subjects, and is well known as a public speaker. Now, Mr. Palmer brings a long delayed "acquittal" to a great chief justice.

Roger Brooke Taney, successor to John Marshall as chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, has suffered in reputation for two generations because of his decision in the famous Dred Scott case. At the outbreak of the Civil War Chief Justice Taney tried to uphold the liberty of the citizen against military arrest. He defied Lincoln and his military commanders. And in return he was called a "traitor."

Mr. Palmer proves that the charges against Taney were unfounded. He shows that impartial authorities now agree that Taney was a great chief justice and a credit to the judiciary. In "Marshall and Taney, Statesmen of the Law," the reader sees how and why appointments to the Supreme Court are the concern of every layman. The author reveals a complete change in the authority of the federal government over the individual and over the states. He shows that the point of view of the individual judge on the Supreme Court bench vitally affects the life of every American.

"The Geese Fly High"

The ducks and geese which survive the hunting season go south along familiar flyways down the Mississippi to the coastal marshes of Louisiana.

Down the same flyways America's Mr. and Mrs. Jaques traveled with sketch pad and notebook. Today the University of Minnesota Press published the story of that journey in "The Geese Fly High" by Florence Page Jaques and Francis Lee Jaques.

This book is a successor to "Canoe Country," by the same author and artist. The first book was an account of a vacation in the Arrowhead country. The new book describes wilderness country in the south.

A former resident of Aitkin and Duluth, Mr. Jaques is now a staff member of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He has painted many of the back-grounds for the bird habitat groups in that museum.

Mr. Jaques has helped illustrate numerous bird books, among them "Birds of Minnesota" by Dr. Thomas S. Roberts.

## Party Propaganda Examined by Casey

"The National Publicity Bureau and British Party Propaganda" is the title of an article by Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department of journalism, in the Public Opinion Quarterly for October. This little known organization, he said, was chiefly responsible for the success of the National Government in England in 1935 and probably will be used to maintain that party in power when the return of peace brings another national election, it being assumed that the present government will remain in office during the war.

"With plenty of money to spend," wrote Dr. Casey, "the National Publicity Bureau was the spearhead of government propaganda in the 1935 campaign. It created striking innovations in the use of propaganda media in a British election and retained some of the best brains in the commercial public relations field in London. It worked so unobtrusively and anonymously that few outside the ranks of professional politicians and organization men had any appreciation of its potency."

No political party in the western democracies utilizes political motion pictures, for example as extensively as does the Tory organization in Great Britain, this writer concluded.

T. A. H. Teeter, director of summer sessions at the University of Minnesota was elected president of the Association of Deans and Directors of Summer Sessions at a recent meeting in New York. Louis A. Hopkins of Michigan was named secretary. Mr. Teeter also attended in New York the meetings of the Association of Urban Universities.

avenue the Agriculture building was, naturally, on the Main Campus. It later burned down.

The unlucky member of the football coaching staff of fifteen years ago was a major in the army who will go unnamed. When alumni began to criticize Bill Spaulding's work someone sold the university administration the idea of having this major transferred to Minnesota as a member of the ROTC staff. He had been a coach in the south and had had marked success. It was all accomplished, very quietly. But, and it was quite a but, Doc. Spears came to Minnesota as headcoach the next fall, and Doc. was not a man who thought he needed any help of a strictly first-class type. He sent for a brand-new metaphorical doghouse and placed the good major therein. No one ever heard the military man complain, however. He more or less abandoned football for bridge, and is said to have been the marvel of the "better circles" in downtown Minneapolis.

## Calls Us Slow, In Understanding South America

### Latins Still Resent Our Major Interest in Selling Something

Americans, other than diplomats, are still making many of the same mistakes with respect to South Americans that they have been making since the days of "Cabbages and Kings" in the opinion of Professor Francis Barton, head of the department of Romance languages, who returned recently from a leave of absence most of which he spent in the Latin republics of the southern hemisphere.

In Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, where he spent more time than anywhere else Professor Barton met a man of great culture and familiarity with art, music and literature, who assured him: "You are the first North American I have ever met whose interests were not almost wholly commercial."

The United States inevitably has an intense in commercial and financial relations with South America, Dr. Barton said, but our people must not forget that among their higher classes the average of culture is quite up to ours, and in selected instances, undoubtedly higher.

He spent periods of about ten days in Peru, Chile and Bolivia, and then passed the greater part of his remaining time in Buenos Aires, although he stopped at Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on his way homeward.

A friendship he struck up in Chile with a fellow traveller who turned out to be the British vice-consul at La Paz, Bolivia, proved to be a happy circumstance when the Bartons reached the latter country, where a car was placed at their disposal and their problem of seeing the most interesting things was made easy by much helpful advice. In this most mountainous of the republics they took one ride during which they reached a height of 16,000 feet and then dropped to 9,000 along treacherous roads, finding tropical vegetation at the latter altitude because of proximity to the equator.

Professor Barton was struck by the varying population mixtures in Latin America, noting that while in Peru only about 10 percent of the population are white descendants of Europeans, in Chile there are relatively few persons classed as Indians, while Argentina has no more Indians, relatively, than the United States. It possesses much the same type of polyglot European population that we have, with Spanish, Italian, German, English, Irish and quite a few Turks.

The common opinion that the Argentine Republic is composed of a relatively few absentee landlords of great wealth and a poverty stricken lower class is no longer accurate, Professor Barton found. The rapid growth of business in that country has created a large and affluent business class to share the more fortunate positions in the world with the rich landholders. This also has developed a large middle class, such as is lacking in a country like Peru, less advanced industrially and commercially.

Chile has gone "popular front" he reported, and is in the midst of broad social experimentation, including some of the most advanced labor laws in the world, working women being given ample time off, with pay, when they become mothers and progressive provisions being made for other situations betterment of which is the subject of social legislation.

Peru, he found, is by contrast with Chile, one of the most illiberal nations of the continent, with practically all power in the hands of a wealthy, entrenched minority, the descendants of the old conquistadores. Peru, however, has tremendously rich material resources, development of which has gone forward chiefly with European and American capital.

He found that in all parts of South America which he visited English is the foreign language most widely studied and most necessary in carrying on overseas business.

Argentina's preference for doing business with England he found not surprising in view of the fact that sales of food and wool by Argentina to England creates a vast supply of exchange in terms of British pounds, which are naturally drawn upon for purchases in that country. Similarly the large coffee purchases the United States makes in Brazil creates exchange.

## Regents Adopt New Name

Action to bring procedures of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota more thoroughly into line with the basic law of 1851 under which the University of Minnesota was established was taken by the board at its meeting on November 4, when it was voted that the corporate name and style of the institution shall be "Regents of the University of Minnesota."

A resolution embodying this change had been drawn by Regent R. J. Quinlivan of St. Cloud and was presented and passed. It said:

WHEREAS, By the provisions of Chapter 3, Laws 1851, it was provided:

"The Regents of the University and their successors in office shall constitute a body corporate with the name and style of the 'Regents of the University of Minnesota,'" and the said corporate status was confirmed and perpetuated by the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, In the conduct of its business said body corporate has from time to time been variously designated as "University of Minnesota, The University of Minnesota, University of the State of Minnesota, The University of the State of Minnesota, Minnesota State University, The Minnesota State University, State University of Minnesota, The State University of Minnesota, and State University,"

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That pursuant to and in conformity with Chapter 3, Laws 1851, and the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, said body corporate shall be known and designated as "Regents of the University of Minnesota," and not otherwise, and all its business shall be carried on and instruments in writing executed in said corporate name by its proper officers and agents, and authenticated, when necessary, by affixing its corporate seal bearing the name "Regents of the University of Minnesota."

Be it Resolved further, That all grants, gifts, bequests or devises, heretofore or hereafter made in trust or otherwise, in any of the names hereinbefore set forth, or in the name of any school, college, department or agency of said University, shall be and hereby are declared to be grants, gifts, bequests or devises each according to its terms, to "Regents of the University of Minnesota" and the acts of the "Regents of the University of Minnesota" heretofore done in the management of the grants, gifts, bequests or devises meant and intended for the said corporation are ratified, approved and confirmed.

## Hadden Loses Life In Auto Upset

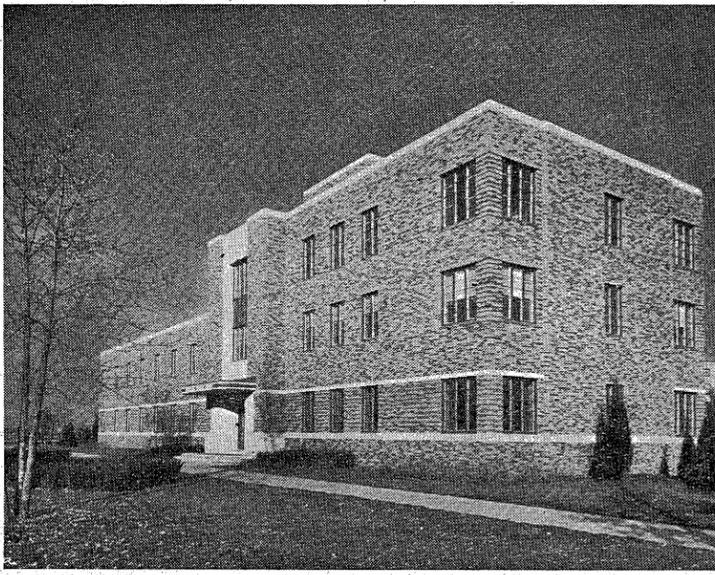
Many friends on the campus of the University of Minnesota and throughout the northwest were grieved to learn of the accidental death of Wilbur C. Hadden, formerly promotion manager of the University of Minnesota Press, who was killed in an automobile accident Saturday, October 7, while driving between Lake City and Minneapolis. Hadden, a graduate in journalism of Minnesota and a former employee of several important publishing concerns, was the son of Clarence W. Hadden, 4836 Emerson avenue S., field director of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Hadden had resigned from the University of Minnesota Press last June, at the close of the college year after several years of service there. He was returning to his home from a vacation from New York, where he had recently made new publishing connections, when the accident occurred.

During his period of employment by the University of Minnesota he had lived in the Campus Club and his intimate friendships among members of the faculty were numerous.

Whether "Porgy," the famous play of Negro life as it is lived in Charleston, S. C., shall be enacted by the University Theater with an all-Negro student cast is the subject of prolonged controversy on the University of Minnesota campus. When the Theater, directed by Dr. C. Lowell Lees, first scheduled the play, no question of the willingness of Negro students to take part had been raised. Subsequently polls were taken by the Council of Negro Students, and turned out to be overwhelmingly against the idea. Voters said the play did not truly represent the life of the Negro.

## Dedicate Health Building at Farm



## 'U' Farm Health Service Building Is Dedicated

### Expansion of Facilities Will Improve Care of Out-of-Town Students

The University of Minnesota's new health service building at University Farm, St. Paul, part of its program for providing completely adequate care for its student body, particularly those from outside the twin cities, was dedicated with exercises in the newly completed building Friday, November 10, at 3:30 p. m.

Principal visiting speaker was Dr. John Sundwall, director of the division of Hygiene and Public Health at the University of Michigan. Dr. Sundwall was the first director of the Students Health Service on the main campus at the University of Minnesota when it was established more than twenty years ago. Other speakers were Dean Walter C. Coffey, of the department of agriculture, Dean Harold S. Diehl, of the Medical School, and Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, present director of the Students Health Service. President Ford presided.

The Health Service at University Farm is a branch of the general Students Health Service, which has headquarters of its own in one of the buildings of the University Hospitals.

Thirty-seven beds, with a possibility of expansion to sixty, are provided in the new building at University Farm. Heretofore, in the insufficient quarters at the Farm, only students in the School of Agriculture were cared for, students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics being compelled to go for service to the Main Campus headquarters. The new building will provide care for the college as well as the school group, under the direction of Dr. R. V. Sherman, a member of Dr. Boynton's staff. Specialists will be on duty on specified days, and there will be nurses and attendants. A dispensary for ambulatory patients is provided, in addition to the hospital beds, together with X-ray and laboratory equipment. As in the past, however, all surgical services will be continued in the main Health Service building, connected with the medical group.

The new building is one of several that have been going up recently with the aid of PWA grants. Its cost is about \$110,000 of which 45 percent came from PWA.

According to Dr. Boynton the Students Health Service of the University of Minnesota, now on both campuses, is the best equipped in the United States. Complete examination and hospital treatment is provided for every type of ailment. The Health Service, besides attending to students who are ill, conducts examinations of entering students, makes periodic re-examinations of students, examines athletes before they may compete in intercollegiate sports and conducts special examinations, such as those now being given to select applicants for the special flight training course offered jointly by the university and the Civil Aviation Authority.

Following Dr. Sundwall and preceding Dr. Boynton, Dr. Harold S. Diehl, now dean of medical sciences, was director of the students health service for a period of more than ten years.

## Health Broadcasts By Dr. W. A. O'Brien

Broadcasts by Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology, over WCCO and WLB at 11 a. m. Saturdays during the remainder of November and the month of December will be as follows: November 18, Common Cold; 25, Nutrition and the teeth; December 2, Pernicious anemia; 9, Iron deficiency anemia; 16, Deficiency disease; 23, Streptococcal infection; 31, Care of the teeth. He speaks on behalf of the Minnesota State Medical Association.

Perry P. Phillips, chief accountant in the business office, would like to know, "What he would like to know is, 'who sent in a \$5 contribution to the campaign for the Coffman Memorial Union from Atwater, Minnesota, and failed to attach his or her name. Mr. Phillips is a very polite gentleman and wishes to make acknowledgment to the donor. Unless somebody helps, he can't. Will anybody help? They may write to Mr. Phillips if they wish. That would be best."

## Prints Loaned by University Gallery Brighten Rooms of Many Students

### Collection for General Use Has Grown Gradually to Important Size

Probably 500 members of the University of Minnesota student body are having their rooms brightened this quarter, and their home existence enriched by hanging on their walls one of the pictures from the framed-print collection of the University Gallery, which loans works of recognized merit to students for the nominal fee of 25 cents for eleven weeks.

Old masters, recognized moderns, oriental prints, Persian art, and examples of practically all of the schools are included in the collection of more than 600 items which are available to give the student a direct contact with beauty and taste—possibly to stimulate in him a continuing interest in the values that art can add to his life.

Lending of the prints began early in the quarter under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Lawrence, curator of the Gallery. The prints were hung in long rows along the third floor corridors of Northrop Memorial Auditorium, where the students might examine them and make a selection. Many of the students commented on the framing of the pictures, all of which has been done by WPA workers engaged on the Gallery project. Many were framed in orthodox materials, but always in a way that harmonized with the print and helped bring out its values. Others were framed in tin, copper, bamboo, and similar interesting materials. Mountings also varied widely, being selected for harmony with the print. One was mounted on a piece of ordinary corrugated paper board, others on craft paper, on wood, on orthodox mats, and on widely differing materials.

The prints are returned to the Gallery at the end of each quarter or are re-engaged for a second quarter if the student has developed a fondness for his choice. None has ever been lost, Mrs. Lawrence said.

The shops in which the mounting and framing are done are also making all of the furniture for the various offices and rooms of the Gallery, including cabinets for the display of prints, storage cabinets, and equipment in which loan collections are sent throughout the state to high schools, colleges and junior colleges that request them.

The season's first "show" in the University Gallery lasted through the month of October. It was the Midwest Art Show, comprising two examples each of the work of 40 artists, representing all of the schools and many of the more important artists in the midwestern area. When the exhibition closed on the University of Minnesota campus one example of the work of each of the artists was assembled into a travelling Midwestern Art Show which will tour a number of campuses and museums in the central west and southwest.

Of her show Mrs. Lawrence said: "In any important group of American artists the great majority originated in the Midwest. There is undoubtedly significance in the fact that dealers and galleries in other parts of the country are showing much midwestern art, which they believe to be particularly virile and vital. Although many of the artists whose work I have chosen are among the younger men, not especially well known as yet, the paintings represent

practically all types of the modern movement in America."

Surrealistic, abstract, realistic, expressionistic and primitive paintings are included in the collection.

During November the Gallery is showing a wide assortment of art works, all of them gallery-owned. These range from some fine original paintings through ceramics, objects of glass, textiles, prints and the like.

## President Lauds U. S. Education In Proclamation

Reason, to which education is a chief contribution, rather than force, was urged as the democratic basis of life in a proclamation by the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in recognition of Education Week, November 7 to 12.

President Roosevelt's letter to the patrons, students and teachers of American schools in support of Education Week said:

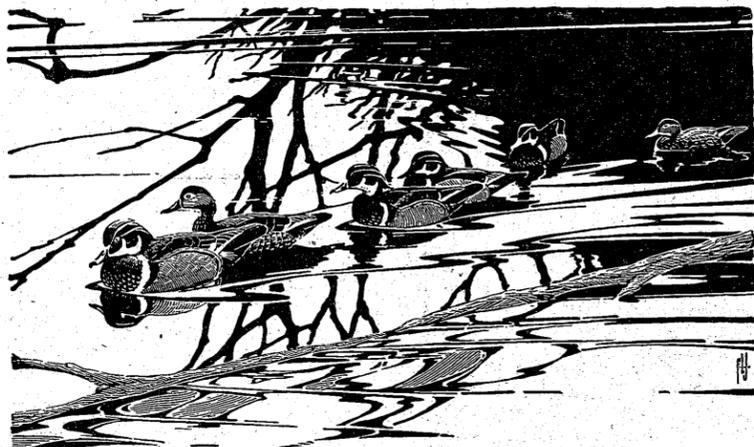
Let us take note, as we again observe American Education Week throughout our nation, that education in our democracy teaches the practice of reason in human affairs.

I refer not only to education that may come from books. I include education in fair play on the athletic field and on the debating platform; I include education for tolerance through participation in full, free discussion in the classroom. Practice in the scientific method by our young people may be more important than learning the facts of science. From kindergarten through college our schools train us to use the machinery of reason; parliamentary practice; the techniques of cooperation; how to accept with good grace the will of a majority; how to defend by logic and facts our deep convictions. This is education for the American way of life.

Our schools also bring us face to face with men and women with whom we shall share life's struggles. In their lives and ours, struggle will never be absent; the struggle of every individual against the stream of life; the struggle and competition among individuals, groups, institutions, states, and nations. To the resolution of conflicts and struggles of life, democracy supplies no easy answer. The easy answer, the quick but incomplete answer, is force; tanks and torpedoes, guns and bombs. Democracy calls instead for the application of the rule of reason to solve conflicts. It calls for fair play in canvassing facts, for discussion, and for calm and orderly handling of difficult problems. These vital skills we Americans must acquire in our schools.

In our schools our coming generations must learn the most difficult art in the world—the successful management of democracy. Let us think of our schools during this American Education Week not only as buildings of stone and wood and steel; not only as places to learn how to use hand and brain; but as training centers in the use and application of the rule of reason in the affairs of men. And let us hope that out of our schools may come a generation which can persuade a bleeding world to supplant force with reason.

## Above These Ducks "The Geese Fly High"



This is typical of the many lifelike and artistic illustrations in the new book from the University of Minnesota Press.

## MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 120 Administration Building  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

## GOPHERS SURE TO COME BACK

The fact that Minnesota is having an in and out season on the football field is nothing to get excited about. Every team has losing seasons. Students of football know that periods of football might and fame are almost invariably followed by declines of some degree. To date, Minnesota's decline has not been very serious. A little more physical stamina, a slightly swifter diagnosing of a few pass plays, not more than four or five, and the Gophers would at least have won as many games this season as they have lost.

Success consists in doing one's best, in whatever field of endeavor, not in spectacular superiority. Spectacular superiority can not be maintained without interruption in any field. Nations have their wars; business, its depressions; governments, their egregious errors. The ephemeral nature of individual achievements and reputations is pretty much a by-word. The rule is—Up today and down tomorrow, although it must be added that if you were more or less right in the first instance, you may be up again the day after that. That's where Minnesota expects to come back to on the football field.

Meanwhile it should be said that a little less aggressive recruiting of Minnesota high school football stars by institutions outside the state would work greatly to the benefit of Minnesota football teams. If a student must go to college with football as a major aim, he can find no better place and no better coaching than right here at home. Some students may have gone away because they felt Minnesota had so much material that they wouldn't stand a chance. Obviously that is no longer true. Perhaps it's time to show a little more loyalty to the old home state.

Skinner Studies  
Alliteration

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3)

tial consonants (Example, 'Save that my soul's imaginary sight'). Of these lines there are thirty-three too many, but twenty-nine of these are due to repetition of the same word. Only four are, therefore, pure alliteration. Except when he repeated a whole word, Shakespeare changed a line of two like consonants into one of three not oftener than once in twenty-five sonnets."

"In spite of the seeming richness of alliteration in the sonnets," he concludes, "there is no significant evidence of a process of alliteration in the behavior of the poet to which any serious attention should be given. So far as this aspect of poetry is concerned, Shakespeare might as well have drawn his words out of a hat. The thematic or semantic forces which are responsible for the emission of speech apparently function independently of this particular formal property.

"It is scarcely convincing to argue that Shakespeare may have arranged certain alliterative patterns and discarded an equal number due to chance, since it is unlikely that the expected frequencies would be so closely approximated. It is simpler to believe that we have been misled by the selection of instances and that no process of alliteration should ever have been attributed to the poet. If 'formal strengthening' proves to be a real characteristic of normal

speech, we shall have to look for the key to Shakespeare's genius in his ability to resist it, thereby reversing the usual conception of this kind of poetic activity.

"Shakespeare's philosophy of composition might be expressed in the words of the Duchess, who said to Alice, 'And the moral of that is, "Take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves."'"

Campus Club Elects  
New Officer Group

Professor J. Lewis Maynard, member of the department of chemistry, was elected president of The Campus Club, University of Minnesota faculty organization, at its recent annual meeting. Rodney M. West, registrar, was elected secretary. Professor Maynard succeeds Professor Robert T. Jones of the department of architecture. New directors elected are Professors E. W. Davis, Lee I. Smith, Frederic K. Butters and Registrar West. Among the problems to be faced by the current administration will be that of moving the club to its new quarters in the Coffman Memorial Union.

**Short Course for Roentgenologists**  
Twelve states, two Canadian provinces and England were represented in the attendance of more than 50 at the postgraduate course in neurologic roentgenology recently conducted in the Center for Continuation Study on the University of Minnesota campus. It was one of the more important in the series of such courses being held throughout the year.

## Considers Medicine's Position in a University

(Continued from Page 1, Column 5)  
fessions now trained on campuses, but in connection with the legitimate purposes, the natural desire for recognition and prestige inherent in scores of other guild organizations representing hitherto educationally unrecognized groups or arts or trades. An embalmers' short course grows by repetition and by extension even into the art department which teaches how to remodel the faces of auto accident victims and ends in a well-earned certificate. I said ends but if enough preliminary entrance requirements are set up and enough courses are agglutinated into a professional four-year course, I ask you as a doctor's son, "Who are the doctors that will deny a degree to the gracious, discreet and well-trained mortician who makes less distressing the farewell of friends and family to the results of mistaken diagnoses or unconsidered operations?"

Our university formula for supplying, or at least beginning professional education at the higher level, has often been in the past for an ambitious president with an itch for the front page, to think up a course or sponsor one thought up for him and by fiat and much fustian reveal a new school or college to an unsuspecting world as his contribution and as proof of the leadership of his university. That happens less often today for new units, even when run on a substantial educational level, in a jerry-built university, frequently cost more than the gate receipts. Deficits cramp the style and palsy the initiative of even the most fertile administration and imagination. A second method for an institution to enter the field of professional education is by annexation and here I think anyone who has followed medical education can supply examples. A loose federation is formed with an independent professional school spatially far from the sponsoring university and farther still from its educational thinking and responsible direction. The diploma of the annexed unit reads differently but for years it certifies nothing new or different or better. Fortunately that day of university indifference to professional schools in centers far from a university campus has practically disappeared, but not the problems inherent in an alliance which it is difficult to make an integration into the whole pattern of a university.

## Physical Convenience Desirable

Fortunate indeed is the university and fortunate the medical or dental or law school when all are housed on the same campus. Anyone in this university today, whether he be on the staff of the medical school or the arts college or in the president's office, willingly renounces the dream of another day that would have put the university no farther away than are the shores of Minnetonka from the Twin Cities where in time its professional schools would have inevitably been located.

It is not the difficulties of university administration by long distance telephone that justify mention of the matter of separation in space between professional schools and the central university. It is rather because, as I have indicated, distance in many cases has lent, not enchantment, but indifference to our educational perspective on professional education. Slowly but definitely that indifference on the part of educators not directly engaged in professional education and trained in fields far from such an experience and responsibility is breaking down. The medical school, even more than the law school, has convinced every educator that professional education is of such wide import that it deserves and rewards the best thinking that responsible administrators can give it and the amplest resources that gift or endowment or state support may supply. I say this advisedly and emphatically, despite the fact that when I make up a budget the hospital and the medical school may seem a camel's head that is getting farther and farther into the tent or that when I politely ask other presidents at an annual meeting how things are going, they say, "Oh, everything is all right except there is a row on in the medical school over—." You can supply any one of the half dozen perennial subjects of a healthy difference of opinion in medical faculties which gets unhealthy only when it becomes personal.

## Must Have Resources

In view of what Governor Stassen has said, I have not felt it necessary to argue that a university, especially a state university, should include a medical school if

its resources permit. If they do not permit, then they should forego assuming responsibilities, for in professional education, especially medicine, there is only one kind of education and that is the best. States that cannot support it should form a regional alliance with medical schools, private or public, in other states that are in the van and turn over to them for better application the money they now expend in return for the better training of selected young men and women from the state that justify better training. State prestige is not enhanced nor public purpose achieved by supporting poor medical schools or poor professional schools of any sort.

The place of a medical school then is, first of all, nearer the center of educational planning and thinking than it has been in the past. Aside from all the responsibility that is involved in the training in any of the health sciences, medicine in particular is engaging the interest of some of the best brains in the student body. The statistics of applications, even cutting out sheer incompetence, in comparison with the number accepted, indicate that those accepted are ready for and demand the best staff, the best educational procedure and the amplest facilities that can be given them. This means not in the medical school alone but in all the training that goes before. This means that the matriculants in a medical school are also a product of what goes on in the departments of chemistry, physics, and biology of an arts college. They ought, I may add, to be a better test than they are of the departments in the social studies field and the humanities, fields now neglected in the training for medicine.

The whole complex pattern of professional education is woven of strands supplied by colleges and staffs, most of whom could not couple a rheostat or lay out a newspaper page or draw off a bank balance or make a differential diagnosis between mumps and an ulcerated tooth. Am I going too far then in saying that all deans, all professors, all university presidents are and must be cooperators in their colleges and especially in the graduate school in the thought and effort that must go into the making of a good medical school in a university?

## Form Seamless Web

Science and research, teaching at all levels and especially in college and professional training, are a seamless web whose pattern determines a nation's welfare and its civilization. Once it was enriched by strands from across the seas. Those are severed today and may, as Dr. Parran pointed out this morning, never contribute again in a foreseeable future to the richness of our own scholarship. As he pointed out there has been no contribution since totalitarian governments put their heavy hands upon universities and sought to suppress free inquiry and regiment scholarship and research. The powers that still retained some of the old toleration and freedom in the realm of the mind are now closing their universities, exhausting their resources, and sending their best research men and their students who would be the nations' future to sterile death upon a nameless battlefield. If ever this nation, this state, this university had a responsibility for supporting science and research in the name of the common welfare, that responsibility is a measure now full and running over by reason of the tragic days just behind and just before the nations who fling from dying hands the torch to us today.

One added word and I am done. If The Medical School of the University of Minnesota, which is celebrating its half century, has come anywhere near doing its task, not by its own efforts alone but by cooperating with the rest of the University and drawing on its riches of staff and laboratories and libraries, it has been due in part to the men who fifty years ago brought medical education into the university circle and gave without reward in the succeeding decades their time and thought to its promotion. That cooperative spirit which won medical education an ungrudging claim to the resources and thought of this whole University was, however, the achievement of one man more than of any other. It was the outcome and is the enduring memorial of the labors of the patient, modest, selfless, utterly honest and far-seeing man who came to the deanship of the Medical School in the midyear of the half century we commemorate. I venture to apply to him the words of Pasteur, so often quoted

by Dean Lyon's own teacher, Jacques Loeb: "Heureux celui qui porte en soi un dieu, un ideal de beaute, et qui lui obeit." "Happy he who bears within himself a god, an ideal of beauty, and who obeys it." The ideal embodied in this phrase is the spiritual lineage that links Lyon through Loeb to Pasteur. I, who knew Dean Lyon for twenty-five years as collaborator and neighbor, could not do less than these few words of heartfelt tribute. I can best underline them by giving way to the distinguished scholar who was his friend and his associate before Dean Lyon came to Minnesota and whose leadership in the common field of physiology he so frequently proclaimed. If Dean Lyon had been asked whom he would want to deliver the first lecture in a series named for him, his reply would have been, "Of all living men let it be Carlson." I rejoice as a friend of Dean Lyon and as president of the University he served, that his unspoken wish is fulfilled tonight.

Party Propaganda  
Examined by Casey

"The National Publicity Bureau and British Party Propaganda" is the title of an article by Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department of journalism, in the Public Opinion Quarterly for October. This little known organization, he said, was chiefly responsible for the success of the National Government in England in 1935 and probably will be used to maintain that party in power when the return of peace brings another national election, it being assumed that "the present government will remain in office during the war."

"With plenty of money to spend," wrote Dr. Casey, "the National Publicity Bureau was the spearhead of government propaganda in the 1935 campaign. It created striking innovations in the use of propaganda media in a British election and retained some of the best brains in the commercial public relations field in London.—It worked so unobtrusively and anonymously that few outside the ranks of professional politicians and organization men had any appreciation of its potency."

No political party in the western democracies utilizes political motion pictures, for example as extensively as does the Tory organization in Great Britain, this writer concluded.

## Alumni Meet in Chicago

Harold E. Stassen, governor of Minnesota, J. A. Preus, former governor, Frank McCormick, director of athletics, E. B. Pierce and Dr. Erling S. Platou were speakers at a meeting of Minnesota alumni in Chicago, Friday, November 10, en route to the Michigan game. The meeting was in Fred Harvey's Rest. Alumni Secretary E. B. Pierce also arranged for Minnesota alumni to gather Saturday noon before the game in the Michigan Union, offering an opportunity to escape the eating place throngs which jam Ann Arbor on the day of a big football game.

Upon completion of preliminary examinations of applicants for the Civil Aeronautics Authority training course at the University of Minnesota last week it was found that too few had passed the examination to fill the quota of fifty men wanted for training, and a call was sent out for additional applicants. Students between the ages of 18 and 25 were urged to apply, freshmen and those not residents of the United States being excepted.

## CHRISTMAS SEALS



Help to Protect Your  
Home from Tuberculosis

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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## School of Nursing Honors Dr. Beard On Anniversary

Principal Address Made by Professor Isabel Stewart of Teachers College

### PIONEERS RECALLED

First Three-Year Course for Undergraduates Was That at Minnesota

Chief among the events of the recent thirtieth anniversary celebration of the School of Nursing in the University of Minnesota, was the annual Richard Olding Beard lecture honoring the late principal actor in the creation of Minnesota's School of Nursing. The lecture was delivered by Professor Isabel M. Stewart of Teachers College, Columbia University, a member of one of the first classes in nursing education conducted at Teachers College and a classmate there of Miss Louise M. Powell, who became the first director of nursing courses when they were established in Minnesota.

Many other exercises than the Beard lecture marked the anniversary, among them, an alumnae banquet at the Woman's Club, capping ceremonies for student nurses, and the like.

Miss Katherine M. Densford, director of the School of Nursing, spoke briefly before Miss Stewart's address, her subject being, "We Honor the Founders." Miss Densford said:

#### "We Honor the Founders"

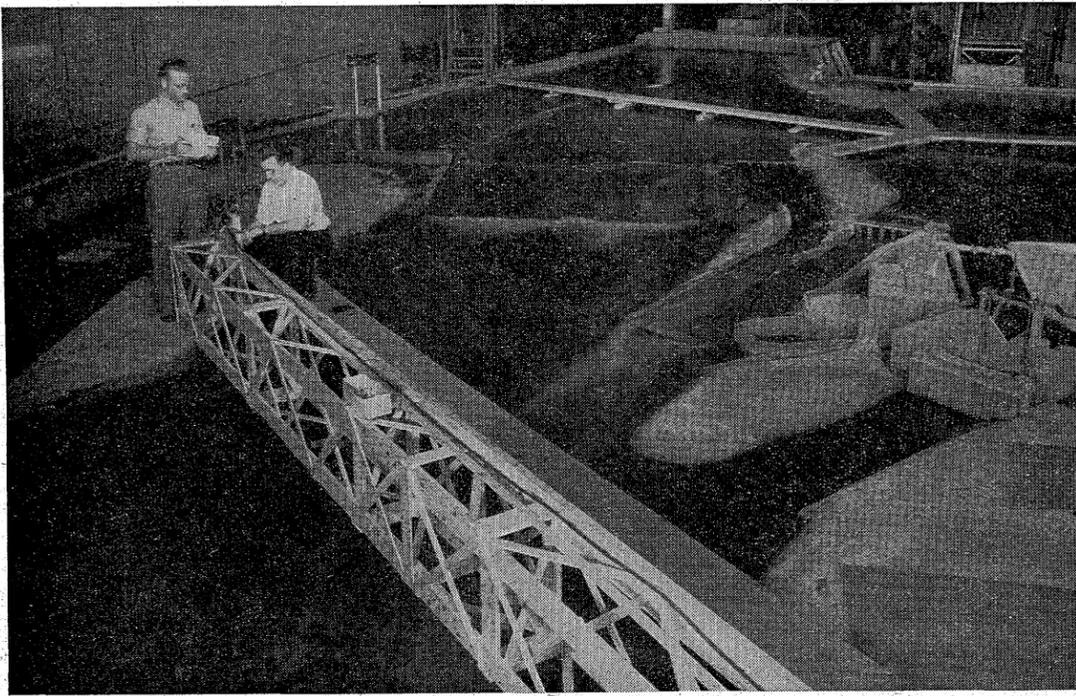
The Thirtieth Anniversary celebration of the School of Nursing contrasted with the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Medical School reminds me of a scene in one of the movies in which the late Will Rogers was talking with a man from California. Said the Californian, "Our air in California is so clean and pure." Said Will, "Yes, do you mind if I take a little sniff." Rejoined the Californian, "And our moon—you should see California by moonlight." Agreed Will, "Yes, I know. Now, back in Missouri we've got a moon, but it's just a little moon—not a big one like yours in California." And so our anniversary is really quite modest in comparison with that of the Medical School.

It is my privilege to honor with you Dr. Richard Olding Beard, the esteemed founder of the University of Minnesota School of Nursing. In doing this we pay tribute, also, to those associated with him in the organization and development of this, the first university school of nursing in the world. Conceived by Dr. Beard and with his help and guidance, organized and developed in turn by Miss Bertha Erdman, head of the school for its first year; Miss Louise M. Powell, for the succeeding fourteen years; and Miss Marion L. Vannier for the following seven years, the school introduced into higher education a movement which in social and human values could scarcely be surpassed and, which one may predict will continue in its benefits to society so long as our democracy exists.

One cannot but wonder what the future of nursing would have been had Dr. Beard not passed this way, for it was his vision and courage which steered the ship of undergraduate nursing into what Miss Goodrich has been wont to call that great powerhouse—a university. It would be impossible to evaluate rightly the tremendous contribution of Dr. Beard and his co-workers in this movement which has girded the entire world and which has in this country found expression in more than two hundred university schools of nursing and in such organizations as the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing, whose president is our guest speaker tonight.

Might not these early leaders judge their greatest value to be the use we have made and continue to make of the heritage of their unique and amazing gift. Dr. Jennings C. Litzberg, in a recent statement, said that the greatest legacy the Medical School

## Unique Laboratory Spreads Fame of Minnesota



## Wide Program of Research Develops In University Hydraulic Laboratory

### National Scientific Bodies and Government Agencies Cooperate on Problems

Half a dozen scientific, professional and government agencies interested in various technical problems related to waterpower, stream-flow and hydraulic engineering are engaging in cooperative researches with the department of hydraulic engineering because its St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory is unique. As the laboratory recently passed its first birthday word came from the University of Minnesota Board of Regents that the soil conservation service of the United States Department of Agriculture had just added one to the list of these studies, providing \$10,000 a year for studies of terrace outlet systems and gully control works, together with all types of hydraulic structures that are useful in controlling the wasteful and land-damaging forms of erosion that are plaguing agricultural America.

This work will be carried on in cooperation with the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

Among research and investigational projects now in various stages of completion, one of particular interest, is a study of the proposed navigation development for the Minneapolis upper harbor according to Professor Lorenz G. Straub, director of the laboratory and department head. An operating model constructed to a scale of 1:50 accurately reproduces the varied flow conditions of the Mississippi River from the Hennepin Avenue bridge to the Washington Avenue bridge. Ship locks have been constructed into the model to

correspond to the projected development; the locks are operated under flow conditions in the model corresponding to the varied situations in the actual river so that shortcomings of the original design can be observed and remedied before the structures are built into the river. Great economies in cost and improvements in operation are thus achieved. This project is being conducted by a group of engineers of the U. S. Engineer Department which is charged with the development of the country's navigable waterways.

An experimental study of the stability of sand and earth dams is being sponsored by the Engineering Foundation. Different types of sand dams are being constructed into a glass-sided channel approximately 15 feet long and 2 feet square. Conditions producing failure of the model dams are studied and means of providing stability experimentally analyzed. The direction of seepage water through the dam is observed through the glass side of the channel by allowing streams of coloring matter to seep through the dam with the water. It has been observed that properly placed drains in the downstream slope of the sand dam greatly stabilize the structure by preventing land slides caused by seepage from the reservoir.

Sedimentation at the confluence of rivers has long been a hindrance to navigation and an impediment to the discharge of flood waters. This situation is being studied in the laboratory under the sponsorship of the American Society of Civil Engineers under idealized conditions. Model rivers carrying predetermined quantities of water and sediment along the stream bottom are brought together at different angles with a view of observing and determining the laws governing the complex mixing of currents and resulting sedimentation at the river intersection. The water used in this experiment is diverted from the Mississippi River from above the falls through the model rivers and back to the Mississippi. The quantities of water flowing through the model rivers can be controlled at will.

Water undergoes very different conditions of flow depending upon velocities, depth of flow, slope of the channel, and similar variations in natural conditions. Although fragmentary information is available regarding these situations in nature, many of the occurrences are still wanting of scientific explanation. An aluminum channel has been put into operation with very fine adjustment so that accurate observations can be made of the slope of the stream, rate of flow, and depth for very low velo-

Dedicated only a year ago, the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory of the University of Minnesota is now the scene of important cooperative researches with national scientific organizations.

## Graduate Dean Dies Unexpectedly

Returned Last Summer from Hawaiian Post to Resume Service to Alma Mater

Dr. Royal N. Chapman, dean of the Graduate School in the University of Minnesota, died in University hospital early Saturday, December 2, after an illness of a week with pneumonia. He had taken up his duties at Minnesota only at the beginning of the current year, having returned to Minnesota from Hawaii, where for ten years he was director of the research laboratory and experiment station, connected with the University of Hawaii, of the Hawaiian Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association, Ltd. Before going to Hawaii he had been professor of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm, and at one time, head of the department.

Dean Chapman was the successor in the graduate school deanship of Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, who left that post vacant when he became president of the University of Minnesota.

The late Dr. Chapman was one of the outstanding scientists and administrators in the recent history of the University of Minnesota, having added to a brilliant career in science his experience in direction and management in his important Hawaiian post.

Going to Hawaii at a time when the pineapple business was in the doldrums because of plant diseases, the seasonal nature of the pineapple business, and other

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

## Heads Minnesota Nursing School



Miss Katharine J. Densford



Dean Royal N. Chapman

## Job Placement Growing Task In Universities

Minnesota Conference Throws New Light on Need to Help Students

### OBLIGATION INFERRED

Industry and Education Join in Discussion at Continuation Center

College placement and personnel officers are in agreement on their obligation to see that men who satisfactorily complete a long course of college training are placed in positions where society's investment in these men is utilized. So says Dr. Edmund G. Williamson, coordinator of student personnel projects at the University of Minnesota, who headed the committee which recently conducted the first conference of national scope ever held with the purpose of thoroughly threshing out the philosophy and theory of personnel placement. Hitherto meetings of the placement groups have been mainly concerned with technique. To the Minnesota conference, which was in the Center for Continuation Study, early in November, came personnel officers from a number of important American industries, college placement officers, and a sprinkling of administrators, including deans and presidents.

There is nothing of the implied contract in the type of obligation these placement officers feel with respect to the graduates of technical and professional courses lasting over long periods and involving large cost, Dr. Williamson said. But among those attending the conference agreement was so general on the thesis that graduates should be given every aid toward being properly placed that the subject, presumably one of the important ones of the conference, was given relatively little discussion. All seemed to think it had passed the point of argument.

"In one sense the entire program of student guidance and of selection for advanced courses is a part of the placement program," Dr. Williamson explained. "Selection begins when a student enters college and goes on continuously until he has graduated. No doubt one might say that the student who is eliminated in the first quarter of his freshman year has been 'placed,' placed, that is, outside the stream of those who are to go further toward a final goal of training. There is a very definite selection at the end of the first two or three years of college work, depending on the number of pre-professional years that a professional school requires. Some are selected for admission to the advanced technical or professional training, others not. Furthermore, men are constantly selecting themselves, by failing or succeeding at any given point in the procession toward the final degree, either in the pre-professional years or after they have begun final training."

"When this long and expensive process has been carried out, and from the large numbers who start the freshman years at such an institution as Minnesota, about 4,000 men and women, a much smaller number have gone through selection and have completed their training successfully, it would seem incumbent on society to see that they were placed where their talents and training would go furthest toward repaying the cost in time, money, and effort of giving them that training."

It can not be said that colleges and universities in general have developed as yet any generally-adopted or broad-scale program of placement work, Dr. Williamson said. A few of the biggest universities have a complete set-up; others, Minnesota among them, are expanding their personnel and placement services without as yet doing enough. Many of the small, independent liberal arts colleges have as yet almost no placement programs.

Among many points discussed by conferees at the Minnesota

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## John B. Johnston, Long S.L.A. Head, Dies in Palo Alto

Was Professor of Neurology  
When President Vincent  
Made Him Dean

Dr. John Black Johnston, dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts in the University of Minnesota from 1914 until 1937, when he retired, died on Sunday, November 19, at Palo Alto, Cal., where he and Mrs. Johnston had gone recently to spend the winter. Dr. Johnston had been ill since shortly after his return from a world tour which he and Mrs. Johnston took following his retirement at the age limit.

Dean Johnston had been a member of the University of Minnesota staff since the fall of 1907, when he came here from the University of West Virginia with the rank of assistant professor of comparative neurology. He rose rapidly to the status of full professor and his writings in the field of neurology, including particularly the study of the human brain, won him a wide scientific reputation.

When Dean John F. Downey retired from the headship of the Arts College in 1914, President George Edgar Vincent appointed Dr. Johnston to succeed him, and he remained in that important university post during the remainder of his active life.

The problem which appealed particularly to Dean Johnston and to which he devoted a large amount of time, was that of predicting the college performance of applicants for admission to the freshman year. His success in this was so great that he was in constant demand for addresses and conferences before educational groups, especially groups studying the problems of education, in many parts of the United States. He based his judgments of probable college performance on a series of tests, including the vocabulary test, a summarization of high school marks, the estimate of the student made by his high school principal, and other data. His system divided a group of applicants into four quartiles, with varying likelihoods of success, and although his predictions were most certain in the lowest quartile, those almost certain to fail, his decisions with respect to the other groups were valid in a great majority of cases. It was from this and similar studies that some of the first proposals for establishing such a unit as The General College in the University of Minnesota, grew.

Dean Johnston was born in 1869 at Belle Center, Ohio. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1893 and obtained his doctorate from that institution in 1899. Following that and prior to his coming to Minnesota he taught zoology at the University of West Virginia. Michigan awarded him the honorary doctor of science degree in 1933.

Among the books written by Dean Johnston in his later years were, "The Liberal College in Changing Society" and "Education for Democracy."

Dean Johnston is survived by his widow, who was Juliet Morton Butler, and by one son, Norris. Funeral services were conducted in Palo Alto November 20th.

## Teachers to Study Safety Instruction

The extension division of the University of Minnesota and the American Red Cross are offering preliminary instructors' courses in water safety at the university pools.

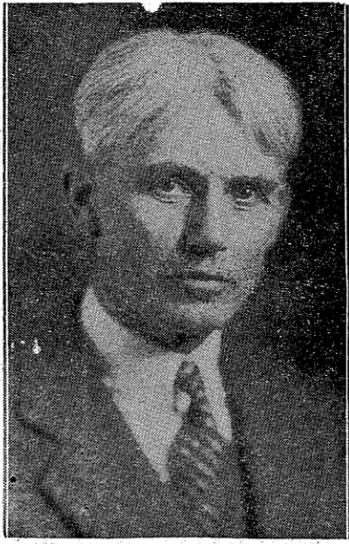
There will be one class for men at the men's pool starting Tuesday, December 5, and another for women in the women's pool on Thursday, starting December 7. Both classes will be held at 6:30 p. m.

Registration for the courses is limited to men and women twenty years of age or over who have completed the senior life saving and water safety course and who plan to qualify for appointment as Red Cross instructors. The preliminary course will be followed by one to be conducted by a Red Cross field representative the latter part of April and early May.

Registration for the courses will be taken at the university extension office in the Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis, and 500 Robert Street, St. Paul, and on the campus, 402 Administration Building.

All who intend to qualify as Red Cross water safety instructors are urged to register for the course as soon as possible.

## Late Dean of Arts College at Minn.



Dr. John B. Johnston

## Will Organize Citizens' Forums

Plans for conducting a series of more or less permanent Citizens Forums in half a dozen or more principal areas of Minnesota outside the Twin Cities are being laid by Dr. R. R. Price, head of the University of Minnesota's General Extension Division.

J. A. Bekker, formerly of the University of Chicago, is being paid by the United States office of education to visit the state and form the necessary organizations, and he has already begun forming forum committees on the Iron Range and in Duluth.

Plans call either for the establishment of a forum by a single community that is able to undertake it, or by a group of communities who may band together for the purpose.

Local talent speakers will be employed, rather than outsiders, and the basic idea is to bring about an interchange of ideas and information from the great store available in every large population group in Minnesota. Forms of organization will vary according to the means and customs of the community in question. But the principal groups in each area will be represented, including merchants, labor, women's clubs, chambers of commerce, Junior association, agriculture and the strongest service clubs.

Mr. Bekker has outlined ten districts in which he will work, centering on Duluth; the Range Towns; Bemidji, including Cass Lake, Blackduck and the like; Crookston, including East Grand Forks, Red Lake Falls, Warren, etc.; Fergus Falls, including Pelican Rapids, Hawley, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, Perham, Wadena, and the like; Brainerd, with Crosby-Ironton, Deerwood, Aitkin, and other nearby communities; St. Cloud, together with Buffalo, Paynesville, Sauk Center, Little Falls, Cold Spring, Kimball, Melrose, Avon and others; Marshall, covering Granite Falls, Redwood, Tracy, Slayton, Pipestone, Renville, Dawson, Canby, and the like; Mankato, with Le Sueur, Montgomery, St. Peter, Lake Crystal, Blue Earth, Winnebago, Waseca, Elysian, Faribault, etc., and Rochester, including Winona, Plainview, Chatfield, Austin, Grand Meadow, Preston, Spring Valley, Wabasha, Pine Island, Lanesboro and other important communities.

A state advisory committee to Mr. Bekker includes in its membership Dr. J. G. Rockwell, commissioner of education and a group from the university. The organizer's salary will be paid by the federal government, the university providing office space and equipment.

### Assessors Meet at "Center"

Minnesota assessors recently conducted a two-day institute in the University of Minnesota's Center for Continuation Study under auspices of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, the state department of taxation and the National Association of Assessing Officers. Among the speakers were Professor C. C. Ludwig, J. M. Nolte, director of the Continuation Center, G. Howard Spaeth, state commissioner of Taxation and R. V. Powers, representing the National Association of Assessing Officers. Assessors from St. Paul, Mankato, Rochester, Duluth and Albert W. Noonan, executive director of the National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago, also took part.

## Busy Col. Howard Heads State Editors Of Minnesota

Col. Earl E. Howard, publisher of The Wheaton Gazette, got into newspaper work as editor of the Beatrice, Neb. Express soon after he graduated from Carleton College, but it was not time at all until 1,000 other activities bore in upon him, so that now he is one of the really busy men in Minnesota. Not only has he won the golf championship of the National Editorial Association, strictly as a side issue, but he has also beaten Les Schroeder, ticket manager at the University one up, the meeting taking place at Excelsior Springs where both were on vacation. This may explain why he is now president of the Minnesota Editorial Association, wherefore this story.

Earl Howard is a true Minnesotan, in the sense that, while he was born in Massachusetts almost 50 years ago, he was brought west in infancy by his father who became a missionary in the Rainy River country during the truly pioneer era of northern Minnesota. Earl's early training was on "the end of an axe handle" as he phrases it, and he worked his way through high school by logging, working in sawmills and in the harvest fields.

His newspaper career was not continuous after that first Nebraska experience, for he also taught in high schools, coached, and became a superintendent of schools. Then the World War came along and he plunged into that with the same enthusiasm that he shows for everything else.

He saw 29 months of service, a straight 24 months of it overseas, and was discharged as a captain, after which he became publisher of The Gazette at Wheaton. Of course that is but one of his many activities, for he is Red Cross chairman, has been mayor, is a member of the Tri-State Waters Commission, which is now directing a million and a half dollar water conservation project in the Lake Traverse area, where Minnesota, North and South Dakota meet.

Militarily, Colonel Howard is now commanding officer of the 537th Coast Artillery Reserve unit, with headquarters in Minneapolis, an anti-aircraft group manned largely with graduate engineers from the University of Minnesota.

Both of Colonel Howard's sons have the smell of printers ink in their nostrils for the older, Tom, now edits the Battle Lake Review, while Bobby, 15, still in high school, will be a printer, his dad avers. A married daughter lives in Akeley.

The story makes it sound as though Colonel Howard were a very busy man, but it doesn't go half far enough. When his football tickets were delivered to him this fall they had to be sent to army recruiting headquarters in Minneapolis. He had been called to active duty for a few weeks, just to make sure that he had something to do.

## Foundry and Air Condition Studies Planned at Center

Technical conferences on problems of wide significance will occupy the University of Minnesota's Continuation Center during the week of December 4 to 9. During the first three days of the week air conditioning will be the topic of a conference in which the Minnesota chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers will cooperate with University of Minnesota units. The purpose of the course will be to give those concerned with the designing, installation and operation of air conditioning equipment the latest information regarding theory and practice in air conditioning. The conference will not be an elementary course in the subject, but will be of value to engineers, architects, contractors and building managers, among others.

An institute in foundry control will be held during the last three days of the week, covering modern foundry methods necessary to meet the more and more rigid casting requirements which are facing foundrymen. Lectures and round-table discussions will be the procedure. Fulton Holtby, instructor in foundry practice, is chairman of the committee, of which Professor C. A. Koepke and J. M. Nolte, director of the Center for Continuation Study are the other members.

Professor Frank B. Rowley, former president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and Russell E. Back-

## Heads Editors Of Minnesota



Col. Earl E. Howard

## Philosophy School Set for December

A "school of philosophy" for agricultural extension workers in Minnesota will be conducted at University Farm, December 11 to 14, by the United States department of agriculture, repeating in principle similar schools that have been held on several campuses.

The program: First day. Backgrounds—"What can philosophy contribute to a better understanding of the present situation?" Carl F. Tausch, bureau of agricultural economics; "The general problem of economic policy," Henry Simons, department of economics, University of Chicago; "Immediate backgrounds of present agricultural policies and programs," Edwin G. Nourse, Brookings Institution.

Second day. The place of government in modern society. "Individualism, democracy, and social control," Charles W. Morris, department of philosophy, University of Chicago; "The relation of government to social and economic affairs," Henry Simons; "The problem of continuing a program of agricultural adjustment," Edwin G. Nourse.

Third day. Regionalism, nationalism, and internationalism. "Unity and diversity in society," Professor Morris; "Political and economic considerations," William P. Maddox, department of government, University of Pennsylvania; "A desirable foreign trade policy for American agriculture," Asher Hobson, department of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin.

Fourth day. "Problems of social adjustment and administration." "Traditional economics and our present policy," Asher Hobson; "Coordinating federal, state and local governments," Professor Maddox; "Democracy and group leadership," Carl F. Tausch.

Several members of the University of Minnesota faculty have taken part in similar schools held at various universities.

### WLB Homemakers Programs

Special programs for homemakers, more widely known as women, will be presented by the University of Minnesota radio station, WLB, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:45 a. m. beginning at once. The Monday programs, "a lady's leisure" aims at broadening women's interests in cultural matters; that on Wednesdays deals with styles, buying, materials and the like. The third, and newest, on Fridays, will be called the "Neighbors' broadcast" and will be a home economics program, giving advice on recipes, cooking, home management and the thousand and one tricks of the homemaking trade. According to Burton Paul, station manager, these broadcasts will meet a need in radio in Minnesota that has often been expressed by the housewives of the state.

### Dr. Solhaug Named

Dr. Sam B. Solhaug, member of the Students Health Service staff, University of Minnesota, has been appointed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to conduct the final physical examinations of applicants for the flight and ground training which the University is giving this year in cooperation with the CAA. He is also examiner for the Naval R. O. T. C.

strom, manager of the industrial department of the Wood Conversion Company, St. Paul, with Mr. Nolte, are arranging the course on air conditioning.

## Business Studies To Be Promoted At 'U' Conference

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Seeks to Make Researches More Widely Useful

The University of Minnesota has been designated as one of seven state universities at which the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce will conduct conferences within the next six weeks looking to the coordination of business researches in such a way that all these investigations may be of use to business throughout the country. The cooperation will be between the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Conference of State University Schools of Business, of which Dean Russell A. Stevenson of Minnesota is the president.

Professor Roy G. Blakey, Minnesota economist, is one of the fathers of the plan, which was started when he was serving as director of research in the bureau at Washington. He sees in the plan another move by the government to cooperate with business.

Most of the business investigations and researches now being made in state universities are local in scope, methods do not agree, and results can not readily be compared as between one state and another, Dean Stevenson said. To bring these under a common denominator through a coordinating agency, is the obvious solution for this condition and, he explained, the government is the only agency capable of providing thorough coordination.

Strengthening of business research, avoidance of duplication and aid to the small business man by making investigational results available to him are other purposes of the plan according to a letter to Dean Stevenson from N. H. Engle, assistant director of the bureau. He has been assigned by Secretary Harry Hopkins to conduct the seven conferences.

The University of Minnesota conference, bringing in business men, state research agencies, experts and others, as well as faculty members, will probably be conducted soon after the holidays, the dean said.

The School of Business Administration at Minnesota is now carrying on an extensive program of research, partly by individuals and partly in cooperation with the Minnesota Resources Commission, headed by Herbert J. Miller. The commission's statewide study of industrial trends is being directed by Professor Richard L. Kozelka of the university, and the study of income in Minnesota is under the direction of Dr. Blakey. On this work he has more than 300 WPA workers, under a WPA appropriation of \$461,000.

In the national plan "A voluntary cooperative program is contemplated," according to the agenda from Washington, which should strengthen materially the services to business, particularly to small business, now being undertaken, and those planned by both the Department of Commerce and the state university bureaus of business research.

"Specific steps will be taken: 1. To increase the availability of existing business research facilities by ascertaining what facilities are now available, what research projects are now in progress and by setting up a clearing house in the department for business research activities throughout the nation.

"2. To strengthen the business research program of the department and of the university schools of business by establishing, wherever possible, cooperative arrangements on specific studies, and by utilizing the part or full-time services of trained research personnel from the universities.

"3. To reduce duplication of effort and thereby promote economy and efficiency in business research.

"4. To encourage decentralization of research projects and to make regional and local research more effective by having it done in the universities by local men familiar with local conditions, to whom information on new techniques and methods will be made available.

"5. To aid the small business man by making available to him a closer source of information on conditions affecting his business."

Members of Orchesis, honorary dance society at the University of Minnesota, danced at the Minneapolis Institute of Art in a recent performance.

## The Cane-Seated Farmer

Material in this column is derived from the weekly releases of the Division of Publications at University Farm. The Cane Seated Farmer, who cultivates with a typewriter, will appear from time to time in the columns of "Minnesota Chats."

Your Cane-Seated farmer had a pretty good year. Precipitation (rainfall to you) was about three inches under normal figures on an annual basis, but since what did come down came at exactly the right time, crop moisture was fairly abundant over most of the state. Your correspondent's principal agricultural deal of the season was the purchase of a neatly bunched half-dozen ears of red and black corn which he saw beside the road in Bloomington; also two bushels of potatoes. World markets withstood both accumulations without effect on prices.

Dr. W. A. Billings, turkey specialist on University Farm, whose program of turning the one chicken in every pot into two turkeys, has been so affected by the usual Thanksgiving techniques that he has stuck his own neck out. He argued right over the radio with Miss Eva Blair of the home demonstration staff that men were better than women—even better cooks, and he gave directions for making "his own famous turkey dressing." Well, winter is coming on now, and we suppose the Doc can hole up in his office until spring, when folks will have forgotten about it, more or less. He's at least no lily-wattled coward.

Those who laugh at the idea of using agricultural products as the raw materials for almost everything imaginable are all wrong according to a Dr. Stine of the Dupont company who addressed a recent meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges. He said that future houses, automobile bodies and even highway surfaces made from annual crops are by no means fantastic imaginings. By means of chemistry, he predicted, the future farmer will destroy weeds and insect pests and control the flowering and fruiting of plants, processes on all of which some progress has already been made.

E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm, says the best time to mulch strawberry beds for winter is on the last day before the first heavy freeze. Too early mulching may injure the plants, he warns; and rightly. He does not, however, tell how to identify the last day before the freeze. Strawberry beds should be mulched with about three inches of loose meadow hay or of straw. In the spring, most of the mulching material, when removed, may be left between the rows.

Study of 881 rural young people of both sexes in Douglas, St. Louis and Dodge counties, representing varied Minnesota areas, has shown that 470 of them have moved away from the farm. Most of the girls bettered themselves economically, according to Dr. Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology. Of 54 boys who went to cities all but two entered the fields of skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled labor. Of 70 boys who left one agricultural area for another, half continued in agriculture, and of 55 girls who made the same type of removal 40 entered domestic work, including that of housewife. The largest group among the 470 who moved were 114 girls, who went to "the city." These entered domestic, clerical, and some professional positions.

Your cane-seated farmer regrets to read that in this area household infestation by fleas is almost wholly traceable to dogs and cats. It is in July that cries for help are received by entomologists at University Farm, according to Dr. W. A. Riley, but November is the month in which to take precautions against there being any flea infestation. That's the time when one moves doggie or kitty into the house for the winter. To avoid fleas two methods are suggested: (a) keep doggie out of the house, surely a simple and effective method, and (b) keep after him with an effective

## World's Biggest Drill Core Shown

Minnesota has produced the "biggest drill core" in the world. It is not a "drill corps" either, and may be seen standing on the campus of the University of Minnesota. Time was when drilling at a mine was a matter of making a hole a few inches wide, but now they can drill an entire mine shaft through the solid rock.

At the Zenith mine, Ely, Minn., an air shaft more than five feet in diameter was drilled through rock that is the oldest known on the earth's crust, known as the Keewatin greenstone, and a column of this rock was removed in sections from the shaft as it was drilled to a depth of approximately 1,200 feet. Not many years ago such a feat would have been unheard of.

A section of this column, or core, more than six feet high, has been brought by truck from Ely to the University of Minnesota campus and placed upright in front of Pillsbury Hall, home of the geology department, as one of the exhibits to be shown when the Geological Society of America meets there on December 28.

## Mineral Deposits Viewed by Survey

Large quantities of anorthosite, or calcic feldspar, along the north shore of Lake Superior, especially in the area between Beaver Bay and Little Marais, a mineral that lends itself to various commercial uses and which is on the point of being developed commercially in Minnesota, are described in a new report, Bulletin 28 of the Minnesota Geological Survey, just published by the University of Minnesota Press.

As much as 5,000,000 tons of this calcic feldspar occurs in some of the single vast deposits of this area, according to Professor George M. Schwartz of the department of geology, University of Minnesota, author of the report.

Of particular interest, according to Dr. Schwartz is the recent acquisition of a large anorthosite deposit at Split Rock, near Beaver Bay, by Ventures Ltd. of Canada, one of the biggest mineral exploration corporations in North America. The Split Rock deposit is on water, making water transportation possible, there being no railroads north of Two Harbors. This company will use the material in glassmaking if it can find a way of separating out about two percent of magnetic iron that occurs in most deposits. Feldspar is used as a flux in glassmaking, where it is mixed with the silicates from which glass is made, white sand to the layman.

The mineral available in these vast Minnesota deposits may also be developed for use in roofing and cement surfacing, as a binder for emery wheels and for chicken grit according to Professor Schwartz. He and his assistants in the Minnesota Geological Survey have examined the deposits in detail during several recent summers of exploration and their findings are set forth with scientific accuracy in the bulletin just published by the University Press.

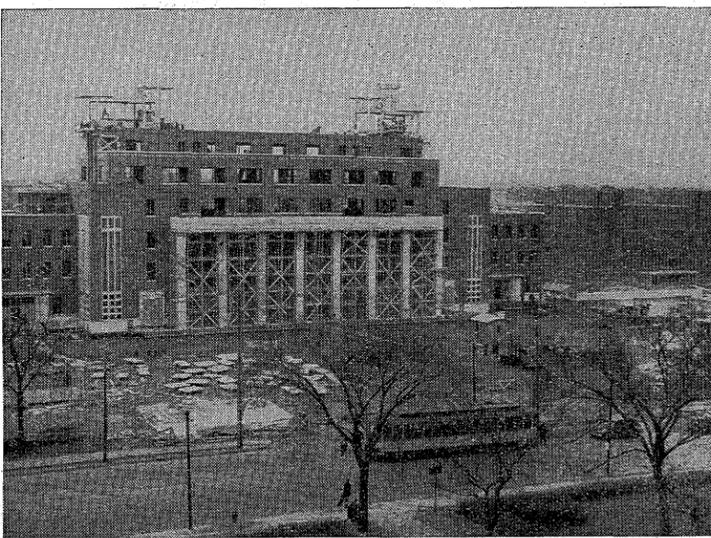
flea powder and frequent good latherings with a reliable flea soap. Fido's bedding should be washed, and the floor around his nest should be scrubbed occasionally with warm water to which a little kerosene has been added. Does anyone volunteer?

Q. How many cubic feet are there in a cord of wood?

Ans. The legal size of a cord of wood in Minnesota is four by four by eight feet, making 128 cubic feet. The actual number of cubic feet of solid wood in a cord, however, will vary from sixty to 100 cubic feet, depending upon the diameter of the sticks, the method of piling, and whether the sticks are split or rounded. Seventy percent of the computed total is a safe factor to use in figuring the actual number of cubic feet. This means that a full-sized cord will contain about 90 cubic feet of solid wood according to Parker Anderson, extension forester.

Research men from University Farm are aiding in the development of a detailed plan of work to control erosion in the Root River soil conservation district in southeastern Minnesota, comprising about 360,000 acres in Houston and Winona counties. Deep gullying of hillsides is one of the problems in that region of many streams. Plans were begun recently at a soil conservation planning conference in the town of Caledonia.

## Coffman Memorial Union Progresses



Rapid progress is being made on the exterior construction of the new Coffman Memorial Union which stands in the foreground of the picture above. Seen beyond the Union building is the new Women's Dormitory. Both will be in use by next fall, it is expected.

## Many Hydraulic Studies on Way

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3)

cities. For such conditions the water particles flow in parallel paths and casual observation of the water surface scarcely indicates motion. Fluids of other consistency, such as kerosene and thick oils, are also used successively in these experiments in order to obtain information regarding the effect of viscosity upon flow conditions.

For the purpose of studying the other extreme of flow, that at very high velocities where turbulence becomes so great that entrainment of air produces a white foamy stream, a special piece of apparatus is under construction consisting of a steel channel 1 foot wide and some 50 feet long, which can be tilted at various slopes up to 60° or more with the horizontal. Here water will be brought into the channel through a pressure tunnel. It is hoped to obtain speeds of flow up to 100 feet per second or more, a condition which obtains for example at the base of overflow spillways of high dams. Cooperation in this work is being obtained from the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Committee on Hydraulic Research of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Here again the water supply comes from the Mississippi River, an indispensable source where such high rates of flow are necessary.

Among the other research projects the transportation of sediment by flowing water along the stream bed and in suspension is of fundamental character. This work was started some years ago and is now greatly facilitated in the new laboratory. The transportation characteristics of various artificial and natural sediments are studied and recorded by determining the amount transported in a channel per minute for various velocities, depths, and inclinations of the stream. This project and several others are being aided by the Works Progress Administration. Some one hundred thirty-five students are now attending lectures in an especially arranged auditorium in the laboratory where demonstrational experiments can be performed in conjunction with lectures. Water is circulated through the room at the lecture platform. Demonstrations are given of the operation of automatically controlled flood-water relief gates, the "hydraulic jump," the moving hydraulic bore constituting the movement of a wall of water through a channel, and various other unique flow conditions.

The laboratory is located on Hennepin Island in the Mississippi River at the head of St. Anthony Falls two blocks downstream of the Third Avenue bridge. Operation is by diversion of water from the Mississippi river above the falls through the laboratory and subsequently back to the river below the falls after the water has served its purpose in the experimental study of various types of hydraulic occurrences. Approximately 50 feet drop is available to supply the primary source of energy in operating the plant. The laboratory has been literally carved from the stone ledge forming the head of St. Anthony Falls, the old falls forming two sides of the lower level of the laboratory.

The activities in this plant are quite varied. Instruction, fundamental research in hydraulics and fluid mechanics, and applied re-

search for the experimental design of hydraulic structures all have a place in the laboratory. These three divisions of the work merge, bringing together cooperative enterprise of governmental and private agencies with the University staff and students.

## Nobel Prize Given To Minnesotan

A physicist, one of whose several degrees is from the University of Minnesota, was awarded the 1939 Nobel prize for physics according to recent announcements. He is Professor Ernest Orlando Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron, or atom smasher, a research instrument that has been installed in many universities in recent years. A main use of the cyclotron is the production of inexpensive substitutes for radium, to be used in the treatment of malignant tumors. Isotopes of sodium are especially prominent among these materials. The former Minnesotan is director of the University of California's radiation laboratory, which position he has held since 1936. Among the subjects in which he has done important research are the structure of atoms, atomic nuclei, transmutation of atoms and the appliance of physics to biology and medicine. Dr. Lawrence is 38. He obtained a degree at Minnesota after coming here from St. Olaf College, Northfield. Later he studied at many other universities.

## Iowa President University Speaker

Minnesota will "meet" Iowa again on Thursday, December 21, when President Eugene Allen Gilmore of the University of Iowa will deliver the annual fall quarter commencement address in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. It will be Dr. Gilmore's first official appearance as a speaker on the Minnesota campus since he was called to the headship of the Iowa institution in 1934.

President Gilmore began a distinguished career as a teacher of law, and has been professor of law at the Universities of Wisconsin, California, and elsewhere, having been dean of the law school at Iowa before his promotion to the presidency. He also has served as assistant governor-general and commissioner of education for the Philippine Islands.

"The Collegiate Social Responsibilities" will be his subject.

## Dean W. C. Coffey Honored

Walter C. Coffey, dean of the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, was elected vice-president of the Association of Land Grant Colleges at its recent meeting in Washington, D. C. President F. D. Farrell of Kansas State College became president, succeeding Julian A. Burruss, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

## Professor Barton Speaks

His recent experiences during a six-months tour of South America were discussed by Professor Francis Barton, head of the department of romance languages, University of Minnesota, Wednesday, November 22, in Room 150 Physics building. Dr. Barton also told of his recent participation in a conference on Latin American Cultural Relations in the field of education which he attended in Washington at the request of the state department.

## Geologists Choose Minnesota for Annual Meeting

Minnesota, one of the most interesting states in America from the geological point of view, will be honored for the first time next month by the national meeting of the Geological Society of America, which will hold its annual convention in Minneapolis with the University of Minnesota geology department and geologists of adjacent colleges as hosts.

Minnesota contains not only the finest, easily available, high-grade deposits of iron ore in the world, but has varied and valuable deposits of building stones, sands for glass making and other commercially important minerals in smaller quantities. So far as has ever been determined, however, the state provides no petroleum or precious metals.

Minnesota contains the headwaters of the largest and purest body of fresh water in the world, namely Lake Superior, and in this state rises the largest American river, the Mississippi. Less often recognized, however, is the fact that two other water systems of major importance in North America arise in Minnesota. The Clouet and St. Louis rivers may be considered the ultimate headwaters of the St. Lawrence river, flowing as they do into Lake Superior, which drains through other great lakes into the St. Lawrence. The Red River of the North and Rainy river, flowing into Lake Winnipeg, are headwaters of the Winnipeg river and the vast drainage system that empties into Hudson's Bay. Drouth or no drouth, Minnesota continues to provide this continent with vast quantities of water.

Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, retired head of the Scripps Institute at La Jolla, Cal., is president of the Geological Society of America, and its secretary is Charles P. Berkey of Columbia, the first man to receive the Ph.D. degree in geology at the University of Minnesota, and one of the most distinguished geologists living.

Minnesota's department of geology, headed by Dr. William H. Emmons, has long been included in all "distinguished" lists of geology departments in American universities. Dr. Emmons is general chairman for the convention, and Professor F. F. Grout, executive chairman. Dr. C. L. Stauffer is secretary and Professor George Thiel, publicity chairman.

Meetings will be conducted December 28, 29 and 30 in the Nicolet Hotel. A reunion of Minnesota alumni in geology will be conducted the first evening, December 28, and there will be open house at geology headquarters, Pillsbury Hall, the afternoon of December 30, Saturday.

## Graduate Dean Dies Unexpectedly

(Continued from Page 1, Column 4) causes, Dr. Chapman performed some almost magical changes, among them the use of chemicals to bring pineapple fields into flower, and thus into fruit, at the seasons when they were needed. This greatly reduced the seasonal nature of the venture. He and his laboratory coworkers also achieved unusual success in combatting plant diseases.

Most of the late Dean Chapman's life was spent at the University of Minnesota, of which he was a graduate. He was born in Morristown, Minn., September 17, 1889, and attended Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna. After obtaining the bachelor's degree at Minnesota he won the doctor of philosophy degree at Cornell University in 1917.

Among the many instances of recognition awarded him was the John Simon Guggenheim fellowship on which he traveled in Europe in 1926-27, studying the insect enemies of plants. On his return from that study his rise was rapid and he became department head when Dr. William A. Riley was made head of the department of zoology in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Dr. Chapman retained an advisory capacity to the Hawaiian Pineapple Producers association and was planning to spend part of next summer at Honolulu in that work.

He leaves his widow and three children, Frances, a student in Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., Joyce, 14, and Kent, 11 years old.

Miss Gertrude M. Baker, Associate Professor of Physical Education for Women, University of Minnesota, is having her second book published by Crofts and Co.

## Job Placement Growing Task In Universities

(Continued from Page 1, Column 5) meeting was the desirability of developing an immediate relationship between curriculum planning and the requirements set up by industry for men in certain positions. Colleges have not always kept up to date in their knowledge of the needs of such corporations as American Telephone and Telegraph, of the big chemical companies and the big merchandising organizations. These companies all have their own standards, and the colleges are endeavoring within reasonable bounds to adapt their training to the realities of the situation.

**Civil Service Discussed**  
Placement of college graduates in civil service positions came in for extended discussion, led by Professor Lloyd M. Short of Minnesota. Placement people have complained that federal civil service positions were not open to newly graduated college men and women because the positions called, almost without exception, for experience, and this the new graduate can not have had.

A representative of the federal civil service threw light on this by pointing out that the United States government now has a classification, "P-1" in which college graduates are accepted without experience, although, of course, on the basis of a civil service examination. The complaint was also made that the federal civil service requires that a man be a college graduate before he takes the examinations, in those categories that require college graduates. This makes inevitable a certain lapse of time between a man's graduation and the possibility of his employment, whereas industry interviews and accepts its men in the spring so that they can go to work soon after graduation. It was explained on this point that the United States Civil Service will not waive the graduation requirement, but will consider the advisability of moving the examinations up to June. Between 3,000 and 5,000 college graduates obtained "P-1" jobs last year, the conferees were told, the greater number of them in the Department of Agriculture.

When the point was brought up that civil service applicants are required to have political "pull" as well as ability to pass the examination, the reply was that the political recommendations were for the large number of non-civil service government jobs, whereas the jobs for which examinations were required were filled on the basis of those examinations.

An aspect of the conference that caused some surprise among the college representatives, who place most emphasis on intellectual ability and performance, was the importance attached to the personality of applicants by the representatives of industry. In arguments over the meaning of the word "personality," which is of broad annotation, one man said he looked for men of the sort "he would want to have call on his own daughter." Personality, it was said, means the whole man, including his address, appearance, dress, and cultivation, including his family background. There was a difference of attitude, they said, between men from different economic classes.

"How would you determine the economic standing of a man's family during a short interview," someone asked.

"I'd ask him what his hobbies were," someone replied. "If he has expensive hobbies he comes from a family of means."

One session was devoted to the extensive and widespread training programs carried on by industry after it has selected its men. There are many of these and of many types. The representatives of industry said they considered this training in industry quite the equivalent in value, hour for hour, of the earlier training in college.

Several industrial representatives maintained that for jobs in which the worker can go so far and no further, high school graduates seemed to them preferable. Their point was that the college man of mediocre attainments, finding himself in a blind alley, is less likely to buckle down and do his best under the circumstances than is the man without college training. Not having pictured his future so rosy, the non-college man comes more easily to see an adjustment between his achievements and his theoretical prospects than the college graduate can do.

Among those who participated, other than Drs. Williamson and

## Dr. Henrici Heads U. S. Bacteriologists



Dr. Arthur T. Henrici

Dr. Arthur T. Henrici of the department of bacteriology, University of Minnesota Medical School, is president this year of the Society of American Bacteriologists, and will preside at its annual meetings in New Haven, Conn., December 28, 29 and 30. He will also read a paper on "The bacterial diseases."

One of the leading American bacteriologists, Dr. Henrici has been a member of the Minnesota department for more than twenty years. Among his well known books are "Molds, Yeasts and Actinomycetes," and "The Biology of Bacteria," a textbook.

Drs. Winford P. Larson and H. O. Halvorson also will attend the meetings of bacteriologists. Dr. Larson will read a paper entitled, "Studies of animal temperatures as they affect sulfanilimid therapy."

## Advanced Course To Supplement Flight Training

Activity in aviation training quickened at the University of Minnesota last week when two additional calls for flight training applicants were received. Professor Howard Barlow applied to the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to accept applicants for advanced flight training from among the students who took the first flight training course of the CAA last year and passed it. This will provide for successful applicants an additional 146 of ground training and from 40 to 50 hours of added flight training.

At the same time the United States Army sent a representative to the campus to take applications of men who have completed two years of college work and who wish to enter the United States Army air corps flying schools. Applicants were to be examined by an army medical board December 4, 5 and 6. These men would enter on a nine-months course of flight training, and those who completed the course successfully would be commissioned second lieutenants in the air corps reserve and placed on active duty. Applicants must be unmarried male citizens over 20 and less than 27 and must pass a rigid physical examination.

When only 45 of the original group of applicants for this year's regular flight and ground training course of the Civil Aeronautics Authority passed the preliminary physical examination, out of more than 60 applicants examined, Professor Barlow sent out a second call for applicants to fill the remaining five positions and bring the total of trainees to 50, this year's university quota. Final physical examinations of the men who passed preliminary tests are now proceeding and the training will be started in the immediate future.

Short, were Dean E. M. Freeman of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Dale Yoder, professor of economics and industrial relations, A. S. Levens, placement director for the Institute of Technology, Dean Russell A. Stevenson of the School of Business Administration, Professor Donald G. Paterson, psychology, Professor Roland S. Vaile, economics and marketing, Dean John T. Tate of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, Dean S. C. Lind of the Institute of Technology, and Julius M. Nolte, director of the Center for Continuation Study.

## School of Nursing Honors Dr. Beard On Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1) had at the end of its first fifty years was that its faculty felt the school was not good enough. And so with nursing.

We are justly proud tonight of the past of our school. We delight in the progress it has been able to make. We rejoice in its strong and loyal faculty. We take pleasure in the personal and professional growth of our students. We gain inspiration from the achievements of our graduates. But we are not satisfied.

### "An Example Set"

Other university schools following the lead of this first one have not only been able to enjoy the fruits of Minnesota's early endeavors, but in some respects have been able to achieve certain recognized professional goals which this, the first university school of nursing, is still struggling to attain. Among these goals might be mentioned such matters as higher entrance requirements for all students, requirements similar to those of other professional schools and to those now obtaining in most of the better university schools of nursing which require from one to four years of college work for entrance.

The founders of this school set a pattern—new and fashioned of fine cloth. They were not satisfied to imitate hospital schools. A university school they thought should be better. It should lead in experiments with nursing techniques, with curricular patterns, and with educational methods.

Cannot we take this pattern and in developing our program keep the school one which is recognized among our confreres as a school with a constructive and creative program designed for the preparation of qualified young women who will play a useful part in the promotion of health involving the physical, mental, social, and emotional aspects of life and in the improvement of the general welfare of our people?

### An Important Anniversary

Professor Stewart's lecture in honor of Dr. Beard was as follows:

I appreciate greatly the honor of being invited to give this lecture, especially on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the University of Minnesota School of Nursing. Had it not been for our own 40th Anniversary exercises at Teachers College last week, I should have tried to summarize for you tonight the developments of collegiate education for nurses in the past forty years. This is a movement in which your school and ours have the great honor of being pioneers and leaders—Teachers College, Columbia University being the first to establish a regular program of education for graduate nurses in any university, and Minnesota being the first to develop a basic undergraduate program and to establish a school of nursing as an integral part of the university.

As it happened, I was a student in Teachers College when the plans for this school were taking shape and your first two principals—Bertha Erdman and Louise Powell—were my fellow students. I remember how intensely interested we all were in the new venture and how, later, we followed each new phase of its development with the pride and concern of maiden aunts who had hovered around at the "borning." It is therefore a special pleasure for me to congratulate you on your 30th birthday and to pay my tribute to Dr. Richard Olding Beard, who officiated as obstetrician on that occasion and as pediatric specialist during the period of infancy.

While it is true that this was the first university actually to establish an undergraduate school of nursing under its own roof, it was not the first example of an affiliation between a college and a nursing school. The first link of this kind was between St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, Scotland and the nursing school of Glasgow Infirmary, where the first preliminary course for nurses was started in 1893 under the leadership of Mrs. Rebecca Strong, who is still very much alive at the age of 97 years. She has recently sent me some details about the beginnings of this preliminary course which, she tells me, originated in a suggestion made by another medical friend of nursing education, Professor MacEwan (later Sir William MacEwan). At a New Year's address to the staff and students of the school he rather stunned them all by asking, "Why should not nursing become a pro-

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 120 Administration Building University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

## Players Receive Football Letters

Thirty-six members of the 1939 University of Minnesota football squad were recommended by Coach Bernie Bierman and approved by the Senate Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics for letter awards.

Announcement of the list of new "M" men was made at the annual football convocation in Northrop auditorium by President Guy Stanton Ford, who presented the awards.

Sixteen of the letter winners are seniors, which means that there will be 20 lettermen returning to the squad for the 1940 season. In addition, an "M" was awarded to Melvin Peterson of St. Paul, the senior student manager.

Awards were as follows:  
Ends: William Atkins, Hollandale; Bronko Danguvich, Lead, S. D.; Robert Fitch, St. Louis Park; Bill Johnson, Slayton; John Marucci, Eveleth; Earl Ohlgren, Coakato, and Ed Steinbauer, Owatonna.

Tackles: John Billman, Leonard Levy, Win Pedersen and Fred Vant Hull, Minneapolis; Neil Litman, St. Paul; Sy Johnson, Winona; Urban Odson, Clark S. D.

Guards: Bill Kuusisto and Bob Smith, Minneapolis; Merle Larson, Iron Mountain, Mich.; Gordon Paschka, Watertown, and Helge Pukema, Duluth.

Centers: Bob Bjorklund, Minneapolis; Bob Kolliner, Stillwater, and Hilding Mattson, Bovey.

Quarterbacks: John Bartelt, Mora; Orville Freeman, Joe Merrik and James Shearer, Minneapolis; George Gould, St. Paul; Phil Belfiori, Kinney; and Bob Paffrath, Redwood Falls.

Halfbacks: George Franck, Davenport, Iowa; Leland Johnson, Wadena; Charles Myre, Albert Lea; Bruce Smith, Faribault; Harold Van Every, Minnetonka Beach.

Fullbacks: Martin Christiansen, Minneapolis; Bob Sweiger, Minneapolis.

### Played on Two Teams

The recent death of Howard Abbott, prominent Duluth attorney, recalls the fact that he was one of the few men who played on more than one team in the middle west in the early days of football. Once a member of the University of Minnesota team, Mr. Abbott later went to Michigan to take law, and while there played on the Michigan team. A recent news release from Michigan tells of another such case, a man who played for Illinois, then transferred to Michigan and played at the latter school. This was Dave Strong, who passed to Tom Harmon for Michigan's only touchdown in the game won by Illinois.

Miss Genevieve Braun, Department of Physical Education for Women, will give a talk on posture to the Commercial Club at the North High School in Minneapolis December 14.

of a postgraduate school for army medical officers, which still stands as one of the many memorials to her work in the Crimea. It was pushed through Parliament against the wishes of the army medical officers. They probably agreed with one of their members who was asked about his experiences in the Crimea and especially about Florence Nightingale, replied "Angel, fiddlesticks! She was a very interfering woman." In any case the school still flourishes and all army medical officers are required to take course of training in sanitation, public health, statistics, like she first outlined before they are appointed to posts in the British army.

This was only one of Miss Nightingale's great contributions to education. The address I am to give tonight is on Florence Nightingale—Educator. While it is fitting that we should hail every forward step in modern education, we need to be reminded sometimes that there were educational leaders before our day and that we build on the foundations they laid."

fession with its teachers, its examiners, and its diploma?" Mrs. Strong was quick in following up the suggestion and with the help of Professor MacEwan a theoretical course of three months was arranged at St. Mungo's College for women, consisting of 38 hours of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, and 60 hours of Medical and Surgical Nursing, including cooking. Prospective nurses took this course before entering the hospital for their practical work, and it is interesting to note that they paid their own fees and maintenance during the three-month period.

### Other Courses for Nurses

The plan developed in 1901 by Miss Nutting at the Johns Hopkins Hospital differed in several ways from Mrs. Strong's course. Between 1901 and 1909, central preliminary courses for nurses were established at Simmons College, Boston; Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, and several other institutions of higher education in this country, among them Kansas State Agricultural College and the University of North Dakota. But these were for the preliminary course only and most of them were discontinued after a brief experimental period. This was the first full three-year professional program to be developed on a collegiate basis, and it lived. For this, the whole profession of nursing and all who are interested in the better care of the sick owe a great debt to Dr. Beard. There have been many medical friends of nursing education who have contributed to our teaching and have responded when we have called on them for special help. But not many have taken the time or the trouble really to study the educational needs of nurses, to think out a consistent philosophy of nursing education, to work side by side with nurses in evolving a practical program which would embody that philosophy, and then patiently to prepare the ground and keep on building and fighting for the new plan until it was safely established.

I wonder sometimes if we nurses fully appreciate the courage it takes for a medical man to champion the cause of nursing education. Of course we have had some difficult times ourselves and have met ridicule, opposition, and some had words in our efforts to secure the most modest educational opportunities we now possess. But we are not accused of being traitors to our own profession and sex when we stand for such improvements. Every nurse who has taken an active part in the struggle for education is quite accustomed to being called an extremist, a busybody, an agitator, and even mildly paranoiac, but there is some excuse for our excesses in the fact that we are nurses and belong to the weaker sex. For a man, however, and a medical man at that, to encourage such dangerous and fantastic ideas is quite a different matter. Dr. Beard had his own share of brickbats but he did not let them stop him. If there are any martyrs to the cause here, I hope they may find some consolation in the fact that they belong to a small but distinguished company among whom will be found, in the early days, Valentine Seaman, Joseph Warrington, Oliver Wendell Holmes, S. Weir Mitchell, the great surgeon Billroth of Vienna, and Von Pirquet of a later date, Truby King of New Zealand, DePage of Belgium, and scores of others who are remembered with special honor and affection by nurses because they were not afraid to say in public that they believed in a sound scientific and liberal education for nurses and were willing to back up their words with their deeds.

### Florence Nightingale's Work

We nurses are proud to remember also that these contributions of our medical brothers to nursing education are not entirely one-sided, though they are not always recognized or even welcomed. It may be of special interest in connection with the program on postgraduate education this week to know that Florence Nightingale was responsible for the founding

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## “Christmas Day at Sea” Described

In line with its policy of publishing from time to time bits of important literature, either poetry or prose, *Minnesota Chats* presents herewith parts of an essay on “Christmas Day at Sea” by the famous modern writer, Joseph Conrad, a Pole who became a naturalized Englishman, and whose writings, especially of the sea, were among the literary sensations of the early twentieth century.

Theologically Christmas Day is the greatest occasion for rejoicing offered to sinful mankind; but this aspect of it is so august and so great that the human mind refuses to contemplate it steadily, perhaps because of its own littleness, for which, of course, it is in no way to blame. It prefers to concentrate its attention on ceremonial observances, expressive generally of goodwill and festivity, such, for instance, as giving presents and eating plum-puddings. It may be said at once here that from that conventional point of view the spirit of Christmas Day at sea appears distinctly weak. The opportunities, the materials too, are lacking. Of course, the ship's company get a plum-pudding of some sort, and when the captain appears on deck for the first time the officer of the morning greets him with a “Merry Christmas, sir,” in a tone only moderately effusive. Anything more would be, owing to the difference in station, not correct. Normally he may expect a return for this in the shape of a “The same to you” of a nicely graduated heartiness. He does not get it always, however.

In all my twenty years of wandering over the restless waters of the globe I can only remember one Christmas Day celebrated by a present given and received. It was, in my view, a proper live sea transaction, no offering of Dead Sea fruit; and in its unexpectedness perhaps worth recording. Let me tell you first that it happened in the year 1879, long before there was any thought of wireless messages, and when an inspired person trying to prophesy broadcasting would have been regarded as a particularly offensive nuisance and probably sent to a rest-cure home. We used to call them mad-houses then, in our rude, cave-man way.

The daybreak of Christmas Day in the year 1879 was fine. The sun began to shine some time about four o'clock over the sombre expanse of the Southern Ocean in latitude 51; and shortly afterwards a sail was sighted ahead. The wind was light, but a heavy swell was running. Presently I wished a “Merry Christmas” to my captain. He looked still sleepy, but amiable. I reported the distant sail to him and ventured the opinion that there was something wrong with her. He said, “Wrong?” in an incredulous tone. I pointed out that she had all her upper sails furled and that she was brought to the wind, which, in that region of the world, could not be accounted for on any other theory. He took the glasses from me, directed them towards her stripped masts resembling three Swedish safety matches, flying up and down and wagging to and fro ridiculously in that heaving and austere wilderness of countless waterhills, and returned them to me without a word. He only yawned. This marked display of callousness gave me a shock. In those days I was generally inexperienced and still a comparative stranger in that particular region of the world of waters.

The captain, as is a captain's way, disappeared from the deck; and after a time our carpenter came up the poop-ladder carrying an empty small wooden keg, of the sort in which certain ship's provisions are packed. I said, surprised, “What do you mean by

## Christmas Is Merry at ‘U’ Farm



Dean Edward M. Freeman of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, is shown presenting an “award” to Luther Kjos while Joseph Raine looks on during the yearly Christmas Festivities on the agricultural campus.

## Why Not Visit Savage Lands On ‘U’ Campus?

Those who wish to make a brief visit to the wild villages of central Africa “without leaving the campus of the University of Minnesota” should pay a call at the museum of ethnology on the main floor of Westbrook Hall. There they will see bellows for smelting iron, arrows of many types, vicious looking battle-axes and again, on the gentler side, reed mats with attractive aboriginal designs, carved stools and textiles that look little more savage than the Chinese rug that may adorn one's reading table at home.

Although the collection is not an unusually large one it contains a fine display of typical native artifacts and instruments of household use or battlefield employment some of which summon up images of fierce scenes, with tom-toms playing, dancing natives, and weird costumes worn in ceremonials, deep under the mighty trees of the tropical jungle.

There are shields woven of reeds, which may have served to catch the spears of the attacking enemy long enough so that he might be disarmed. There are spears like harpoons, arranged so that the head comes off, but remains held by a string after a wild pig or huge fish has been pierced. Some of the battle-axes look more as if they might have come from ancient Portugal or Spain than from the Congo basin.

Minnesota opened its museum, with collections chiefly of African and North American Indian materials, only about a year ago, according to Professor Wilson D. Wallis, the department head. Dr. Wallis is more interested in the North American Indian materials, while the African collection is the particular province of Dr. Walter Cline, who joined the faculty a year ago. Most of the objects now on display have either been presented to the department or are on loan from friends who feel that treasures collected in the far places of the earth do more good if shown on the University of Minnesota campus than they would if they were hoarded at home. Both are eager to obtain additional exhibits of primitive cultural materials, either by gift or loan, but, as Dr. Wallis points out, the department needs more space if it is to display them adequately. It has practically all of the available cases in use at present.

A collection of small savage figures in bright costumes is on display in the Indian section, a loan collection of the work of one of the Hopi pueblos in the Southwest. There is also a magnificent loan collection of silver and turquoise work that is of Navajo workmanship. Before the coming of the white man the Indians did not work in silver, which is almost never found in the native or nugget form that was the only source from which workable metals could

Continued on page 3, column 4

## Law Librarian in Magician's Role; Book Collecting Only One of Duties

### Works of Great Rarity and Importance Found on Law School Shelves

Perhaps as strange a question as was ever asked a member of the University of Minnesota staff was posed one day not long ago to Arthur C. Pulling, librarian of the Law School. A poorly dressed man came to his office and said he was a Canadian. “What I want to know,” he continued, “is whether my wife has got a divorce from me.”

“Do you care to tell me your name?” Mr. Pulling asked.

“I'd rather not,” the man said.

There's one for you: man you never saw before and who will not tell his name asks you if his wife has been divorced.

And—he found out.

In Canada it takes an act of legislation to grant a divorce, so Pulling showed the man the shelves with the reports of recent Canadian legislative acts, let him take down the one in which he was interested, and the visitor thumbed through it, “read, and vanished,” as the angel did in Abou ben Adem. But before he left Mr. Pulling asked him a question.

“Did she?”

The man nodded. Yes, she had.

It is not the duty of a law librarian, however, to spend his time pulling (no pun) rabbits out of hats. During more than twenty-five years that the present incumbent has handled the book needs of an ever growing Law School its library resources have increased from about 18,000 volumes to 110,000, and among those 110,000 are some books that make visitors exclaim with pleasure when they see them, so unusual are they in university collections; in fact, so hard to find anywhere.

Among the interesting volumes is a copy of the Laws of New Hampshire, published in 1771 and given to Daniel Webster when that great American public figure began the practice of law in November, 1807. In the accompanying

pictures this book is being examined by Mr. Pulling (left) and Edward S. Bade of the law school faculty. Daniel's well-known signature is written on the flyleaf. One Nathaniel Adams was the donor. Marginal notes in the volume are by the man who delivered the “Reply to Hayne.”

Bulk of the Law School collection is made up of the reports, decisions, law periodicals and statutes of the English speaking world, and because all parts of the English speaking world, with very minor exceptions, are governed according to English law, the library is rich in materials a novice might not expect, books from Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, as well as the collections that represent the United States and old England. “The Laws of Assiniboia,” the vast province in western Canada that was broken up into

Continued on page 3, column 1

## Lawyers Examine Dan's Book



Arthur C. Pulling, law librarian, left, and Edward S. Bade of the Law School faculty, examine one of the books with which the great American orator, Webster, set up practice.

## Geologists Will Convene Here Late in Month

Society Is Unique in Having Large Endowment from Former Member

ROLL NUMBERS 700

Minnesota Faculty Takes Leading Role in Conduct of Sessions

The Geological Society of America, which will meet in the northwest for the first time when it conducts its annual sessions in Minneapolis, December 28, 29 and 30, is one of the oldest and perhaps the wealthiest scientific association in America, having been endowed in the sum of \$4,000,000 by the late Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, brother of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, who spent his life in geological work.

The society was established in 1888 and last year passed its 50th anniversary, its membership having grown from an original 112 to about 700, out of about 2,500 recognized geologists in North America.

The University of Minnesota is one of the first ten institutions represented by its graduates in the membership of the Geological Society of America, having in all 35 members who took their work at Minnesota. Of these, according to a compilation four years ago, 11 held the doctor of philosophy degree, 14 the master of science degree, and the rest, the bachelor of science degree. In the subsequent four years these numbers have been increased. Other institutions in the first ten are Chicago, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Columbia, California, Wisconsin, Cornell, and Princeton, basing the rating on doctor's degrees.

Principal associated societies that meet with the Geological Society of America are the Society of Economic Geologists, created in 1920; the Mineralogical Society of America, established in 1919, and The Paleontological Society, which dates back to 1908. There are also in the field the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the American Committee of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, and the Seismological Society of America. The first three and the last are associated with the American Geological Society, which is the only organization that covers the entire field of geology.

Determined and world-wide searches for precious minerals and stones and for such important products of the machine and industrial age as iron ore, copper, petroleum, manganese, nickel, zinc, tin and lead have greatly increased the importance of the geologist in modern times, according to Professor George A. Thiel of the University of Minnesota, who pointed out that since the creation of the United States Geological Survey in 1878 the number of United States departments employing geologists of professional training has increased to include the Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Standards, Smithsonian Institution, National Parks Service, Soil Conservation Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Securities and Exchange Commission, General Land Office, Petroleum Conservation Division, Bituminous Coal Commission, Bureau of Public Roads and the Library of Congress.

Endowments of Geological Society of America amount to about \$4,500,000, including the Penrose gift. Dr. Penrose was at one time professor of geology and head of the department in the University of Chicago. He took part in many western explorations and made large sums of money as the result of the practical handling of his discoveries. Besides the gift to the geologists he is said to have endowed the Philosophical Society of America, a Philadelphia institution, in the sum of \$4,000,000. The late Dr. Penrose was a bach-

Continued on page 3, column 2

## Government Jobs Attracting Many Recent Alumni

Survey by Dr. Lloyd Short Shows Depression Years Gave Special Opportunities

Although the number of graduates from whom returns were received ranged only from one-sixth to less than one-half, according to their fields, data obtained by Professor Lloyd M. Short of the University of Minnesota indicates that a high percentage of University of Minnesota graduates have obtained work in some field of government service since 1932, the year with which the survey begins.

Dr. Short is director of the Minnesota Public Administration Training Center. Cooperating with him in the study was Gordon O. Pehrson.

Government employment was considered on all three levels, national, state, and local, in the Short-Pehrson study, which counted as government workers the high percentage of graduates of the College of Education who have entered teaching. Most of these are employed by local units of government and teachers are shown to be far the most numerous among college educated employees of such units.

Letters of inquiry were sent to 17,825 university graduates, of whom 5,835 or 33 percent, replied. At the time the inquiry was concluded, covering the years 1928-1936, 30.73 percent of the men who answered and 44.52 percent of the women who answered were actually in government service, and if those who had been in government service and left it were included 41.28 percent of the men were or had been in government service and 66.07 percent of the women were or had been thus employed.

Granting the obvious conclusion that the College of Education placed the largest percentage of women graduates in public service, the following are among additional facts presented by the survey:

Engineering and Architecture placed the largest number of its men graduates in public service (329) and Pharmacy the smallest number (4), although in percentages Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics contributed the largest percent of men to government jobs (83.6 per cent).

Excluding persons taken into the educational system, the national government provided the most jobs for Minnesota graduates, state governments, next, and local governments the fewest.

The report said further: Local governments have taken the largest number for education.

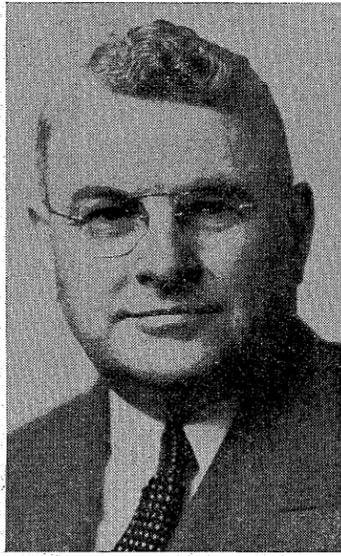
State governments have taken the largest numbers from Business, Chemistry, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Arts, the last chiefly for educational work.

The national government took more than either state or local levels from the fields of Agriculture, Business, Dentistry, Engineering, Law, Medicine and Mining.

"University students in recent years have shown an increasing interest in opportunities for employment in government service," said the introduction to the survey. "Civil service examinations for positions in the national service open to college and university graduates have attracted thousands of applicants. In large part, this may be due to a decline in employment opportunities in business and the professions, an increase in the number of government positions, and a growing tendency to consider job security and certainty of income of first importance in the search for employment. In addition to these factors, however, it must be recognized that the possibility of a career in the public service presents a real challenge to the youth of today. The present trend toward the adoption and extension of the merit system in national, state, and local governments will accentuate this desire.

"Universities in the United States have responded to the increasing demands of government for trained employees and to the growing interest of their students in the public services. Faculty committees have been appointed at Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other institutions to determine the need for additional courses and curricula. Separate schools for the training of students for various fields of government service have been established at Harvard, Syracuse, American University, the University of Southern California, and elsewhere. Specialized courses have been provided in such

## Spoke to Fathers At Dads Dinner



Albert J. Lobb

Albert J. Lobb, most recently elected member of the Board of Regents, on which he succeeds the late Dr. William J. Mayo, replied to the student welcome at Dad's Day.

## Medical Bulletin Makes Its Bow

A new and attractive publication, the Bulletin of the Minnesota Medical Foundation, recently made its appearance under the editorship of Dr. Maurice B. Vischer. Of the new periodical an editorial in the first number said: "As the organ of the Minnesota Medical Foundation this Bulletin has several specific tasks to perform. It will strive primarily to maintain a closer connection between the Medical School of the University and its alumni and friends. To that end it is proposed to publish lectures, reviews, digests of seminars and clinics, and other informative matter, which will be at once useful to the group the Bulletin will reach and at the same time a means of strengthening their bond of union with the School. This Bulletin will publish official news of the Alumni Association of the Medical School of the University of Minnesota.

A medical school does not operate in a vacuum. It is and must be an integral part of the community—medical and lay. It serves that community in two ways, by training competent practitioners of medicine and by increasing the world's store of medical knowledge. The community cannot be unconcerned about the quality of the medical schools that serve it. Health, in the broad sense, is such an important value in human life that no other interest exceeds it in importance. Without the best in medical education and without active medical research a community is deprived of values beyond computation in monetary terms.

The Minnesota Medical Foundation has as its aim enlistment of moral and material support for medical progress through the University of Minnesota. Its program is so fundamental that it can be hoped with reason that the alumni and friends of the Medical School will be anxious to grasp the opportunity to cooperate with it from the outset. The Bulletin hopes to serve as a means of carrying forward the several aspects of the work of the Foundation. It will welcome suggestions for improvement in its usefulness. Future issues will contain announcements of the forthcoming lectures, and lists of current publications by students, alumni, and the faculty of the Medical School.

fields as public welfare, public health, government planning, and traffic engineering.

"Educational planning with reference to the public service calls for information with respect to the number of university graduates who are now entering government employment and the types of work in which such persons are engaged. While it is quite generally recognized that both public and private services include, in general, the same occupations and professions and that the basic training will be the same whether students expect to go into private practice or public employment, if it be found that a substantial number of the graduates of particular colleges, schools, and departments are entering government service it would seem advisable to modify existing curricula in order to provide such students with an understanding of the nature and significance of the duties which they are to perform.

## Flight Trainees Chosen by CAA

Fifty Will Learn Ground Work and Flying at University

The fifty men who will receive flight and ground training under the joint program of the Civil Aviation Authority and the University of Minnesota have been selected by Professor Howard R. Barlow and his examiners. A few received their first flight training December 12 at Wold-Chamberlain airport. The men have been assigned for training to the Hinck Flying Service, the McInnis Flying Service and the Cedar Flying Service as follows:

Hinck Flying Service: John B. Anderson, 215 Walnut St. S. E., Minneapolis; Robert Braddock, 5300 Nicollet, Minneapolis; Richard Daley, 1227 S. E. Fourth, Minneapolis; E. Eugene Ecklund, 4014 Queen Ave. N., Minneapolis; Carl V. Ericsson, 4129 Cedar Ave. S., Minneapolis; Joe Platt, 1239 Knox Ave. N., Minneapolis; Douglas Gilstad, 4617 Portland Ave., Minneapolis; William Harrigan, 5156 Harriet Ave. S., Minneapolis; Stanley King, 1919 Stanford, St. Paul; Charles Lockherby, Wayzata, Minn.; David Loevinger, 1699 Portland Ave., St. Paul; Clarence Lunde, 624 15th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis; Norman L. Mitchell, 2741 Upton Ave. S., Minneapolis; Donald J. Peterson, 71 Atwater St., St. Paul; Walter Robinson, 947 Iglehart Ave., St. Paul; Edwin Rudisuhle, 501 Ontario St., Minneapolis; James Skoog, 1200 Bradley St., St. Paul; John Snyder, 1036 Burr St., St. Paul; Elden Eckhorn, 1027 Fourth St. S. E., Minneapolis; Forrest Olsen, 1321 Sixth St. S. E., Minneapolis.

McInnis Flying Service: Myron Blumberg, 381 Woodlawn, St. Paul; Adelbert Carpenter, 1514 Brook Ave. S. E., Minneapolis; Charles M. Chase, 4957 Emerson Ave. S., Minneapolis; Roland Dufrene, 2393 Bourne Ave., St. Paul; Harold Hansen, 2400 Butler Place, Minneapolis; Paul L. Holmes, 510 South Eighth St., Minneapolis; Robert Hayden, 2726 Grand Ave. S., Minneapolis; Reuben Klammer, 614 14th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis; William Mitchell, 2741 Upton St., Minneapolis; Eric P. Nordeen, Pioneer Hall, Minneapolis; Robert Norsen, Route 4, Minneapolis; William O'Toole, Kensington Apts., Apt. 3, Delaware St. S. E., Minneapolis; William Perry, 3958 Russell N., Minneapolis; Perry O. Roberts, 1074 Twelfth S. E., Minneapolis; Paul L. Roseland, 3712 Portland St., Minneapolis; Quinley Schulz, Box 415, Pioneer Hall, Minneapolis; Walter Smith, 2106 Hendon Ave., St. Paul; Richard Trenkner,

## Great Novelist To Visit Campus



Thomas Mann

1474 Ibert Ave. N., St. Paul; Bert O. Westberg, 3531 24th Ave. S., Minneapolis; Orville Withee, 4137 Standish Ave., Minneapolis.

Cedar Flying Service: Davis Andrews, 1325 LaSalle, Minneapolis; Jay Armstrong, 5108 36th Ave. S., Minneapolis; William Burwell, 549 East Minnehaha Pkwy., Minneapolis; Robert Hanning, 4717 Pillsbury Ave. S., Minneapolis; Emmett Wallace, 3636 17th Ave. S., Minneapolis; William Zauche, 717 Huron St. S. E., Minneapolis; H. W. Griggs, 1405 Como S. E., Minneapolis; Frank Martin, 508 S. E. Fifth St., Minneapolis; H. B. Calahan, 2303 Monroe St., Minneapolis.

## "Thatcher" Still Best Variety

That agricultural research is helping to eliminate some of the hazards and uncertainties of farming is well illustrated by the now widely known Thatcher wheat developed at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station a few years ago. Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy, University Farm, reports. Superior in yielding, milling, and rust resisting ability, Thatcher has taken the lead as a spring wheat variety all over North America, Hayes says. Dr. J. B. Harrington, who received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota, College of Agriculture, in 1924, and who is now professor of agronomy at the University of Saskatchewan, credits the Minnesota variety with saving no less than 18 million dollars for western Canada farmers in 1938, when rust hit their crops.

## Typical of Modern Mexican Art



Showing as its central figure, also its title subject, "Simon Bolivar," principal among the liberators of South America from Spanish rule, this picture is taken from Professor Laurence Schmeckebier's book, "Modern Mexican Art," recently published by the University of Minnesota Press. A fresco in the Amphitheatro Bolivar, Mexico City, the painting is by Fernando Leal.

## Thomas Mann Exiled Writer To Speak Here

German Winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature Is Scheduled for February 15

Thomas Mann, the great contemporary German novelist who has become an American citizen, will be the principal visiting speaker on the University of Minnesota campus during the winter quarter. Mann will address a special evening convocation in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on February 15. Mann has become widely known in recent years for his "Joseph and His Brethren" and other books on the Joseph theme, but he was a figure in modern literature long before they were written, his "Magic Mountain" having won world-wide praise. It was in 1929 that he received the Nobel prize for literature.

Mann was born in Lubeck, a "free city" from the days of the old Hanseatic League of which the recent reviewer of one of Mann's books said in the New York Times that "its traditions of freedom and democracy were half a millennium older than ours," continuing, "It was only after he lost the security of this environment that Mann fell under the sway of romanticism and his whole artistic life was made fruitful by the struggle to reconcile his native, democratic, rational heritage with the subjective idealism of Schopenhauer, Wagner and Nietzsche, who determined the whole intellectual and artistic atmosphere of nineteenth-century Germany."

A rebel against the ideas and practices of the National Socialist Party, Thomas Mann left Germany some years ago to seek the congenial freedom and democracy of the United States, and he has since become an American citizen. "The Problem of Freedom" will be the subject on which this leading contemporary advocate of democracy will speak at Minnesota.

Other convocation speakers during the winter quarter will be: On January 4, Thomas Hart Benton, a member of the best-known group of contemporary American painters from the Middle West. A Missourian and the author of "An Artist in America", Benton will discuss, "Art and American Art"; January 11, Major George Fielding Eliot, a foremost military expert and analyst, and author of, "The Ramparts We Watch" Born an Australian, Major Eliot has been a resident of the United States for many years and is a frequent contributor to leading periodicals in this country, also a war commentator on the Columbia Broadcasting System. His topic will be, "The Ramparts We Watch"; January 18, Bernard H. Ridder, publisher of the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch. Mr. Ridder is a member of the well-known publishing family of New York, long proprietors of the New York Staats-Zeitung, New York Journal of Commerce and other publications. He has spent his life in newspaper work. The subject of his address will be, "How the Peace of the World Was Lost."

Max Lerner, militant advocate of democracy, at one time editor of The Nation, and now a professor of political science in Williams College, will speak January 25 on, "If You Mean Democracy." He has written a great deal on such subjects as the increasing role of government in industry and has made proposals for the control of the press.

Minnesota's best-known author, Margaret Culkin Banning of Duluth, prolific writer of novels, short stories and articles, will speak at a convocation on February 8, when her topic will be, "Public and Private Opinion." Mrs. Banning is one of the most widely-read authors in America. She has been active in many phases of the life of the state since returning to make Duluth her home. The author of the famous best-seller, "Testament of Youth," Vera Brittain, English authoress and graduate of Oxford, will deliver the convocation address on February 29, her topic being, "Youth and War."

William Rose Benet, who has made the province of narrative poetry peculiarly his own, will discuss Contemporary American Poets when he appears at convocation on March 7.

"At the Ringside of History" will be the dramatic subject on which H. R. Knickerbocker, ace foreign correspondent of the International News Service, will speak on March 14.

## Law Library Has Many Items

Continued from page 1, column 3

Alberta and Saskatchewan are one of the comparative rarities, important because in them is found much of the basis of modern Canadian law.

### Have Supreme Court Briefs

Through the kindness of the late Justice Pierce Butler of St. Paul, member of the Supreme Court of the United States the library has the records and briefs of the United States Supreme Court from 1924 to date and will continue to receive them. Relatively few libraries have material of this kind, especially the briefs from which cases are prepared for argument. Unusual, also, is its collection of the records and briefs of the Supreme Court of the state of Minnesota, which are on land from 1889 to date, and will continue.

When H. K. Bailey, dean of the law school of the University of Melbourne, Australia, visited the University of Minnesota he said the library had the best collection of Australian material he had seen outside of that continent. This legislation is important inasmuch as Australia has gone far in liberal legislation, which has been tested in the courts, from which excellently-reasoned decisions have been handed down. Dean Bailey, at his request was shown the Argus Law Reports, an Australian publication. He expressed surprise, saying that he had found no copy of the work in London.

Some of the unusual material in the library may be reported by listing. There is, for example, a copy of the Laws of Louisiana, published in 1808, the first book of any kind published west of the Mississippi river. There is Trott's "Laws of South Carolina," printed in Charleston in 1737, the first book printed in South Carolina. Only seven copies are known to exist of this book, which has a "rubricated" title page. The prize specimen in the English material, according to Mr. Pulling, is a copy of Statham's "Abridgment," a resume of recorded English law up to the date of its publication, which was 1488 or 1490. This is one of the recognized foundation books of English law. There is also, one finds, a copy of Magna Charta, printed in 1514 by the famous typographer, Pynson.

### Great Boke of Statutes

Of one of the books to be found in the Law School's library, only one other copy is known to exist. This is "The Great Boke of Statutes" (1530), printed by Robert Redman. The other copy is in the Harvard library. Again, one comes on the first book of English law printed in French, Britton's "Laws of England" (1534). A copy of Littleton's "Tenures" (1581) has wide margins for notations, and is interleaved for the convenience of students. Notes have been made on these pages in five different hand-writings, indicating that these durable old books withstood heavy usage. Manwood's "Forest Laws," printed in 1598 is an interesting item.

One B. Franklin, an American printer who achieved fame, printed the "Acts and Charters of Pennsylvania—1742" of which the Law Library collection includes a copy.

An unexpected item is the reports of five sessions of the Indiana legislature printed in German, over the years 1858-1867, with some gaps. So heavy a German migration went into Indiana at that time that the legislative reports were printed in both English and German. Later this stream of immigration reached Colorado in numbers, so that in 1879 the report of the Colorado legislature was printed in English, in German, and in the Spanish which Colorado inherited from the old southwest.

Only four sets are known to be in the United States of the Local and Personal Acts of the British Parliament. Minnesota has such a set dating from 1798, and the private acts dating from 1720.

### Textbooks in Braille

Mr. Pulling is now assembling American text books of law in Braille for blind students. This collection eventually will number 212 volumes. Several blind students have made brilliant records in the Law School, and a man who is practically blind, John Nelson, is now leading his class at Minnesota.

Mr. Pulling pointed out that his library serves not only law students but many other departments of the university, history and political science for examples, which need the material he can lend them. In recent months as many as 28 WPA workers have been collecting research materials in the

## President States Need for Gifts In Special Fields

Hope that the University of Minnesota may eventually have a building devoted to the arts, especially the fine arts and the drama, was expressed by President Guy Stanton Ford recently when he reported to the Board of Regents an anonymous gift of \$2,500 which had been received in the form of a cashier's check on a Chicago bank.

"Dear President Ford," ran the letter, "We desire to make the enclosed contribution to the University of Minnesota, which we hope you will use as you see fit."

President Ford announced that he would set the principal aside as a nest-egg toward the building he had in mind and that meanwhile income from the principal would be used to buy original items for the University Gallery.

The importance to the University of Minnesota of private gifts, and the necessity of receiving such gifts for certain projects for which appropriations are seldom forthcoming, were stressed by President Ford, who said:

"It strengthens my faith that beyond the pride and interest of the people evidenced each biennium, the university has won the interest of those who see in its cultural and scientific work something that deserves private funds because the university is an agency through which they may contribute to the making of a better world."

President Ford said further that when funds adequate to build a home for the arts are available "this fund may in the judgment of the fine arts staff and the president be used to put into the new building the most beautiful and needed thing that will give permanent distinction to the building, or it may be used to support student work in creative fields."

## Geologists Will Assemble Here

Continued from page 1, column 5

elior, and thus free to distribute his large estate as he saw fit, other members of his family being amply provided with means.

While the University of Minnesota will be the host to the convention the meeting is also in recognition of teachers of geology in other Minnesota colleges, including Drs. L. M. Gould of Carleton, and L. H. Powell of the St. Paul Institute and H. Alexander of Macalester. The Lake Superior section, Duluth, of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, is also one of the inviting organizations. Its president is J. Murray Riddell, of Duluth.

University of Minnesota faculty members who are chairmen of committees for the meetings are: Dr. W. H. Emmons, general chairman; Dr. F. F. Grout, executive chairman; Dr. C. R. Stauffer, treasurer; Dr. George M. Schwartz, rooms and equipments; Dr. F. B. Hanley, excursions; Dr. L. M. Gould, banquet; Dr. J. W. Gruner, smoker and luncheon; Dr. George A. Thiel, publicity; Dr. R. Ellestad, open house; Minnesota geological alumni reunion, Dr. Grout.

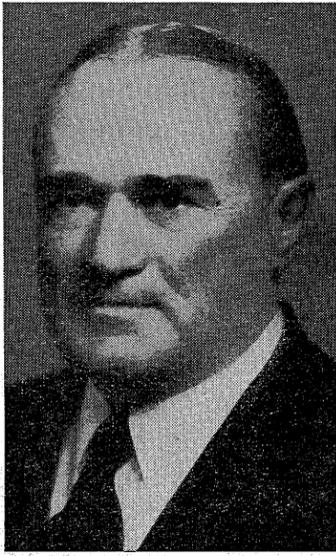
The Minnesota State Geological Survey is one of many activities conducted mainly by the Department of Geology, and in its studies of the rocks, mineral deposits, waters and, in general, the economic geological development of Minnesota it has had from time to time the aid of most members of the department. Drs. Grout and Schwartz recently published its most recent bulletin, a study of the anorthosites of the north shore of Lake Superior.

For distribution to members of the Geological Society of America the department has prepared a pamphlet describing the geology of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area for which most of the data was taken from the reports of the State Geological Survey.

Law library for members of the political science staff. The library is also prepared to give assistance to any lawyer or layman who wishes to do reference work in the library.

Not long ago an Arab visited the Law Library, asking if he might be shown the rules of the Shari Courts in Iraq, and if those were available, he also would like to see the laws of Mesopotamia and Palestine. Well, now, to a man who could solve that divorce problem, this was a small matter for Mr. Pulling to handle.

## Aid Geologists In Convention



Dr. William H. Emmons



Dr. Clinton R. Stauffer



Dr. George M. Schwartz



Dr. George A. Thiel

## Dr. W. A. O'Brien's Health Talks

Weekly health talks by Dr. William A. O'Brien of the University of Minnesota will be continued over WCCO and WLB each Saturday in January at 11 a. m. He speaks on behalf of the Minnesota State Medical Association. The topics will be: January 6, Diphtheria and smallpox; 13th, Whooping cough and scarlet fever; 20th Measles and chicken pox; 27th, Orthodontia.

## Why Not Visit Savage Lands?

Continued from page 1, column 4

be obtained at their stage of civilization. Copper and gold, however, are found as nuggets, and the Aztecs and Mayas worked in both of those materials.

From nearer home the main museum room contains bright pink pipes of Catlinite, the "pipestone" of southwestern Minnesota, where the only authenticated quarries in the world are known, and on display shelves along the walls one sees exceptionally fine pottery, some from the Indians of this area and some from the southwest.

Basement rooms now house the extensive collections made during the many Minnesota excavations of Dr. A. E. Jenks and his assistant, Lloyd S. Wilford, who is carrying on the archeological explorations that were given up by his chief when Dr. Jenks retired. Central in this room is the "Minnesota Maid," the famous skeleton found near Park Rapids and now generally attributed to some pre-Indian race inhabiting central North America. The "maid," at one time called the Minnesota "man," is a practically complete skeleton, the skull and detached lower jaw displayed on the upper shelf of a glass case, while the vertebra and other bones lie on the lower shelf. Some crude, aboriginal ornaments found in association with the skeleton are on display beside her. This is one of the most interesting discoveries in the recent history of American archeology.

During recent years Archeologist Wilford has been working in west central Minnesota, first in the vicinity of Blackduck, then at the north end of Sand Lake, Itasca County, and this past summer at an Indian burial mound some twelve miles west of International Falls on the American shore of the Rainy River. Among the interesting discoveries at the last named place was the remains of a mass burial, which was completely excavated and saved. Pictures of this work, showing the various stages of the digging and recovery process are soon to go on display in one of the large glass cases in the lobby of the main University Library to be exhibited for some time.

Most people think of Westbrook Hall as the home of the General College, but one who circulates around the building a little finds there also (having of course known they were there) the University Press, the department of Visual Education, the department of Anthropology and Ethnology, and its museums. But that is not all; the inmost bowels of the building contain rooms packed full of Indian remains; yes, sir, there are redskins in that building, boxed, labeled and stored away for reference. It would be no place for Mr. Milquetoast to visit at midnight in the Moon of Howling Winds.

## Christmas at Sea Described

Continued from page 1, column 1

lugging this thing up here, Chips?" —"Captain's orders, sir," he explained shortly.

I did not like to question him further, and so we only exchanged Christmas greetings and he went away. The next person to speak to me was the steward. He came running up the companion-stairs: "Have you any old newspapers in your room, sir?"

We had left Sydney, N. S. W., eighteen days before. There were several old Sydney Heralds, Telegraphs, and Bulletins in my cabin, besides a few home papers received by the last mail. "Why do you ask, steward?" I inquired naturally. "The captain would like to have them," he said.

And even then I did not understand the inwardness of these eccentricities. I was lost in astonishment at them. It was eight o'clock before we had closed with that ship, which, under her short canvas and heading nowhere in particular, seemed to be loafing aimlessly on the very threshold of the gloomy home of storms. But long before that hour I had learned from the number of the boats she carried that this nonchalant ship was a whaler. She was the first whaler I had ever seen. She had hoisted the Stars and Stripes at her peak, and her signal flags had told us already that her name was: "Alaska—two years out from New York—east from Honolulu—two hundred and fifteen days on the cruising ground."

We passed, sailing slowly, within a hundred yards of her; and

## Farm and Home Week Plans Set

### University's Largest Short Course to Be Held at 'U' Farm Next Month

Farm and Home Week—the University of Minnesota's largest short course—will be conducted for the fortieth annual time at University Farm, January 15-19. A ten-weeks' course forty years ago, with a tuition fee of \$10, attracting but a handful of people, it is now a 5-day event, free to all Minnesota farmers and homemakers. Last years' attendance mark was well above 3,000.

Farm and Home Week is in effect a school giving visitors new and practical information and help on everyday problems of the farm, the home, and the community. The real backbone of the week, therefore, is the program of daily "classes" conducted by the different departments on the agricultural campus. Because Farm and Home week is the only vacation many farm folks take and because relaxation and play make work more pleasant and profitable, the short course program always provides plenty of entertainment.

Among the speakers scheduled for general noon and evening assemblies are Tom Collins, assistant to the publisher of the Kansas City Journal, Dr. Asher Hobson, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome for seven years, now head of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin; A. J. Glover, native Minnesotan and editor of Hoard's Dairyman; Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; H. P. Rusk, dean of the Illinois College of Agriculture; and Charles J. Belden, owner of Wyoming's famed 200,000-acre Pitchfork Ranch, known the world over for his superb photography of livestock and western scenes.

A radio television demonstration by KSTP and the Old Fashioned Singing School directed by America's "ace" song leader, A. D. Zanzig of New York, highlight the entertainment features.

Helping homemakers use to the best advantage their time, money, energy, equipment and other resources will be the objective around which the home economics program will center. The list of speakers will include Mrs. Sylvia Shiras of the Household Research Center, Milwaukee, and Miss Bess M. Rowe of The Farmer, St. Paul, as well as Miss Wylle B. McNeal, chief of the home economics division, members of her staff, extension home demonstration specialists.

Dean W. C. Coffey of the University Department of Agriculture will give his popular daily chats.

just as our steward started ringing the breakfast-bell, the captain and I held aloft, in good view of the figures watching us over her stern, the keg, properly headed up and containing, besides an enormous bundle of old newspapers, two boxes of figs in honour of the day. We flung it far out over the rail. Instantly our ship, sliding down the slope of a high swell, left it far behind in our wake. On board the Alaska a man in a fur cap flourished an arm; another, a much be-whiskered person, ran forward suddenly. I never saw anything so ready and so smart as the way that whaler, rolling desperately all the time, lowered one of her boats. The Southern Ocean went on tossing the two ships like a juggler his gilt balls, and the microscopic white speck of the boat seemed to come into the game instantly, as if shot out from a catapult on the enormous and lonely stage. That Yankee whaler lost not a moment in picking up her Christmas present from the English wool-clipper.

Before we had increased the distance very much she dipped her ensign in thanks, and asked to be reported "All well, with a catch of three fish." I suppose it paid them for two hundred and fifteen days of risk and toil, away from the sounds and sights of the inhabited world, like outcasts de-voked, beyond the confines of mankind's life, to some enchanted and lonely penance.

Christmas Days at sea are of varied character, fair to middling and down to plainly atrocious. In this statement I do not include Christmas Day on board passenger ships. A passenger is, of course, a brother (or sister) and quite a nice person in a way, but his Christmas Days are, I suppose, what he wants them to be: the conventional festivities of an expensive hotel included in the price of his ticket.

## Minn. Teacher Long Advised Flight Training

### First Moves Toward National Intercollegiate Flying Clubs Made on Campus Here

As pleased as anyone with the expansion of college flight training is Professor John D. Akerman of the University of Minnesota, who helped bring about the formation of flying clubs in colleges when aviation engineering courses for the most part excluded actual training in flight.

He can trace the existence of the present widespread National Intercollegiate Flying club by direct lineage to the flying club that was formed at the University of Minnesota ten years ago, and, although the training project of the Civil Aviation Authority belongs neither to that club nor to any given university, its ideas stem from those of the Intercollegiate Flying Club. In other words, it is a project that teaches students of aviation engineering to fly. That was the basic idea of the flying clubs, and the reason why they were formed. Before the clubs were formed at Minnesota and elsewhere, college trained aeronautical workers were engineers, not flyers.

In 1929, ten years ago, Professor Akerman and Ora M. Leland, then engineering dean at Minnesota, persuaded that institution to contribute \$100 apiece toward the cost of flight training for aeronautical engineers. It was the first effort of that kind, so far as is known. The idea of the flight training was to kill the engineer's inferiority complex in association with aviators, and also to induce them to do active flying. The next year Minnesota found it too expensive to pay for flight training, and under Professor Akerman's inspiration, the University of Minnesota Flying Club was formed. It has been going since that time, and from it, rather directly, have developed the other units of the National Intercollegiate Flying Clubs of the National Aeronautic Association.

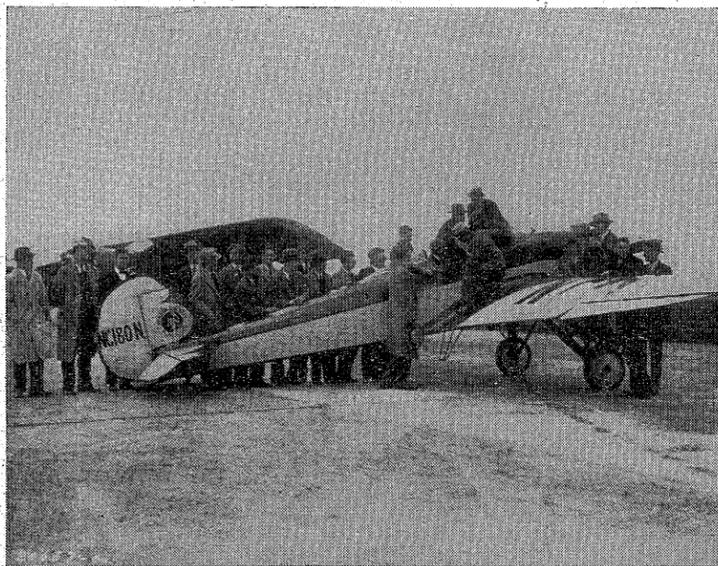
Not until 1934, however, did a young president of the Minnesota club, Herman Erickson by name, now of the staff of Pan-American airlines, conceive the notion of making the club a national organization. Erickson chiseled an airplane ride to Washington, went to the National Aeronautics Association headquarters, and tried to persuade Grove Loening that an intercollegiate flying club should be formed. Like most ideas, however, this one needed more than a first impulse, and it was not until 1935 that a committee on organization of such a club was appointed by the N. A. A. with Richard O. Jacobs of Minnesota as president. On it were representatives of William and Mary, Purdue, Amherst and Minnesota, and presently there were organized the National Intercollegiate Flying Clubs chapter of the National Aeronautics association, having 26 charter members in six universities. The first president was William D. Strohmeier of Amherst. Mr. Akerman was national adviser.

"My two dreams at that time," said Professor Akerman, "were to have college men go in for flying, in an effort to raise the average level of private flyers, and to prove through organization and careful supervision that safe and sane flying is not dangerous. How true this latter statement is has been proved by the fact that the flying clubs, which now have 900 members, have had only one fatal accident since 1935, and that happened to a man who was using a glider and acting contrary to the established rules of the clubs.

"I can't tell you how happy I am when I look back to our first club of ten years ago and then realize that next fall, in all likelihood, from 15,000 to 20,000 college men will be taking flight training under the C. A. A."

According to Professor Akerman the National Flying Clubs have always insisted on standards of safety higher than average, and to which others are now coming around. For one thing, he favored using rented planes, which made a wider selection possible. He demanded 50 horsepower motors for all dual flights, and with the policy of renting planes, he arranged for contract training by experienced operators. For ten years now Elmer Hinck, perhaps the best known flight teacher in the northwest, has taught the Minnesota boys, and the record of no

## Minnesota's First Flying Club



This picture was taken ten years ago when Professor John D. Akerman organized at Minnesota the first student flying club to survive until now.

## Health Service Functions Told By Dr. Boynton

### Describes Development and Varied Activities at Important Unit

#### FARM BRANCH OPENED

#### Dean Walter C. Coffey Outlines Usefulness to His Group

The University of Minnesota's direct service to its students was materially increased last month by the completion of a new building at University Farm to provide quarters for the Students Health Service in that campus. Minnesota has been a leader from the first in its provision of health care for students and the main building of the Health Service, attached to the hospital group, was dedicated just ten years ago. In the new building at the Farm all types of routine health care, including examinations, will be provided, but in cases where consultations or surgery are required, the student will be referred to the headquarters building.

Among the guest speakers at the dedication services on November 10, was Dr. John Sundwall, first director of a health service at Minnesota just after the world war. Following him as director was Dr. Harold S. Diehl, now the dean of medical sciences.

Dr. Ruth Boynton, now director of the Students Health Service, spoke at the dedication on, "The present and future of the Health Service," outlining briefly the extensive work of her department.

Dr. Boynton said: "Just ten years ago the new Students' Health Service building on the main campus of the University of Minnesota was dedicated. The completion of that building, providing the most up-to-date medical facilities for the students on the main campus, was a milestone

crashes in ten years speaks highly for his efficiency.

The National Intercollegiate Flying Clubs also have insisted that all trainees must wear parachutes when flying alone or doing acrobatics, which not only increases their safety in training but accustoms them to the parachutes for their later activities. The clubs also have a gentlemen's agreement that there shall be no flights of any kind when a student is not in the best of condition. There shall be no crashes as a result of flights "the morning after the night before."

Standards of safety employed by the flying clubs are somewhat higher than those adopted by the Civil Aviation Authority, but the latter has decided to step up the power of training planes from 40 to 50 for dual flights, and is considering adoption of the parachute regulation that the clubs insist upon.

"I believe the C. A. A. should come to the safety standards of the clubs, and it was only after considerable demurring that we agreed at Minnesota to put boys into training at the lower safety standards," Professor Akerman said. "Here we now have 20 men in C. A. A. training on one basis and 20 in the Minnesota Flying Club on another. Fortunately, we have had no accidents among the members of either group."

in the development of the health program at our University. In the dedication of this building on the agricultural campus another milestone in the progress of student health work is being passed. With these two fine buildings the University of Minnesota is surpassed by no other school in the physical equipment and facilities for health care of its students. It must not be forgotten, however, that buildings in themselves play but a small part in determining the effectiveness of any educational program. Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, of Yale University, speaking at the dedication of the Health Service building on the main campus, said: "I am interested more in the spirit it will house than in its bricks and mortar."

"The development of the health program at the University of Minnesota under the direction first of Dr. John Sundwall and then of Dr. Harold S. Diehl shows very clearly the truth of this statement. They started out with inadequate facilities and equipment, both on the main and the agricultural campuses but in spite of this developed an outstanding college health program. To them must go the credit for the Health Service which we now have today.

"On this campus the Health Service has been housed in one of the oldest buildings on the campus, the building known as the Old Home Building. This was the original building of the School of Agriculture. About 1922 that building was remodeled for use by the Health Service and since that time has served as a students' infirmary and dispensary. Because of the lack of adequate space and facilities, the Health Service on this campus has served largely students in the School of Agriculture and only occasionally the College students on the campus. With this new, well equipped building we have facilities to provide for College as well as School students, and we expect that this will be the Health Center for the entire campus.

"The objectives of a student health program have been well defined as: "The improvement of the physical and mental health of students, the prevention of disease, the education of the student body in the essentials of healthy living, and the development by college men and women of a sound and sympathetic attitude toward modern scientific health practices." If these objectives are realized, students upon leaving the University may be expected to be more aware of and intelligent about the health problems they will meet in their homes and communities.

"The type of health program carried on here at the University of Minnesota is typical of that found in most of the larger institutions in an attempt to achieve the objectives just cited.

**Physical Examinations**  
"A complete medical examination is given each student on entrance to the University. This is followed later in the fall quarter by a follow-up health consultation. The results of this examination and follow-up consultation enable the physician to advise the student about his program of physical activity as well as his academic and extra-curricular program in relation to his physical capacities. Subsequent physical examinations are required of all students who wish to participate in intercollegiate athletics or other strenuous intramural sports. Complete periodic health examinations are offered annually to each student in the University. In certain of the pro-

# 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, 120 Administration Building  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

## Mail Students More Numerous Survey Reveals

With no college cheers, student politics or campus activities, a small army of persons are enrolled in the University of Minnesota of whom little is ever heard. These are the students who are taking university work by correspondence, and at present they number 3,344 men and women, who are taking 3,968 courses. Most of them are in Minnesota although there is a scattering that extends throughout the nation and even to such far away points as our Island possessions.

According to a recent compilation by Algernon H. Speer, head of the Correspondence Study Department in the General Extension Division, this army of students by correspondence is growing steadily and is an important factor in extending the services of the University of Minnesota throughout the state.

During the year just closed 2,170 new registrations were recorded in courses taken by 1,838 new individuals. The greater number take only one course, but there are 241 taking two courses, 27 taking three, nine taking four, and one each who are taking five and seven courses. Heading the list of subjects in popularity is English, with 342 registrations, those that follow in order among the leaders being business and economics, library training, education, physical education, sociology, psychology and history. Courses are offered in nearly all fields, including journalism and magazine writing, landscape gardening, mathematics, and six different language groups, among them Polish and Esperanto.

Professional schools such an examination is required by the faculties of the schools. These periodic health examinations discover some serious physical defects, but the great value of the examination is undoubtedly its educational value, for it gives an opportunity for the physician to give individual health instruction to the student and also tends to develop in students the habit of obtaining a periodic medical examination.

**Medical Care**  
"Medical care is available to students through the Out-Patient Department of the Students' Health Service and through the students' hospitals on both the main and the agricultural campuses. Physicians are available 24 hours of the day and will make calls upon students in their rooms when necessary. The provision of medical service for students is a very important part of a preventive medicine program. Students are urged to report promptly to the Health Service upon the first appearance of symptoms of illness and, I must add, an increasing number of students make this a practice. This makes it possible to diagnose illnesses in the early stages and frequently makes it possible to prevent more serious disabilities. Likewise, if the student has a communicable disease it enables us to isolate him and prevent the spread of such a disease to others on the campus. No longer are epidemics of smallpox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever to be found in our University community. Another important opportunity presented at the time of giving medical service to students who are ill is the opportunity it affords for informal health education at a time when the student is most receptive to such health instruction.

"Physicians are also available throughout the day for health consultations for students. These consultations may be had with a general health counselor or with a specialist in any of the medical specialties.

**Mental Hygiene**  
"The mental hygiene service is rendered by psychiatrists who devote their whole time to interviewing students who are more or less seriously handicapped by emotional problems. The importance of good mental health to the whole

well-being of the individual is well recognized. Likewise, there has been increasing recognition of the relationship between the mental and physical health of the individual.

"Not infrequently students are seen who present such symptoms as inability to concentrate or a marked depression who, upon careful physical as well as mental examination, are found to have some hidden focus of infection or other physical abnormality which is responsible for the emotional symptoms exhibited.

"Most of the emotional problems which confront the student are not severe enough to be classified as psychoses but are of the type which require prompt attention and if not solved may interfere seriously with his academic efficiency as well as his ability to achieve the optimum benefits from the extra-curricular activities so important to his development.

#### Campus Sanitation

The sanitary condition of the University cafeterias, dining-halls and swimming pools is supervised by the Health Service. All food handlers in University eating-places are given physical examinations annually. Water in the University swimming pools is examined at weekly intervals or oftener and the general cleanliness of the kitchens and showers is supervised. Briefly, this is the health program available to students at the University at the present time.

"What of the future? Prediction for the future can be based only upon past experience. During the past 20 years the development of student health work has followed more or less closely the changes in our general conception of the broader aspects of public health work. For example, the responsibility of a college for the sanitary facilities of the campus followed very shortly the inclusion in public health programs generally of the supervision of the sanitation of the community. Likewise, we find that the mental hygiene service in the college health program was a natural result of the emphasis upon mental hygiene in general public health and educational programs. In the future, I question whether the general objectives of a student health program will change very much. The methods of carrying out these objectives, however, would and should change as improvements occur in our medical knowledge and our knowledge of the prevention of disease. The Health Service program of the future must meet the needs of the student of the future, as we are attempting to meet the needs of the student of today.

"In closing, I know that I am voicing the opinion of the student body and the staff of the Students' Health Service in expressing our appreciation to President Ford and to the University administration for the continued support and cooperation which have made possible the building which is dedicated today, and the opportunities to provide a better Health Service for the entire student body."

#### Dean Coffey's Address

Dean Walter C. Coffey told of the value of the new Health Service building to students at University Farm. He said:

"This building supplies a great need in safeguarding the health of students in both school and college at University Farm. Eighteen years ago I was witness to inadequate health service facilities on our campus, and I recall how our school lost valuable time from epidemics of flu, measles, mumps, and other infectious diseases. In recent years I have seen such epidemics headed off and cases of infectious diseases kept down to a minimum by our health service. Therefore, we have nothing to guess about relative to the value this new health service building will be to our student body.

"But the whole value of our health service now at home in this splendid building ought to be greater than can be expressed in terms of the protection it gives to the health of our young people during their student days.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students



VOLUME 22

JANUARY 16, 1940

NO. 6

## Current Medical Advances Topics For Sigma Xi

University of Minnesota's Famed Series of Science Lectures Ready

PUBLIC IS INVITED

Sulfanilimide, Virus Diseases X-ray and Infantile Paralysis to Be Discussed

Four of the fields of medicine in which interest is keenest today and in which the swiftest progress seems to be under way will be the topics of the 1940 series of popularized science lectures to be delivered by members of Sigma Xi, the national honorary scientific fraternity.

An annual series for many years, the Minnesota Sigma Xi lectures have attracted nationwide interest and have been largely attended, not only by scientists but by the public at large, at whom they are aimed, and by the student body of the university.

The lectures, which are free, will be delivered on the four Friday evenings in February, namely, February 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd, and will begin at 8:15 p. m. A half hour of music will precede each lecture.

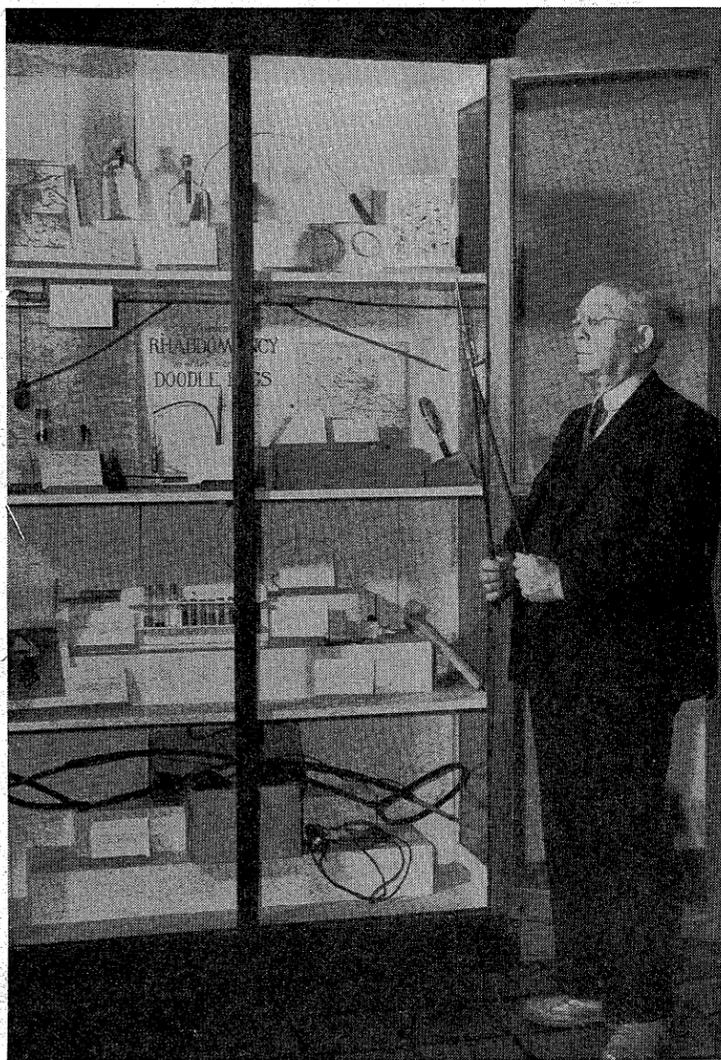
Drs. Wesley W. Spink, J. C. McKinley, Robert G. Green and Leo G. Rigler, all full-time members of the medical faculty, University of Minnesota, will be the speakers. Dr. E. T. Bell, head of the department of pathology in the Medical School, is president of the Minnesota chapter of Sigma Xi, and Miss Eva Donelson of University Farm, secretary.

"Sulfanilimide and related chemicals in the treatment of infectious diseases" will be the subject of the February 2, lecture, by Dr. Spink. This is the medical topic that has created most widespread interest in the past two or three years. One of the younger members of the faculty, Dr. Spink was graduated from Carleton College in 1926 and from the Harvard Medical School, after which he held a research fellowship in medicine, Harvard Medical School, served in the Boston City Hospital, and after holding other posts became a member of the Minnesota faculty in 1938. The field of his special interest is implied by the subject of his lecture.

"The problems of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)" will be discussed by Dr. J. Charnley McKinley in the February 9th lecture. Dr. McKinley, professor and head of the department of medicine in the University's Medical School, is one of a group of men about twenty years out of college who may be said to form the nucleus of today's medical faculty, several of them being department heads, and one, Dr. Harold S. Diehl, dean. After obtaining his M. D. degree at Minnesota in 1919 and a Ph.D. in 1921, also at Minnesota, he joined the medical faculty, starting as teaching fellow in nervous and mental diseases. During the year 1928-'29 he held a fellowship under the Guggenheim Foundation, studying in Breslau and Munich. Dr. McKinley became acting head of the department of medicine in 1932 and head in 1935. He also organized and has served from the first as medical director of the Psychopathic unit of the University of Minnesota hospital. His topic, "Poliomyelitis", is one of universal interest, inasmuch as that disease has struck more or less impartially in many parts of the United States in recent years.

"Viruses—the microscopically invisible agents of disease," will be the subject of the third lecture, that by Dr. Robert G. Green on February 16th. Dr. Green is best known for his celebrated work on the virus diseases that once threatened to end the fur-farming industry because of the sickness of foxes and the like. His studies of that form of encephalitis, of tularemia, the wild-animal disease transmitted by ticks, of other virus diseases, and latterly, of the possible relationship of vi-

## 'Rhabnomancy' His Topic; No Trick at All



Professor Elting H. Comstock is shown above standing beside his case of divining instruments in the corridor of the School of Mines and Metallurgy. At the right he is trying out the box he saw in an Oklahoma oil field.

## WLB Enlarges Class Program

Three classroom courses instead of one will be broadcast over the University of Minnesota station, WLB during the winter quarter. "Europe in the Twentieth Century," a course describing the international politics that underlay the great war of 1914, will be presented by Dr. Harold C. Deutsch of the department of history. He will also outline that war and discuss the major problems of the peace. These lectures will be given Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 8:30 to 9:15 a. m.

Dr. Arthur W. Marget, professor of economics, will broadcast his course in "Principles of Economics" a beginning course, speaking Tuesdays from 11:30 a. m. to 12:15 a. m. Topics will include such matters as the doctrine of laissez faire; a conservative's program for social betterment; price fixing, NRA; raw materials, population and war, and the stock market.

Lectures on American government and politics which have been broadcast for several years past by Dr. Asher N. Christensen of the department of political science, will be continued, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11:30 a. m.

ruses and cancer, have attracted wide attention.

In speaking on "X-rays in the diagnosis and treatment of disease," in the final lecture, February 23rd, Dr. Rigler will be dealing with a scientific aid to medical practice which most scientists will call the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century in its relation to medicine. After taking his medical degree at Minnesota in 1920, Dr. Rigler studied in Stockholm, Germany and Vienna. After an introductory period of teaching at Minnesota, he became roentgenologist at Minneapolis General Hospital, but returned to the University in 1927 and soon became department head.

## Evening Classes Soon to Begin New Semester

Several thousand residents of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth will register for Extension Division classes of the second semester in the period between January 22 and February 10, for the sixteen weeks series of classes of which the first will be held the evening of Monday, February 5. Combined registration of the first and second extension semesters is now running at an annual rate of more than 10,000 students.

Bulletins describing the complete evening class program of courses may be obtained by writing to the main offices of the General Extension Division, Administration building, Main Campus. Prospective students may register either at the main office or at downtown offices at 690 Northwestern Bank building, Minneapolis, 500 Robert street, St. Paul or 504 Alworth building, Duluth.

Extension courses are divided into five main groups, namely, courses from the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, courses in Education, Business courses, courses from the Institute of Technology, and, this year for the first time, certain overview courses from the General College.

"In the formation of the program," said Dr. R. R. Price, division director, "the needs of at least three classes of people are kept in mind: those who are working for a college degree; those who are fortifying themselves in some vocational field and preparing themselves for advancement, and those who are moved by what has been called 'sublimated curiosity,' who are interested in the cultivation of intellectual growth. Lines between these classes and their motives frequently overlap."

General Extension classes are also divided in another way, between courses that parallel subject matter taught in the university's day classes and many other courses that cater to the hobbies, special interests and recreational impulses of the students. Such courses as golf, swimming, camp leadership, piano for pleasure, hotel organization and the like fall into the latter class.

## Broadcasts Weekly Health Program

Weekly health broadcasts over WLB and WCCO will be continued in February by Dr. W. A. O'Brien of the University of Minnesota, speaking on behalf of the Minnesota State Medical Association. He speaks each Saturday at 11 a. m. His February subjects will be: 3rd, Cause of dyspepsia; 10th, Peptic ulcer; 17th, Cancer of the stomach; 24th, Periodontia.

## So You Believe in Divination? Have You Asked Prof. Comstock?

School of Mines Administration Can Make Anything Point to "Gold" but What of It?

If some day as you are walking through the fields and woods your ears begin to flap wildly, or your left garter becomes undone, run quickly to Professor Elting H. Comstock of the School of Mines and Metallurgy. It may be that you have discovered oil, or were standing over a gold mine when your face or your haberdashery began these strange gyrations.

That would be as reasonable, at least, as the assumptions made, innocently or shrewdly, as the case may be, by that strange clan known as "doodlebuggers," persons who practice the ancient and mystic art of divination. In its

simplest form, as everyone knows, this art consists in holding a forked stick tightly in your two hands. Then, if you believe what you see, the stick twists in your hands and points downward when you come to the hidden substance for which you have been searching. Maybe it will only show you where to sink a well; possibly it will reveal deposits of oil or of gold. As one can well imagine, it will be much more profitable to have it point to oil or gold than to water, especially if enough people believe one so that a little stock promotion can be set up.

Professor Comstock has enjoyed himself in recent years by making a comprehensive study of "dowsers," "doodlebugs" and divining rods. He not only knows the lore and ancient history of them, dating back in some instances to

Continued on page 3, column 2)

## Report Shows 'U' Finances In Good Shape

Comptroller Middlebrook in Annual Statement Lists Income at \$11,996,277.71

FEDERAL AID GIVEN

More Than Half of Total, or Above \$6,000,000 Produced by Institution Itself

The University of Minnesota's income of all types and from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, amounted to \$11,996,277.71 of which the university itself, in various ways, produced \$6,553,826.12, while the state of Minnesota contributed \$4,264,123.79 and the Federal Government provided \$1,178,277.80 it was shown by the annual report of Comptroller William T. Middlebrook, released last week.

Of the state's share \$3,500,000 was the annual legislative maintenance appropriation and \$273,761.93 was produced by the millage tax of 23-100 mills that is allowed each year. Special projects, mostly agricultural, which the University of Minnesota is asked by the legislature to carry on accounted for \$305,361.86 of the state money.

Nearly half of the money received from the federal government, or \$440,658.80, was made up of Public Works Administration grants for buildings, ranging from \$5,692 for the new astronomy observatory on the roof of the Physics building to \$125,000 for the Women's dormitory. None of the WPA contribution toward the Coffman Memorial Union was included in last year's report.

Relatively minor contributions were the income from the two university endowment funds from state lands, the so-called University permanent fund providing \$298,491.81 and the Swamp land fund, \$80,366.27.

From student fees and from the receipts of such institutions as the University Hospitals, the dental infirmary and the sale of agricultural produce the university obtained \$2,400,993.80, with student fees of \$1,431,330.91 much the largest item.

University trust funds, including the Mayo Foundation, and endowments for teaching, research and student aids, loans, prizes and scholarships yielded total income of \$1,114,819.84, that figure including considerable sums of principle received from the maturity of certain securities.

Gross income from all types of intercollegiate athletics was \$446,060.89, against which were set the operating expenses of intercollegiate athletics, plus a share of the cost of physical education that made a total of \$263,108.48.

Interestingly, the costs of instruction and research, \$6,161,832.85, just about balanced income produced in all ways by the university itself. In this item of expense are included all federal funds for instruction, research and extension and the special state appropriations that are made separately from the maintenance appropriation. Administrative expenses of the University of Minnesota were \$197,415.60 or less than two percent of total income. General university expenses, among them such items as the printing of bulletins, expenses of the library, truck operation, the employment bureau and like special services, amounted to \$591,386.01 for the fiscal year, and operation of the physical plant, including wages of janitors and caretakers, supplies, and fuel for heating the large plant, came to \$810,672.04.

Extension of physical plant, namely, building construction and the like, was represented by an expenditure of \$1,206,691.88. This came from the following specified sources: General university fund, \$177,376.91; special state appropriations (in former years) \$260,026.15; University service enterprise funds, \$602,455.63, and trust funds, \$166,833.19.

Outlay by self-supporting ser-

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

These Are Lecturers for Minnesota's Sigma Xi Science Series in February



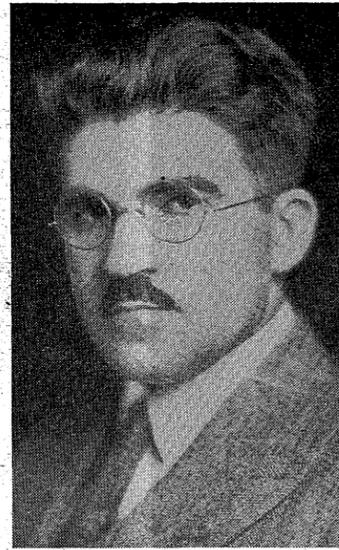
Dr. J. C. McKinley



Dr. Wesley W. Spink



Dr. E. T. Bell, President



Dr. Leo G. Rigler



Dr. Robert G. Green

Applied Psychology 25 Years Old Says Paterson, Association Head

Professional Psychologists Have Progressed in Many Fields While Others Are Unentered

Applied psychology is now twenty-five years old, having been born as the result of opportunities to apply psychological theory and experimental techniques to large masses of individuals during the participation of the United States in the war of 1914-1918, Professor Donald G. Paterson of the University of Minnesota said recently in his presidential address before the American Association for Applied Psychology. In the twenty-five years of its life the association has seen the increasing use of psychological services in many fields of human action, but has also noted a reluctance on the part of other groups, notably industry, to make full use of the facilities which professional psychologists have to offer, he declared.

After naming a long list of outstandingly successful workers in psychology as a guide to the activities that have succeeded, he said:

We have made most progress in the established fields of educational psychology, student personnel and guidance work at the high school and college levels, child psychology, including child guidance work and parental education, and clinical work in child and adult clinics connected with courts, institutions, hospitals, schools and social agencies.

On the other hand, it seems obvious that many fields have been barely touched and some have been sadly neglected. We may, therefore, confidently expect expansion in such directions as the following: technical positions in rehabilitation work with physically disabled persons and the mentally handicapped; civil service examining and efficiency rating; private and public employment office classification of prospective applicants for work opportunities; mental classifications of inmates of reformatories and prisons to facilitate institutional programs of rehabilitation; advertising research bureaus; adult guidance bureaus and research divisions connected with programs of adult education; clinical counseling and guidance work at all educational levels and research on the human factors in highway and traffic accidents. Those concerned with obtaining a more intimate and detailed view of employment trends and opportunities in applied psychology should study with care the excellent report of Darley and his committee covering this subject.

Not All Opportunities Seen

No mere listing of opportunities for psychological service can portray the whole situation as it exists in this country. When we scrutinize these opportunities more closely we find that the failure of psychologists to capitalize on some of these opportunities is not infrequently due to blindness, to a failure to recognize that such opportunities actually exist. For example, the technical work of civil service examining obviously involves the utilization of mental measurement techniques in determining fitness for work. In spite of this fact, only one professional psychologist is at work in such a big field. In the meantime, dozens of examiners are to be found in state, county, and city civil service commissions who certainly would be more efficient than they are if

Medical School Gets New Grants

Several grants in support of medical research work have been received recently by the Medical School of the University of Minnesota a list prepared by Dean Harold S. Diehl shows. A gift of \$5,000 has been made by Mrs. John Dwan of St. Paul to support the serum center which she had previously started with an endowment. From the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation \$1,000 has been granted for work by Dr. Albert V. Stoesser, who is investigating water and electrolyte metabolism in tractable asthma.

An annual grant for cancer research, made in the sum of \$9,000 three years ago by the Citizens Aid Society of Minneapolis, has been increased to \$10,000 a year for the next three-year period. The cancer research is being done by the departments of surgery, pathology and X-ray therapy in University Hospital. Minnesota also has received a fourth fellowship for special graduate training in cancer research from the National Cancer Institute.

Another recent grant to the Medical School was that of \$16,000 from the Barber Oil Company of Minneapolis to support investigations of the relation of diet and activity to cancer. This is being carried on by the department of physiology.

they could have had the benefit of adequate training in technological psychology.

When we look at the field of vocational guidance we note a similar state of affairs. Here is a field that should demand the highest possible technical qualifications and yet the average vocational guidance worker is virtually a layman so far as his knowledge of and competence in differential diagnosis of aptitudes, abilities and interests is concerned.

Before leaving the general topic of opportunities for psychological service it might be well to dwell for a moment on the failure of business and industry to make greater use of applied psychologists in dealing with the ever insistent problem of personnel. In part, this failure must be laid at the door of our academic departments of psychology, which seem content merely to report the existence of the problem in undergraduate courses covering business and industrial psychology. They do not seriously grapple with the basic problem of preparing graduate students in psychology to enter business and industry as technologically trained representatives of their profession and their science. On the other hand, business executives themselves must be charged with a failure to recognize that personnel problems are complex and require thoroughgoing research and professional attention if they are to be solved in a satisfactory manner.

Too many business executives and so-called practical personnel managers seem content to depend solely on a short ten-minute aptitude test which is supposed to solve all selection problems for them. Trying a test or two with disappointing results, they all too frequently quit them and thus the whole procedure is abortive. Where conspicuous success has been achieved it is usually because a professionally trained psycholo-

Benton Pleads for An American Art From Native Scenes

Thomas Hart Benton, American muralist of the "regional" school, artists who select their themes from the homely, familiar material of the native American background, repeated in a convocation address recently the plea made last year by Grant Wood—that American artists give up emulating the European masters and achieve an art of their own, drawn from the environment with which they are familiar.

"American art is for American people," Mr. Benton said. "The American artist of today is creating new forms of expression which have specific meanings for those who live in this country."

Fellow members of the regionalist school are Frank Burchfield and John Stuart Curry, as well as Grant Wood, all men who depict the striking, the typical, and often the nostalgic in the American scene. Most members of the group are middle westerners.

One of Benton's best-known murals is in St. Louis. It shows not only such typical Missouri industrial processes as meat packing and brewing, but includes Jesse James holding up a train, and "Frankie and Johnny," celebrated characters in a quasi-bawdy song, in which Frankie shoots her lover, Johnnie, "right through the hardwood door."

Although he abandoned the techniques he had been taught in a French art school, Mr. Benton held to the thesis that it was desirable first to learn the classical techniques before putting art into expression, just as one must know a language before he can speak intelligibly.

It was the assertion made by artists in many fields, that only those who have learned the rules know enough to understand when they may be ignored.

Ridder Address To Be February 1

The University of Minnesota convocation address by Bernard H. Ridder, publisher of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer-Press, will be delivered on Thursday, February 1, having been deferred from the original date because of unavoidable personal engagements of Mr. Ridder. He will discuss the subject, "How the peace of the world was lost." Mr. Ridder is a member of one of the best-known publishing families in America, engaged in a business which began with the establishment of the New York Staats-Zeitung and now includes ownership of the New York Journal of Commerce and other papers besides the St. Paul properties. The convocation date of January 18, when Mr. Ridder was scheduled at first, will be open for school or college meetings.

gist has been employed to work out a long-time policy designed to produce, gradually, a satisfactory personnel set-up.

Many psychologists who are or have been members of the University of Minnesota faculty were listed by Professor Paterson among those who have done notable work in applied psychology, among them Haggerty, Landis, Longstaff, Anderson, Goodenough, Hathaway, Van Wagenen, Trabue, Williamson, Darley and Foster.

Fact and Artifact

By T. E. Steward

Eighteen years ago the cry for more and better athletic facilities at the University of Minnesota was an insistent one, not only from coaches, but from the students and the alumni. Today one can say that the growth and improvement of the university's athletic plant have been splendid and that, while members of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics always have plans and hopes for the future, the development of their facilities has kept pace with that of any other area in the university's life.

All of this began in the fall of 1922. Fred Luehring had been brought to Minnesota in May to become Minnesota's first full time director of athletics. Bill Spaulding had come in as football coach, succeeding the famous Dr. Henry L. Williams. Came fall and with it the great Stadium-Auditorium campaign by which pledges of \$2,000,000 were obtained, which finally resulted in the actual collection of something like \$1,800,000 in cash.

Student genius of the Stadium-Auditorium campaign was Thomas L. Phelps, honor student, president of the All-U Council, later city editor of the Wall Street Journal, editor of "Barron's", the weekly financial magazine, and now partner in Francis I. Dupont and Co., dealers in securities. Taking his key from the peculiarities of the old wooden stands on Northrop Field, Tom originated a slogan for the campaign, "No Pitch on the Pants; We'll Sit on Concrete." It turned out to be even better than that. Instead of sitting on cold concrete football crowds sit on little redwood benches perched on the concrete, but the redwood yields no pitch, just as Phelps predicted. (How's for sending the editor a couple of nice bonds for writing all this stuff, Tom?)

Well, speaking in rough figures, the Stadium was built in 1924 at a cost of about \$775,000, not counting some equipment such as showers, toilets, lockers and the like that went in afterwards. Ground for the Stadium was broken one raw March day in the spring of '24. The first move was made about where the North tower now stands. There were some old residences, men's cooperative cottages, standing there at that time. A bonfire had been built out behind these houses and the casual passerby would have thought it was for the purpose of toasting the hands of some two-score small boys who gathered there and scampered about, jumping over the fire and trying to push each other in it. The clue to the mysteries, however, was a truck standing nearby, loaded with shovels, wheelbarrows, and other equipment for excavating. Presently President Coffman came up, accompanied by E. B. Pierce, who was just as peppy in 1922 as he is today. The fire, it seemed, had been built to thaw the ground so that Prexy Coffman could "turn the first spadeful of earth." The editor of Minnesota Chats braced himself and opened his graflex camera. Dr. Coffman turned the earth. Mr. Pierce grinned. The small boys burst into a shrill yelping of satisfaction. The development of an athletic plant at the

University of Minnesota had been begun.

Late that fall the Stadium was dedicated when Minnesota played Illinois, the only game in which Red Grange ever appeared at Minneapolis and one that was won by Minnesota three touchdowns to one. Grange was injured in the game, but that was an unavoidable accident and will be passed over here. It was too bad, but so are all football accidents.

Minnesota's Stadium was a success from the first, despite the clamors that arise each fall when thousands find that there is only a limited number of seats on the fifty-yard line. The great majority of the seats are good seats, and the same may be said for the great majority of the games; they are good. The Stadium probably cost less than some universities have paid out in premiums and interest on the money borrowed for construction. Few people realize how much of the University of Minnesota's strength is derived directly and indirectly from the superb business management that the institution has always had, a management jointly conducted by certain members of the Board of Regents and certain members of the administration, chiefly, it is obvious, the comptroller. If certain studies were made of the technique of conducting a university's business in the right way and doing things at the right time in order to make an educational institution's resources go a long way, there would be some kind of Nobel prizes for Fred B. Snyder and William T. Middlebrook.

When the Stadium was going "good" the demand for a Field House arose. Anyone who wishes to go over to the Armory and imagine it as a basketball floor with low bleachers on all sides, having a narrow gallery around the upper walls, padded for use as an indoor running track, will know what those people meant who felt something should be done. They were "quite-a-right-a" as that chap says over the radio, Ben Bernie, that is, Professor Abe Pepinsky's cousin.

The Field House, again, is pretty much a tribute to the business judgment of the university's officers. When the proposal to build one came up the regents debated whether certificates of indebtedness might not be issued to finance the greater part of the cost, the University to pay them off out of the receipts of football games. There was some hemming and hawing, but the plunge was finally taken. Result? The certificates were paid off long before they were due, the athletic plant was greatly enlarged, no state money had been spent, no university appropriation had been tapped, in fact, the Stadium had had an off-spring; it had brought forth the Field House.

The process was repeated after a few years and Cooke Hall, the athletic administration building which also houses a gymnasium, training quarters, two swimming pools and numerous other activities and facilities, not to mention the entire instructional set-up in physical education, was built. And now, as has recently been announced, the same procedure is being used to finance \$400,000 of the cost of the new Coffman Memorial Union, although in that case it is the income of the Union, not of athletics, that is pledged in payment. By now, as it happens, interest rates have dropped so far that it only cost one and a half percent to borrow for the Union. It will certainly not cost much to carry the Union debt until it is paid off.

## Dr. James Davies, Musician and Teacher, Dies

Retired Member of University Faculty Was Widely Known in Northwest

Dr. James Davies, member of the German department in the University of Minnesota from 1909 until 1937, and for many years music critic of The Minneapolis Tribune, as well as a leading advocate and popular teacher of musical taste in the northwest, died at his home in Minneapolis Sunday, January 7.

So great was Dr. Davies' reputation and popularity that Minnesota Chats can do no better than to reprint some of the comments made about him by prominent people in the Twin City and the Northwest at the time of his death. These follow:

President Guy Stanton Ford of the University said: "Dr. Davies filled a unique place in University life. Always genial and friendly, and interested beyond his own field of endeavor, he represented a rare person whom we are sorry to lose."

E. L. Carpenter, president of the Orchestral Association of Minneapolis: "I am deeply grieved to hear of the untimely death of Dr. Davies. He was not only a critic, but a genuine and devoted lover of music."

### "Profound Writer"

Dr. F. Melius Christiansen, leader of the St. Olaf college choir: "Dr. Davies had a wonderfully keen mind and was a profound writer on the philosophy of music. He was a staunch supporter of the St. Olaf choir and he did much to establish its reputation in the early days. He often lectured at St. Olaf and was beloved by the faculty and students. He and I were at Leipzig together, and the friendship we established there lasted through the years. I am sorrowed at his death—he was a very good friend."

Sumner T. McKnight, treasurer of the Orchestral Association of Minneapolis: "James Davies' death is a great personal loss to me. Not only was he an experienced, fair and clever critic of music and the drama but to his many friends he always contributed pleasure by his wonderful sense of humor and gaiety. The northwest has lost a fine scholar, gentleman, and a man of unusual cultural attainments."

### Always Fair as Critic

Carlo Fischer, veteran member of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra: "Dr. Davies was a man of intense sincerity and an enthusiast in music. He was critical at times, but always fair and honest, and his standards were high. He was a constant source of encouragement to the young artists starting out; and he was loyal to his friends. His loss to the community will be great."

Mrs. H. S. Godfrey, president of the Thursday Musical: "In the passing of Dr. Davies, the Thursday Musical has lost a friend. His regular attendance at the club's recitals, and the valuable criticisms of the work done were constructive; they always will be remembered with appreciation."

### 'Outstanding Critic'

Frederick W. Mueller, First Fiddle (president) of the Evergreen club: "Dr. Davies was one of the outstanding members of our club, and one of the outstanding men in musical criticism in this part of the country. He was a man to whom we always could turn for information about any phase of our work."

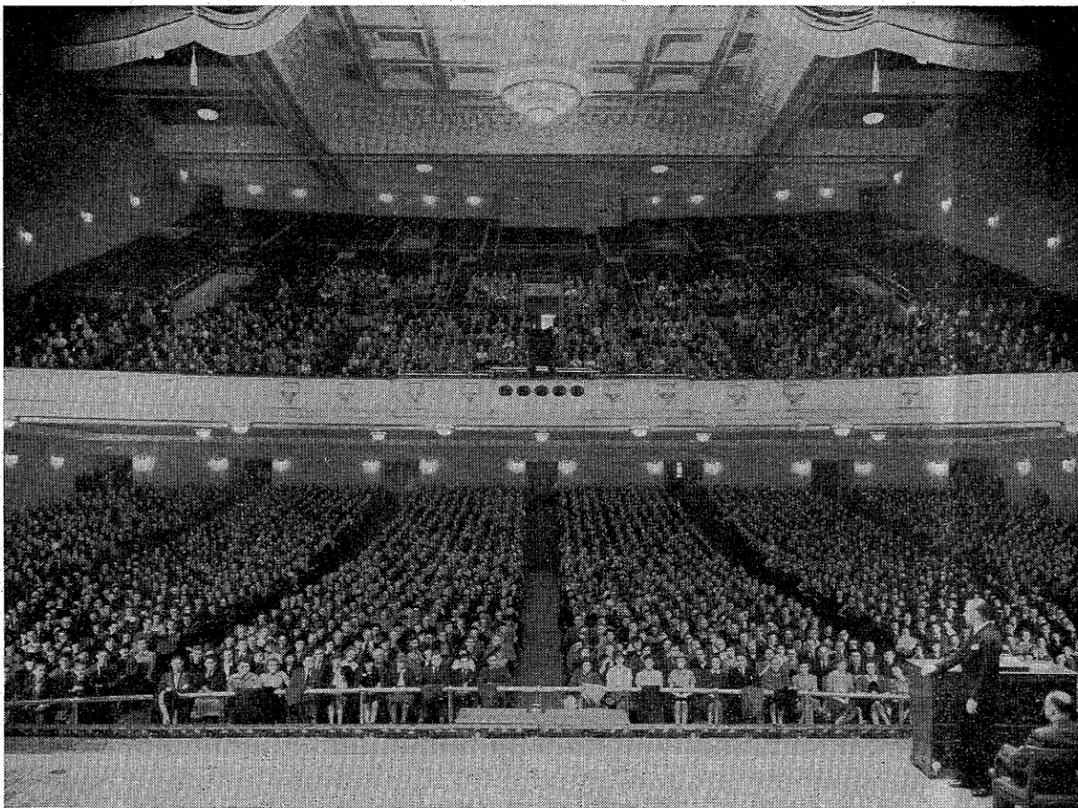
Dr. J. A. Stenborg, president of the Odin chorus: "In behalf of the Odin club, I wish to express our sympathy on the passing of Dr. Davies. We have lost a great friend."

Arthur Gaines, manager of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra: "I always had the utmost respect for his musical judgment. He covered the symphony for years, and his criticisms were always fair. He was a man of broad culture. He wrote in a constructive vein. He will be missed."

### Praised as Great Authority

Frances Boardman, music critic of the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press: "Dr. Davies was full of great enthusiasm for what he was doing, and had the ability to communicate that enthusiasm to others. He maintained that quality right up to the end. He had an especially keen interest in German music but was, of course, a great authority on all music."

## As Students Flooded Auditorium for Lecture



The picture above shows a typically large turnout for a convocation in Northrop Auditorium. About 4,000 persons are in the audience. The speaker, standing, is Ted Shawn. Seated is Dean M. M. Willey, director of convocations.

## So You Believe In Divination?

(Continued from page 1, column 4)  
300 A. D., but has collected typical divining instruments which he shows and describes with a grave and unbending seriousness that could be rooted only in a fine sense of humor. During the past two or three years he has delivered his doodlebug talk about twenty times, and it has proved so popular that the demand for it is increasing.

**Five Year Fake Plan**  
The fact that a fake mineral promotion of some sort turns up in the state of Minnesota about once in five years has influenced Professor Comstock in his passion for doodlebugs. He believes that if the public is shown how silly the bases are for some of the alleged mineral strikes, the likelihood of getting the public to bite on a promotion will be greatly reduced.

Most folks are familiar with the forked stick, the commonest divining rod, which one grasps with wrists inverted and holds in a position of unstable equilibrium that makes it sure to bend down towards the earth sooner or later. Fewer know, however, the mystic lore of the ring, which the ancients associated with magical properties. The fact that a ring has neither beginning nor end seemd to them to have a philosophical importance of some sort and they decided rings might help them discover the secrets of the unknown, a desire which is one of the great human urges and the basis of much of the effort that goes into science.

Professor Comstock explained that a ring suspended on a string is used for divination, the idea being that if it starts to swing back and forth it means one thing—that the gold is there, underground, let us say—while if it swings round and round the gold is not there. The practitioner may select his own rules in this matter, and reverse the order if he wishes. In days when trial by fire and such rigamaroles were practiced, the swinging ring was used to deter-

mine guilt or innocence. There are also variations of the ring, among them an instrument made of a rock the shape of a hen's egg, enclosed in leather and held by a thong at the end of a stick. This, like the ring, will swing either back and forth or round and round, and one may draw his own conclusions if he has any to draw.

**Some Fancy Doodlebugs**  
Divining rods are sometimes elaborate. Some of them retail for as much as \$45, being manufactured by concerns similar to those which make dice and slot machines. Claims made for such instruments in catalogues go no farther than to say that the instrument will be as described and will arrive in good condition. With no deeper pledges than these the catalogue may go through the mails. One of these high priced divining rods contains a chamber which may be loaded with some mineral or other, there being two schools of thought, one that the chamber should be loaded with the mineral for which one is searching, the other, that divining rods seek their opposites and so should be loaded with the opposite mineral to that sought. Just what the opposite to, say, gold or iron may be remains more or less unspecified.

Dear to the heart of the late Sigmund Freud and Havelock Ellis would be that group of dousers who claim that minerals have sex. This is a variation of the idea that one seeks a mineral either with its own substance or with its opposite. The manufacturer of an elaborate divining rod went on the assumption that petroleum is a female mineral. He then studied long and laboriously to find a male "oil" which could be used with the divining rod to make it reveal the presence of petroleum in the ground, and to his great satisfaction he found it, meanwhile shouting "Eureka!"

"The strange thing about it" said Comstock, "is that the 'male' oil is supposed to lose its properties of divination after a couple of months, whereupon the owner must send the capsule back and have it refilled, naturally enough at a price of several dollars."

Some believers do not stop at divining rods but have other flexible instruments which, they contend, will show how deep the mineral is after it has been discovered. Held firmly in the hand, these flexible rods will eventually vibrate for a while, and the number of times they "nod" indicates the depth, each nod meaning one hundred feet. Strangely enough, if one stepped over the border into Mexico, where space is measured in meters, some mysterious adjustment would take place and the rod be still accurate and dependable.

### Who Falls for Them?

"Those who use divining rods fall into three general classes," Professor Comstock said. "There are those who are simple and innocent, who actually believe in them. Then, the second class are those who want to make themselves important in some way. They are the attention attracters, really, show-offs. The third group is made up, of course, of people

## 'Chance Favors Prepared Mind' Gilmore Quotes

Iowa President Calls for Optimism and Clear View of Future

### ADDRESSES GRADUATES

Small Percentage of Collegiates Must Leaven Society, He Says

"The Collegiate's Social Responsibility" was the subject of the fall quarter commencement address delivered in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on Thursday, December 21, by Dr. Eugene Allen Gilmore, president of the University of Iowa and former deputy governor general of the Philippine Islands.

Nearly three hundred degrees of all types were granted to graduates by the University.

Dr. Gilmore said: "The title of my address, which uses an adjective for a noun, was adopted intentionally. Speaking accurately, it should be 'The Collegian's Social Responsibility.' 'Collegian,' however, means a student or a college graduate. But there are many persons who are neither students nor graduates, but who have been in college for a substantial period and who have thus, through actual personal experience, gained something from college. With propriety, one may say they are all of the collegiate community. To describe the entire group—graduates as well as non-graduates, I have taken the liberty of calling them all collegiates."

"How large is this group in Minnesota? In the long years of its operation, the University has contributed many to this group. Approximately 57,000 have received degrees. In addition, there are probably 150,000 persons who have had contact with the University sufficiently long and intimate to justify classifying them as non-graduate collegiates. There are many others, of course, who through correspondence, short courses and conferences have come under the University's influence, but not to such an extent and intimacy as to warrant membership in the collegiate family."

"Making due allowance for death and for removal, there still remain in the state a considerable number of University of Minnesota collegiates."

"Other colleges and universities in Minnesota and elsewhere have likewise contributed their collegiates."

"What is this college population in Minnesota? One can only make a general estimate. Probably it does not exceed 15% of the adults; some say not over 10%. If degree holders only are counted, the percentage will be still lower; perhaps not over 5%."

"But whatever estimate is taken, it is obvious that the collegiates constitute a very small proportion of the adults in Minnesota. Conservatively, eighty-five to ninety per cent of the adult population are non-collegiate. They have had no personal experience with college or university education. While some of them have a vicarious contact through their children, they have had no actual participation in the training, development and enrichment which the collegiates possess. On the basis of personal educational experience, they have very little in common with the collegiates."

"Speaking more directly to those who are to receive degrees this morning, it would be well if you recognize that, however distinguished the alumni group and the body of collegiates you are joining, it is, nevertheless, a distinctly minority group. Moreover, this is in a democracy where social and political issues are settled largely by numbers."

### College Minority's Significance

"What is the significance and influence of this minority in the life of the state? Do they contribute anything more to civic affairs and social betterments or carry any greater community responsibility than the non-college group? Do they exert an influence that is out of proportion to their numbers or merely in keeping with that proportion to their numbers or merely in keeping with that proportion? In the community, is the collegiate just another person? Or does there come from him something which is attributable to the fact that he is a collegiate and has something of peculiar value from his contact with this activity which we call higher education?"

"These are fair questions if (Continued on page 4, column 1)

## 'U' Finances In Good Shape

(Continued from page 1, column 5)

vice enterprises and revolving funds came to \$1,987,013.17, representing the necessary expense for cafeterias, dormitories, dining halls, the printing department and other projects, income and outgo in these fields being approximately balanced, although income is kept sufficiently larger than outgo to provide a margin of safety. Expenditures from trust fund receipts came to \$871,609.48, while expenses of athletics, as previously stated, were \$263,108.48.

Allowing for a decrease in outstanding obligations and allotted balances, and including a free, unencumbered balance at the end of the year 1938 of \$3,316.47, the income side of the balance sheet showed a total of \$12,181,476.35, while the outgo side, with adjustments for transfers to non-operating items and a free, unencumbered balance of \$5,414.79 at the end of 1939, came to the same figure, in balance at \$12,181,476.35.

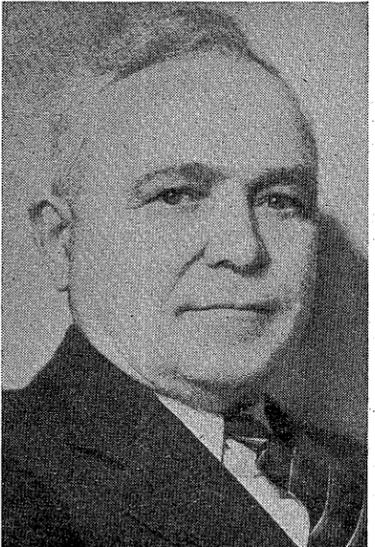
These data are given in a summarization of Mr. Middlebrook's report entitled "A brief summary of financial operations for the year ended June 30, 1939." In this Mr. Middlebrook also gives condensed statistics about the University of Minnesota, for example, that during the year there were 22,402 collegiate students, 6,249 non-collegiate students and 11,519 registrations in extension. Reduced to a full-time basis the academic staff numbered 1,756 persons and the non-academic staff 1,317. Total endowments come to \$16,058,056.22. There are 136.98 acres on the main campus and 648.17 acres at University Farm, with considerably larger amounts of ground at certain of the outlying schools and agricultural experiment stations.

The detailed report, soon to be printed, will be available to those who request it.

who know better and are resorting to trickery for the sake of deceiving someone, usually with a monetary end in view."

He said the best example of the show-off type was a man he saw one day when he was in Oklahoma, in oil-field territory. The equipment this man was wearing is shown in the accompanying picture, in which Professor Comstock has on a replica of the Oklahoman's outfit. There was a fancy series of loops and braces, and wire connections coming out of a box that resembled a cross between a small radio and an automobile battery. This chap would not tell, upon questioning, what was in the mysterious box, so it was arranged that his attention should be diverted and the Minnesotan got a quick peep inside, following the theory that a good peek is worth two finesses. Inside there was—exactly nothing.

Check—that's what there is to the whole game of divination said Professor Comstock.



Dr. James Davies

## "Chance Favors Prepared Mind"

(Continued from page 3, column 5)

higher education, as it is carried on in the various colleges and universities of the state, is worth while. As someone has said, nothing is important that does not make a difference. By this test, what difference does higher education and its products make to the State of Minnesota? These institutions of higher education here and elsewhere were established and have been maintained all these years at much sacrifice and expense. The University of Minnesota did not just happen. It is one of many institutions that represent a deep-seated conviction in the pioneers; a conviction that persists to the present day. The American public school system from the primary grade even through to the post-doctorate stages can be explained only in terms of a deep and abiding faith in the value of formal education, not only for the individual participant but for the community. We believe in its energizing, vitalizing, transforming power. We believe in its potency to solve the problems of the individual, to give him the key to self-satisfaction, power and position. We trust its efficacy to meet the needs of society. We assert its necessity for the stabilization of our democratic institutions and for the realization of our economic and social progress.

"As regards the advantage which a particular individual gets personally out of higher education, that can be disposed of quickly by quoting the famous statement of Pasteur: 'Chance favors the prepared mind.' This statement should be over the portals of every college and university as the most cogent justification for their being. In addition to the vocational and professional skills acquired in a university, the collegiate who has profited by his sojourn in academic halls has the odds definitely with him. That means a great deal. In the language of the sports, whoever gets the breaks, wins; that is, if he is smart enough to take advantage of them. In the game of life, the odds usually make the difference between success and failure.

### College Education "Pays"

"There is no profit in trying to answer the ever-recurring question, Does a college education pay? In terms of specific job opportunities as well as in terms of general opportunities, it does. Pasteur is right. 'Chance favors the prepared mind.' And this is still a world of chance, despite all efforts of recent years to devise some formula that will guarantee security and happiness for each individual. "But what does the community get out of this college group? To be sure, it profits by having well trained teachers, doctors, lawyers, ministers, engineers and others who serve in a special way. Apart from the field of special service, does there come to the community from this small group of college-trained persons anything outstanding and peculiar that is not generally found in the non-college group?"

"Cardinal Newman said years ago that

"A University education is the great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying principles to public enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspirations, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power and refining the intercourse of private life."

"This states the matter in large and general terms. The methods by which these objectives can be reached, call for something specific as to the characteristics which ought to be found in marked degree in the collegiate group.

### What May Be Expected

"In you who are, therefore, about to become graduates and members of this small number of collegiates, the community expects and has a right to expect to find at least five outstanding characteristics: (1) thoughtfulness; (2) insight and understanding; (3) discriminating perspective; (4) intelligent optimism; (5) constructive leadership. To the degree that these are the characteristics of collegiates, to that degree the community realizes its justifiable expectations.

"Thoughtfulness does not mean merely courtesy, consideration and deference to others. It means

## Coffey Made Head Of 9th Bank Board



Dean Walter C. Coffey

Dean Walter C. Coffey of the department of agriculture, University Farm, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank, reserve institution of the Ninth Federal Reserve District which covers the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and parts of Wisconsin and Montana. He has been a member of the board for several years. Under the law creating the federal reserve system directors are specified to represent certain callings, including banking, business and agriculture. The post is not an administrative one and Dean Coffey will continue his work at University Farm. Dean Coffey has also been appointed chairman of a committee on legislation of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of the joint committee on education of that church.

thinking as contrasted with feeling; reason as contrasted with prejudice; a constant and persistent detachment of one's self from one's emotions; and thinking clearly, critically and discriminatingly. Along the highways today one sees, as a part of the safety campaign, signs with just the one word, printed large, 'Think.' Recently a magazine appeared with the title page bearing in large letters this one word, 'Think.'

"While the function of thinking is not the peculiar possession of college graduates, it is a function which college-trained persons ought, of all groups in the community, to be able to exercise. It is a function which the community rightfully expects college graduates to perform. If you have acquired the prepared mind of which Pasteur speaks, you should have the ability to think and the habit of thinking. You of all persons ought to exemplify a fine coordination between emotions and intellect. Civilization is the result of a delicate balance between reason and emotion. A world of pure reason is just as impossible as a world of pure emotion.

"The preserving of a proper balance requires constant thoughtfulness. It is this thoughtfulness which the community needs and which it should find in college men and women. Individually and collectively we are always in danger of the enervating and demoralizing effects of emotional self-indulgence which is not intellectually justifiable.

"It has become platitudinous to say to a graduating class that you are entering a troubled and changing world; that profound social, economic and political adjustments are under way; that we are facing a great crisis. The world, however, is always troubled and changing. Profound adjustments are always under way. We are always facing crises. Someone has aptly said that man is a crisis-facing animal. Changes, adjustments, and crises spell opportunity for men of faith, courage, character and ability. Civilization is not static happiness where peace and social security are the chief concerns.

### Prophets of Disaster

"There is rampant throughout the world now, as there always has been and probably always will be, a clamorous babble of discordant voices prophesying disaster, challenging existing institutions, preaching a new social order, promising Utopias, offering seductive panaceas and prescriptions for all social ills. By a warm, rosy and impractical idealism it is possible to arouse the emotions of the masses and to lure them into ways that lead only to disillusionment and despair. The desire and will to believe are such persistent

characteristics of the human mind that discrimination and care with respect to the ultimate soundness of what is believed is often lacking. We easily become fascinated by 'dashing paradoxes' or 'dazzled by phenomena instead of seeing things as they are,' or infected with 'a psychic epidemic of adoration.' We greatly need now, as in the past, a calm and discriminating intelligence; less wishful wishing and more realistic thinking; a frank acceptance of the biological facts of life as an antidote for an emotional humanitarianism which tends constantly to be little more than mere communal materialism.

"Where can we turn for this except to the universities and to their graduates: To whom but to those who have had access to the stores of human knowledge and experience and who have been trained to think? The duty of thoughtfulness is one that lies with especial weight upon those who have had the advantage and training of higher education. They, of all groups, can bring to bear thoughtfulness as the antithesis of emotionalism and thus keep the heart and the mind in proper coordination and thereby preserve that uneasy balance between reason and emotion.

"As a result of thoughtfulness and necessarily accompanying it, the community expects that you will contribute the rare and much needed quality of insight and understanding. The attainment of this is the end of all truly great education. The good college should strive earnestly to cultivate in the students a capacity to see the final results of projected ideas and proposed actions before these results are visibly present. The uneducated man is one who must wait for evidence to educate his judgments. He must wait for events to overtake him. He lacks the sensitive imagination and disciplined powers of analysis to enable him to anticipate and discount events. He must needs go through life victimized by the tragic results of bad policies that thoughtful men would have forestalled, and robbed of the benefits of good policies that men of vision and foresight would have brought into being. A superficial and haphazard trial and error method is the easy and seductive resort of those who will not think and who cannot see. 'We will try anything once and if it does not work, we will try something else' is a perilous formula by which to conduct our social, economic and political life.

### "An Understanding Heart"

"When the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream and said, 'Ask what I shall give thee,' Solomon replied: 'Give therefore Thy servant an understanding heart.' "And God said unto him: 'Because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked for thyself long life, neither has asked riches for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies, but has asked for thyself understanding, behold I have done according to thy words. Lo, I have given thee a wise and an understanding heart.' (I Kings 3:5, 9, 11, 12)

"When the prophet of ancient Israel was searching for the most withering rebuke and the most devastating curse he could lay upon a people, he asked that they be robbed of the capacity to see and to understand. In the language of Isaiah: 'Make the heart of this people fat, and make their ears heavy, and shut their eyes; lest they see with their eyes and hear with their ears and understand with their heart and be healed.'

"The community also has a right to look to college graduates for a wholesome respect for the traditions, customs, and habits of the race. In these are to be found the distilled wisdom of the past and the truth which mankind has slowly hammered out on the hand anvil of experience. A discriminating perspective, which should characterize a college graduate, necessarily rests upon an adequate retrospect. Existing institutions are the resultant of the slow thinking of millions who have preceded. While society must move forward and develop new concepts—and in this the university-trained persons are well fitted to assist,—there is need of discrimination with respect to a hasty putting off of the old and a taking on of the new.

"Of all social wastes, the greatest is 'unutilized human experience.' Mankind has always had need of dispassionate, discriminating and intelligent understanding and use of its accumulated wisdom and experience. A long and deep perspective derived from history and experience is indispensable for a just appraisal of present values and for such readjust-

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 120 Administration Building  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

## Innovations in 'U' Law School Draw Interest

Discussion of progressive policies adopted by the Law School of the University of Minnesota was prominent in sessions of the Association of American Law Schools when it met in Chicago, December 28, 29 and 30. The four-year law course, first instituted at Minnesota, which has now spread to seven other law schools that formerly had three year courses, was one of the principal subjects of discussion, according to Dean Everett Fraser. Allied with the four-year course is the program of required pre-law subjects that has been established at Minnesota, which also was a topic of discussion. A third Minnesota proposal, namely, that applicants for admission to law schools be selected before entering the school by the state board of law examiners, received consideration. Dean Fraser pointed out that it might be better to eliminate a percentage of the applicants in advance than to flunk them after they have spent time and money trying to qualify for the practice. The meetings of the association were presided over by Professor Wilbur H. Cherry, president of the Association of American Law Schools and professor of law in the Minnesota school. The entire faculty of the Law School, eleven in number, attended the meetings.

ment as may be necessary for further progress. And this appraisal is not likely to be made in a spasm of emotionalism with its inevitable passions and prejudices. The small group of collegiates should, therefore, constitute the anchor to windward, the security against the passing squalls and tempests of emotionalism, fascination, adoration and prejudice.

"Intelligent optimism should also characterize the collegiates. And I emphasize the word intelligent. There is a Pollyanna type of optimism that carries nothing but warm, rosy feeling, and great hazard. Equally bad is a cynical and unintelligent pessimism which can see nothing but futility, frustration, and defeat; which says that civilization is finished; the curtain is ready to be rung down; only chaos, confusion and defeat lie ahead.

"Youth in general, and especially collegiate youth, are peculiarly susceptible to this unintelligent pessimism.

"Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick in one of his sermons deplores this gloomy outlook. 'Heaven have mercy,' he says, 'on a nation whose most privileged youth, with everything that culture and education can give them, standing on the threshold of their lives, wonders whether life has any meaning. That is an intolerable situation. Certainly it is a prevalent situation. Up into the places of power, out into the thinking of our times, filling our literature with cynicism, our personal living with futility, our public life with paganism, moves triumphant disbelief.'

"This states the matter rather strongly. But even so, there can be no escape from this conclusion: Only the most exceptional person can conduct life with a fundamental disbelief in its purposefulness. The same is true of a nation. No individual and no society can move forward on disbelief, because disbelief destroys not only morals, but, more devastating, morale, and without morale there can be no enthusiasm and no intelligent optimism.

"Some of this defeatism and inferiority complex in youth is produced by a certain type of social reformer, a self-styled youth saver, an exploiter of youth in promoting schemes of social change by playing on the fears and misgivings of youth as he faces the necessary adjustments of a complex and changing world; by so-called 'youth's appeals,' by the 'youth movement,' by pathetic cries of a 'lost generation,' by half truths and insinuations against existing

## Magazine Lists Recent Books By 'U' Leaders

Twenty-three books by University of Minnesota faculty members who belong to the various sections of the American Association for the Advancement of Science are listed in a compilation appearing in one of the association's organs, The Scientific Monthly. The list also includes several books published by the University of Minnesota Press that were written by others than faculty members.

The books are the following: Bruce Proper Motion Survey, Vols. III, IV and V, by Dr. William J. Luyten; The Indoor Gardener, by Daisy T. Abbott (Press); Electrochemistry of Gases and Other Dielectrics, George Glockler and S. C. Lind; Physico-Chemical Experiments, Robert S. Livingston; Thermodynamics in Chemistry, Frank H. MacDougall; Parent Education, E. A. Davis and Esther McGinnis (Press); Nursery School, by J. C. Foster and M. Mattson; How to Counsel Students, E. G. Williamson; Alternating Current Circuits, J. M. Bryant and J. A. Correll; Textbook of Healthful Living, Harold S. Diehl; Geology, William H. Emmons and others; The Anorthosites of the Minnesota-Superior Region of Minnesota, F. F. Grout and George M. Schwartz (Press); Modern Mexican Art, by Laurence E. Schmeckebier (Press); Essentials of Analytic Geometry, Raymond W. Brink; Elements of Statistical Reasoning, Allen Treloar; Biology of Bacteria, A. T. Henrici; Local Government in Europe, William Anderson; Dictatorship in the Modern World, Guy Stanton Ford; Control of International Trade, Heinrich Houser; The Family Meets the Depression, W. L. Morgan (Press); The Consumer and the Economic Order, Warren C. Waite and R. Cassidy, Jr.; Labor Economics and Labor Problems, Dale Yoder.

Among books soon to be published by the University of Minnesota Press are: Guatemala, Past and Present, by Chester Lloyd Jones and Problems of Administration in Social Work, by Pierce Atwater.

government, institutions and organizations; by insinuations that America is really not the fair land of hope and opportunity that it has always been pictured to be. There is the medical quack who lives on the fears and misgivings of his patients. There is likewise the social-reformer quack and racketeer who thrives and promotes specious and unsound programs of reform by trading on fear, distrust and misgiving.

### America Needs Faith

What America needs today is a vigorous exercise of her capacity for faith; a removal of faith and confidence in herself, in her people and in her institutions; a courageous reaffirmation of her ideal of freedom and tolerance; respect for the individual and individual worth and enterprise; recognition that 'the brave new world' which is in the making will be realized only through the responsible, responsive and cooperative endeavor of strong, capable and altruistic individuals. All this calls for an intelligent and discriminating optimism.

"The final contribution which the community expects from the college group is constructive leadership. But some discrimination must be used with respect to leadership training which is assigned to institutions of higher learning. There is a good deal of loose thinking about training leaders. I am told that one ambitious college president announced a special course for training leaders. It would be interesting to know by what technique he can discover in advance who will be leaders and reduce to the limits of a series of courses the elements of leadership. Training leaders is not a formula process and there is no formula by which you can make a leader.

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## Insects May Bring Huge Losses to Nations at War

### Infestation of Vast Stores of Grain Seems Probable from Experience

Warring nations that depend on stored foods, especially grain, and this means probably all of the warring nations, must contend with an enemy of which the public seldom thinks—the insect, a ravenous eater, an enemy almost impossible to exterminate, one whose transportation is usually invisible, most of them being their own airplanes, and one that is universally distributed.

So important did England consider the war against insect enemies of stored grains and prepared foods during the last war that the publications of the Royal Society's war committee on grain pests fill two fairly thick small volumes in the library at University Farm, University of Minnesota. Many University of Minnesota scientists, among them the late Dr. Royal N. Chapman, Dr. William A. Riley, head of the department of entomology and economic zoology, Dr. Clyde H. Bailey of cereal chemistry and Dr. Harold H. Shephard, entomologist, have given the subject considerable study and thought.

Despite some of the most modern protective methods in the world, the United States suffers an annual loss of about \$50,000,000 through the destruction of stored grain by weevils and other insects, according to a recent bulletin by Dr. Shephard "Insects infesting stored grain and seeds," while the total of all types of insect losses in this country comes to two billion dollars. Stored grain also suffers from heating, unless carefully handled and stored. Moisture content is a contributing factor to the heating.

The smaller the quantities of stored grain, the more difficult is the problem of keeping it free from infestation and damage by insects, these bulletins show, although it is true that small amounts in farm storage may be turned over, aired, and cooled more easily than large amounts.

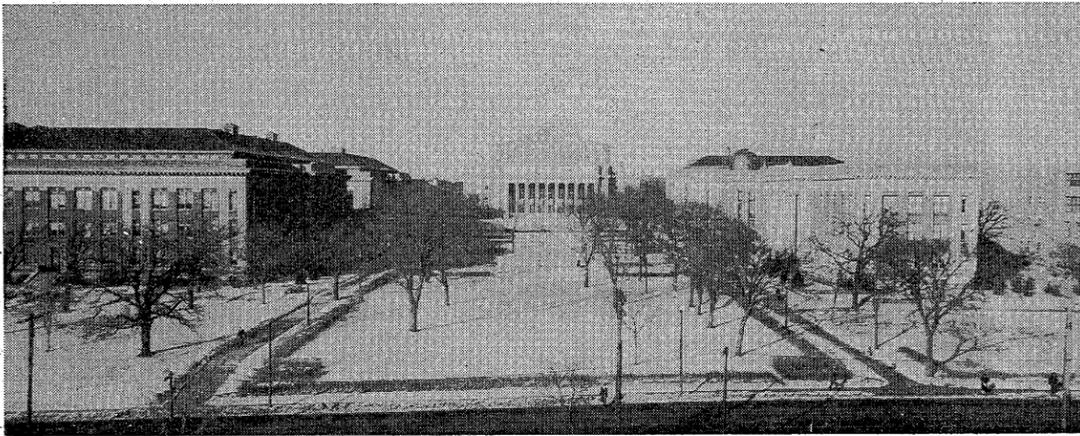
The likelihood is that several hundred million dollars worth of grain will be lost annually by the nations at war through insect depredations and other menaces to safe storage.

"Insect pests became important in stored grain soon after man first learned to keep grain for seed and food purposes," wrote Dr. Shephard in the bulletin already referred to, a study which is a revision by him of an earlier one written by Dr. Chapman. "The human race, in its explorations and migrations, usually carried these insects along. For instance, the remains of both granary and rice weevils have been washed from the interior of adobe bricks used about 1770 in building Spanish missions in Lower California.

"As certain sections of the world became the chief sources of grain supplies, grain was stored in larger quantities and shipped greater distances. Through the development of world trade, many of the most serious pests of stored grain have become cosmopolitan in distribution. Nevertheless, the civilized world insists more and more on grain that is free from insect infestation. Grain stored in a large quantity is usually cared for better than the same amount of grain in a number of smaller lots, as on farms. Even so, quantity storage involves many serious problems not affecting small storage. Experts have estimated the total annual loss of stored grain through the work of weevils in the United States to be about \$50,000,000.

"Because the grower lacks storage space, a large proportion of wheat and other grains is taken to the grain elevator as soon as possible after threshing. Unless the farmer holds grain over the second season or longer he is not likely to have much trouble with grain insects. Even then, climatic conditions in this latitude kill the more serious grain pests by freezing.

## New View of Campus from Coffman Union Porch



## Old Civil War Wound Takes Count; Air Mass Analysis Now Weather Key

### Minnesota One of Leaders in Studying and Teaching Meteorology for Aviators

The weather is no longer a joke, no matter what kind of weather one may be considering. For that matter, the weather never has been a joke, to sailors, for example, or to fruit growers, or those who were planning a Sunday school picnic. But today, with aviation in a phase of rapid and permanent expansion talking about the weather will have to be deleted from the classic joke books. It has ceased being standard and will have to leave the field to mothers-in-law, traveling salesmen and other reliable.

Several projects dealing with the scientific aspects of weather have been started in recent years at the University of Minnesota, none of them more interesting than the studies of forecasting as applied to airplanes in flight that are being carried on by Sidney M. Serebreny, assistant professor of aeronautical engineering. Aviation, as is now well-known, has given a wholly new impetus and also a new direction, to weather forecasting. As Professor Serebreny remarks, one who predicts weather for an aviator must know not so much what the weather here is going to be tomorrow, but what the weather will be at those places, and at the varying heights, where a plane will be flying when it takes off on its regular schedule. One must forecast the weather to the west and to the east, and weather conditions at varying altitudes, and must do it with accuracy.

At first scientific weather observations were made from actual airplanes, but as the need for knowledge of conditions at places unattainable by airplanes grew, scientists resorted more and more to balloons. For example, there are days when planes cannot fly. Those days present the very types of weather about which it is most important to know—conditions dangerous to flight—so, of course, a substitute for the plane had to be found. It is also desirable to know about weather conditions at heights to which planes ordinarily do not ascend. Again, the balloon is the means of solving such a problem.

One of the problems for those who are studying air conditions in the modern manner is that of developing suitable instruments. Present thermometers and barometers are all right, but when it comes to measuring air pressures exactly, and wind speeds, and moisture content, new instruments have had to be produced, so that now much of the scientific work of those who are studying weather consists in developing and testing new pieces of equipment. Mr. Serebreny, for example, is working on an instrument that will measure air movements at extremely low rates of speed. Devices for keeping instruments warm when they go into the frigid upper air and stratosphere attached to free balloons, and improved anemometers that will remain free from ice during storms must be developed. Dr. Jean Piccard as well as Professor Serebreny is at work on the development of special instruments.

"Throughout the United States,"

said Mr. Serebreny, "are about twenty-five stations, including the University of Minnesota, from which weather-observation balloons are sent up. A radio is the central piece of equipment on these balloons, and connected with it are tiny instruments for making different observations on the weather. With a specially designed honeycomb battery as a source of power, this group of instruments broadcasts its observations to stations on the earth."

He explained that about 80 percent of these instruments are recovered, being sent back to the United States government by the finders in accordance with rules attached to each. No flat reward is offered, but the number of each instrument is kept in a bank in Baltimore, and rewards of different sizes are paid for different instruments. This provides an added "gambling" stimulus for the finder to return the instrument, for one does not know which will bring forth a bigger than average reward.

"Air mass analysis," as the modern forecasting technique is commonly called, was developed in Norway during the World war. Atmospheric conditions that govern the weather move from west to east, and when war conditions forced Canada and England to stop reporting their weather observations, the Norwegians went to

## Boston Doctor to Give Judd Lecture

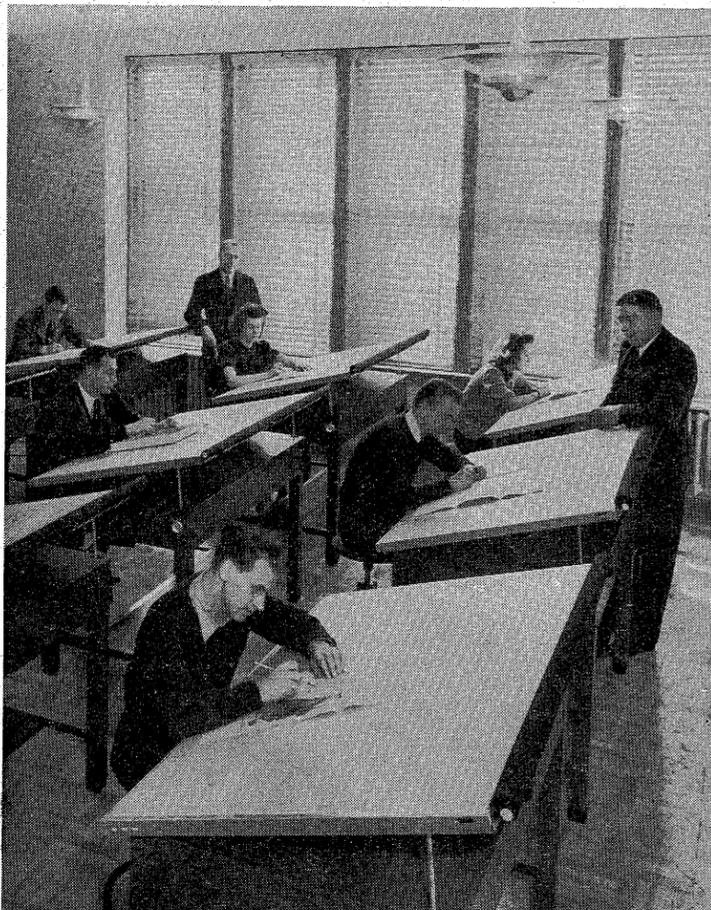
The seventh E. Starr Judd lecture before the University of Minnesota Medical School, will be delivered Thursday, March 14, at 8:15 p. m. by Dr. Edward D. Churchill. John Homans, professor of surgery in the Harvard Medical School, and chief of the West Surgical Service in the Massachusetts General Hospital "Surgery of the Lungs" will be his subject. The late E. Starr Judd, an alumnus of the medical school, established the annual lectureship a few years before his death. He was for many years one of the ranking surgeons in the Mayo Clinic and in the world.

work to develop a method of their own. Thermodynamic principles were applied by the Norwegians and their work attracted attention. But before the new method could be used in this country a preparatory study of the movement of air masses in North America had to be made, inasmuch as these movements differed from those in Norway.

The Minnesota teacher had a broad experience in weather forecasting before he came to Minnesota. He helped establish an observatory on wind variation at New York University and later became director of the Whiteface observatory in the northern Adirondacks, in New York. Unspectacular but of great importance

Continued on page 3, column 5

## Ad. Students Busy in Murphy Hall



The laboratory for advertising students is one of many attractive rooms in the new home of the department of journalism. Prof. Thomas Barnhart (front) is directing the class while Dr. Ralph D. Casey, department head, looks on.

## Three Buildings Meet New Needs In Life of 'U'

### Journalism and Student Publications Start to Occupy Wm. J. Murphy Hall

### UNION RISES RAPIDLY

### Dormitory for Women Will Be Ready for Use Fall Quarter

Rapid progress on the new Coffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota, completion of William J. Murphy Hall, new home of the Department of Journalism, and action by the Board of Regents naming the new women's dormitory Ada Comstock Hall, in honor of one of Minnesota's best known daughters, are recent important steps in the development of the University of Minnesota.

William J. Murphy Hall will be occupied this month by the Department of Journalism and the all-university student publications, namely, The Minnesota Daily, the Ski-U-Mah, campus humor magazine, and The Gopher, Minnesota yearbook. The Literary Review, an adjunct of The Minnesota Daily, also will be quartered in the new building.

The building is named in honor of the late William J. Murphy, who developed the modern Minneapolis Tribune and who, at his death, left a will assigning his residuary estate to the University of Minnesota. Part of the income on the original fund of \$350,000 has accumulated and a material contribution towards the cost of the building was taken from that accumulation. Like the other two buildings, that for journalism received a 45 percent grant from the Public Works Administration's 1939 program.

In naming for Miss Comstock the new women's dormitory, which will house about 275 girls, the Board of Regents recognized a distinguished Minnesotan who for many years has been president of Radcliffe College, an institution affiliated with Harvard. Miss Comstock was a student at Minnesota in 1892-'94 and later was a member of the Minnesota faculty, finally becoming the university's first dean of women. That position she left in 1912 to become dean of Smith College, where she remained until her election to the Radcliffe presidency in 1923.

### Given Honorary Degree

President Comstock is one of two women who have received an honorary degree from the University of Minnesota, Sister Antonia of the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, being the other. In conferring the degree, Doctor of Laws, upon Miss Comstock at the 1936 commencement the late Dr. Lotus D. Coffman said:

"A daughter of Minnesota and a former member of both the student body and the staff of the University, she has gone forth to extend her influence beyond the bounds of the Commonwealth. Constructive and unselfish in serving the cause of education, constantly widening the intellectual and cultural opportunities for women, vigorously upholding the democratic principles upon which this nation was founded, and tireless in promoting international peace and good will, she has brought honor and distinction to her native state."

The new dormitory is equipped with every convenience, among these a library, a gymnasium and recreation rooms, dining halls, lounge rooms, and small parlors in which the residents may entertain callers. It has perhaps the best site on the entire campus, overlooking the Mississippi river at the point where it turns south-eastward toward St. Paul.

### Union Progresses Rapidly

The speed with which the exterior of the Coffman Memorial Union has been built has attracted attention during the winter. Favorable weather until Christmas time greatly speeded the work. This building is being erected by the use of various funds, among them a PWA grant of nearly a

Continued on page 3, column 2

### Last Chapman Address Gave Advice to Youth

Stated His Refusal to Believe That American Economy Was Static

#### ASKED ENTERPRISE

Good Product, Not Dividends, Called Only Safe Objective of Business

"Horizons of the Future," an address delivered before the graduating class of the University of Hawaii in June, 1939, and one of the last public addresses of the late Royal N. Chapman, dean of Graduate School, University of Minnesota, stated in clear terms his philosophy for the young manhood and womanhood of the nation.

Dean Chapman's views were in many respects opposed to those expressed at a recent conference on the University of Minnesota campus at which some restriction of choice was advocated and it was implied that an educational institution was under obligation to help find employment for its graduates, for this, he said, "suggests a static economy 'frozen at status quo' with a fixed horizon." With this view he disagreed.

"At this time of the year graduating classes are leaving educational institutions all over the land. Young people are going out to face the problems of making a living in a society troubled with unemployment and over-production. In the days of Horace Greeley when young men found the opportunities in their immediate geographic area limited he told them to 'go West'—where they could repeat the acts of their fathers in exploiting new land.

"Even Horace Greeley in his own day might have experienced some confusion if he had attempted to take his own advice with a starting point in these Islands, where the East lies to the west and the West to the east. Yet we can translate the 'look to the west' into a world outlook. The early American pioneers looked to the West for a release from a crowded population and for new resources. Down through history, England has looked beyond her endless horizon to colonies on which the sun never sets and many other nations are looking afield. Those who look beyond these horizons think they see an outlet for the crowded populations at home, and new raw materials to be brought home from the new territory. Leaders are firing the minds of youth with the possibilities of conquest beyond these horizons. They do not explain that all this merely postpones, rather than solves, the ultimate problems when the new territory becomes completely occupied.

"Nowhere is it more evident that the geographic West has been settled than in the circumscribed community of Hawaii. We do not have an easy migration escape from the problems of the local environment. We are forced to face them rather than run away from them by 'going west.' Certainly there are many today who look upon you with pity because 'the good old days of unlimited opportunity are past and gone.' They think you have been born in a peaceful and circumscribed area and in a time when the area has been settled leaving you no prospects for the future. I do not share that feeling. I would gladly exchange places with you for I have confidence in the opportunities of the future.

"Tomorrow morning the necessity for a job will seem all important and you will naturally look upon the world about you and feel that it has some responsibility to you, and I believe it has. You are sons and daughters of fathers and mothers who have worked to bring you up and educate you, and one objective of their lives has been to give you a better start than they had. In certain other social systems it would be their responsibility to pass on to you a hereditary trade or title and your obligations to live the life your father had lived before you but, fortunately, this is as yet a country in which you may choose for yourself.

#### No Economic Bondage

"You are the descendants of an economic system which may be called your economic parents and which has paid for your education through taxation. It has a responsibility to aid you in that all important task of tomorrow—the finding of your first real job. Your

### Public to Hear Reports on Recent Medical Progress

Three of the four Sigma Xi lectures on "Recent Developments in Medical Science," by members of the honorary scientific society, remain to be given on Fridays in February, namely, the 9th, 16th and 23d, all in Northrop Memorial Auditorium at 8:15 p. m. The lectures are free and comprise the 1940 offering in an annual series given by Sigma Xi to acquaint the general public more thoroughly with current scientific thought and progress.

"The problem of poliomyelitis," or infantile paralysis, a disease still widely prevalent although science has given it the closest attention for many years, will be the topic of Dr. J. C. McKinley's lecture Friday evening, February 9. Dr. McKinley is head of the department of medicine and medical director of the Psychiatric unit in the medical school and hospital.

Dr. Robert G. Green will discuss, "Viruses—the microscopically invisible agents of disease," in the third lecture, Friday evening, February 16th. Virus diseases attack not only human beings, but also many of the lower animals and many forms of plant life. Encephalitis and smallpox are familiar examples of virus diseases. Dr. Green is especially well-known for his work on virus diseases of foxes and is credited with doing much towards saving the fur-farming industry of this area, which disease once threatened.

In the topic, "X-rays in the diagnosis and treatment of disease," Dr. Leo G. Rigler has for the last lecture, on February 23rd, one of the three or four most important instruments of modern medicine, and especially of surgical diagnosis, others being for example, anesthesia and aseptic technique. Although the name and superficial use of the x-ray or Roentgen ray are widely known, most people have little idea of its widespread importance in the advancement of medicine.

Dr. E. T. Bell, head of the department of pathology, is president of the Minnesota chapter of Sigma Xi and will preside at all the lectures. There will be a half-hour of music before each one.

economic parents are anxious to see their children become successful members of society and they should feel a responsibility in helping you get your first job. But, fortunately, in a free democracy you are not bound to a life of servitude to your economic parentage.

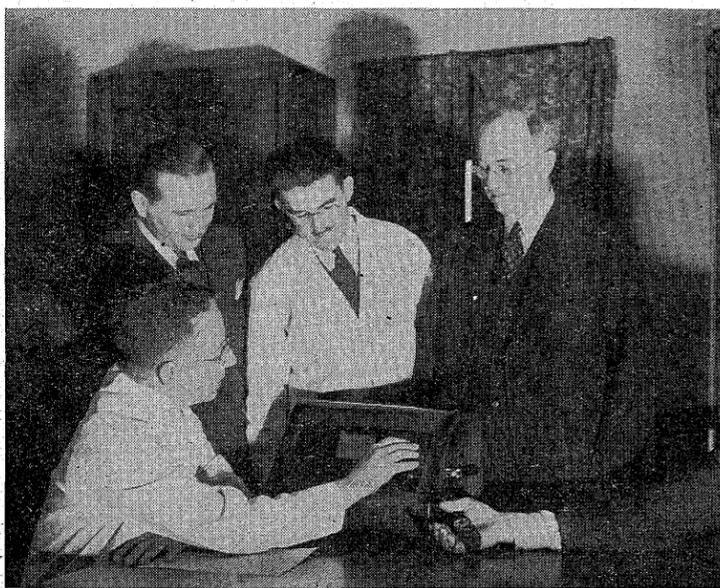
"You are descendants of an intellectual system. Your teachers and professors are in reality your intellectual parents for they have passed on to you the intellectual heritage of the past and they are anxious to see you succeed and they owe you aid in getting that first real job. Fortunately, as yet you are not required to accept any dogma from your intellectual fathers though in certain other countries that is the case.

"A well meaning critic of 'laissez faire' recently startled me by saying that he thought it a crime for this University to permit a student to specialize in agriculture, for instance, in this closely knit and geographically circumscribed economic unit, if the industries were not willing to guarantee him a job when he graduated. You have a right, according to this philosophy, to look to the industries for your security. We may well pause to examine the premises of this philosophy which is prevalent today, not only in Hawaii. Those who embrace it believe it to be the only logical alternative to the conquest of new geographic areas beyond the horizon.

"The first premise for planning social security on this basis is a static economy 'frozen at status quo' with a fixed horizon.

"Security for the individual should be guaranteed by our industries which should prorate the jobs on the basis of the work required to be done and the population available to fill the jobs. Under such a system the educational institutions should have their work clearly cut out for them. The number and kind of jobs for which students should be educated would all be known. It is in considering the educational program that the necessity for a static economy becomes evident. When the quota of potential chemists, agriculturalists, superintendents and managers starts into the educational mill, someone will have to guarantee that the jobs will stay put until the graduates emerge to fit into the grooves that fit them. In return the graduates

### Sigma Xi Speakers Test for Fibs



Drs. J. C. McKinley, seated, W. W. Spink, Leo G. Rigler and E. T. Bell of the Minnesota chapter try a psycho-galvanometer on a patient (synthetic) suspected of untruthfulness.

must guarantee to accept the grooves prepared for them or the whole system of quotas of jobs and graduates will fall down.

#### Can Industry Make Guarantees?

"Let us now take a look at the industries which would guarantee these jobs. Where is their security to back up their guarantee? Inter-company competition, which might end in the elimination of those who offered too many jobs, could be handled by voluntary or compulsory agreements covering wages and hours and, necessarily, quotas of products to be produced.

"If the industries could discharge their obligations by a payoff in the products produced it would not be so bad. But who wants to get his wages in sugar and pineapples in a community where there is little else? The answer is that the industries must sell their products on the open market and pay off on the basis of what the consuming public is willing to pay.

"Now we come face to face with the fickle, heartless whims of the consuming public which decides whether it will take the products or not, what it will pay for them if it does take them and, therefore, whether the guarantees of the industries can be made good.

"Unfortunately, or fortunately—for we are all a part of the consuming public—there is no higher appeal in a free democracy to reverse the decisions of the consuming public which endeavors to be ever free to buy what it likes, when it likes, and where it likes, and at the lowest price. To be sure, governments have tried to buy sur- Continued on page 4, column 1

### Health Association Honors Dr. Boynton

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, director of the Student Health Service, University of Minnesota, has been elected president of the American Student Health Association for the coming year, having been chosen at its annual meeting in New York during the Christmas holidays. Dr. Boynton has headed the Health Service at Minnesota since the promotion of Dr. Harold S. Diehl, former head, to be dean of medical sciences, which change occurred about five years ago. Minnesota has been a pioneer in progressive student health management and its health service for the student body is one of the best.



Dr. Ruth E. Boynton

### Thomas Mann Will Lecture in Northrop On February 15

Thomas Mann, distinguished German novelist who is now an American citizen, and possibly the most celebrated person who will appear as a speaker in the north-west this year, will lecture in Northrop Memorial Auditorium the evening of Thursday, February 15, on "The Problem of Freedom." An admission fee of \$1 will be charged, with a reduced rate for students. Mann is of the stature of the greatest novelists of the twentieth century and is a winner of the Nobel prize for literature, which went to him in 1929. Among his famous works are "The Buddenbrooks," "The Magic Mountain," and "Joseph and His Brethren," the last a best-seller in this country.

Despite his high standing in all circles before the coming of National Socialism in Germany, Thomas Mann would not endure, either intellectually or in fact, the restrictions placed on thought and expression in the Third Reich and so he came to America, where he has continued his writings.

It will be the second evening presentation of the year by the university, apart from the Artist's Course and the Minneapolis Symphony. In the fall quarter an evening performance by Ted Shawn and his men dancers was attended by several thousand.

### Book by F. K. Walter Praised in Review

Praise for the volume, "Periodicals for Small and Medium-Sized Libraries" by Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota librarian, is contained in a review published by the Library Association Record, organ of the British Library Association. Mr. Walter's book, now in its seventh edition, was published to provide an annotated list of periodicals that have proved useful in small libraries. The breadth of its scope is indicated by the fact that of 214 periodicals listed only ten are English, though that is not to say that only ten are "in" English. Mr. Walter's selection was made as the result of a questionnaire sent to many librarians and only those periodicals were retained on his list that did not receive at least twenty more favorable votes than unfavorable. The little book is published by the American Library Association, Chicago.

#### Brink Given Office

Professor Raymond W. Brink of the University of Minnesota department of mathematics was elected vice-president of the Mathematical Association of America during its recent meeting in Columbus, Ohio. He formerly served for several years as a trustee. Professor Dunham Jackson read a paper before the American Mathematical Society, which also met at Columbus.

#### Dr. Price Longest in Service

Dr. Richard R. Price, director of the General Extension Division, University of Minnesota is now the senior among university directors of extension service, as he is now in his twenty-seventh year at Minnesota after having served in a similar post for four years at the University of Kansas.

### Fact and Artifact

By T. E. Steward

ONE of the most interesting sets of suppositions in the world is made up of those things people "know" which are not so. So few things are certain, and so many people are positive, not to say, self-assured. A neat phrase that, "self-assured." It's a trite one, and we use it without thinking, but when one looks at it he sees that it is full of humorous description. "Self"-assured, indeed; and what better source? Who more able to support one in his position?

But this is neither a column of complaint nor of sarcasm. The University of Minnesota is by no means the only organization about which people know things that aren't so; it is merely the one, among many, that most interests your column.

Most ready to hand among the things said about the university are these (a) that it is too radical, and (b) that it is too conservative. People may easily be found to support either one of these contentions with much certainty and self-assurance. In 1923 or thereabouts, the utopian Upton Sinclair in his "Goosestep" attacked the university's conservatism, mentioning Minnesota among many others, and said that the institution was too willing to play up to corporations. Ten years later, when the depression had led to deep heart-searchings and analyses of many phases of American economic life, those with something new to say on public questions were described as radical. Many people still have both ideas about the institution, which is as wholesome a condition as one could wish.

Much more specific things than this are "known" about the university. For example, one seldom sees Dr. Hugh Cabot referred to in the press without the identification "of the Mayo Foundation (or Clinic)," although as a matter of fact he left Rochester almost two years ago and is a resident of Boston.

One of the most peculiar and unwarranted beliefs about the University of Minnesota is that the Board of Regents is a "rubber stamp-body" and that the university is run by its permanent staff pretty much as they please. No one who had observed the workings of the Board of Regents over any considerable period would hold this opinion. Its members are the delegates through whom the State of Minnesota manages its celebrated educational institution, and with practically no exceptions members of the board give painstaking attention to the duties delegated to them. Not even the tiniest appointment, for example, is effective until the Regents have passed upon it. The only matter in which they act without consideration is the approval of the graduation list, and that is entirely in the academic field, not in that of management. The board does not, of course, interfere with academic freedom. Whether a man passes or not, also, depends on his instructor, not on an official.

FOR many years after the state income tax law was passed many members of the public thought that members of the faculty and staff were exempt from payment of this tax. This was never true. Persons paid by the state have always paid the state income tax, and those paid by the federal government have paid the federal tax. Under a law passed last year state employees must also pay federal income taxes, and federal employees, state taxes. It was the exemption that once held for federal income taxes that the public was thinking of, but the whole matter is now academic, for university people must pay both.

In still another field, the realm of "wouldn't it have been better?" one often hears folks say that it "would have been better" if the University of Minnesota had been built on the shores of Lake Minnetonka. Now this is no question of correct and incorrect. People who feel this way are not exactly those who know something that isn't so, but Minnesota Chats is perfectly willing to argue that they are wrong. Esthetically it would, of course, be better to have the university set down beside a blue lake, as is the University of Wisconsin or in sight of a fine mountain, as is Williams beneath its Greylock; but there are strong arguments on the side of the urban university. How would people in St. Paul like it, for example, if the campus were eight- Continued on page 3, column 3

## Payroll Tax Analyzed by Dr. E. P. Schmidt

### Stabilization Achievement of Present Years Will Determine Future Rate on Payrolls

Reduced rates on unemployment insurance taxes will go into effect in Minnesota in 1941, according to Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt of the School of Business Administration, who points out that the state tax will then range from one-half of one percent on the payroll of employers who achieve complete stability up to 3.2 percent on payrolls that are subject to high layoffs. Dr. Schmidt, who is on leave this year making a study of employment stabilization and payroll taxes, issued the statement because he believes employers should have full knowledge of the situation. These figures have nothing to do with the federal payroll taxes, which may be as low as three-tenths of one percent on stabilized payrolls of eight persons or more. Dr. Schmidt also pointed out that employment records made in 1938, 1939 and 1940 will determine the subsequent rate of taxation that will be assessed against employers.

His statement on employment stabilization and payroll taxes follows:

"Although the profits motive is disparaged in some quarters, its virtually universal application at-tests its potency. About three-quarters of the American state legislatures have recently tried to harness this motive to meet the problem of employment instability.

"In Wisconsin we find this process in its most pure form. Employers who stabilize their operations may qualify for a zero unemployment compensation tax rate. On the other hand, employers who either cannot stabilize or do not stabilize, will have to pay up to 4 percent of their payroll. Employers with moderate success may qualify for some rate between zero and 4 percent. Minnesota and the majority of the other states have adopted this same plan or some variant of it. Reduced rates are effective in only about six states for 1940, but will be effective in about 20 states in 1941.

"The writer has had occasion to interview scores of Wisconsin employers in order to discover to what degree they were responding to the 'bait' which the state legislature is holding out to them. It is virtually impossible to find an employer in the state of Wisconsin who has not altered his policies somewhat in order to qualify for the reduced tax rate. A culvert manufacturer, for example, who formerly closed down his plant completely during the slack season, throwing many men out of work, now operates the year-round with a reduced number of persons on the payroll and is qualifying for the zero rate.

"In another instance, a meat packer, who from 1926 to 1935 had an annual lay off rate of 64 percent, in the last year had a lay off rate of less than 5 percent. Formerly he had department seniority. Frequently, 50 men would be hired in one department on a given day and in another slack department, the same number of men would be laid off. By establishing plant-wide seniority, such erratic lay offs are completely avoided. By a limited amount of training he has enabled his men to qualify for several jobs and now shifts them from slack to busy departments. He also created an 'extra gang' which fills in wherever needed, loading hides one day, helping in the hog killing department another day, and so on. Incidentally, this company by qualifying for the reduced tax rate, did save in 1939 about 28 percent of its average profits during the last three years.

"In another instance, a company which could not be sold at all in the summer and with only great difficulty in the winter and spring, has reorganized its sales effort so that since the adoption of the plan, not a single worker has been laid off. This company by offering consumer premiums to buyers who would place orders in the spring, was able to pull about 35 percent of its fall peak business into the slack period. This company, on the basis of its present record, will save about seven dollars per share of common stock by qualifying for the minimum unemployment compensation tax rate.

"These cases could be multiplied by the dozen. One of the most

## Journalism Students Learn Headwriting in New Setup



Murphy Hall, new home of journalism, is equipped with many practical devices. Above, Prof. Russell Thackrey is shown "in the slot" of a model "copy desk."

## Three Buildings Meet New Needs

Continued from page 1, column 5

million, a sizable contribution from the department of Physical Education and Athletics, balances in certain service enterprise funds, a contribution of \$25,000 from the Campus Club, a faculty-staff organization, and pledges made by three groups in a campaign for gifts, namely, the student body, the faculty-staff, and the alumni and friends of the university. All three groups did well, the faculty and staff coming nearest to meeting its quota. The sum of \$400,000 was obtained by sale of certificates of indebtedness to complete the required amount.

The Coffman Memorial Union will provide Minnesota students with a completely adequate social center for the first time. It will contain everything students need for an integrated campus life. Rooms for meetings of student organizations will be numerous. There will be a large ballroom, smaller rooms for social gatherings, a dining room, a cafeteria, bowling alleys, billiard room, barber shop, the student postoffice, offices and other necessary establishments, and on the top three floors, set-back and smaller in area than the lower floors, quarters for the Campus Club. Originally a faculty club, this organization has now been expanded to accept non-teaching staff members as well as faculty.

The University of Minnesota's Department of Journalism will be one of the best housed in the country when it has completed moving into William J. Murphy Hall according to Dr. Ralph D. Casey, department head. Not only does the building provide ample classroom and faculty office space, but it has attractive quarters for the student publications, a library and reading room, type laboratory, rooms for the study and use of news photography and space for a journalism museum. The museum collection, Dr. Casey points out, will be built around a collection of state of Minnesota items, but will represent all fields of journalism.

startling results of this investigation is that once management becomes committed to stability of employment, it is surprising how many ideas and suggestions come from various people in the organization which will aid in achieving stability.

"Admittedly, different employers encounter varying degrees of difficulty in stabilizing. Companies producing heavy or durable goods such as building supplies, machinery, refrigerators and automobiles, encounter more erratic demands than producers of food, clothing and other non-durable consumers' goods, but even in the heavy goods industries, progress is being made by more careful production planning, by avoiding excessive plant expansion for momentary peak demands and by other devices. In fact, one building supply manufacturer has recently announced an annual wage plan under which he makes very considerable guarantees of continuity of income to his employees."

The annual posture project for college women, held in the Department of Physical Education for Women, was started this fall quarter instead of the winter quarter.

## Fact and Artifact Upgren on Leave For Foreign Trade Study in New York

Continued from page 2, column 3

teen miles west of Minneapolis rather than on the east side where it is easily accessible to St. Paul? How would Minneapolis people like it if they had to go way out there to attend classes? Would the institution have had the willing support of these two cities if it had been so misplaced? Would students from the rest of the state, who have to leave their homes to attend the University of Minnesota have benefited? Not at all; they would still have to leave their homes and would still be remote from whatever attractions life in a city has. And of course life in the city has one very great attraction, fictitious for some, real for others. This is that no American is satisfied until he or she has experienced city life. He or she may not like it, may revolt against it, flee from it; but be ignorant of it? Never. In every person's life there is a period when his prototype is Lucien de Rubempre, Balzac's famous, "Distinguished Provincial in Paris."

When the University of Minnesota was rapidly expanding its physical plant in the early twenties, people said it was a mistaken policy. Today there are about twice as many students as there were then, and still more new buildings are going up, all out of necessity, not a desire for show.

When all is said and done, it is surprising how few criticisms there are of the University of Minnesota. None of the things here mentioned is particularly insisted upon by those who say it. They are things people have heard and are passing on, usually because they are enough interested in the university to talk about it. These are the things it occurs to them to say. When the drive for gifts to the Coffman Memorial Union fell short of its quota some people started saying that the alumni of Minnesota were not interested in the institution. Not only is this untrue, it is an unwarranted criticism of a loyal body of graduates. If they were more often given a chance to do something, either financially or by personal effort, for the campus where they obtained their education, the alumni would be better informed about it, more closely knit to it, more immediately willing to help. In the opinion of this column the time is just about here when the alumni will awaken to a more insistent realization of their relationship to the University of Minnesota. I should hardly call it a duty; there is no compulsion or contract. It is an opportunity to which many alumni have long been awake and which many more are rapidly coming to see.

### Stevenson in Washington

Dean Russell E. Stevenson of the School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota, was in Washington recently attending meetings of the Conference of State University Schools of Business which considered plans for coordinating business researches throughout the country under some type of federal supervision in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Conferences on this topic are to be held by the bureau in several parts of the country, one of them probably to be conducted at the University of Minnesota.



Dr. Arthur R. Upgren

Dr. Arthur R. Upgren, associate professor of economics and finance in the School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota, was granted a leave of absence by the Board of Regents at its current meeting and will go to New York to do special research on foreign trade and in the field of international economic relations for the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin who obtained his advanced training at Minnesota, Dr. Upgren has had opportunities for broad experience in economic and financial investigations, both on research commissions and in the field of practical affairs. In 1933-'34 he was in New York as research associate under the Commission of Inquiry into National Policy in International Economic Relations, of which Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, then dean of the Graduate School at Minnesota, was a member. The following year he spent in Washington as economic analyst for the department of state while the trade agreements program was being got under way.

Dr. Upgren also has served the government of the Province of Manitoba in connection with its submissions to the Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Financial Relations, and took part in conferences at Ottawa in 1938. He was author of several of the Manitoba submissions. His "Reciprocal Trade Agreements" was published by the University of Minnesota Press and he has written numerous articles in the field of monetary policy.

Details concerning the projected studies by the Council in Foreign Relations will be announced by that organization.

### Ski Champion Speaks

Mrs. Alfred D. Lindley of St. Paul, 1938 national slalom champion, spoke before the sports and dance appreciation class of the department of Physical Education for Women recently and showed a picture of skiing technique. She was a member of the 1936 Olympic ski team and is a member of the 1940 world's champion ski team.

## Air Mass Study New Weather Key

Continued from page 1, column 4

was another job for which he was employed by the Aero Insurance Underwriters association. That was to write a glossary of the new scientific terms, reducing the terminology to one that could be easily and accurately grasped by pilots. At first the lingo was so deep that the poor pilots, for whom, after all, the information was intended, got very little out of it. Now they all understand what they are told by the observers, an important contribution to flying safety. Along the same lines, he has been engaged summers by aviation concerns to travel over all of their lines and lecture to the personnel on the scientific interpretation of weather data. In this capacity he flew 20,000 miles over the routes of United Airlines in 1937 and has since performed the same service for the lines of the Yukon and Southern.

He says that at least half a dozen of last year's Minnesota graduates have found employment in meteorology with important airlines. Wayne Kircher is in South America with Pan American, Lloyd Berthoff in Miami with the same company, Allen Bjerke at Atlanta for Eastern Air Lines, William Coons in Pittsburgh for Penn Central and Harold Wrightson in Chicago with United Air lines. Leonard Johnson is teaching meteorology in an army air school.

The department of aeronautical engineering at the University of Minnesota now has a completely equipped meteorological laboratory with instruments for measuring conditions both on the ground and in the upper air. Daily weather maps are made by the students, and student forecasts ordinarily are from 85 to 90 percent accurate once the boys have got the hang of the thing. Observations are made four times daily.

All of which is a long cry from depending on the rheumatism in your ankle or on grandpa's old Civil War wound for indicating what kind of weather is coming on.

## Comstock Added To Iron Ore Board

Professor Elting H. Comstock, administrator of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, was recently appointed by Governor Harold E. Stassen to the Interim Iron Ore Commission along with Attorney Carl H. Schuster of Biwabik and Dr. J. L. McLeod of Grand Rapids. The appointment enlarges the commission from eight to eleven members. Four of the positions are held by state senators and four by state representatives.

The commission will investigate the present system of taxing the iron ore industry in the state and the extent of the tax burden upon that industry. Also the commission will study the effect of the tax burden upon the utilization and development of the low grade deposits of iron ore. Methods of conserving the present supply of ore will also be considered.

The commission will further study the proper distribution of revenues from iron ore taxation between the state and the local subdivisions, the levies and expenditures of such local subdivisions, the extent to which such expenditures are caused by unemployment problems, and the steps taken by such local government to reduce indebtedness or decrease expenditures are found to be excessive, the proper way of limiting or reducing the same will be determined.

### Pioneer Boys Publish Paper

"Pioneer Piper" is the title of the dormitory newspaper, full of pep and character, published in mimeographed form by residents of Pioneer Hall, the men's dormitory at the University of Minnesota. Its editor this year is Jim Bernard, with Morris Sandvig as news editor, Jim Peterson as sports editor, Bruce King, columnist and Russell Stotesbury, cartoonist. Jesse Douglass is contributing editor. It deals both with news and policy in student affairs at the dormitory.

### Lectures on Hamlet

"Hamlet on the American Stage" was the subject of an address under auspices of the department of English, University of Minnesota, delivered Wednesday, January 24, by Sam Pearce, a representative of the Shakespearean actor, Maurice Evans. Evans recently appeared in Minneapolis in "Hamlet."

## Dr. Chapman Was Optimist in Last Address

Continued from page 2, column 3  
pluses which the consuming public has disdained, to dump or destroy them and prorate the cost over consumers and producers alike. Economic barriers have also been set up to protect industries against world prices; the charges being paid by indirect levy on producers and consumers. But consumption has followed price and quality, and production has often been misled by the tampering with prices or surpluses.

"It is absolutely necessary to control the consuming public if security is to be based on a planned static economy, for all production has consumption in one way or another, as its objective. The only completely controlled production and consumption is to be found in such isolated social units as Alcatraz Prison where the exacting whims of the consumers are superseded by the regulations of the authorities in charge. The inmates of such successfully controlled social units endure, rather than enjoy, a security which you may never attain so long as you are law-abiding citizens of a free democracy.

"Your freedom to think what you like to consume what you like, to produce what you like and to decide what services you wish to perform, also leaves you free to be unemployed, sometimes through no fault of your own.

### Public Dictates Events

"The industries then find themselves the servants of the coldly dictatorial buying public. If the pineapple industry, for instance, attempts to aid the youth of Hawaii by making too many jobs on its plantations and its canneries, the cost of pineapples may become higher than that of competing fruits and the industry will no longer be able to sell its product and collect the money with which to pay its workers. The result of such a condition would be that the youths would be worse off than they were before, because jobs would be fewer.

"Forced now to recognize the supreme economic power of the buying public which has its base in the freedom to choose, which we all enjoy, we now find ourselves faced with the necessity to gear our economy to the demands of the consuming public. This is a dynamic rather than a static economy since these demands change with time and the offering of new products and new services. Security for the day is given in return for the preferred products and services of the day; and the security of tomorrow will depend upon the offerings of services and products of tomorrow.

"Those individuals and those corporations that keep at the forefront in anticipating and offering products and services that are preferred in the eyes of the public, enjoy a day-to-day security so long as their first objective is offering unexcelled products and services. That corporation or industry leader who considers that his first duty is to pay the interest on his bonds and dividends on his stocks will find himself sooner or later in the discard with interest and dividends unpaid, replaced by a progressive competitor who puts products and services at a preferred price, first; and who, incidentally, pays his interest and dividends out of the rewards society gives him for offering the consuming public the best buy on the day to day market.

"If, when you step out of this institution in a few minutes, you offer the best and most desired services to be had on the day-to-day market, and keep them ever the best, the pay check will come; but, more important, you will have the satisfaction, that no money can buy, of having done the job that a dynamic economy exacts of everyone. On the other hand, if you consider your first responsibility to collect a good pay check to support your dependents, you will be in the same class as the manager whose sole objective is to pay dividends to his stockholders.

### The Pineapple Story

"Consider how our pineapple industry was developed. Some thirty odd years ago a young man just out of Harvard came west to Hawaii with no guarantee of a job, or other security, to consider what he could offer the consuming public out of the soil and climate of these Islands. Starting with a mule and a plow, he contributed through initiative, joined by many others, to the building of an industry which offered a product which at the start had little place in the demands of the consuming public. Because of the quality and com-

petitive price, a place was made for it which incidentally meant jobs and dividends for Hawaii. Now the philosophy of static economy would have this industry guarantee jobs to the graduates of today.

"In the days of depression, when there was concern not only about dividends but capital investment, there was no guarantee of security even to the founder of the industry, in a cold, calculating economy. Incidentally, the same pioneering spirit, that sought new products from the soil and climate of Hawaii and built our industry, is even now building new enterprises geared to anticipated demands of the consuming public, rather than lamenting a changed status quo. That is the personification of the spirit of a dynamic economy.

"The proponents of static economy, and possibly you who look for a guaranteed job of tomorrow, will dissent on the grounds that the West has been settled, that our sugar and pineapple industries have been built, and that it is now time for a mature society to settle down and enjoy a static economy based upon the achievements of the past. Why, they will ask, should we disturb a condition which can be more comfortable than ever before, if we will only guarantee security at our present economic level?

"This feeling of satisfaction with recent accomplishments is very old. At the close of the French Revolution, the tribunal that sentenced the distinguished scientist Lavoisier to death stated: 'The French Republic has no need for scientists.' So convinced were they that a social and political revolution had solved all problems.

### An Early Prediction

"Let me call your attention to the philosophy of fifty years ago, summarized in the report of C. D. Wright, the first Commissioner of Labor in the United States, in 1886. He sought an explanation of the depression of the time, and gathered opinions of financial and industrial leaders as to how society could chart a course for the future that would offer greater security than the past had enjoyed. It was the opinion of the day that the great industrial developments of the world had been accomplished. The railroads and telegraph lines had been built and the world had all the transportation and communication facilities it could ever need.

"M. Piermez, a Belgian banker, is quoted as saying, 'It is not likely that there will be again an economic progress comparable to that by which this last century has changed the face of the world.'

"Not only did the industrial leaders of 1886 hold out little hope of future possibilities to the young people of the day, but Sir William Crooks said that the field of physics, the most rigid discipline of the mind, had been completely explored and recorded; and the only contribution that the young physicist of the future could hope to make was in adding to the accuracy of the determination of the natural constants by placing another figure to the right of the decimal point.

"There were young people in that day, just like you, who were concerned about their future, and the oldsters felt sorry for them just as some of them feel sorry for you today. Among these young people who faced the possibility of a static economy were:

Thomas Edison, 19 years old—(possibly older than any of you).  
Henry Ford, 23.  
Charles P. Steinmetz, 21.  
Thomas Morgan, 20.  
Robert Millikan, 18.  
Marie Sklodowska, a Polish girl of 19.  
Orville Wright, 15.  
Guglielmo Marconi, 12.  
Charles Kettering, 10.  
Albert Einstein, 7. (So young that he knew relatively little about the relative merits of static and dynamic economy.)  
Irving Langmuir, 5.

"There were many others with equal claims to be listed. What would have been the result if they had been trained for specific jobs in the static economy of which the oldsters of the day were so proud?

### Did Things "Stay Put"?

"Far from fitting grooves in the economy of the day, they created new products and new services which changed the economy of the consuming public and brought new jobs to countless of their contemporaries and incidentally dwarfed the accomplishments of the great century that preceded 1886.

"Five years after that solemn prediction Edison patented a

"kinetoscopic camera" and the motion picture industry was on its way.

"Ten years later Ford built his first automobile. He was not the originator of the automobile, but he did make a great contribution to a dynamic economy by basing a mass production industry on the masses as consumers in which the laborer who made an automobile could afford to buy it and wear it out. Thus labor and the consuming public became one and the same. An economy geared to the one must also be geared to the other.

"Twelve years later the Polish girl, as Madam Curie, collaborated with her distinguished husband in the discovery of radium. Seventeen years later they received the Nobel Prize in physics, and twenty-five years later she again received this prize in chemistry, being the only person to date to be honored in two fields by the most coveted prize for intellectual endeavor offered in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and the promotion of peace, founded and endowed by the inventor of dynamite.

"Thirteen years later Marconi sent the first wireless message across the English Channel and sixteen years later across the Atlantic Ocean, laying the foundation stone of the great radio industry. Should he have known that the world had an adequate means of communication in 1886 and had been trained for a guaranteed job in that old system?

"Seventeen years later the Wright brothers flew their first heavier-than-air plane and now aviation is an industry with jobs undreamed of in 1886.

"Later, Einstein, Millikan, Langmuir and Compton (who was not born in 1886) were awarded Nobel prizes in physics, not for adding another digit to the right of a decimal point, but for changing the very foundations of physical theory. Steinmetz and Kettering brought changes to the electrical and automobile industries which mean jobs and services undreamed of in the static economy of their youth. Of equal importance is the fact that the average consumer has been given services superior to those rendered a Roman nobleman by his retinue of slaves.

"Thomas Morgan won the Nobel award for laying the foundation for our advance in the knowledge of heredity through which we have been enabled to actually change the character of the plants and animals on which our agricultural economy depends.

### Did Not Ask Security

"These young people did not look to the economy of the day to guarantee them security. It was just the reverse. Society has had to look to them. Their early training did not fit them to pre-determined grooves. They determined the course of society in a dynamic system of economy. They "went west" in an intellectual dimension, not to repeat their fathers' acts of exploitation toward a geographic horizon limited by the spherical nature of our earth. Their conquest took them into the infinitely small spaces of electrons and protons and to the apparently limitless expanses of interstellar spaces in a search for the origin of cosmic rays. The treasures which they brought back gave the folks at home the material basis of physical well being that distinguishes our economy from that of our fathers.

### What Might Develop

"An inquiring mind trained for original research, rather than a groove in a frozen status quo of Hawaiian industry, might well consider the fact that Hawaii's shores are washed by sea waters which have the desirable properties and conditions that chemists are now taking advantage of on the Atlantic Coast for the recovery of raw chemicals. These chemicals from the sea might be combined with plant products from the semi-tropical climate to produce the best buys on the world market. Such a youngster would have no place in a quota system of ideas but he might well bring forth new products to be bartered on a dynamic world market for new jobs and new security. This is particularly true as the day of thermoplastics and synthetic fibers is just dawning. The economy of our forefathers, which was based on the use of fibers and metals as nature made or combined them, seems to be on its way out. Twelve months of sunshine may command a greater premium on the market for plastics and fibers than on the

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## Dr. Stomberg Writes Texas to Offer From San Francisco Latin American Courses in Summer

Dr. A. A. Stomberg, retired head of the department of Scandinavian Languages and Literature, is now living in San Mateo, Cal., where he is enjoying life and remaining active by teaching extension classes for the University of California. In a letter to Minnesota Chats he reported that next term he will teach one class in Scandinavian in San Francisco and two in Oakland. Despite the charms of the West Coast he said, "Of course I have missed the old associations at Minnesota. I think more highly of both the University of Minnesota and the state of Minnesota than I ever did before."

food market which now seems overcrowded.

"While it is true that our geographic west has been explored and occupied, there is a west in the intellectual dimensions of the future that is yet unexplored. The more this intellectual west has been explored, the more limitless its expanses appear to be. The advantages from geographic conquest have largely gone to the strong who have taken what they got from the weak. The advantages from the intellectual conquests have been taken from none and given to all.

"If your training in the University has meant what it should, you are prepared to go out beyond the horizons of the present generation. Your individual quest may not be for new industries. It may be for new satisfactions in leisure time when set free from the humdrum of a routine job. In a cottage home you can enjoy such adventures beyond the present intellectual horizons. You may sit in your chair at the end of the day and explore the radio bands to listen to the music and philosophy of the Occident or the Orient, and find satisfactions that your fathers never knew and that no money can buy even on the day-to-day market of a dynamic economy.

### Make Your Own Contribution

"In your desire for security do not ask society to guarantee a frozen status quo or call for a revolution. Contribute your mite to the evolution of society and take your place in leading on, whether to new products or, more important still, to new appreciations and satisfactions in the daily life of the average citizen.

"As you take your place in your generation, guard well the institutions that will train your successors that they may be prepared, not merely to fit the grooves of your time, but to advance beyond your intellectual horizons, to the "west" that lies ahead.

"If your biological, economic and intellectual parents were obligated to provide you with ready-made careers you would in turn be obligated to fit into those careers in a static economy closed in all dimensions. Fortunately, you are free. If you have chosen your intellectual parents wisely and they have "grub-staked" you, as is the obligation of good parents, you are prepared to go out beyond the present horizon of the intellectual "west."

"The next biological economic and intellectual generations will find their day to day security better because you went to the "west" that lies beyond the intellectual horizons of today."

### Dr. Kolthoff in Washington

Dutch scholars, most of them professors in American universities who are now residents in the United States, gathered at the embassy of Holland in Washington Friday, January 5, to discuss the present status of Holland and whatever policies they should adopt with respect to it, according to Dr. I. M. Kolthoff of the University of Minnesota, who attended. Dr. Kolthoff, a chemist of international reputation who has lectured in most of the countries of Europe and holds decorations from Holland and from Czechoslovakia, spent last summer in Holland and returned just after the outbreak of the European war.

Five authorities on Latin-America—in economics, music, art, language and literature—have been named as visiting professors for the University of Texas' 1940 summer Latin-American Institute, University officials have announced.

Professors Adolfo Best Maugard and Vicente T. Mendoza from the National University of Mexico have been nominated by the College of Fine Arts, to teach Latin-American art and music, respectively.

George Wythe, chief secretary of Latin-American Relations in the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will teach courses on the economics of Mexico and Latin-American resources and trade, in the University's School of Business Administration and its economics department. Mr. Wythe is a graduate of the University of Texas.

Earlier appointments made Dr. Ramon Martinez Lopez, formerly of the Instituto Espanol de Lisbon, Portugal, visiting professor of Latin-American literature, and Dr. Amado Alonzo of the University of Buenos Aires, visiting professor of Latin-American languages.

These appointments have been made possible through a grant of \$4,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation to the University for the Latin-American Institute.

## Will Conduct Barley Schools

Begun in January, a series of flax and malting barley improvement schools will be held in 28 counties of the state, according to Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm. The barley schools, offered for the fourth consecutive year, supply information concerning varieties and growing and harvesting practices that will increase yield and quality.

W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist, says he will use colored pictures to illustrate the discussion, with emphasis on the production of commercially desirable crops. Farmers will submit pint samples of barley for analysis and at the meetings everyone will have opportunity to see and discuss the particular problems of barley growing in his region. When the samples are returned to the owners, a statement of variety, purity of variety, threshing damage, disease, weed content, germination and suggestions for the correction of specific faults will be included.

Dates set for the remaining county schools are: Dakota, February 6; Goodhue, February 7; Wabasha, February 8; Winona, February 9; Wright, February 12; McLeod, February 13; Sibley, February 14; Scott, February 15; E. Ottertail, February 20; E. Polk, February 21; W. Polk, February 22; Pennington, February 23, and Olmsted, February 27.

## Indoor Gardening Study Published

"Indoor" gardeners, which is to say, all of you women and men who raise houseplants, will be interested to know that Daisy T. Abbott of St. Paul, garden editor of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, has written a new booklet, "Indoor Gardening," which has been published by the University of Minnesota Press. In it Mrs. Abbott sets down a report of her long experience with plants in the house and sums up the accumulated knowledge of herself and hundreds of others who have given close attention to plant problems. The volume supplements a work on outdoor gardening which Mrs. Abbott wrote for the University Press about two years ago.

## Campus Scientists Called Pioneers Of U. S. Industry

**Edward W. Davis and Dr. H. O. Halvorson Honored by National Association of Manufacturers**

Two among a score or more of the members of the University of Minnesota faculty who have developed industrial processes that have contributed to the productivity and efficiency of American industry were honored by the National Association of Manufacturers as "industrial pioneers" at a recent dinner meeting in Minneapolis. They were Edward W. Davis, director of the School of Mines Experiment Station, whose work on making useful the low-grade iron ore of Minnesota is so widely known, and Dr. H. O. Halvorson, professor of bacteriology, who was honored for important contributions to the problem of disposal of sewage and industrial waste.

The job of making the low-grade iron ore of Minnesota available to the iron and steel industry is intimately bound up with the future of the Minnesota iron deposits, which have billions of tons of low-grade ore while the high-grade, or so-called direct shipping ores are decreasing rapidly. Processes that "beneficiate" the poorer ones by concentrating the iron content, or that change the form of the ore so that it can be handled more easily or so that it can be used readily in existing processes of smelting, are major points in this problem and Mr. Davis has been working on them for more than 20 years. In the course of that time he has made many contributions. Among these are processes for the concentration of the low-grade magnetic taconites of the eastern Mesabi range, the magnetic roasting process to change magnetic into non-magnetic ores, the reverberatory smelting, or direct reduction of low-grade ores, agglomeration processes, a new type of castiron paving block and many improvements to washing equipment, jigs, and the like. It was in recognition of his work as a whole that Mr. Davis was honored.

### Dr. Halvorson's Contributions

For many years liquid sewage disposal has been accomplished with the aid of bacteria, the commonest method being called that of the "trickling filter," in which a wide area is excavated to a depth of about eight feet and filled with large rocks to increase the surface area to a maximum. When such a set-up is sprayed with liquid waste, bacteria move in and set to work on it, to its ultimate destruction.

"For many years," explained Dr. Halvorson, "it was believed that an acre of rock was necessary for the disposal of two million gallons a day of liquid sewage after the solid has been filtered out and otherwise disposed of. It was the practice, also, to use a revolving arm as a spray, so that only a part of the rocks were wetted at any one time, and from time to time the spraying was stopped to give the bacteria a chance to catch up." My improvement on such a set-up had two phases. In the first place, I introduced a spray instead of a revolving arm, thus reaching the entire area at all times, and in the second place, the spray was kept going constantly, on the assumption that the bacteria would continue to devour the waste without intermission.

### Speed Increased Tenfold

Both improvements "worked," and as a result twenty million gallons a day may now be treated on an acre instead of two.

Dr. Halvorson believes that had his system been developed when the new Minneapolis system of sewage disposal was begun, it could have been used at a very great saving over the plan put into effect, but, as the trickling filter was used then, it would have required a rock-filled area ten times as large as would be needed now.

At least sixty plants in many parts of the world are using this

## Cup Symbolizing Achievement Is Gift



Shown left to right are Harold Stone, scholarship counsellor of Pioneer Hall, with Dr. E. G. Williamson and C. C. Plank, donors of the cup, with which they are seen.

As an incentive to scholarship, a large polished bronze cup, surmounted by a figure of "Dawn Victory," symbol of achievement, will be presented this term and each quarter hereafter to the Pioneer hall residence house which receives the highest honor point ratio.

The gift of C. C. Plank, director of Pioneer hall, and Dr. E. G. Williamson, coordinator of person-

nel services at the University of Minnesota, the trophy will rest in a newly constructed glass case built in the lobby of the men's dormitory.

The winter term All-Pioneer stag has been chosen as the time for the first presentation of the cup, at which time the house having had the highest average for fall term will receive the trophy, with its name engraved thereon.

## Has Anyone Any 'Airplane' Leaflets? University Library Desires a Few

**If War Is One of Propaganda Campus Still Safe, Says Mr. Walter**

Has anyone a copy of an "airplane leaflet" of the type strewn in Germany by the English and the French? If someone has, and doesn't want to keep it, the University of Minnesota library will be very glad to get it. For this you may take the word of Dean Malcolm M. Willey, chairman of the library committee, who has it on the word of Frank K. Walter, the librarian, that the University of Minnesota not only has no such leaflet but has not as yet seen one.

Propaganda may be a "nasty" word, but the library is very much interested in it. And it doesn't care, from the academic point of view, what the stuff says. It will be material for the historian, and when things reach the point of being written as history, the student wants to know all sides. So the library is eager to receive gifts.

"A library without propaganda would be like a case in court without witnesses," says Mr. Walter. "The statements of the various sides of the case form the testimony from which, in part, the judgments of posterity will be drawn. I am only the bailiff. The student calls for the printed 'witnesses' and I am supposed to produce them."

Dean Willey pointed out that the library is at all times receptive to gifts of material, important or unimportant, of the type circulated briefly, such as propaganda leaflets, or gifts of books of which the permanent value has been established. The demand for materials threatens at all times to outstrip the capacity of the Univer-

sity of Minnesota to acquire it by purchase. Gifts from friends and alumni are becoming an important source of acquisitions.

### Germany Sends Most

To the extent that the war overseas is a "war of propaganda," the University of Minnesota library has thus far escaped serious bombardment according to Mr. Walter and Harold Russell, reference librarian. Only the Germans are sending propaganda in any big way, they report, although the Spanish outlets established by the

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

## NYA Students Win High Praise

Appreciative students who have received NYA aid toward their expenses at the University of Minnesota have responded by gaining an average of marks well above the all-university average according to a study by Dean Malcolm M. Willey and the head of the employment bureau, Dorothy G. Johnson.

The NYA group had an average, among 991 students, of 1,973, or just under the 2, which would be a "straight B average," while the entire body of undergraduates had an average mark of 1,311, or one third point higher than "C".

Dean Willey pointed out that this outcome surprised no one, inasmuch as recipients of NYA aid are selected from the upper half of the graduating high-school classes, with the appointments going to those of highest high-school standing in that half. He declared that both he and Mrs. Johnson believe that the college record of these students justifies both the NYA program and the bases of selection that have been established.

## New 'Guest Log' Gift of Cloquet Forest Station

For the first time in its history the University of Minnesota has a "guest log," a book in which distinguished visitors will be asked to sign their names, the gift of the Cloquet Forest Experiment Station through its superintendent, Dr. Thorvald Schantz Hansen. It was sent from Cloquet to Dean Willey following a recent visit to the station and the first two signers were the visiting speakers on February 15th, namely, Thomas Mann and Paul Engle.

The book is "bound" in a varnished slab of white pine, about 12 by 18 inches, and is held together with brass hinges.

"It might be of interest," writes Dr. Schantz-Hansen, that the wood from which it is made came from a tree growing in the experiment station forest, was cut in our own mill, and finished here. As nearly as we could determine the tree began to grow in 1783, just at the close of the Revolutionary war. It survived at least five forest fires and was cut in 1935. The paper is ledger bond made from trees grown in northeastern Minnesota."

Professor Schantz-Hansen, donor of the "log" was recently given additional duties in being made director of the Itasca Biological Experiment Station, a summer project of the University of Minnesota which has been growing rapidly in recent years. He continues to direct the Forest Experiment Station near Cloquet.

## Fellowships in Organic Chemistry Given by Dr. Smith

Setting an example of unselfish service and pointing the way to doubling his contribution to science, Dr. Lee I. Smith, head of the division of organic chemistry in the University of Minnesota, has donated to the University his twenty-five per cent share in whatever proceeds may be obtained from the commercial manufacture and sale of Vitamin E products under patents that may be obtained as the result of his research work. Two years ago Dr. Smith synthesized, which is to say, made artificially, Vitamin E, the "fertility" vitamin. The gift stands a chance of doubling his scientific work because he specifies that proceeds shall be used for important fellowships in organic chemistry, holders of which will, no doubt, in their turn, make scientific discoveries.

Dr. Smith called attention to the fact that many fellow workers contributed to his work on Vitamin E and are, to that extent, joint donors with himself.

He specified that four fellowships of \$750 a year each should be created in the field of organic chemistry at the University of Minnesota, if and when income from the patents is sufficient to pay such fellowships. If more than enough money is produced to meet these requirements the rest shall be accumulated as the Lee Irvin Smith fund, the income of which shall be used to support the foregoing fellowships when the Smith patents shall have expired.

The four fellowships will be named for William H. Hunter, late head of the department which Dr. Smith now directs; George B. Frankforter, one-time head of the School of Chemistry at Minnesota; Elmer P. Kohler, one of Dr. Smith's professors at Harvard, and William Lloyd Evans, one of his professors at Ohio State University.

The fellowships, Dr. Smith informed the Board of Regents, "shall be awarded annually by the division of organic chemistry at the University of Minnesota, for graduate study in organic chemistry, to superior students from Minnesota or elsewhere." Recipients may be either men or women, and either persons who have won the Ph.D. degree or those who are working toward it."

## Schoolmen's Week To Be Big March Event on Campus

**'State Program of Education' Will Be General Theme of Sessions**

**MANY WILL ATTEND**

**Discussions Will Seek to Aid Legislative Interim Committee**

Schoolmen's Week, the most important educational conference of the year on the University of Minnesota campus, second only in size among all educational meetings to the annual convention of the Minnesota Education association, will be held early this year, March 19, 20 and 21, Dean Wesley E. Peik of the College of Education has announced. It will come during the last week of Lent, when most of the public and parochial schools in the state are having spring vacation.

"A state program of education" will be the general theme of the three days of meetings, which will be general in the mornings and of specific organizations in the afternoons. As far as possible the subjects will be related to the topics now being given special consideration by the interim committee of the Minnesota Legislature that is working on improvement of the state educational program.

Special attention will be given one of the foremost questions now confronting the state's educational machinery, namely, what shall be done further for the 85 percent of those in high school who do not go on to any higher education. This is a matter particularly pressing because 40 percent of the students in the upper third of the high school classes are among those who do not go on to college.

### The Visiting Speakers

Important visiting speakers will address the morning, general meetings, the professional groups will endeavor to clarify their thinking on the main issues at separate discussion meetings in the afternoon and at the last morning session, Thursday, March 21, reports on their discussions will be made by the professional groups. Among the latter, which are all cooperating agencies in Schoolmen's Week, will be the Minnesota Council of School Executives, the State Department of Education, the Minnesota Society for the Study of Education, the Supervisors and Directors of Instruction, and the Minnesota Association of Secondary School Principals.

State aid and the proper local unit of administration will be discussed at length. Visiting speakers for the morning sessions will be Dr. George D. Strayer, of Teachers College, Columbia University, professor of school administration, who will discuss the area problem of youth education; Dean J. B. Edmonson of the School of Education, University of Michigan, who will discuss the organization of secondary education with special attention to vocational education and the junior colleges; and Dr. Carl Bigelow, director of the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., who will discuss the improvement of teacher education as a state problem.

### Brueckner Will Report

The principal speaker from the faculty of the University of Minnesota's College of Education will be Dr. Leo J. Brueckner, professor of education, who will discuss some of the now nationally-famous findings of the New York State "Regents Survey" of education in that state, for which he was director of that part of the survey having to do with elementary schools. Dr. Brueckner spent the best part of the past three years in New York on that task, thus taking part in what is considered to have been the most important educational survey in the United States for many years past. Other Minnesota faculty members who took part in the survey were Dean Peik and Professors Homer Smith,

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## Strong Campus Individualities Lost In Deaths of Paige and Swenson

### Older Generation of Minnesota Teachers Is Again Thinned by Two Losses

Two of the most individual persons on the main campus of the University of Minnesota were lost during the past month through the deaths of Professor James Paige, for decades the "Jimmy" Paige of the Law School and the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics, and Professor David F. Swenson of the department of philosophy.

Professor Paige, 76, died at his home in Minneapolis February 4 as the result of long illness that followed an attack of pneumonia. Professor Swenson, 63, died at a lodge he had rented near Lake Wales, Fla., on February 11. Incapacitated by a stroke just before college opened last fall, Dr. Swenson had remained in Minneapolis until less than a week before his death. When he went to Florida and after his arrival he seemed to be improving slowly.

The hearing aid which Dr. Swenson wore on account of his deafness made him a marked figure on the campus, and in his classes his outspoken opinions delighted students from the time he joined the faculty in 1901 until his illness. He served on the Minneapolis School Board shortly after the World war and was an outspoken liberal during periods in the life of the city when such views were rare. His idealism gave his conversation a critical cast, but he was always fair and friendly, a seeker after the truth under all circumstances.

Since the retirement of Professor Norman Wilde in 1935, Professor Swenson has been head of the department of philosophy.

Professor James Paige was as much a part of the University of Minnesota as a mature tree on the Oak Knoll. He entered the Law School with its first class, and was graduated in 1890 with the first group to be graduated after completing the full course. Even before graduating he became a member of the staff, serving as a "quizzier," a title long since abandoned, but equivalent to the present-day student assistant. He became assistant professor in 1893 and professor in 1896. At two different periods Professor Paige was acting dean of the Law School when an interim in the occupancy of that office occurred.

Professor Paige was most widely known for his service of nearly thirty years as Minnesota faculty representative on the governing committee of the Western Intercollegiate Conference, known as the "Big Ten." On all issues of athletic "purity," ethical procedure and correctness under the rules he stood as a bulwark against all who would have yielded even an inch, and as a consequence, Minnesota has never had an athletic scandal. Long before his retirement in 1934 it was recognized that his stiff probity had been an enduring contribution to the wholesomeness of athletics, not only at the University of Minnesota but throughout the middle west. After the passing of such figures in the athletic world as Dr. Williams and Amos Alonzo Stagg, who left Chicago, and the retirement from coaching of Fielding Yost, Paige was the last of the original group who had had to do with the rise of western football in the two decades following 1900.

A teacher of many law courses during his long service, which had stretched nearly to fifty years because he continued to teach one course a year after his retirement, Mr. Paige also was business manager of the Minnesota Law Review from the time it was established in 1897 until his death, and it was said never to have had a deficit. In times when many such specialized publications were appealing for aid, the Minnesota Law Review was in a position to make a contribution when scholarship funds were sought in the Law School.

At the time of his death Professor Paige was teaching suretyship. Mrs. Paige, prominent in the Minnesota legislature as Mabeth Hurd Paige, representative from a Minneapolis district, survives him, as does a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Paige May of Boston.

Mr. Paige was a graduate of Princeton, where he was managing editor of the Princetonian and the Nassau Literary Review.

**Statement by President Ford**  
At the time of the death of the late Professor Paige the following statement was made by President Guy Stanton Ford.

"Professor James Paige was an anchor that did not drag in the

storm. All of us who relied on him, the Law School, and the University that he served for close on fifty years, the thousands of students he held to high standards in the classroom as on the playing field, know that his death is a loss to all of one of the sturdiest friends and noblest characters we have known.

"To hold his respect, to deserve his friendship, was a guerdon for a student or a colleague. To me he was the last of the Elder Statesmen to whom I could go for help and counsel that was always frank, fearless and wise. We shall not soon look upon his like again. I find myself unable to put in words my own sense of loss."

Guy Stanton Ford  
President

## Campus Scientists Called Pioneers

(Continued from page 1, column 1)  
improved trickling filter for liquid waste disposal, among them a huge one in Argentina and two in Cuba. Most of these are for the disposal of domestic, or city, sewage, but there are now under construction or in use some large plants for disposing of industrial wastes. Among these are a plant for canning factory waste at Cokato, one for a yeast plant in Illinois, and one at the Hormel packing plant in Austin. When the packing plants in South St. Paul attack their sewage disposal problem in the near future they will take the Halvorson data and methods into consideration.

Pre-treatment of sewage by super-chlorination to precipitate the proteins and reduce the strength of the waste is another industrial process developed by Dr. Halvorson. It is now being used in the Hormel plant.

**New Tile Developed**  
A recent development in the trickling filter has been the use of specially designed vitreous tile with multiple surfaces to take the place of the irregular rocks formerly used as a surface for the destructive bacteria. The more modern installations are employing these tile, which are made in Red Wing and have given a new market to the tile industry of that city.

A still unsolved problem of waste disposal is found in the canning industry, especially corn canning, where the season is so short that a vast amount of industrial waste is dumped out in a very brief period, with the result that the disposal problem is increased and complicated. This is a phase of the work on which experimentation is proceeding.

Dr. Halvorson graduated first as a chemical engineer at Minnesota and then went into bacteriology and gained his Ph.D. in that field. He has been a member of the department of bacteriology since 1923. Among his duties is that of advisor on waste disposal to the Minnesota Cannery Association. He long has been expert for the Hormel company on problems of this nature.

## Anderson Heads Research Group

William Anderson, head of the department of political science, has been chosen chairman of the committee on public administration of the Social Science Research Council. President Guy Stanton Ford recently completed three years as chairman of the council.

### Music Teachers Honored

Four members of the department of music, University of Minnesota, read papers at the meetings of the National Music Teachers Association, recently held in St. Louis, Mo. They were Carlyle M. Scott, Donald Ferguson, Earle G. Killeen and Abe Pepinsky. Other members of the department who attended were Clyde Stevens, Arthur Jennings and Agnes Rast Synder. Professor Scott was elected to the executive board of the association for a three-year period.

### Visit General College

The General College of the University of Minnesota came in for a three-day study recently when a group of faculty members from the Livingstone, Ala., State Teachers College spent that period examining the well-known Minnesota institution. The visitors were Dean Thurman Sisk, Dr. Robert D. Brown, Dr. George H. Deer and Dr. J. Sullivan Gibson.

## 'U' Press Given U. S. Book Honor



Left to right: Jane McCarthy, production manager, President Guy Stanton Ford, originator, and Mrs. Margaret S. Harding, managing editor, of the University of Minnesota Press.

Minneapolis was one of two cities in the United States to share with New York the honor of holding simultaneous first showings of 1939's fifty best books as chosen by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. The exhibit represents the finest in book manufacture of all publishers in the country.

The Institute gave the University of Minnesota Press the distinction of being the only publisher in the Midwest to open the premiere exhibit at the same time as the one in New York.

The University Press displayed the 50 best books at its offices in Westbrook hall on the campus from February 5 through 9. Mrs. Mar-

garet S. Harding, Director, invited organizations interested in graphic arts to inspect the volumes. After the campus showing, the books went to the Minneapolis Public Library, then will tour colleges and libraries throughout the United States.

In the past two years, the University Press has had two books chosen by the Institute as being among the 50 best-made for their respective years. They were "Snelling's Tales of the Northwest," edited by John T. Flanagan, and "Norwegian Emigrant Songs and Ballads" by Theodore C. Blegen. Both books were designed by Miss Jane McCarthy, production manager at the Press.

## Sulphur from Air Will Be Studied

A grant of \$9,000 each year for the next 5 years will come to the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station from the Frasch Foundation, New York, for research work on sulphur deficiency in the soils, plants, and animals of the state, Dr. C. H. Bailey, vice-director of the station has revealed.

The money will be used to continue and enlarge a project started here several years ago when the University division of soils, under Dr. F. J. Alway, conducted research work concerning the soils near the source of the Mississippi River. It was found that a large area, centering around Beltrami county, was lacking in sulphur and that plants grown there had certain peculiar deficiencies as a result. It is known that sulphur is needed by both plants and animals to maintain the delicate chemical balance of cell and body structure.

Sulphur is normally washed from the air into the soil by rain. As much as 400 pounds per year per acre are deposited in this way in the Twin City area, but only 5 pounds per acre come from the air around Bemidji. Gypsum, a sulphur compound, was experimentally applied on trial plots in the Bemidji area and gave favorable results. "More investigation of the causes and results of sulphur deficiency is needed, however, before any solution to the problem can be reached," Dr. Bailey said. "The new funds will give us a chance for more intensive research work."

### Another Gibson Honored

Francis A. Gibson, graduate of the University of Minnesota and brother of George Gibson, now in Egypt for the Socony Vacuum company and Bill Gibson, editor of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly, has been chosen by the Humble Oil Co. of Houston, Texas as one of four men who will be sent through a special two years' training course in geophysics to fit them for the most scientific type of oil exploration work. The course will be given in Houston, with representatives of several Standard Oil companies as students. Humble is a Standard group subsidiary. Gibson took geology at Minnesota, specializing in geophysics, which employs electric currents and similar phenomena in locating oil underground.

A canvass of new Minneapolis residents recently conducted by a woman's committee of the Minneapolis Civic Council, found that Mrs. Manuel M. Ramos and Mrs. Luz Zafra, both of Manila, P. I., came to Minneapolis because their husbands were students in the University of Minnesota. The former's husband is studying pathology. Senor Zafra, member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines, is studying history at Minnesota.

## Thackrey Going To Kansas State

Russell I. Thackrey, assistant professor of journalism in the University of Minnesota for the past three years, has been appointed head of the department of industrial journalism and printing at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., where he will take up his duties at the end of the college year. He succeeds Charles E. Rogers, who will head a similar department at Iowa State College, Ames, Ia. He is the second man to leave the Minnesota department to become head of a department elsewhere, Kenneth E. Olson being now in charge of the work in journalism at Northwestern.

Professor Thackrey has had an extensive experience in journalism, both on papers in Memphis, Kansas City, Topeka and Omaha, and with the Associated Press. He had become a member of the journalism department at Kansas State before coming to Minnesota, and had helped edit The Kansas Magazine, which is one of the duties to which he now returns.

At Minnesota he has taught reporting, editing and press relations and has assisted the department head, Dr. Ralph D. Casey, in the course in contemporary affairs. Thackrey is a graduate of Kansas State College, class of 1927.

## Trichinae in Raw Pork Dangerous

Fall and winter time is butchering time, and it is also time for a warning against the danger from eating raw or under-cooked pork. Raw sausage, pink pork chops, or underdone roasts make risky eating, says W. A. Riley, chief of the division of entomology and economic zoology, University Farm, St. Paul.

Riley has done extensive work on the causes and prevention of trichinosis and says that even the finest pork may contain trichinae—the tiny little worms that cause the disease. Trichinosis is not rare, but may be mistaken for typhoid, muscular rheumatism, or some other familiar ailment. Investigations in the University dissecting room show that one of every seven persons had a trichinea infection at some time during his life. Very few of these cases are ever recognized unless they become severe, or even fatal. In no case can trichinosis occur without the person having eaten imperfectly cooked pork, says Riley.

Bringing meat up to a temperature of at least 137 degrees during the cooking process is definitely known to kill all traces of trichinae. University Farm nutritionists state that in order to be sure that this temperature is reached, pork should be roasted in a moderate oven one-half hour for each two pounds of meat. Pork chops and steak should be cooked until thoroughly done. It is imperative to avoid tasting raw pork sausage or eating summer sausage not prepared under strict government supervision.

### Dean Talks on War Theory

Because the intervals between wars are spent by nations in preparing for the next war, a vicious circle of such processes has developed which will not end until peace-minded nations band together and force recalcitrant nations to keep the peace, Dean Everett Fraser, dean of the University of Minnesota Law School told members of the Hennepin County Bar Association recently. The fundamental trouble with the world, he said, is that it is organized on a war basis, and that nations deal with one another on the tacit assumption that this is true. England, he said, is spending as much on the present war as Harvard University has accumulated in endowments over 300 years. The United States is planning to spend next year on defensive armaments an amount (\$3,000,000,000) equal to seventy times the value of the land and buildings of the University of Minnesota.

### To Supervise WPA Projects

Robert Hoeft, a University of Minnesota graduate with a major in sociology, has been made general superintendent of University of Minnesota WPA research projects, Dean M. M. Willey announced. He has recently been employed by the Board of Public Welfare, state of Louisiana. He will not only have immediate charge of the administrative details of WPA researches but will serve as the university liaison with the Works Progress Administration.

## Alumnus Wins Blanchard Medal

A Minnesota graduate in geology who is now employed in Queensland, Australia, has been awarded the gold medal of the Chemical and Metallurgical Mining Society of South Africa for scientific work in mining geology.

He is Roland Blanchard, who graduated in 1917 with a major in geology. "Interpretation of Leached 'Outcrops,'" a paper that appeared in the journal of the awarding society, was the basis of the honor. This is in the field of examining the nature of deposition of ores, which is the specialty of the head of the Minnesota department, Dr. W. H. Emmons.

Mr. Blanchard, after serving in the air force during the war, worked as a geologist in the western United States. For the past ten years he has been head geologist of the ISA Mines, Ltd., Queensland and has explored for minerals in Australia, New Guinea and other far eastern areas.

## Praised for Discoveries



Dr. H. O. Halvorson



Edward W. Davis

## Presidents of Two Big Universities Present Views

**Guy Stanton Ford and Robert G. Sproul Interviewed at Missouri Exercises**

An interview with President Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota and an address by President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California were given space by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch when these and other leading educators recently attended meetings at Columbia, Missouri, which included centennial exercises for the University of Missouri and the annual sessions of the Association of American Universities.

Interviewed on education for democracy, President Ford was quoted as follows:

"Educating for democracy is a pretty phrase," Dr. Ford told the correspondent, "but exactly what does it mean? Each of the persons talking about it has his own panacea, his own set formula for how it should be done. These people, I think, are often subconsciously Fascistic; they want to regulate thought into their own channels instead of making it freer and more democratic.

"They say, 'We must make democracy more efficient if we are to cope with totalitarianism.' I'm a little afraid of that word 'efficient.' A democracy lives and remains a democracy precisely because it doubts, because it questions its standards and its course of action and mulls them over in its mind before it acts.

"A too efficient democracy is not a democracy at all. To be sure, I get as impatient as anyone else sometimes at the haphazard way we go about doing things, about the way we often run our city governments and occasionally even about the kind of men we send to Washington. But after all, that way is the way of democracy—we have to take the mistakes along with the successes.

**His Idea of a Real Education.**  
"To me, a real education for democracy is one which gives the student a questioning and open attitude of mind, and enables him to examine problems with his intelligence rather than on a basis of prejudice or emotional upset. This is the kind of attitude the American universities always have attempted to instill, and while there may be need for improving our methods there is no reason for changing our purposes.

"In the real sense of the phrase, 'education for democracy' means the teaching of a deep appreciation for a few fundamental things—perhaps a thorough understanding of the preamble to the Constitution would be enough in itself—and not just a mere matter of formula or ritual.

"I have no fear that our citizens, with their tradition of democracy and the objective viewpoint that our educational system has fostered, will suddenly be overwhelmed by totalitarianism. The persons who express such a fear are taking a shallow view; they don't take into consideration the factors which have made America what it is today. If they think that America will adopt an idea just because a part of Europe has, they should live in Europe a while and learn how different the basic situation is.

"So to me all this talk about the need for a new type of education designed to complete with totalitarian methods represents only the simple faith of the uninformed that a problem can be solved by formula. The problem is there and we are meeting it—without a formula."

A paraphrase of Dr. Sproul's address was given in these words:

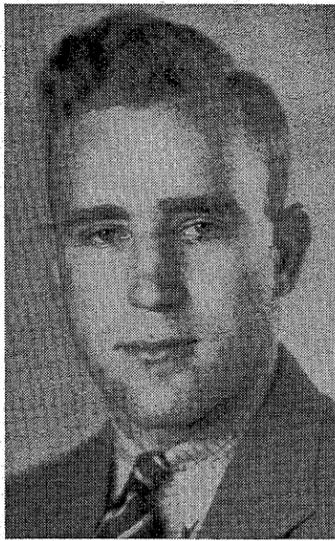
Even the men who had less positive opinions than Dr. Ford, and felt that some change in method might be indicated by the present world situation, were confident that the American educational system was basically sound and that any revisions would hardly have to be of a spectacular nature. For example, there was the address of Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California, at the Centennial Convocation of the University of Missouri, to which the delegates were invited.

Dr. Sproul was convinced of the desirability of "supplying through education some clear-cut and mutually shared objectives to which, as a people, we can pin our faith." He believed that "to reiterate vague generalities is not enough; either the concepts of democracy must permeate our lives and determine our attitudes in the every-

## Young Alumni Serve on Athletic Board



Dr. Malvin J. Nydahl



Vernal Le Voir

day business of the community or it will die of atrophy."

"We who represent the major educational agencies of our country," he said, "should bend more diligently to our task of nurturing in our citizens—indoctrinating, if it please you—the democratic concept of the dignity of the human spirit and the value of the individual. America's citizens need reassurance, a renaissance of their faith in the American tradition and guidance in its application to new and unfamiliar situations."

What Dr. Sproul had in mind, however, was not any startlingly new method of conducting the educational process, but simply a greater attention to the training of character in the schools. He pointed out that the principle of freedom of worship had caused religious training to be omitted from the public school curriculum, and expressed the opinion that this desire to exclude religion, because of the diversity of faiths in America, also had resulted in an unfortunate neglect of the teaching of morals, ethics and social philosophy. This he thought, had been a mistake which required correcting.

Certainly Dr. Sproul's address could not have been interpreted as even mildly tinged with pessimism; he suggested that most of the persons who feared for the future of democracy were hypochondriacs, and was highly satiric about "men who spend most of their energy seeking a nostrum guaranteed to be a panacea against all political epidemics, and waste the rest of it arguing over the respective merits of their favorite remedies."

The American educational system is not yet in the market for panaceas.

### Dr. Willard Boyd Veterinary Chief Succeeding Fitch

Dr. Willard Lee Boyd, a member of the University Farm division of veterinary medicine since 1911, has been appointed chief of that division, Dean Walter C. Coffey, announced after the March meeting of the Board of Regents. He succeeds the late Dr. C. P. Fitch.

Born at Batavia, Iowa, Dr. Boyd was graduated with the degree of doctor of veterinary science from Kansas City Veterinary College in 1909 where he also completed two years of graduate work. In 1913 he was appointed assistant professor at University Farm and became professor in 1918.

Dr. Boyd is the author of numerous scientific reports in the field of veterinary medicine, and has done outstanding work in research and education.

He is a member of the American Veterinary Medical association, Minnesota State Veterinary Medical society, Minnesota Academy of Science and other organizations. Dr. Boyd is a past president of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical society and a past member of the State Veterinary Examining Board.

He is widely known among followers of sports for his long and efficient service on the Senate Committee on Inter Collegiate Athletics, of which he has been a member for more than twenty years.

**Succeeds Dr. C. P. Fitch**  
Dr. Boyd succeeds the late C. P. Fitch, professor and head of the division of veterinary medicine, who died suddenly on January 11 after serving on the faculty of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics since 1917. Dr. Fitch was widely known in

Two young men who were among the best football players of recent years on University of Minnesota teams and who both have made a pronounced success of their callings since graduation are now the alumni members of the University of Minnesota's Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics. They are Dr. Malvin Nydahl, one of the fastest and grittiest backs of the Dr. Spears regime, and Vernal Le Voir, often known as "Babe", whose quarterbacking in the middle of the decade just past was a joy to Gopher fans that is not often duplicated. Nydahl, among whose exploits was that of taking a punt behind the goal line near the end of a Wisconsin game at Madison and going the length of the field, is now head of the bureau for crippled children for the Minnesota State Department for Social Security. He formerly was health officer of the Minneapolis public schools, having taken the state job only in January. Le Voir, whose loyalty to Minnesota has been one of his outstanding characteristics, has made a record as a representative of the Bankers Life Insurance company of Des Moines that has seldom been equaled by a man of his years and is now one of the prominent insurance men in Minneapolis.

### Gallery Shows Primitive Art During March

One of the most important exhibitions which the University Art Gallery is presenting this year will open in Northrop auditorium on March 1st. Its title: "Exhibition of Primitive Art." This show will be on display through April 5.

Of primary importance in this exhibition will be the forms, techniques, and mediums of primitive art, as shown by paintings, sculpture, pottery, basketry and metalwork. The exhibition will be a comprehensive survey of the art of primitive peoples—the art of the Mexican, Peruvian, Oceanic, African and American-Indian tribes. The important part which art played in the lives of these people will be illustrated in the University gallery show. Here, also, will be seen the influence of art on social rank, religion and western civilization itself.

Four other exhibitions will be current in the gallery at the same time. One that is of particular interest is the Faculty-Employee Photograph Exhibition, showing photography by members of the University of Minnesota faculty and staff. On March 6, the Fourth Annual Big Ten Exhibition will open. In addition, wood turning by James Prestini and a group of Barbara Morgan dance photographs will be shown.

These exhibitions, on display on the third and fourth floors of Northrop auditorium, may be viewed daily from 10:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. The hours on Saturday are from 8:30 to 12:30. The gallery is also open before, during intermission, and after Symphony Concerts, as well as at all performances of artists in the University Artists Course Series.

Minnesota, not only for his teaching but as a result of service on the Livestock Sanitary Board, for his work in framing agricultural policies having to do with animal health, and for his anti-tuberculosis work among farm animals. In 1933-'34 he was president of the American Veterinary Medical Association and he had served for 14 years as secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota association.

## Show in Heavens Doctors Discuss Sulfanilimide & Poliomyelitis

**Finest in Years**

Because of the unusual planetary displays in the evening skies last week the University of Minnesota astronomical observatory was open from 6 to 8 p. m. Monday through Thursday, under direction of Professor Willem J. Luyten.

The planet Venus passed so close to Jupiter the evening of February 20 that they were separated by only one degree of arc, and with Saturn and Mars higher in the sky and Mercury near the horizon there was a display of bright planets close together that may not be repeated for hundreds of years, Dr. Luyten said. The last mentioned, however, will not be clearly visible after sunset until about February 28.

"During the coming two months," he said, "the motions of the planets will present an interesting spectacle as Venus becomes increasingly bright while the others move in closer to the sun.

"The reason Venus and Jupiter seem so close together is that they are in the same direction in space. Actually Jupiter is five times as far away, really 425 million miles more distant. It is only once in ten years or so that Venus and Jupiter approach so closely in the evening sky, and for the other bright planets to be nearby at the same time is so unusual that a similar show may not take place for hundreds of years.

"Venus appears six times as bright as Jupiter. This is remarkable since Jupiter is much the larger planet. Even though farther from the earth it presents six times as large a surface as Venus does. The reason is that all the planets, earth included, are shining in the sunlight, and those farthest from the sun are less intensely illuminated. At Jupiter's distance sunlight is only two percent as bright as on Venus, so that as observed in the telescope Venus appears smaller than Jupiter but much more brilliant."

### Schoolmen's Week To Be in March

(Continued from page 1, column 5)

Robert Hilpert, Edgar B. Wesley and Clara M. Brown.

Among the many Minnesota educators who will play important roles in the sessions are State Commissioner John G. Rockwell, Principal Clarence Blume of Wendell Phillips Junior High School, Minneapolis, Miss Prudence Cutright, associate superintendent of the Minneapolis schools, Reede Gray, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Council of School Executives, A. B. Caldwell, deputy commissioner of education, Marvin G. Neal, professor of school administration, Charles W. Boardman, professor of secondary education and Professor W. S. Carlson, director of teacher training at the University of Minnesota.

The annual education dinner will be served in the ballroom of the Minnesota Union Wednesday evening, March 20. Superintendent Reinertson of the Moorhead public schools, chairman of the Council of School Executives, will be toastmaster at the banquet.

The entire staff of the College of Education will attend the meetings of the American Association of School Administrators and other units of the National Education-association in St. Louis at the end of February, Dean Peik said.

This year's theme for the NEA meeting is "What is right with the schools?" which suggests, says the New York Times, that perhaps educators have become a little tired of hearing about what is wrong. From speakers drawn from far and near the meetings will hear about what is right with the elementary schools, the secondary schools, American youth and American methods. But inasmuch as the Winter meeting of the school administrators usually strikes a spark or two it is not to be assumed that the sessions will not have their disputatious moments.

One issue that came strongly before the NEA meeting in San Francisco last July is fading for the time—the possibility of getting Federal aid for public education at the present session of Congress. On this subject the editor of The Nation's Schools remarks this month that "the increasingly strong public opinion in favor of severe economy in Federal expenditures, plus unprecedented peacetime expenditures for national defense, makes it difficult to see how Congress can be persuaded to extend its policy to new appropriations.

### First of This Year's Series of Four Sigma Xi Talks Presented in Abstracts

Audiences ranging from 2,000 to more than 3,000 have been attending the annual lecture series of Sigma Xi, honor society in science, which this year has presented a series of four public lectures on "Recent Developments in the Field of Medicine." The first two addresses were by Dr. Wesley W. Spink, speaking on "Sulfanilimide and Related Chemicals in the Treatment of Infectious Diseases," and by Dr. J. Charnley McKinley on, "The Problem of Poliomyelitis."

Abstracts of their talks follow:

**Dr. Spink's Lecture**  
Sulfanilimide, the drug that has demonstrated great efficiency in the combatting of dreaded streptococcal infections, was described as the outstanding medical discovery of this generation by Dr. Wesley W. Spink.

Before the discovery of this magic drug, Dr. Spink said, there was no specific agent of much value in treatment of streptococcal infections. Among the diseases in which it has been used successfully are puerperal fever, erysipelas and cellulitis, septicemia and scarlet fever. Septicemia, which is a disease in which streptococci reproduce within the victim's bloodstream, had a mortality rate of 75 per cent before the drug was discovered, but now has a mortality only half that rate, he said.

Sulfanilimide, he continued, has yielded "startling results" in treatment of diseases that previously had the worst prognoses. Otitis media, streptococcal infection of the middle ear; streptococcal meningitis, gonorrhea, trachoma, cystitis and pyelonephritis, all have yielded to sulfanilimide, he said. In streptococcal meningitis, he declared, sulfanilimide has brought the mortality rate from 98 per cent down to 20.

Use of sulfanilimide, he warned, must be with the utmost of care because it sometimes causes "serious disabilities to the patient." Among its effects are dizziness, headache, mental depression, giddiness, nausea, convulsions and psychoses. He said the first four of these, however, are not serious enough to necessitate discontinuance of treatment if the patient is kept in bed.

**War on Pneumonia**  
A derivative of sulfanilimide, sulfrapyridine, synthesized in 1938 by Dr. L. E. H. Whitby of London, is claimed to be more effective in the treatment of pneumonia and other infections caused by the pneumococcus. Although statistics have shown a reduction in mortality as a result of the immune serum, sulfrapyridine has proved "to be an effective agent for this type of pneumonia," he said.

Dr. Spink said sulfanilimide "did not appear suddenly, but was the product of many investigations which extended over 30 years." The drug, he said, was a product of the German dye industry.

He also discussed contributions of numerous scientists toward the control of disease through immunization and use of antitoxins. Difficulties that had to be overcome, he explained, included the fact that chemical solutions injected into human beings not only killed disease germs but sometimes destroyed human tissues as well.

**Dr. McKinley on Poliomyelitis**

The local importance of poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis in Minnesota may be computed from the fact that it caused 37 deaths in the state in 1938 as compared with 644 deaths from automobile accidents, while in the twenty-five years since 1915, 6,742 cases have been recorded in Minnesota, Dr. J. C. McKinley, head of the department of medicine, University of Minnesota, told his audience.

Dr. McKinley said the disease was first described exactly 100 years ago in a monograph by Jacob von Heine of Connstaat, Germany, who discussed it with reference to paralysis of the lower limbs and was more thoroughly discussed by a Swedish scientist, Medin, who described a Stockholm outbreak in 1887.

"The greatest incidence is after one year of age and before five," said the speaker. "Nursing infants are apparently protected by mother's milk. About 95 percent of the cases occur before the age 16 and only occasional cases are seen be-

Lectures Deal With Sulfanilimide and Poliomyelitis

(Continued from page 3, column 5)

tween the ages of 40 and 50. Practically none occur after 50 years of age. It is to be noted that the total number of cases is a statement of the reported cases. Nobody knows how many non-paralytic and abortive cases of poliomyelitis occur, because some physicians report poliomyelitis of the non-paralytic types more or less on suspicion when they feel they have sufficient evidence to justify their diagnosis. Others do not report poliomyelitis unless the patient is paralyzed. Our statistics on total cases are unreliable on this account. It is probably true, though it cannot be proved by statistics, that many more abortive, non-paralytic cases occur than paralytic or fatal cases. One might say, therefore, that poliomyelitis has a high infectivity rate but a low morbidity and a still lower mortality rate. Since infection by the virus, whether it produces severe or light symptoms, protects against subsequent infection, a good many more people develop an immunity against the virus of poliomyelitis than actually develop any serious form of the disease.

Headache of severe and persistent type, stiffness of the back and neck, and a low grade fever, up to 101 or 102 deg. F. are characteristic of the early stages of the disease, while, after a few hours or a few days, severe weakness in one or another group of the voluntary muscles manifests itself. The paralysis may affect only certain groups of muscles, he explained, or may become general, the commonest cause of death being paralysis of the muscles of the diaphragm, which prevents the patient from breathing.

Once the disease has run its course, there is seldom any return of function to the muscles within two or three months, and such improvement as then sets in may be said to have run its course within one or two years, after which very little further improvement may be expected, some exceptions being found in cases that had little orthopedic attention at first.

**May Not Cause Paralysis**  
"During the period of acute infection," said Dr. McKinley, "the disease may be spontaneously arrested at any stage. That is, there are patients who have nothing more than evidences of upper respiratory and nasal infection, and whose condition does not progress beyond that point. There are others who develop the signs of meningeal irritation, namely, headache and stiffness of the neck and back, who do not develop paralysis. Cases of this sort are spoken of as abortive paralysis. Because these people are not very ill and their cases are often not recognized, they are frequently not put into quarantine and doubtless become one of the major factors in the spread of poliomyelitis to produce epidemics."

Transmission of the disease has been attributed to various agencies, among them flies, fleas, lice, water and milk, he said, continuing, "It is generally agreed, however, that the principle agency of spread is from ambulatory infected individuals (abortive cases) through droplet infection by coughing, sneezing and talking which contaminates the air that is breathed by the next person."

**Modern Scientific Investigation**  
Modern scientific investigation of poliomyelitis began in 1909, Dr. McKinley said, in which year Landsteiner and Popper in Paris succeeded in transmitting the disease to a monkey, by injection. Monkeys are used primarily as experimental animals because they come closest to providing similarity to a human being. Later, Flexner and Lewis at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York were able to carry the work farther by transmitting the disease to a second monkey with serum from a first artificially infected monkey, something the Parisian investigators had not accomplished. Today poliomyelitis serum of this sort is freely available for research.

"It was soon demonstrated," he said, "that an animal which had recovered from an attack of experimental poliomyelitis was resistant to a subsequent inoculation. This confirmed the clinical observation that an individual who had recovered from an attack was immune to subsequent attacks. Then it was shown that virus mixed with the blood or blood serum from a recovered monkey became inactivated so that it would not produce the disease. This technique of neutralization of the virus by convalescent serum has

Philosopher Sees Changing Trend In Education



Dr. Theodore Brameld

A change in the educational trend from emphasis on the technical and scientific analysis of educational problems to a consideration of education with reference to social problems and of the nature of education itself, and of educational processes, is foreseen by Dr. Theodore Brameld, associate professor of educational philosophy, a newcomer to the university, not only in person, but in the field of his teaching.

Education, he believes, is developing a tendency to stand back and take a look at itself from the deep-cultural point of view as a change, at least temporary, from the all-absorbing statistical approach of the past two decades.

This tendency, he believes, is developing rather rapidly in colleges of education. The reason? He finds it in the fact that educators are under the impetus of a strong sense of recent events which has set them wondering whether education has been doing what it could and should.

Dr. Brameld believes that social problems are focused in education and he wishes to work toward a solution of them as best he may, but with philosophy as his tool. He is confident, he says, that in his field philosophy can be implemented as an instrument for the solution of these social problems.

This quarter he is teaching a course in critical thinking for teachers, in which a study is being made of all kinds of propaganda as it appears in schools. Propaganda having come to be a "catch phrase," he explains that they are studying all those appeals that creep in to the schools for the purpose of convincing students on some special point of view or set of facts and assumptions. His spring course will be called, "Problems of American democracy."

Dr. Brameld declares that he wishes to be somewhere near the front ranks of those who are forward-thinking. He has been writing for "The New Frontier," now entitled "Frontiers of Democracy," in which magazine his article, "The Need for an American Plan" appeared in the current issue. He is one of the very few men in recent years to change from the field of philosophy to that of educational philosophy, in which subject he expects to find his career and his life satisfactions.

After attending Ripon College, in Wisconsin, and serving on its staff, he held a fellowship in philosophy at the University of Chicago and then taught at Long Island University and Adelphi College. Last summer he was visiting associate professor at Columbia University.

"Today's big problem," he said, "is to learn how the schools can serve as instruments of social reconstruction."

been subsequently used as a diagnostic procedure to demonstrate the incidence of immune individuals in the general population. About 80 percent of normal adults show neutralizing substances in the bloodstream against poliomyelitis."

**No Immunity Yet**  
Efforts to develop a practical means of immunizing human beings against poliomyelitis have been made, but none that is thoroughly acceptable has been developed, the speaker declared. The

treatment sometimes produces the disease, rather than immunity.

"If mixtures are used which will not occasionally produce poliomyelitis because of the overabundance of the serum, immunity is not produced," he explained. "If the serum is reduced and the virus increased in proportion, then immunity is produced but the mixture becomes dangerous because an occasional animal develops the disease. Likewise, many attempts have been made to treat the virus so as to devitalize it by means of such substances as formalin, aluminum hydroxide, and in the case of our own experiments (W. P. Larson and J. C. McKinley) the sodium soap of castor oil, sodium ricinoleate. All of these methods produce immunity but likewise all of them produce the disease in an occasional animal. Consequently, none of them is applicable to the human being."

Attempts at treatment by the convalescent serum, and blood transfusions from convalescents to ill patients, both feasible and sound according to laboratory experience, have not worked any better on human beings than the old symptomatic treatment, Dr. McKinley said. More recent attempts to use certain cauterizing agents in the nasal passages, in accordance with the theory of droplet infection and passage of the disease along the olfactory nerves, has produced some distressing symptoms and complications and this method has been generally abandoned.

Research Must Continue

"In consequence," he concluded, "it is probably fair to say that at the present time we have no satisfactory method of specific control in the sense of an immunizing technique and no thoroughly suitable specific treatment after the disease once commences. This does not mean, however, that we are without any means of assisting in the control of an epidemic, nor that our symptomatic treatment and orthopedic aids are of no avail. Indeed, many excellent helps to the recovery of an individual are at present available. It does mean that although the specific methods for control and treatment seem to be tantalizingly nearby still more work will be needed before we can feel successful in a practicable approach to the eradication of this disease."

"Poliomyelitis research is expensive. Monkeys cost from five to eight or ten dollars apiece. This, when added to the costs of research assistants, attendants and materials means that one laboratory would expend several thousand dollars annually in performing a modest series of experiments."

"This expensive experimental approach, however, seems at the present time the most likely to yield results. We should not regret the expenditure of thousands or hundreds of thousands of dollars when we think of the millions spent yearly on the support and after-care of our cripples and when we consider the suffering and heartbreak incidental to these tragedies. There is every reason to expect that the scientist will find a chemical (similar, for instance to sulfanilimide against the hemolytic streptococcus infections) or an immunological technique for the successful prevention or treatment of this plague. Progress in understanding has been rapid since 1909 and the possibilities of solution of the problem have by no means been exhausted."

Discusses Government Service

"Government Service and the University Graduate" was discussed on the University of Minnesota campus Monday, February 19, by Professor Leonard D. White of the University of Chicago, who spoke in Burton hall auditorium. Dr. White is vice-president of the National Civil Service Reform league and has served on more than a dozen boards and commissions having to do with the selection of government employees and the field of civil service and personnel efficiency. Dr. Lloyd M. Short, director of the University of Minnesota Public Administration Training Center introduced him.

Given "Vermont Ruin"

The University of Minnesota has received an original picture as a gift from the New York World's Fair, President Guy Stanton Ford announced. From among thirty-one works by contemporary artists shown in the World's Fair gallery last year the oil, "Vermont Ruin" by Meyer Wolfe has been donated to the University Gallery.

MINNESOTA CHATS

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 120 Administration Building University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Medical Broadcasts Are Five in March

Five Saturday broadcasts by Dr. William A. O'Brien of the Medical School will be made over WCCO and WLB during March on behalf of the Minnesota State Medical Association. He speaks at 11 a. m. each Saturday. Dr. O'Brien's March topics will be: 2nd, Rheumatic fever; 9th, Arthritis; 16th, Gout; 23rd, Injuries of joints; 30th, Exodontia.

Library Adds to Newspaper Files

Those who have occasion to refer to bound volumes of Minnesota newspapers will be glad to hear that considerable additions have recently been made to the bound newspaper files. In part these have come from Carleton College, where limited library space had made it desirable to move some of the bulkier materials.

Acquisitions of bound newspaper files reported by Harold Russell, reference librarian, are the following:

Minneapolis Journal, 1920 (incomplete); 1921 to date; Minneapolis Morning Tribune, 1934 to date; St. Paul Pioneer Press, 1867, 1868 (Aug.-Dec.); 1870 (Jan. to May); 1871-'72; 1898, July (incomplete); 1920 (May-June, Sept. Dec.); 1921 to date with small exceptions. St. Paul Daily Press, 1867-1869; 1870-1871.

Considerable additions to the bound files of other Minnesota newspapers have also been obtained.

Psychiatry Unit For Children Ends First Year

Ways in which the Psychiatric Clinic for Children in the University of Minnesota Hospital has been of service during the first year of its existence and in which it can be of further service to the people of Minnesota were discussed at a dinner meeting in the Minnesota Union November 21 marking the clinic's first anniversary. The clinic was made possible by a gift of about \$17,000 annually for five years from the Commonwealth Fund, New York, supplemented by \$10,000 a year from trustees of the Stevens Avenue Home in Minneapolis.

The aim of the clinic is to treat, either as hospital patients or outpatients, children who have developed physical or psychological abnormalities that are certain or likely to handicap them throughout life. Some of the cases are extreme, others, mild. During its first year the clinic staff has treated about 130 children, either in the Eustis unit of University Hospital or in boarding homes, and has made analyses and diagnoses, or recommended treatments for some 600 others on an outpatient basis.

Directing the Child Psychiatric Clinic is Dr. Eric Kent Clarke, who came to Minnesota from the University of Rochester after a wide experience in psychiatry. Assisting him is Dr. Reynold A. Jensen.

Miss Helen Starr Heads Round Table

Miss Helen M. Starr, assistant professor of physical education in the University of Minnesota, was chairman of the National Women's Aquatic Forum held at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., from December 22 through December 29. She also was discussion leader of the December 28 round table, at which Miss Avis Berglund of the St. Paul YWCA spoke on, "Instrumental accompaniment in swimming." Miss Marie Eibner, director of physical education for women in the Central School of Agriculture, University Farm, also attended the meetings. Miss Starr teaches swimming and serves as adviser to the Aquatic League in the University of Minnesota.

Dean Helps in Dedication

Dr. Harold S. Diehl, dean of the medical sciences in the University of Minnesota represented the university at recent dedication exercises of the new \$1,500,000 building of the New York Medical College of Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, New York City. Dr. Harild Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University, delivered the dedicatory address.

Library Seeks Air Leaflets

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

Franco faction while the war was under way in the peninsula are still functioning rather steadily, the loyalist output having, of course, disappeared.

The principal periodical received from Germany is one entitled "Facts in Review," which is released by an office of the German government in New York. There also are circular letters, coming direct from Germany, and a considerable number of special pamphlets. Even more material of the "background" type, and statistical material with facts on conditions in Germany and in German trade, are regularly received. Much of this printed matter finds its way into the United States by way of Siberia.

Practically no propaganda is coming from France, Mr. Walter revealed.

He considers the "K-H" or King-Hall newsletter out of England the most propagandistic of the releases coming to the University Library from British sources, although the library also receives a considerable number of clippings sent by friends overseas to people on the campus and turned over by them to the library.

"Most of the British arguments reach us through their regular and usual periodicals and reviews, which come freely through the mails from England and are in the regular series," Mr. Walter explained.

Canada and Italy are two other nations from which almost nothing that could be classed as propaganda is being received, although there is a constant interchange of printed material between the United States and both of those countries, of which one may be classed as the principal European neutral.

Russians Send Statistics

Material sent to the library from Russia has not touched on the war in Finland, Mr. Walter reported, most of the Russian documents being statistical reports or documents on economic problems. The only bit of propaganda relating to the war being a newspaper received from communist headquarters in Minneapolis, which had been published in this city.

Japan, he said, is sending almost nothing of a strictly political character, most of the things that are received being sent by the Japan Reference Library in New York. Among these releases are occasional political pamphlets, but for the most part the publications are aimed at giving a better understanding of Japan, Japanese life and Japanese history. China has a bureau in San Francisco from which small amounts of material are sent to the University Library.

Harold S. Russell, reference librarian, was inclined to magnify the amounts of propaganda material received by the library somewhat more than did Mr. Walter. He pointed out that Germany, especially, is sending sizable quantities, and displayed several bulky folders to back up his point.

Among the Chinese material received are a good many letters and pamphlets sent to members of the faculty from hospitals and mission organizations in China. Nothing has come from the extra-territorial Polish government said to have been set up in Paris.

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## Blakeys Complete Long Study of Income Tax

### Man and Wife Team Publishes Results of Many Years of Investigation

Following in the footsteps of Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Charles and Mary Beard and only a few other man and wife teams capable of collaborating on scholarly themes, Professor Roy G. Blakey and (Mrs.) Gladys C. Blakey, the former professor of economics in the University of Minnesota's School of Business Administration, have recently completed what is probably the most important work to date on "The Federal Income Tax." Longmans Green & Company are the publishers.

Dr. and Mrs. Blakey's book is being described as a "life work," and such indeed it is, covering in detail, authoritatively and in the best of style, the story of the entire life of the tax under question. It is a life work of theirs only in the sense of representing the most important work of their lives up to now. Much of the best part of their lives remains in which they expect to do further important work. Both are already famous for their work in the field of taxation, their "Taxation in Minnesota," published by the University of Minnesota Press under Professor Blakey's name, being widely known in this state and elsewhere.

Just who wrote the book seems still to be a matter of some controversy, even between the authors, and while their picture was being taken recently a minor debate arose. The question is, did he write it, she rewrite it, and he then rewrite it again, or did she write it, he rewrite it, and she then rewrite it again. This is a very neat way, it would seem, of settling the whole matter, namely, by leaving it entirely unsettled, for at least there is no doubt that it was written and rewritten and that "they" did it. So much for that.

Amusing thing, though, the book was placed on sale in campus bookstores before the Blakeys had seen a copy, and when it was time for their picture to be taken Dr. Blakey had just slipped over and paid good hard money for one, after which, such are the ways of fate, they were photographed examining the proofs, the volume itself not being in evidence.

### Sources Were of the Best

One of the things that pleases Dr. and Mrs. Blakey about their book and, one might say, gives them confidence in it, is the fact that many friends who have been influential members of the United States government during the past twenty years have given them material aid in permitting access to the best source material or providing personal recollections of the events of various stages in the history of the tax. Important in this group of helpers has been no less an "assistant" than Cordell Hull, now secretary of state, who worked for the federal income tax as a member of Congress and in his many years as senator maintained his interest in it as a pet project.

During Dr. Blakey's two years as director of research in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, the Blakeys took advantage of the special opportunities offered by residence in Washington to gather and work on their material. In fact Mrs. Blakey had a desk in the Library of Congress and put in regular working hours daily, so that undoubtedly much of the original draft was hers.

Necessarily this life story of the Federal Income Tax begins long before the first federal income tax act was passed in 1913, and the Blakeys describe interestingly and in detail the long period of gestation through which the policy passed, dealing with the conditions of the seventies, eighties and nineties that gave rise to widespread agitation for the reform of federal tax laws.

Eighteen chapters, each of

## Co-Authors of Tax Work Give Proofs Final Examination



Roy G. and Gladys C. Blakey rejoice over completion of long research

## Quick Watson! Current Affairs Test Appears in SEP? Colliers? Time?

### And It Was a Young Man on the University of Minnesota Staff Who Had the Idea First

Somewhat tucked away, but not so very much at that, in the new home of the department of Journalism, William J. Murphy hall, sits a tall, personable, red-headed young man by the name of Elmo C. Wilson, who is one of the co-incubators of the most popular example of one of America's current test. "As joint author with Alvin C. Eurich, now at Stanford University, of Time Magazine's semi-annual test of current information, a poser of 105 questions over which literally millions of Americans cudgel their brains two times a year, he is one of the nation's best-known compilers of tests.

Probably there is little doubt that "Eurich and Wilson" are read each year by more Americans than are all the other works of University of Minnesota faculty members put together. Not that this signifies anything negative about the works of others; the information tests merely have the medium of circulation, the most successful new periodical in America since the New York Daily News was established as a tabloid; and they also have the advantage of an unquestionable recent awakening of interest in current affairs among the millions.

Interestingly, although it was Eurich who got Wilson into the current affairs testing business, it was Wilson who got Eurich and himself into "Time".

Some years ago the late John B. Johnston, dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, became very much interested in the whole testing idea, his central purpose being to determine the college aptitudes of those about to enter, or who had entered, the University of Minnesota. His enthusiasm was one of the main propulsions of the American Council on Education toward establishing its Cooperative Test Service, an organization that makes up tests of all kinds for sale to schools, colleges, or other organizations that are inclined to those procedures. The Cooperative Test Service asked Professor Eurich to help it in preparing tests, and Eurich asked Elmo Wilson to help. Incidentally, both still cooperate with the Cooperative Test Service in its work.

Wilson, however, had a hunch that they could do something else with the idea. He proposed to the editors of "Time" that it use, tentatively, a current affairs test, and "Time's" progressive editors decided to give it a whirl. It is still whirling, and what with wars, political campaigns at home and a "changing world" in general, not to say a whirling world, "Time" this year will start publishing the tests three times a year, in May and September, as well as in January. The May issue will be the new one.

Mr. Wilson, who is more often called "Bud" than Elmo, is a graduate of Minnesota in the class of 1928 and holds a master's degree in journalism. His title on the campus is coordinator of social studies in the General College, where he lectures on Current History.

How did they start out and how decide what sorts of questions to ask and so on?

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

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(Continued on page 4, column 4)

## Secret Is Out Now, Maroon, Gold, Right

By indirection, "but definitely," the Board of Regents at its March meeting made Maroon and Gold the colors of the University of Minnesota. A few weeks ago it was revealed that while the institution had acted on almost everything else, and had long used Maroon and Gold as official colors, no act adopting them could be found. Before the March 8 board meeting came the request for exact information from a printing concern which wished to use the Minnesota seal in color. "What colors and how distributed?" were the questions. Dean M. M. Willey, who was presiding at the meeting, handed around samples and one of the arrangements was accepted. It was in Maroon and Gold. "You are voting on the seal, not the colors, but I guess your action will fix the colors by implication," said the dean. "These colors are not exactly unexpected," one regent said. So said they all.

## Gain in Gifts To University Seen Necessary

Gifts to the University of Minnesota from educational foundations, alumni, friends, and business houses have run at the rate of more than \$550,000 a year for the past two years, and in the lifetime of the institution have totaled \$13,639,741, Dean M. M. Willey reported to the Board of Regents at its monthly March meeting in the absence of President Ford.

In the grand total gifts for land, buildings and equipment have come to \$3,439,543 or 25.2 per cent of the whole; those for research, scholarships, fellowships, loans and prizes have amounted to \$7,522,250, or 55.1 per cent of all; while special educational gifts and the Eustis gift for the Hospital and Home for Crippled Children have been \$2,133,580, which is 19.7 per cent of the whole.

The largest amount in gifts received during any decade came in the "twenties," when donations that included the final accounting of the Mayo Foundation's original gift totaled \$9,695,022, it was reported. In the seven years from 1930 to 1937 gifts amounted to \$2,071,717, largely from educational foundations, among which may be mentioned the Rockefeller Foundation, the Spelman fund, the Commonwealth Fund, the Carnegie Foundation and several others.

## Medical Courses In 'Continuation' Keep Center Busy

### Nine Programs Draw Many Students to Campus in Winter Term

### JUDD LECTURE GIVEN

### Boston Surgeon Who Cut Mortality Rate Is Visiting Speaker

A period of unusual activity in the field of post-graduate medical education at the Center for Continuation study has seen nine courses for workers in various fields of medicine and medical care conducted during the winter quarter under the supervision of Dr. William A. O'Brien. Last of the courses was that in surgery, which ran from March 11 to 16 and presented as a featured speaker Dr. Edward D. Churchill, John Homans professor of surgery in the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Harvard Medical school.

Dr. Churchill also delivered on Thursday, March 14, the annual E. Starr Judd lecture in surgery at the University of Minnesota Medical School, speaking on "surgery of the lung," a field in which his work has made the most notable reduction in the mortality rate from such surgery in the modern history of that art. Dr. Owen H. Waugensteen, head of the department of surgery, presided.

The medical and hospital continuation courses of the winter quarter began with one in hospital administration, January 15 to 20 and continued with dietetics, January 29 to 31, problems of newborn and premature infants, February 8 to 10, proctology, February 12 to 1, diagnostic roentgenology, February 12 to 17, otolaryngology, February 19 to 24, medical social service, February 29 to March 2, physical therapy technology, March 4 to 6, and surgery March 11 to 16.

Physicians and hospital workers of Minnesota and the northwest have come to look to these courses in the Center for Continuation Study as a source of repeated inspiration and an opportunity to bring themselves fully up to date on the most recent developments of knowledge and technique in their several specialties. Dr. O'Brien as director of post-graduate medical education arranges the courses from the medical point of view and in preparing and conducting them has the full cooperation of the Center for Continuation Study and its director, Julius M. Nolte.

Between medical courses a number of continuation courses in other fields are offered by the Center independently.

Dr. Churchill spoke twice during the course in surgery, conducting colloquia on general surgery and on thoracic surgery. The E. Starr Judd lecture, which he delivered Thursday evening is an annual event endowed by the late Dr. Judd of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, a graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School.

Small private gifts and research gifts from industrial and chemical concerns are important in the life of the University of Minnesota, inasmuch as the custom of giving for education has not yet reached anything like the plane in the west that it has in the east, the regents were told. Many a person eager to make some humanitarian gift has overlooked the University of Minnesota on the theory that it is "tax supported" whereas in truth less than half of the university's annual income is appropriated from tax moneys of the state of Minnesota.

Some of the gifts to the University are made on an annual renewal basis, among these the sum of \$25,000 a year that is made by the Hormel Packing Company of Austin for scientific studies, largely in chemistry, that may be of advantage to the meat packing industry. Published results of such work, however, are made available to all.

## 'U' Press Book on Guatemalan Republic Wins Praise of Reviewer as Fine Work

Largest Central American Country Described in Detail by Latin American Specialist

High praise for the University of Minnesota Press book, "Guatemala, Past and Present," by Chester Lloyd Jones, is contained in the review published in the book section of the New York Sunday Herald-Tribune, from the pen of Agnes Rothery, Latin American expert of that paper. Professor Jones is a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

Possibly never before has so detailed and scholarly a study been made of any Central American republic, for which Dr. Jones is, of course, to be praised. The one danger in so highly statistical a treatment is that it gives the impression that Guatemala is a carefully-ordered, highly-cultivated land in which everything can be accounted for, whereas in fact it is a country mostly wild, which one can cross from ocean to ocean and come away with the impression that it is made up chiefly of jungles, lofty mountains, and cactus-studded stretches of desert. In other words, its cultivated areas are tucked away, here and there, and from them Guatemala produces the coffee, hides and bananas which it exports.

Miss Rothery's review, in part, follows:

"With the countries in the Eastern Hemisphere destroying themselves and one another, the countries in the Western Hemisphere assume not only a contrasting stability, but a new importance. A striking indication of this is Chester Lloyd Jones's solid, detailed and thoroughly documented history of Guatemala. In it that lovely, mountain-pierced land is presented, not as a picturesque tourist stop, but as a seriously analyzed young republic.

"Mr. Jones has applied himself to this task with the same respectfulness he would have brought to a similar work on any European country, and the result is a history that will, for many years to come, be a basic reference and source book. He has left poetic description and amusing personal anecdote to travel writers, and glamour to sixty-seven well chosen photographs. Even when, at the close, he lists the Indian customs and costumes of today, he is more interested in accuracy than 'atmosphere.'

"Mr. Jones has chosen to present Guatemala in three cross-sections, running in chronological parallel, from the pre-conquest period to today, and, necessarily, interlocked. The first section follows the political, the second the economic, and the third the social development, and, despite the fact that her topography is still being altered by volcanic eruptions, and her democracy still being juggled by volcanic dictators, he has managed to outline this threefold evolution with remarkable clarity.

"Upon an area slightly larger than the State of New York, rising in the west to plateaus of more than ten thousand feet, and surging up into spectacularly shaped volcanic cones two and three thousand feet higher, and falling in the east and west to tropical coasts; under a climate of cool sunshine in the highlands and humid heat in the lowlands, of a torrential rainy season and blazing dry season, the Maya-Quiche civilization had its golden age, its dark ages, its revival and decline before the Spaniards fought their way thither.

"If it is an achievement, in the first cross-section, to give a comprehensive and trustworthy account of historical and political events, it is practically a miracle to have worked out the second cross-section, which traces the economic advance.

"For although there are plenty of Indians—they comprise two-thirds of the population—and plenty of land—the problem is to make it accessible—there are few reliable or even available statistics. Mr. Jones has unearthed, verified, compared and sifted every scrap of information—some of it still in manuscript—and produced an extremely valuable study.

"He compresses in a masterly resume the conditions of labor, as these affected both the Spanish and Indian races; the conflicts between the crown and Church, between realists and humanitarians; between aboriginal culture and European civilization from the period of the conquest to the present. The Indians had no beasts of

## Recreation Is Growing Field Dr. May Says



Dr. Elizabeth E. May

Recent action by the state department of education approving a teaching certificate in the field of recreation for those who major in that subject in the College of Education has given an impetus to the new courses in recreational leadership at the University of Minnesota, according to Dr. Elizabeth Eckhardt May, but at present she believes that a minor in recreation is more practical for the majority of students than a major, because the number of full-time positions in such work is relatively limited.

Dr. May, who joined the faculty a year ago, is professorial lecturer in adult education and sociology and executive secretary of the university committee in charge of the recreation committee, of which Dr. Carl Nordley of the department of physical education and athletics is chairman.

The subject matter of the recreation curriculum covers the whole broad field of what people do with their spare time, including adult education, Dr. May explained recently, and it especially covers the growing interest in science as a leisure time activity, which she considers one of the most wholesome and worthwhile of the asides from routine practical life to which people devote time.

She believes that young people who are in training to become high school teachers will do well to include recreational leadership as a minor, if for no other reason, than because it will assist them greatly in getting full-time employment. Thus, when a high school has recreational activities to be supervised, she thinks it would be preferred,

they had never seen a wheel. Bananas and coffee—now the country's chief export crops, sugar and the familiar grains—with the exception of corn—were introduced by the white man. Unfitted by instinct, unprepared by custom to co-operate with the invader, the Indians have been forced to bear the burden of all the manual labor and to engage in agricultural contribution to the state.

"A country which four centuries ago was primitive and isolated has been carried through the miseries of slavery, the intricacies of labor legislation, reforms, abuses, taxes and tariffs to her present position. Although this includes a type of Indian labor which is practically peonage, it also includes minimum wage and hour laws, an attempt at universal education, establishment of public services in highways and navigable rivers, ports, railroads, postal and telegraph facilities, light and power, and public health.

"In the third and final section, cause it is a microcosm of the economic world viewed through modern perspective. It is of liveliest practical significance because Guatemala is the largest, most densely populated and the richest of the Central American republics. It is in the proximity of the Panama Canal and represents the greatest investment of foreign capital and most extensive volume of foreign trade, with the United States dominating the banana production and the railroads, the British financing foreign loans, and the Germans leading in manufacturing.

"In the third and final section, the social life is traced through the early republic to the contemporary scene."

## President Ford Given New Honor

Guy Stanton Ford, president of the University of Minnesota, and George Drayton Strayer, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University, were elected to the Laureate Chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, honor society in education, at the biennial convocation of the society, held in East St. Louis (Ill.), February 26-28. This chapter, the nucleus of which was chosen by the Executive Council of the society in 1925, is essentially a self-perpetuating organization, the membership of which is limited to fifty persons deemed to have rendered outstanding service in the field of education. The membership at present is thirty-seven. No more than five persons can be elected in any one year.

erable for one of the regular teachers, with added training in recreation, to take over in addition, the recreational leadership, rather than have it fall into the hands of a teacher to whom it merely happened to be assigned.

"Not only schools but great numbers of municipal, state and federal activities now employ persons who are trained to direct recreation," Dr. May said. "Thus one finds libraries, museums, park boards, boards of public welfare and municipal forestry units with opportunities for leaders in recreation in cities; the federal government has any number of openings in the park and forest service, in agricultural extension, under the United States Housing Authority and in the Works Progress Administration. Many states have recreation projects more or less paralleling those of the federal government, and thirteen states have entered the now growing field of state supervised rural recreation."

Any number of private agencies are offering positions in recreation also, she finds.

The curriculum in recreational leadership was established in the fall of 1938 after the needs and possibilities had been examined over a period of eighteen months by a representative university committee. Inasmuch as the project is new its expansion has been gradual, the directing committee having felt its way while experience was being accumulated. A limited number of students were admitted during the first year, and while minors will be admitted in increasing numbers, the directors are still proceeding with caution in the selection of those who wish to major in this subject.

A graduate of Teacher's College, from which she holds both her bachelor's and doctor of education degrees, Dr. May has had wide experience as a girls' club director, home demonstration agent, state recreation supervisor and as a worker in university extension and community organization. She came to Minnesota from a position as state recreation specialist of the agricultural extension division, West Virginia University.

## Consumer Studies Planned for Summer

Seven courses in the general field of consumer economics, partly in the division of home economics and partly in Business Administration, will be offered in the summer sessions of the University of Minnesota this year, Thomas A. H. Teeter, director, has announced. All of the courses but one will be offered in the first term, which will provide courses in clothing economics, consumer problems, textile problems and home management problems, all in home economics, and in consumer economics and economics of marketing, both to be taught in business. In the second session the division of home economics will offer, under home management, a course in home operation and maintenance. Professors Ethel L. Phelps and Roland S. Vaile will be the instructors. Further details may be obtained from the director of summer sessions at the University of Minnesota.

## Health Broadcasts To Be Continued

Four medical broadcasts will be made during April by Dr. William A. O'Brien, speaking over WCCO and WLB as public health lecturer of the Minnesota State Medical Association. His lectures come at 11 a. m. Saturdays. On April 6, he will discuss tumors of the stomach; 13th, tumors of the bowel; 20th, early diagnosis of tuberculosis, and 27th, tumors of the mouth.

## Glockler to Head Iowa Chemistry

Prominent Faculty Man Will Leave to Fill New Post



Dr. Geo. Glockler

Dr. George Glockler, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Minnesota and member of the staff of the School of Chemistry since 1926, had been elected head of the department of chemistry in the University of Iowa, Iowa City, he was notified today. Dr. Glockler will finish the present year at Minnesota and take up his duties at Iowa in the fall.

Dr. Glockler came to Minnesota at the time of the appointment of Dr. S. C. Lind as head of the School of Chemistry, now in the Institute of Technology, serving as research associate for the American Petroleum Industry on special studies Dr. Lind and he then had in hand. In 1929 he became associate professor and in 1935 professor of physical chemistry.

A graduate of the University of Washington, 1915, he received his Ph.D. from the University of California in 1923 and came to Minnesota from the California Institute of Technology.

Born in Germany, Dr. Glockler spent part of his young manhood in Japan before coming to America. He worked his way through the University of Washington. He is a member of many chemical and scientific organizations and held a National Research fellowship at the California Institute of Technology from 1923 until 1926.

## 'U' Dean Interviews Fellowship Seekers

Malcolm M. Willey, dean and assistant to the president of the University of Minnesota, left last week on a two weeks' trip to the west coast during which he will interview candidates for the special fellowships granted to outstanding students by the Social Science Research Council. He went first to Chicago, where he took part in meetings of a committee that is studying accrediting procedures of the North Central Association of Schools and colleges. He will then interview fellowship applicants at U. C. L. A., Los Angeles, at the University of California, Berkeley, and at the University of Washington. Dean Willey also has been appointed recently member of an advisory committee of the North Central Association to work with the American Youth Commission and other agencies in a study of the use of NYA funds.

## Garden Problems To Be Studied

Minnesota fruit growers and garden enthusiasts will take three days during March for concentrated study of their particular problems when they attend the annual horticulture short course at University Farm, St. Paul, March 27, 28 and 29.

Professor W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture division, announces that Wednesday, March 27, will be devoted to discussion of home vegetable gardening; Thursday, ornamental horticulture, irrigation, marketing and utilization; and Friday, fruit growing.

Exhibits, demonstrations and announcements of new fruit and vegetable introductions made recently by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station will be featured.

## Study Finds Minnesota Has Six Seasons

Dr. Hartshorne of University of Minnesota Would Drop Present Cycle of Four

North temperate regions mostly have six seasons instead of four and it's high time we recognized that fact by finding names for all six instead of following the traditional spring-summer-fall-winter arrangement of less varied areas, in the opinion of Richard Hartshorne, associate professor of geography in the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Hartshorne points out that the cycle of seasons in this part of the world is cool-warm-hot-warm-cool-cold, which makes six, whereas the period we call "spring" is of the cold-cool-warm variety, and what we call "fall" is warm-cool-cold.

He doesn't claim to have names for the two additional seasons he would introduce, and he leaves to climatologists, of whom he says he is not one, the problem of defining the exact boundaries of the new "Big Six." But he does believe something should be done.

In this he conforms to a generally expressed private opinion, in Minnesota at least, that it is pretty hard to tell parts of spring from parts of winter, late autumn and early winter also being indistinguishable.

In an article in the Annals of the Association of American Geographers Dr. Hartshorne points out that in the Mediterranean regions the Greeks and Romans found that the cold part of the year lasted about one-quarter of the whole, so they went ahead and divided the rest into even quarters, an arrangement that was fairly correct for those regions.

Dr. Hartshorne claims that while there are four typical weather conditions, two of these, the cool and the warm, occur twice in this region, making a six-seasonal calendar desirable. He says:

"The cold season is that in which mean daily temperatures are below 32° F. so that snow and ice predominate. Cool seasons are those that average above 32° F. but below 50° F., i.e., seasons essentially free of frost but mostly without high heat. The hot season is that in which average temperatures are above 68° F. This figure has been chosen as the limit above which people are either comfortable or too warm without artificial heating. I have simply chosen the limits that are in common use. Where all four are found in the same region, as in northern United States, they form in sequence six divisions of the year, a six-season cycle. Other regions may have a four-season cycle, a two-season cycle, or may experience one continuous season all year."

## Dr. Eddy Must O. K. Fish License Bids

Persons or companies that wish to do commercial fishing in Minnesota hereafter must first have the approval for their projects of Dr. Samuel C. Eddy, associate professor of zoology in the University of Minnesota and expert on the character of Minnesota lakes and their fertility as sources of fish life. Dr. Eddy has tested hundreds of Minnesota lakes and has classified them all, so that he knows what richness or lack in the capacity to produce fish each lake probably has. Dr. William E. Strunk, recently appointed state conservation commissioner, announced recently that no licenses for commercial fishing would be approved until Dr. Eddy had said "all right."

## Honor Education Faculty Members

Dr. Leo J. Brueckner, professor of education at the University of Minnesota, has been elected president and chairman of the board of directors of the National Society for the Study of Education, which has been meeting in St. Louis. The organization publishes annually the most important statistical studies in the educational field. The society also voted to adopt a proposal by Dr. T. R. McConnell of the University of Minnesota that it publish annually a report on the psychology of learning. At the St. Louis meeting Dr. Dora V. Smith of the College of Education presided over the National Conference on Research in English, of which she was named president.

## State Trade Walls Economic Error

An enlightened public opinion, based on an understanding of the advantages of free and unrestricted trade within our own borders, is necessary if we are to enjoy our country's resources to the fullest possible extent, Dr. O. B. Jesness, division of agricultural economics, University Farm, said recently.

The United States usually is thought of as a vast area in which trade is carried on without artificial interferences, he said, but in spite of the advantages that result from unhampered trade and in spite of provisions in our constitution that were wisely designed to prevent state trade barriers, a surprisingly large number and variety have developed. These little interstate "embargoes" usually do not appear openly as measures to protect one set of producers from the competition of those in other states, but they are commonly tied up with health laws and regulations, inspection requirements, grades and standards, or taxation.

No one questions the justification for states using reasonable safeguards to protect the health of citizens or livestock, but when "quarantines" are used as a mask and the real motive is to restrict competition, consumers are treated unfairly, local producers are "subsidized" by hidden but real "taxes" and no lasting benefits are secured by anyone, Jesness says.

Economic losses to groups and individuals as a result of these selfish interstate tariffs "have been substantial," according to a recent federal report on the subject. Retaliation is a characteristic of trade barrier development. One state tells another, "Since you put a tax or restriction on cottonseed oil raised by our farmers we'll 'boycott' the cheese produced by your farmers."

How Minnesota dairymen lose when restrictions are applied is shown by an example of fluid cream shipments. In 1929, Minnesota plants shipped 13,072 forty-quart units of cream to New York and 53,810 units to Philadelphia. By 1938, these shipments had been practically eliminated because of increased "health" requirements of these two cities. Shipments to Boston, where restrictions had not been invoked, were 7,740 units in 1938 compared with 7,291 units in 1930.

It is true, said Dr. Jesness, that there has been a decided awakening of interest in this subject recently and some efforts to reduce barriers have been made. However, more than a few temporary protests are needed. It is to be expected that groups from time to time will advocate additional restrictions which they think will benefit them. Unless the public rather generally understands the undesirability of trade barriers, the efforts of some of these groups will probably succeed.

## 'U' Will Collect Kierkegaard Works

A collection of the works of the Danish philosopher, Soren Kierkegaard, will be made by the department of philosophy in the University of Minnesota, in memory of the late Dr. David F. Swenson, member of the department from 1901 until the fall of 1939, and for several years past, its head. Dr. Swenson was a firm disciple of the philosophy of Kierkegaard, whom he regarded as one of the greatest of modern philosophers. Supervision of the work of collecting the materials has been turned over to Dr. Sverre Norborg of the philosophy department. The department will now be headed by Dr. George P. Conger, who has acted in that capacity since Dr. Swenson became ill just before college opened last fall. Dr. Swenson died in Florida, where he had gone in search of health early in February.

**Dr. John Anderson in St. Louis**  
Dr. John E. Anderson, director of the Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota, recently visited St. Louis, Mo., where he spoke before two national educational organizations. Thursday, February 22, he spoke on, "The Development of Social Behavior" before the American Council of Guidance associations. He spoke Saturday, February 24, before the National Society for the Study of Education, his topic being, "Intelligence and the Environmental Ceiling."

## Regents in News For Achievements In Varied Fields

Two members of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents have recently attracted attention in the news, George W. Lawson of St. Paul by completing twenty-five years of service to the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, of which he is secretary, and James F. Bell of Minneapolis through the series of unique stockholders meetings he has conducted in various parts of the country in his capacity as chairman of the board of directors of General Mills, Inc.

Abandoning the old-fashioned, stiff, routinized meetings of stockholders at which the business procedure was perfunctory and few stockholders ever had anything to say unless someone came in with a grouch, Mr. Bell instituted a new type of meeting with an informally social atmosphere. Tea was served, as was food made from the various products of his company. He himself acted as host and did all he could to see that every person in attendance had a good time. The first of these meetings was held in New Jersey and attracted much attention in the New York press. Others have been conducted in various cities that are centers of important areas, Minneapolis among them.

When the State Federation of Labor met last fall Mr. Lawson was interviewed by The Minneapolis Times-Tribune and related some of the high spots of his twenty-five years in office, also making some "then and now" comparisons between 1914 and 1939 that are of interest. The newspapers said:

Two hundred delegates, a record, attended the convention which elected Mr. Lawson. Today there are more than 800.

Then there was \$600 in the treasury, with all other property consisting of a ledger and cash book. Today, the federation is prosperous with about 75,000 unionists throughout the state contributing to the funds for organizational, educational and legislative work and about \$20,000 in the treasury.

Then the president, the late E. G. Hall, got \$18 a week salary with a maximum expense allowance of \$2 a day while traveling. Lawson's salary was \$50 a month. Today the president and secretary get \$5,000 a year each.

"Twenty-five years ago the office—if it could be so called—consisted of a borrowed desk in one of the meeting halls of the old Labor hall, which stood on the site of the present courthouse in St. Paul," Mr. Lawson recalled. "All of the correspondence of the federation was carried on in long hand."

Today it would be utterly impossible to write even a small proportion of the federation's correspondence in long hand, for hundreds of unions and hundreds of other organizations, employers, public officials and other interested parties keep a flood of business floating through the present state federation offices in St. Paul.

### Dr. Kolthoff Speaks

"Amperometric Titrations" was the subject of an address delivered by Dr. I. M. Kolthoff, School of Chemistry, in Chicago, Friday, December 1, before the Electrochemical Society. He described a method for determining electrically the constituents of an electrical compound.

## Their Recent Activities Noteworthy



Regent James F. Bell



Regent George W. Lawson

## Originator of 'Time' Current Affairs Test



Professor Elmo C. Wilson at his desk in William J. Murphy Hall

## Atom Smasher, with Longer Real Name Now in Service

The University of Minnesota's "atom smasher," under construction for more than a year, has been brought to completion by Dr. John H. Williams and Dr. L. H. Rumbaugh of the department of physics and, while it has not yet been adjusted to carry its full load, it is busily smashing away. Technically, the machine is a "pressure-insulated Van de Graaff generator."

Firing charges of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 volts, which may eventually reach 4,000,000, it is at work on sodium, and at each direct hit by the millions of "ions" which are its bullets, on the nucleus of a sodium atom, it forms an "isotope" of sodium, namely, a sodium from which one or more atoms of hydrogen have been driven off, thus changing its chemical formula.

Such changes can be brought about only by ionic bombardment, not by chemical reactions, Dr. Williams explained. The importance of the isotopes (incidentally isotopes of other substances than sodium can be made) is that they are radioactive, which makes it possible to use them as guides in important experiments in animal and plant physiology that could not be carried on otherwise.

For example, if one feeds some form of fat to a guinea pig and wishes to know to what part of the body the bloodstream carries the fat and at what rate it goes there, some minute amount of the changed sodium is added to the fat. Now ordinary sodium would give no signal as it was carried through the body as the processes of metabolism went on, but this sodium isotope, inasmuch as it is radio active, and because all radio active substances gradually break down, begins to disintegrate after a relatively short time. And science knows ways of recording this minute disintegrating process. By its breaking down, the sodium signals from that part of the body to which it has been carried with the fat. Thus a question is answered for answering which no other technique is known to science.

Externally the "atom smasher" is a 34-foot, bullet-like structure, standing on end. Within, the central mechanism provides an electrical chain through which the electrical charges are "poured" into a chamber at the top, from which they are discharged down a central tube, being held in a narrow path by a continuous series of small reflectors. At the bottom of this tube, as one might infer, is the small amount of the element on which the bombardment of atoms plays. Contrary to the suggestion of some descriptions of such a machine, it is not a process of bombarding "an atom." Man is pretty sly, but he cannot single out "an" atom to be bombarded. The material is in some such amount as "a pinch" or a half-spoonful. Thousands and millions of the ions miss their mark, the nucleus of a sodium atom, but other millions register a hit, and gradually, as the bombardment continues, the sodium is changed into its isotope. This is not similar to transmutation of a substance, said Dr. Williams; rather, it actually is transmutation. There is no argument about that.

Construction of the giant equipment, of which there are only a few in the world, was made possible by a grant of \$36,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, to which the University of Minnesota Graduate School added a contribution of \$10,000. Drs. Williams and Rumbaugh think they have a pretty good atom smasher right now, but when they step its power up another million volts it is going to be better yet. The first sodium isotopes produced, much cheaper than the emanations of radium, will be used in medical investigations.

## Wildlife Course Begins March 28 At University Farm

Directed by Dr. Gustav A. Swanson, head of game management studies at University Farm, the second annual Wild Life short course will be conducted on that campus March 28, 29 and 30, with many nationally known speakers discussing major problems of fish and game management. The Agricultural Extension Division will have the cooperation of the Minnesota Wildlife Federation, the United States Biological Survey and the United States Forest Service in the course.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Fred C. Lincoln of the Biological Survey, discussing duck flyways; Dr. Rudolph Bennett, University of Missouri game expert; Prof. Ralph T. King, Dr. Swanson's predecessor at Minnesota, now at Syracuse, who will talk on upland game bird problems, and Eugene Surber of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

University faculty people who will speak are Dr. Samuel C. Eddy, Dr. Robert G. Green and Dr. Swanson, while from the state conservation department will come Gordon Fredine, biologist, and Thaddeus Surber, state fish adviser.

A registration fee of \$2 will be charged.

### Course Covers Bulk Materials

Most modern and efficient ways of handling bulk materials, especially in the mining and contracting industries, were the subject of a three-day symposium in the University of Minnesota's Center for Continuation Study in late February. Tractors, trucks, trailers and loading equipment were studied, also costs, repairs and depreciation and the problems of stationary and semi-stationary equipment.

## Viruses, X-Rays Subjects of Last Sigma Xi Talks

### Drs. Robert G. Green and Leo G. Rigler Conclude Successful Yearly Series

The annual series of Sigma Xi lectures at the University of Minnesota was brought to a close this year with addresses by Dr. Robert G. Green, who discussed viruses and virus diseases, and by Dr. Leo G. Rigler, whose topic was the X-ray and the various functions of radiology in the treatment of disease, medical and scientific investigation, and the like.

Abstracts of their addresses follow:

"The disease-causing ultramicroscopic viruses, a source of many infections in plants as well as in animals and humans, are the smallest of the known infecting agents, smaller than bacteria and much smaller than the relatively large protozoa. The principal characteristic of a virus is that it invades the living cell of the organism and there becomes parasitic and grows smaller until it is invisible microscopically and will pass through the finest filter.

### The Story of Viruses

"Discovery of viruses resulted in 1894 from the use of bacteria-proof filters through which the scientist Iwanowski passed an infectious fluid that was still infectious after filtration. This was the virus of the mosaic disease of the tobacco plant. In subsequent years many other diseases were found to be caused by a virus, one of the first for which the discovery was made being the hoof and mouth disease of cattle. Researchers were confused for many years because bacteria were often found associated with an organism infected by a virus, and there was at one time question of the virus theory which, however, has since been thoroughly established.

"Peculiar microscopic bodies seen in the brains of dogs that had died of hydrophobia were described by Negri in 1901 as typical of the infection in dogs," he said. "These corpuscles, seen within the nerve cells of dogs are called 'Negri bodies'. They are now considered one of the inclusion bodies that are characteristic of many virus infections. Extensive studies of these bodies tended at first to show that Negri bodies were protozoan parasites and that hydrophobia was not caused by a filterable virus but by a microscopically visible germ. It is only after 35 years of investigation by numerous men that the preponderance of evidence affirms beyond doubt that Negri bodies are the typical inclusion bodies of hydrophobia.

"As a result of sustained investigations there is now recognized a large group of diseases that are due to infective agents of sub-microscopic size. These are usually referred to as filterable-virus diseases. Human infections caused by viruses are: Influenza, infantile paralysis, smallpox, rabies, yellow fever, and certain forms of common cold. Important animal diseases caused by filterable viruses are: Dog distemper, hog cholera, foot and mouth disease, horse encephalitis and fowl pox. Many virus diseases are common to man and animals. Rabies is found in man, dogs, foxes, wolves and other animals, both wild and domestic. Parrot fever, or psittacosis, a virus disease found in birds, principally in parrots, lovebirds and canaries, also occurs in man.

"As soon as virus diseases were recognized as such, questions arose as to what filterable viruses were like, how they could be demonstrated and studied, what was the nature of those submicroscopic agents of disease, and what could be done in the control and care of the diseases they caused.

"It was soon discovered by the use of finer and finer filters that certain of the viruses could not be much larger than some of the largest protein molecules. The incongruity of a molecule's being alive then presented itself, and the question of whether a single molecule may possess the property of life still seems to be one of current consideration by some investigators."

By means of slides, Dr. Green then endeavored to give his audience an idea of the relative sizes of the virus to other known objects, starting with a picture taken 15,000 feet above the earth and ending with microphotographs of tiny objects at earth level. He explained that even by the use of the most powerful microscopes, only

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Final Sigma Xi Lectures Deal With Viruses and X-rays

(Continued from page 2, column 5)

one of the various viruses, that of tobacco mosaic disease, has ever been photographed.

"It has been the finding of all bacteriologists since the inception of their science," he said, "that there are no free-living microbes smaller than half the wave-length of white light and only a few species of microbes whose size approaches that of a whole wave-length. The wave-length of white light appears to be a significant limit for the size of free-living microbes. The limitation may be stated in another way: Any free-living microbe that can be grown apart from living tissue can also be seen under a microscope. As shown in the chart, most of the infective agents called filterable viruses are smaller than the wave-length of white light. Moreover, none of them can live apart from other living cells, and they are not, therefore, free-living. All this can be expressed in a third way by saying that forms of living organisms smaller than those microscopically visible are dependent for their existence on larger forms of life. Thus we see that the small particles which appear to have the properties of life but which are ultramicroscopic, belong to a group of parasites. There are no free-living ultra-microbes."

As parasites in the gastrointestinal tract the microbes degenerate and lose part of their own anatomy, becoming dependent on their host, he pointed out. They then become smaller, are no longer microscopically visible, and are transformed into the parasites called 'filterable viruses.'

Dr. Green described in some detail a new microscope, still in process of development, which bombard the particle to be visualized with electrons, which are then directed by condensers so as to form an image that may be recorded either on a photographic plate or a fluorescent screen. He also described a new-type centrifuge, one of which is now owned by the University of Minnesota, which is air driven and cushioned on air and attains the incredible speed of 90,000 revolutions per minute.

"The resulting absence of friction allows this tremendous rotational speed," he said. "The virus that causes mosaic disease of tobacco and the virus responsible for papillomatous tumors in rabbits have now been sedimented in fairly pure form by means of these new centrifuges."

Among the slides shown by Dr. Green were some of fox encephalitis, a disease to which he has devoted a great deal of study, his researches, supported by fur-breeders' organizations, being credited with having saved capital of millions of dollars in Wisconsin, Minnesota and other fur-farming areas.

"One of the most curious and interesting revelations that has occurred in the field of the filterable viruses," he said, "is the discovery of a disease of microbes caused by ultramicrobes. Populations of microscopically visible bacteria seem to suffer from epidemics caused by ultramicrobes known as bacteriophages. In the laboratory, under experimental conditions, populations of bacteria may be destroyed by inoculating them with a bacteriophage."

"For almost fifty years," he concluded, "filterable viruses have been a great mystery of medicine. At no time have so many studies been conducted upon these ultramicroscopic germs as at the present time. At no time has progress in their study been so rapid as now. The mystery has been largely dissipated. New methods of study are being developed and put in operation. There is every reason to believe that virus diseases of man and animal are yielding to the progress of science and that the control of filterable virus diseases will be one of the next victories of scientific endeavor."

The accidental discovery of a mysterious ray which animated crystals of barium platinocyanide on his desk to glow, made by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen in a laboratory in Wurzburg in 1895, led to the development of a scientific instrument whose utility has continued to grow from that day to this, the X-ray, or Roentgen ray. Dr. Leo G. Rigler told his audience in the closing lecture of the Sigma Xi series.

This discovery, said Dr. Rigler, was one of the outstanding examples of all time of the impressive value of "pure science" or disinterested scientific research, inasmuch as Roentgen, like so many

scientists who have made great discoveries, foresaw no practical results from his investigations. He was working for the advancement of knowledge.

Today the X-ray is one of the world's most important tools, useful in at least four directions, namely, the diagnosis of disease, the treatment of certain diseases, in scientific investigations, and in industrial examinations. Of the last an example is the radiograph of a steel casting to determine whether there are flaws in its structure.

Although Roentgen had the deserved good fortune to discover the X-ray his discovery was called by Dr. Rigler, "An outstanding example of the cooperation, the unity of international science, for this was not a discovery of Roentgen alone. The groundwork was laid by many scientists of many nationalities, especially the Abbe Nollet of France, Michael Faraday and Sir William Crookes of England, Hertz and Lenard of Germany, while Roentgen, who brought the discovery to fruition, was a German of Dutch ancestry."

"It has been said," he went on, "that the discovery of the Roentgen rays was an accident. In a sense this is true, as no discovery of a force hitherto unknown could possibly be other than an accident. But it is also true that the physicists who were studying the behavior of these vacuum tubes were attempting to ascertain whether or not some type of radiation previously unknown, was being emitted. In this sense it was not an accident at all. The importance of an adequate background, training and experience in the field of endeavor was never better illustrated than in this enterprise."

"What are these rays and what are the properties which make them so valuable an adjunct to medicine?" he asked. "Invisible, colorless, soundless, they can not be felt, yet exert powerful effects. They represent a segment of the great spectrum of electro-magnetic waves which includes at one end the radio and Hertzian waves, the length of which may exceed 2,000,000 centimeters. At the opposite end are the cosmic radiations and gamma rays of radium with exceedingly short wave lengths and great penetrating power. Between these two extremes are recognized the visible rays of light, the invisible infra-red and ultraviolet rays, with which we all are familiar, and finally, the X-rays."

"The most striking characteristic of these electro-magnetic waves which Roentgen called X-rays because they were hitherto unknown and we call Roentgen-rays in his honor, is their ability easily to penetrate solid objects. This penetrating power varies with the character of the matter on which the X-rays impinge; it is dependent upon the density. Likewise this ability to penetrate varies with the quality of the rays. The latter can be influenced by the potential of the electric current applied to the vacuum tube from which X-rays are produced. With the tremendously high potentials, even above 1,000,000 volts, which can be energized by modern equipment, X-rays may be produced which can pass through a heavy steel casting."

Important qualities of the X-ray which add to its usefulness, he explained, are that the ray registers on a photographic plate, that it produces visible light in certain substances, which permits the X-ray to be thrown on a fluorescent screen, such as may be seen in almost any shoe-shop, and that the X-rays have a profound effect on living tissues.

Early experiments with the X-ray taught, to the sorrow of many investigators, that overuse of the X-ray may do important damage to the human organism, and many serious injuries in the form of burns, ulcers and the like were suffered by uninformed operators. The effect of the rays on tissues is almost wholly destructive, hence their importance in the treatment of such lesions as tumors and cancers, because the diseased tissue is affected by the X-ray much more readily than that which is normal. The rays also affect more readily the undifferentiated tissues of the body than those that are highly differentiated. The reproductive organs and the lymphoid structures are most susceptible. Tissues like the nerves or the retina of the eye are least affected because they are highly differentiated. The effects of radiation vary also with the quantity of rays applied. The quality of the rays is important only

in that the higher the voltage, the deeper the penetration.

Dr. Rigler said that the first experiments in using X-rays in the treatment of disease were made by Leopold Freund of Vienna, who today, at 72, is an exile from his native land.

"The problem which has always confronted the radium therapist," he said, "is to apply a sufficient quantity of X-rays to destroy a tumor or other disease process without at the same time damaging normal tissues. The solution to this problem is often delicately balanced, requiring a high degree of skill and expertness to accomplish, for an insufficient amount of radiation may be almost as harmful as an excessive amount."

So important has the X-ray become in diagnosis that in University Hospital, for example, 70 per cent of all patients admitted are sent to the X-ray room so that the picture may be used by the diagnostician, and in the Student Health Service, 100 per cent of the students are given chest X-rays in an effort to detect tuberculosis. The thorax, he explained, is one of the best structures for X-ray examination, seemingly "designed for that purpose."

"The list of diseases which are amenable to radiation therapy," he continued, "has become longer, year by year, over 400 conditions now being counted within this category. In general, many skin diseases, particularly acne, eczema and superficial inflammations, are especially susceptible to X-ray treatment. Birthmarks of various kinds are often best treated in this manner. The most common indication for X-ray treatment is the presence of a malignant tumor. Cancer of the skin, particularly when treatment is begun at a sufficiently early period, can be cured completely by radiation alone. Cancers of the female generative tract, especially of the uterus, are generally treated in this way with such a high degree of success that surgery has been largely supplanted. The group of diseases known variously as Hodgkins' disease, lymphosarcoma, and leukemia respond only to this type of treatment. In numerous other tumors, both malignant and benign, X-rays and radium present the treatment of choice. In others radiation is a useful, often indispensable accessory method to the surgical procedure which is so frequently necessary. It should be pointed out that X-ray treatment is only an accessory to surgery in such common cancers as those of the breast and kidneys."

Dr. Rigler pointed out further, first, that radiologists have nothing to do with "radio," although some of his friends have asked him to fix their receiving sets, and that the X-ray has been at times a dangerous instrument in the hands of quacks. Charlatans, he said, have used it to remove superfluous hair, moles, warts and skin blemishes often to the permanent and dangerous damage of the patient, and have even gone so far as to sell mysterious "little black boxes" which were found to contain X-ray tubes with which the unsuspecting users had done themselves permanent injury.

As an adjunct to surgery, especially to surgical diagnosis, X-ray is in a class by itself, of overwhelming importance in the early detection of such ailments as gallstones, or cancers of the gastrointestinal tract. It is also of great importance, he said, in the examination of pneumonia patients.

"A fluoroscopic examination and frequently a Roentgenogram is made of every patient who comes to the University Outpatient Clinic," he said, "regardless of whether his complaint is a sore toe or a bad eye or stomach trouble. This is done because of the realization that in this way only can we be certain not to overlook the numerous diseases which afflict mankind, particularly in those portions of the anatomy which occupy the thorax. As a result of such routine examinations, numerous abnormalities entirely unsuspected by the patient, often not apparent to the physician, are revealed."

**Dr. T. R. McConnell Honored**  
The vice-presidency of the American Educational Research Association was an honor bestowed on Professor T. R. McConnell, head of the University of Minnesota's Committee on Educational Research, at the association's recent meeting in St. Louis. Some of the outstanding recent studies of university processes have been made at Minnesota by Dr. McConnell's committee.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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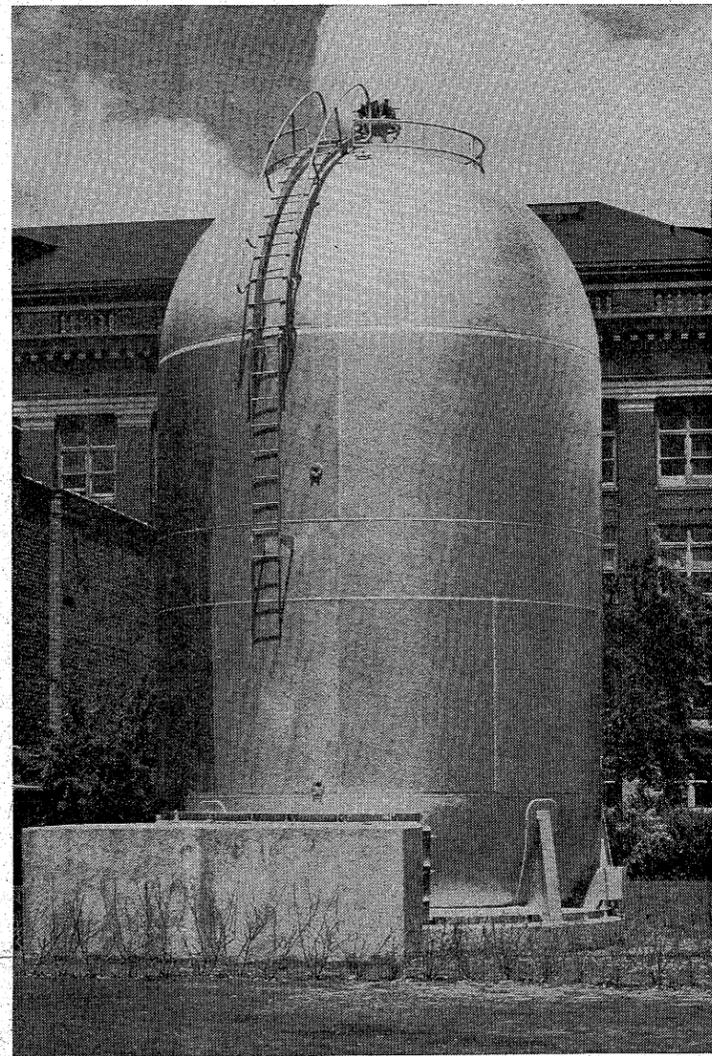
MARCH 19, 1940

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T. E. Steward, Editor, 120 Administration Building  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

## Inside This 'Blimp' Atom Meets Its Fate



Standing at the rear of the Physics building on the University of Minnesota campus, the "atom smasher" provides a new approach to the mysteries of matter and the behavior of elements.

## Wilson Wizard of Current Affairs

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

In the first place, they analyzed 10,000 articles on current subjects in making early tests for the Co-operative Test Service, their purpose being to determine where the emphasis should lie and how questions of different sorts should be weighted. Then they made up a large number of questions and tried them on the student. Mr. Wilson tries his on his students in current affairs. If poor students answer them as well as good students do, the questions probably are thrown out. If poor students answer them better than good students, they are thrown even further. If good students give better answers to the questions than do poor students, they are in line for use. The idea here is to get the sort of questions that a straight-thinking, reasonably well-informed individual will answer correctly. Those are the question they want for their "Time" test.

As has been said, there are 105 points in the "Time" test. The average mark for college students who take these tests is 59, which makes one wonder what the poor students could have said.

Interest in the "Time" tests is even greater in the east than in the west according to Mr. Wilson. In many of the large private schools regular contests are held among the students to see who will do best.

Wilson firmly believes that interest in current events has been much greater since the descent of "reality" upon the United States of America in the form of the untoward events of the past decade. This interest he sees supplemented by an increasing number of current events courses in schools and colleges and by wider reading on the subject. Radio programs based on questions about this and that are currently popular.

So here's to "Bud" Wilson, a

more or less unrecognized celebrity of the University of Minnesota campus and long-distance reporter extraordinary of the American public's knowledge of what is current.

## April Gallery Shows Announced

Three exhibitions will be shown in the University Art Gallery during April, Mrs. Ruth E. Lawrence, curator, has announced. In the main gallery rooms there will be a showing of paintings by contemporary American artists. Included in this exhibition will be paintings by Dows, Flannery, Kantor, and Weston, as well as works by less known artists. At the same time, in the main gallery, examples of American sculpture will be shown. All of the pieces represented are distinguished contemporary works. These two exhibitions will be on view from April 10 through May 4.

The third exhibition is a showing of art works by students in the junior and senior high schools of Minneapolis.

## Scholarships Go To Ten on Staff

Ten members of the non-academic staff of the University of Minnesota have been awarded the board of regents staff scholarships recently created by the board whereby university employees may take a limited amount of college work without payment of tuition or loss of salary. The scholarships are awarded only to those who wish to take work preparing them for advancement in the fields in which they are working. Winners of the first group of scholarships are Arline F. Broderick, Leroy M. Brown, Warren E. Carlson, James H. Felber, Clifford Frykholm, Lyle F. Griggs, Harold Harding, Edwin C. Jackson, William L. Janacek and Edna L. T. Peterson. Scholarship holders will be limited to six course hours per week.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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NO. 10

## Journalists of Nation and State Will Visit 'U'

**William J. Murphy Hall Will Be Dedicated During Annual Editors Short Course**

What will undoubtedly be the largest gathering of famous editors, writers and authorities on journalism and the publishing business ever held in the state of Minnesota has been arranged by Dr. Ralph D. Casey, head of the department of Journalism, University of Minnesota, for the three days "press-fest," May 2, 3 and 4 in which this year will be combined the dedicatory services for William J. Murphy Hall, new home of the department of journalism, and the Twenty-fourth annual Editors Short Course.

Dedicatory exercises for the new building will take place at a dinner in the ballroom of The Minnesota Union Thursday, May 2, at 6:30 p. m., when Fred B. Snyder, chairman of the Board of Regents, will make the dedicatory remarks, to be followed by an address on "The Press and the Public" by Lee A. White of the Detroit News.

Among the many famous visitors who will take part in the meetings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday may be mentioned Philip S. Rose, editor of "The Country Gentleman"; Bruce Bliven, editor of "The New Republic"; Frank L. Mott, director of the School of Journalism, University of Iowa; Howard W. Blakeslee, science editor of The Associated Press; John Stuart Martin, associate editor of "Time"; Arthur T. Robb, editor of "Editor and Publisher"; Howard W. Palmer, president of the National Editorial Association, and F. Edward Hebert, city editor of the New Orleans States.

Among distinguished members of the Minnesota press who will take part are William J. McNally, general manager of The Tribune Newspapers; Paul Keith, president of the Minnesota Editorial Association, and Allen E. McGowan, its secretary and field manager, and Horace Cutten, first vice-president of the Minnesota Editorial Association.

The new building is named for the late William J. Murphy, for many years publisher of The Minneapolis Tribune. Part of the money for the building came from the gift of \$350,000 from his estate that came to the University of Minnesota to support journalism teaching. There also was a PWA grant.

Members of the Minnesota department of journalism who will preside over various meetings are Dr. Casey and Professors Mitchell V. Charnley, Ralph O. Nafziger, and Thomas F. Barnhart. Harold L. Harris, editor of publications at University Farm will conduct one of the sessions. Dr. Kenneth E. Olson, formerly of Minnesota, now at Northwestern University as dean of the Medill School of Journalism, will speak at the opening session.

The Minneapolis Tribune Newspapers will be host Thursday night at the annual short course dinner, to be served in the Radisson Hotel.

Following is the complete program of the three-day session:

- Thursday, May 2**
- Murphy Hall Auditorium  
Ralph D. Casey, Department of Journalism, presiding.
- 9:30 A. M.—"Public Relations and the Press," Kenneth E. Olson, Dean, Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University.
- 10:30 A. M.—"Magazine Problems, Old and New," Frank Luther Mott, Director, School of Journalism, State University of Iowa.
- 12:30 P. M.—Informal Luncheon (201 Minnesota Union).
- Natural History Museum Auditorium**
- Mitchell V. Charnley, Department of Journalism, presiding.
- 2:30 P. M.—"The Press and International Friction," Vernon McKenzie, Dean, School of Journalism, Northwestern University.
- Continued on page 2, column 3)

## Dr. Powell, "Fifty-Year Man," to Give Baccalaureate



## Man Who Entered 'U' Fifty Years Ago, Dr. John W. Powell Will Retire in June

**Delivery of Baccalaureate Sermon on June 9 Will Complete Half-Century Relationship**

Legislatures that visit the campus of the University of Minnesota nowadays to be shown the needs of the institution before they make a maintenance appropriation see no such sights as were shown to the 1893 legislature—this you may take from Dr. John W. Powell, lecturer in English literature who will retire this spring after fifty years of association with the university. He entered "the U" in 1890.

In the spring of 1892, Dr. Powell recalls, student editors who had an office on the top floor of Old Main started a fire in paper rubbish which burned the cupola off that grand old building and more or less did things to the entire top floor. Maybe that wasn't a sight to show the good lawmakers when they toured the campus the next spring. And maybe Prexy Cyrus Northrop didn't also take the legislators over to the Law Building, now Pattee Hall, so they might see the crowded study conditions in the Law Library, to which many of the students who had been studying in the burned rooms in Old Main were transferred.

In honor of his long and faithful association with the University of Minnesota Dr. Powell has been invited to deliver the Baccalaureate sermon during the June graduating exercises this year. It will mark, as has been said, the conclusion of a fifty year relationship, for Dr. Powell entered Minnesota as a sophomore in the fall of 1890. He had spent his freshman year at Hamline. It will be the second time he has preached a Minnesota Baccalaureate sermon, having delivered his first in 1907, that being also the first to be preached by an alumnus of the university. During the intervening years Dr. Powell has occupied many pulpits, first as a Methodist, then as a Congregationalist; has organized and started the growth of the University of Wisconsin's great Extension Center in Milwaukee; has served for several years as director of religious activities at Minnesota in an experiment for which Dr. George Edgar Vincent brought him to the campus in 1912, and in more recent years has returned to Minnesota as Extension Division lecturer and teacher of a special course under the title, "The Bible as Literature." This has been, in one sense, a continuation of the similar

course taught for many years by the late Richard Burton.

If Dr. Powell does not some day carefully set down his reminiscences of the early Minnesota campus he will be committing a serious sin of omission for in the last analysis it is not the cold, formal records, but the "emotions recollected in tranquility"—that great definition of poetry—which most certainly record for us days that are past—a form of record only too difficult to obtain.

He recalls that two of the men who were most influential in up-building the early university, President Cyrus Northrop and "Uncle Billy" Folwell, were in their prime when he came to the Minnesota campus, both strong influences on the student body. As has been told so often, the students had the deepest respect and love for "Prexy" Northrop, the only president on whom that affectionate diminutive has been universally applied.

### Faculty 50 Years Ago

The faculty was made up of men of the old stamp, dignified, many of them professorial in dress and severe of demeanor. Only a few had the Ph.D. degree which is now so universally the stamp of preparation for college teaching, those with that degree being George E. MacLean, head of the English department, James A. Dodge, head of the department of chemistry, and Susannah Fry, also an English teacher. Many had the master's degree and there were several honorary LL.D. degrees, among them those held by Drs. Northrop and Folwell. Members of that faculty of fifty years ago went on to important posts in other universities. Harry Pratt Judson, history teacher and probably the most brilliant man on the faculty, left Minnesota during Dr. Powell's undergraduate term to become president of the newly established University of Chicago. He was succeeded by Professor Willis Mason West, father of the present registrar, Rodney M. West. Mr. MacLean became head of the University of Iowa, and later chancellor of the University of Nebraska, which post he held for many years.

Dr. Powell was news editor of the 1893 Ariel, which was headed by Thomas F. Wallace, so long identified with the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis and at various times president of the General Alumni Association and of the Greater University Corporation.

When Dr. Powell returned at the beginning of his junior year he had five dollars left after he had

## Mothers Day At U of Minn. Will Be May 11

Mothers of Minnesota students have received their annual invitation from President Guy Stanton Ford to attend Mothers Day on the University of Minnesota campus, an all-day visit to the university which each year draws between 1,000 and 1,500 interested mothers. May 11 has been set as the time.

One of the most interesting and worth-while of annual university events, Mothers Day gives the mothers a chance to see just how their children live at Minnesota, to visit classrooms, meet some of their teachers, and to take part in a program of entertainment that is prepared with an eye to pleasing.

Mothers Day has been going on now for more than 15 years, and it is probable that 25,000 mothers have visited the campus in that period. For mothers who live within a few miles of the University of Minnesota this is no great event, but those whose homes are at a distance seldom "get in" to see how things are going. For these the special facilities and opportunities of Mothers Day are of particular value.

Cap and Gown Day, the occasion on which seniors first wear academic costume, the day also when senior honors, prizes, scholarships and election to special societies are announced, will follow on the Thursday after Mothers Day, namely, May 16.

Principal event of Mothers Day will be the Mothers Day dinner in the Minnesota Union, the last that will be conducted in the present building, as the new Coffman Memorial Union will be in use a year from now. At this gathering President Ford, Dean E. E. Nicholson and other leading administrators will speak, and there will be a greeting to mothers by a student and a response by one of their own number.

Mothers will spend the morning "visiting 'round," and in the afternoon will attend a reception and a special program in Northrop Auditorium prepared by the Department of Music.

paid his fees and two weeks room rent. With half of this he rented a typewriter. He then went to the office in Pillsbury Hall of Professor Christopher W. Hall, head of the then engineering department, and applied for the job of secretary which had recently been vacated by one George A. Clark. Clark had gone to Palo Alto to become secretary to David Starr Jordan.

Continued on page 3, column 2

## Summer Program Ready; Largest Session Foreseen

**"Workshop in Education" to Be Chief Novelty of Many Offerings**

### TEETER STATES PLANS

**Nearly All Colleges Will Participate in Work of Two Terms**

The University of Minnesota's two summer sessions, second in size among American summer schools and long recognized as one of the major factors in making the twin cities an educational center, are expected to draw between 6,500 and 7,000 students to the campus as the combined attendance at a first term running from June 17 to July 26 and a second term from July 29 to August 30.

Attended by thousands of public school teachers, the sessions must be concluded before September 1, the average opening date of city and village schools.

Considering the five-weeks' period that a summer student remains, this enterprise of the University of Minnesota, in addition to its great educational importance, is probably the largest single project drawing people from outside to Minneapolis during the summer.

National attention is being attracted by the Workshop in Higher Education which this year will be a headline attraction among the many offerings in the field of education at the Summer Session. As described in a special bulletin the "Workshop" is "a project to enable mature persons from universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges and junior colleges to work intensively, under laboratory conditions, on problems of special concern to themselves and to their institutions." Teachers, administrative officers and men and women who devote themselves to such educational specialties as personnel, teacher education, curriculum planning, and the like will be welcomed to the "Workshop."

Its procedure will be by means of consultation with staff members at the university, participation in informal seminars, enrollment in a general course on problems in general education, and observation and investigation of the University of Minnesota's various services. A large special faculty will direct the work.

Among other special offerings of the College of Education will be a series of courses in elementary teaching of the social sciences, arithmetic and reading, expanded offerings for high school teachers and administrators, a special series of three courses for teachers of science, and, with others, courses in visual education and radio in education.

Teachers of handicapped children will be enrolled in special work to be taught by Dr. John G. Rockwell, state commissioner of education and a visiting instructor to be provided by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The demonstration schools at Tuttle school (elementary) and University High School, will be continued.

### At Itasca Park Station

Improved physical plant and a reorganized staff now headed by Dr. Thorvald Schantz-Hansen as director are factors that are expected to stimulate further interest in the summer session at the University of Minnesota Biological Station situated beside Lake Itasca. This will be open to summer students during the second term, July 29 to August 30, with a staff of twelve regular faculty members, among them such well-known people as Dr. C. O. Rosen-dahl, botany; Drs. A. A. Granovsky and Gustav A. Swanson in entomology and economic zoology; Drs. W. A. Riley, Samuel Eddy and John P. Turner in zoology, and in forestry, Director Schantz-Hansen and Dr. Murray F. Buell of the University of North Carolina, a visiting instructor.

In the field of student personnel  
Continued on page 2, column 1

## Seek To Conserve Natural Areas

Appointment of a strong committee to work for the immediate preservation of unspoiled natural areas in the state of Minnesota, so that people of the future may see how the hardwood, coniferous and prairie areas of the state looked in their virgin state, and so that science may have such areas for future observation and study, has been announced by the Minnesota Academy of Science, with Professor A. N. Wilcox, University Farm, as committee chairman.

Despite the tremendous acreage of Minnesota, relatively few tracts remain in an unspoiled, natural condition, Professor Wilcox pointed out. Despoilation of original sites has gone far beyond what the average citizen imagines, he explained, until today it is difficult to discover tracts that are either uncut or ungrazed.

Committee members from Minneapolis are Mrs. Frances Andrews, Walter J. Breckenridge, Professor W. S. Cooper, Mrs. A. D. Cornia, Arthur Hartwell, Robert Longyear, Dr. J. Anna Norris, Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, and Mrs. L. R. Upham, president of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, also Paul Clement, president, Minnesota Division, Isaac Walton League.

From St. Paul the members are Leslie Ames, Dr. Gustav Swanson, J. Russell Wiggins, Robert Wallace, P. H. Byre of the Lake States Forest Experiment station, and A. L. Dickhardt, chairman of the conservation committee, Junior Association of Commerce.

Additional committee appointments will be made, Wilcox said. Several of the tracts to be acquired have already been selected, he said, and some of the owners are making gifts of virgin natural land to the committee.

Tracts acquired will be turned over to some permanent custodial institution that is in a position to care for them, possibly the University of Minnesota.

## Summer Session To Be Largest

Continued from page 1, column 5 work in schools and colleges, an institute of one week will be conducted during the first summer term, during which many phases of personnel work in institutions of higher education will be considered. The Workshop in Higher Education also will deal to a considerable extent with the personnel phase of education.

James Gray, columnist of the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, and literary critic of those papers, will offer a course in creative writing as one of the summer offerings of the Department of English in the first term. Other visiting teachers will be Professor Warner G. Rice, University of Michigan, and Professor Arthur W. Secord, University of Illinois. These and members of the Minnesota faculty in summer residence will provide a broad selection of courses in English literature and composition.

For those students who enroll in journalism, the attractive new surroundings of William J. Murphy Hall, recently dedicated home of the department, will provide an inducement to hard work. Special summer efforts will be made also by the Department of Speech. Besides teacher training and the activities of the University Theater the Speech Clinic will be running, there will be courses in oral reading of literature, in radio speech and panel discussions on problems of interpretation of the theater and of debate. A schedule of nine plays has been selected by Dr. C. Lowell Lees for production during the two summer sessions.

There will be offerings in all divisions of the university except the Law School. Strong offerings in sociology and social work have been scheduled in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and a broad offering of subjects in the School of Business Administration.

Coaching schools are no longer scheduled by the Department of Physical Education and Athletics, which teaches, rather, straight physical education work in many of its aspects, with demonstrations in many branches. This is under the College of Education.

**Extensive Entertainment Program**  
The usual extensive program of entertainment, recreation and field trips will be provided during each summer session, according to Professor Thomas A. H. Teeter, director of Summer Sessions.

A novel summer offering will be

## Primitive Religion Dr. Wallis' Subject In Recent Book

"Religion in Primitive Society," by Professor Wilson D. Wallis, head of the department of anthropology at the University of Minnesota, is a thorough study of primitive man's concepts of the sacred and his reactions to the sacred, with fascinating examples from preliterate cultures the world over. It deals with such topics as the nature of religion and the supernatural, religious ideas and practices, the afterlife, the status of women in religious cults, and the psychological aspects of religious belief.

In this work Dr. Wallis presents in compact detail a survey of primitive beliefs so kaleidoscopic, astounding and in many cases, so utterly barbaric and weird that no brief review could do it justice. He deals, in sequence, with such topics as the natural and supernatural, sacred objects, tabus, sacred trees, sacred animals, primitive gods, offering and sacrifice, prayer in many forms, ritual, ceremonial and symbolism, supernatural sanctions, life after death in preliterate cultures, the same in historic cultures, and a chapter on reason, motive and caprice.

An example of the interesting material in this book is the following passage dealing with worship of the sun or moon:

"A preliterate culture on the lower levels of intellectual development attributes much importance to moon and little to sun. Only sophisticated cultures become aware of the importance of the sun as life-giving force, bringer of vegetation and sustenance. Hence only in agricultural areas does the sun attain much importance. The North American Plains area sun dance seems to be an exception. Possibly the cult has spread into the Plains from Southwest or Southeast agricultural areas. Moreover, in spite of the designation, in most Plains tribes the sun dance has little reference to the sun. In the Plains area emotional interest centers primarily in fighting. Warfare is the leading motive in stories, dances, decorations, prestige; religious life in almost every phase is associated with fighting. The sun dance is usually held to secure supernatural assistance in a fighting expedition or in fulfillment of a vow made before or after leading a war party. Instigation to lead a war party is usually of supernatural origin, a command conveyed in a dream or vision. Ritualistic preparation for the sun dance follows procedure used in preparation for and conduct of a war party. Thus, among the Crows, although 'the Sun is recurrently mentioned, most of the ritualistic performances are not connected with him. Revenge dominates the action. The primary means for gaining the end is the Doll, with its assumed power of stimulating the proper type of revelation. But virtually everyone is trying to help by bringing the universe into accord with this object. Hence the interminable blackening of faces and even of material articles, hence the mention of successful war enterprises, the attempt of the war captains to secure auxiliary visions, the counting of coup on the Lodge pole (and) on returning scouts.' However, among the Coeur d'Alene, a Salish tribe of the Plateau, people prayed to the sun constantly for good health, good luck, success in undertakings and protection. Symbols of the sun were much used as designs in embroidery and in painting on clothes and utensils, especially on shields and weapons of warriors. Bands and smaller groups of people performed the sun dance at frequent intervals. In some places people danced it once or twice a year, and in others almost every month." Crofts is the publisher.

the third annual High School Clinic Band, which will be directed by Gerald R. Prescott, director of bands at the University of Minnesota. The number of performers on each instrument is limited in the clinic band, which functions over a period of three weeks. Visiting conductors have been engaged for the second and third weeks. Many members of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and other well known Minneapolis musicians are among the instructors who have been engaged.

**Publishes on Geography**  
"The Nature of Geography, a Critical Survey of Current Thought in the Light of the Past" is the subject of a treatise by Dr. Richard Hartshorne, associate professor of geography, published by the Association of American Geographers in the September and December issues of its "Annals."

## Argentinian Studies Tuberculosis Here



Dr. Jose Antonio Perez of Cordoba, Argentine Republic, is spending three months at the University of Minnesota studying the public health aspects of the tuberculosis problem under Dr. J. A. Myers of the Students Health Service. Dr. Perez is assistant professor in the University of Cordoba. Shown left to right in the picture are Dr. Harold S. Diehl, dean of medical sciences; Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, director of the Students Health Service; Dr. J. A. Myers, with whom Dr. Perez is studying problems of tuberculosis, and Dr. Perez.

## Journalists of Nation to Come

Continued from page 1, column 1

Journalism, University of Washington.

3:30 P. M.—"Science and the Press," Howard W. Blakeslee, Science Editor, Associated Press.

6:30 P. M.—William J. Murphy Hall Dedication Banquet, Ballroom, Minnesota Union. Guy Stanton Ford, President, University of Minnesota, presiding. Remarks: Maurice Johnson, President, Department of Journalism Alumni Association; Herman Roe, Chairman, Department of Journalism Committee, Minnesota Editorial Association; J. Stewart McClendon, President, Board in Control of Student Publications; Charles V. Warren, Regional Headquarters, Public Works Administration, Chicago. Dedication of William J. Murphy Hall: Fred B. Snyder, First Vice President, Board of Regents, University of Minnesota; address, "The Press and the Public" by Lee A. White of the Detroit News.

Friday, May 3

Natural History Museum Auditorium  
Ralph O. Nafziger, Department of Journalism, presiding.

9:30 A. M.—"How to Win and Hold Readers," Philip S. Rose, Editor, Country Gentleman.

10:30 A. M.—"The Future of Journalism," Bruce Bliven, Editor, New Republic.

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon, Dean Walter C. Coffey, Department of Agriculture, presiding (Party Dining Room, Farm Campus). "The Press and Agriculture," Clifford V. Gregory, Editor, Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

Natural History Museum Auditorium

Thomas F. Barnhart, Department of Journalism, presiding.

2:30 P. M.—"Profitable Circulation Methods," Floyd Hockenhull, Editor, Circulation Management.

3:15 P. M.—"Newspapers: What They Are," John S. Martin, Associate Editor, Time Magazine.

4:15 P. M.—"Testing Your Advertising Copy," Henry H. Haupt, Account Executive, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.

Editors' Short Course Banquet Radisson Hotel, 7 p. m. Minneapolis Tribune Newspapers, Hosts

Paul Keith, President, Minnesota Editorial Association, presiding.

Greetings—William J. McNally, Vice President and General Manager, The Tribune Newspapers.

Response—Horace Cutten, First Vice President, Minnesota Editorial Association.

Address—"Surveying Today's Newspaper Problems," Arthur T. Robb, Editor, Editor & Publisher.

Address—"How the Press Defeated the Long Machine," F. Edward Hebert, City Editor, New Orleans States.

Saturday, May 4

Murphy Hall Auditorium  
Harold L. Harris, Department of Agriculture, presiding.

9:00 A. M.—"Increasing the Interest in Rural Correspondence," Charles R. F. Smith,

## Archer Urges Modernizing Teacher Status

If teachers are important, which is the same as saying "if children are important," then much importance must be attached to a list of recommendations having to do with the selection and supervision of Minnesota school teachers which was made by Clifford P. Archer, president of the Minnesota Education Association during Schoolmen's Week on the University of Minnesota campus during vacation week.

"Since the teacher is the most important factor in the success of the school, any effort to improve education in Minnesota must aim primarily at the improvement of the quality of classroom instruction," Professor Archer said. "To this end, every effort must be made to raise the quality of entrants into the profession."

He then proceeded to list a series of eight recommendations, of which the first was a suggestion that those who are to enter training for teaching must be more carefully selected. Those who at any time in the training period show themselves to lack the personal qualifications for teaching should be weeded out, he said. He continued with the following other recommendations:

**Graduates (of any teacher training institution) should be given only an apprentice certificate for the first two years and during that time should remain under the supervision both of the training institution and the school in which they are teaching. Only those who have shown themselves qualified would receive certificates after two years.**

**Opposes Life Certificates**  
Issuance of life certificates should be discontinued. Every five years a teacher should be required to show evidence of growth in a specific way by such means as attendance at summer school, travel, special contributions to new materials for teaching and the like.

Greater security for teachers is necessary if we expect the better ones to remain in teaching. By failure to re-certify we may eliminate the unfit, but the able must be protected from dismissal for petty reasons, or because of local political quarrels in which the teacher has no part.

Teachers must be able to live normal lives if they are to retain the personal poise so necessary for a mentally healthful atmosphere in the classroom. Women teachers should be permitted to marry and retain their positions. Effectiveness of teaching alone rather than the need of others for employment should determine the right to teach.

**Need Normal Lives**  
While teachers should be cognizant of their personal example in influencing the conduct of young people in the community, the community must also feel a greater measure of responsibility in providing normal happy social contacts for teachers. Rigid regulations regarding dress and conduct do not solve the problem of the teacher's need for social expression and recreation.

One-year training courses for teaching should be abolished at once in the interest of children living on the farms. The money now spent should be used to provide scholarships of \$100 or \$150 each for young people selected carefully to take two years of training in teachers colleges for work in rural schools. The money now spent for normal training departments would care for the preparation of an equal period. Nearly 500 teachers with one year of training are now being added annually to the 4,000 already at work in country schools.

If intelligent and charming personalities are to be induced to enter teaching in rural districts and small communities, the salaries in the lower brackets must be at least equal to those of a good WPA worker. I should recommend in the interest of improvement of the quality of instruction a minimum salary law or teacher schedule such as will insure at least \$75 per month per teacher for a twelve months period.

The State Department of Education should exercise close supervision over the teacher training program in private colleges and state teachers colleges to see that adequate student teaching, under supervision, as well as training in special methods, are provided.

Dr. Archer's report was made by him as spokesman for the Association of Minnesota Elementary School Principals and the Supervisors and Directors of Education.

## Hartshorne To Go To Wisconsin

Dr. Richard Hartshorne, associate professor of geography, has resigned and will go to the University of Wisconsin in a similar capacity next fall. Dr. Hartshorne is a specialist in political geography who has been at Minnesota since 1924. His main field of interest is central Europe, he having held a Social Science Council research fellowship in 1931-'32 to study the boundary area between Poland and Germany. In 1938-'39 the university gave him a grant in aid to continue the investigation of central European problems in Vienna.

His recent book, "The Nature of Geography—A Critical Survey of Current Thought in the Light of the Past" has attracted wide attention. It is a study of the history and philosophy of geography.

Dr. Hartshorne is a graduate of Princeton and took his Ph.D. in geography at the University of Chicago just before coming to Minnesota.

## Grant Renewed for Public Office Study

One of the largest gifts to the University of Minnesota in recent years was announced at the meeting by President Guy Stanton Ford who reported that the Rockefeller Foundation has granted \$39,000 for a four-year continuance of its support of the Public Administration Training Center.

This project in the department of political science trains two types of graduate students to prepare them for posts in public service, either municipal, state or federal. It has been conducted since July 1, 1936, under the direction of Professor Lloyd M. Short. One group of students are recent university graduates who wish to specialize, another group being made up of men already in public service who are given brief leaves for advanced work under Dr. Short's direction.

The new grant assures continuance of the work through June 30, 1945.

Two graduate fellowships on biological science, providing \$500 a year each for a student in botany and one in zoology were announced by Acting Dean Wilford S. Miller of the Graduate School. These are established with income from the Alexander P. Anderson and Lydia Anderson Fellowship Fund of \$25,000, given several years ago by the Red Wing inventor and his wife. These fellowships will go to students seriously interested in advanced work in botany or zoology. The gift of principal was made several years ago, and income from the grant is now available for fellowships for the first time.

Editor, Folks (the magazine for rural correspondents).

9:30 A. M.—"Building Seasonal Advertising," George W. Greene, Editor, Waupun (Wis.) Leader-News.

10:15 A. M.—"Surveying Your Town: Advertising and Reader-Interest Surveys," Howard W. Palmer, President, National Editorial Association.

11:15 A. M.—Association Affairs, Allen E. McGowan (the semi-annual report of the Field Manager of the Minnesota Editorial Association).

## Minnesota Dentists Highly Honored; Dr. P. J. Brekhus Wins Research Award

Important recognition has come to two members of the School of Dentistry faculty in recent weeks, including the outstanding honor bestowed on Dr. Peter J. Brekhus, famous worker in dental research at Minnesota, who was given the William J. Gies award for distinguished dental research during the recent ceremonies at Baltimore marking the 100th anniversary of dentistry. This was not only the first time the William J. Gies award has been made, but it is the first time in dental history that important recognition has come to a scientist for research in the field of dentistry.

Meanwhile Dr. C. O. Flagstad, prominent Minneapolis dentist and long a member of the dental faculty of the University of Minnesota was elected secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Dental Schools, a relatively permanent post which gives the incumbent great influence in dental education and in the policies of the dental schools of North America. The association is formed of 39 dental schools of the first rank in the United States and Canada.

Rewarding in small measure a lifetime of service to dentistry and persistent and successful pioneer work in dental research, the William J. Gies award to Dr. Brekhus was accompanied by an illuminated manuscript which said:

"Born in Norway, home of dauntless explorers, he was not content to have won for himself a distinguished position as teacher of dental science. Dr. Brekhus, for many years, with quiet persistence, has carried forward a wisely-planned series of scientific inquiries into the composition of sound teeth and the incidence of dental caries.

"By publication of his personal and collaborative research he has notably stimulated education and graduate dentistry, has extended the scope and content of dental science and has greatly increased public appreciation of the contributions of the dental profession to human welfare."

Dr. Brekhus' researches have been attracting attention for the past 15 years. He has studied not only the composition of teeth, but the tooth loss pattern of humans, and has made important studies of the prevalence of dental caries (tooth decay) in freshman students at the University. Recently he and his associates have completed a study of the dental caries prevalent in all freshmen students at Minnesota as a check against a similar study made ten years ago. Not only has dental caries not declined, but the teeth examined in the more recent study showed four per cent more caries than were evident a decade earlier.

"So it appears that as far as preventive work is concerned, modern dentistry has made no progress, despite the very great advances in skill and dental technique," he said. Of plans to eat spinach, drink milk and other prescriptions for forming strong teeth, he said, "These edibles do contain the minerals they are said to contain, but when we eat them the minerals don't go where they are addressed."

Last fall when the School of Dentistry celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Dr. Brekhus stated his professional views in a paper entitled, "Opportunities in dental research."

### Language Teachers Meet

Approximately 150 high school teachers of foreign languages gathered at the University of Minnesota Friday and Saturday, April 19 and 20, to take part in discussions of the problems of foreign language teaching in schools of the present day. It was one of a series of conferences on various subjects taught in high schools that are held on the campus annually by the College of Education, College of Science, Literature and the Arts and the State Department of Education.

### Medieval Culture Is Topic

A series of five lectures dealing with the history of cultural relations between the principal European countries was delivered during the past two weeks by Dr. James Westfall Thompson of the University of California, who was brought to the University of Minnesota for these talks. Dr. Thompson, a world authority on medieval history, discussed cultural relations between Italy and Germany; Italy and France; France and Germany; France and England and England with Germany and Italy.

## Three Doctors Awarded Grants For Year's Study

Dr. John E. Skoglund, instructor in the division of nervous and mental diseases, University of Minnesota, has been awarded a George Chase Christian scholarship for the coming year which will enable him to study at another institution, Dean Harold S. Diehl announced today. He will spend the coming year studying clinical neurology in Harvard Medical School. Likewise Dr. Gordon K. Moe of the University of Minnesota Medical School has been awarded for next year the Porter Fellowship of the American Physiological Society and will spend the year studying with Dr. C. J. Wiggers at Western Reserve University. A third award to a Minnesota scientist in medicine is that given by the National Research Council to Dr. Earl H. Wood, also a member of the department of physiology, to enable him to work with Professor A. N. Richards of the University of Pennsylvania.

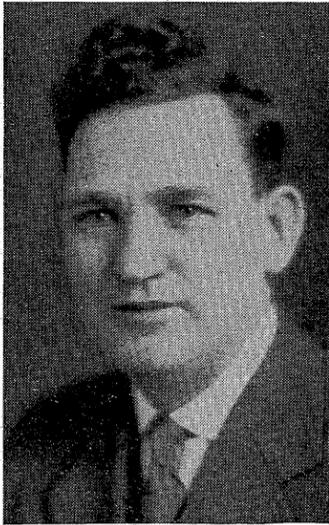
## Dr. Powell Served 50 Years

Continued on page 1, column 4  
dan, president of the new Leland Stanford University. Powell asked for Clark's job and got it. It saw him through the remainder of his college course and he had the added distinction of operating the first typewriter on the University of Minnesota Campus. On that machine he wrote the letter from Professor Hall which summoned to the campus William R. Appleby, later for so many years dean of the School of Mines and Metallurgy. Dean Appleby also proved himself an innovator when he came to Minnesota, he having often related how he had the first telephone installed. Dr. Powell also borrowed \$15 from Professor Hall and with it purchased a duplicating machine on which he duplicated reports for students in certain courses in which each student's work was passed around to all other students.

**Served in France**  
The commandant of the Military Department in those days was Lieutenant Edwin F. Glenn. Dr. Powell hadn't seen Glenn for many years until in 1918 the veteran Minnesotan was sent to France in an important post in educational work for the troops. When he was attached to the 83d Division, with headquarters at Le Mans, France, he found that the commanding officer was General Edwin F. Glenn and they renewed acquaintance.

Dr. Powell was not particularly happy during his two or three years of service in charge of religious work on the University of Minnesota campus. He felt that the way had not been cleared for him to do all that he wanted to do. Accordingly, he returned to the ministry in the Lowry Hill Methodist Church, later going from it to the Lake of the Isles Community church, with the years at the Milwaukee Extension Center of the University of Wisconsin intervening. There he started a junior college which contained important features that have been worked into the General College at Minnesota. One of Dr. Powell's early pastorates was in Duluth, where he started the Endion Methodist church and built it into a flourish-

## Brekhus, Flagstad Win New Honors



Above, Dr. P. J. Brekhus  
Below, Dr. Carl O. Flagstad

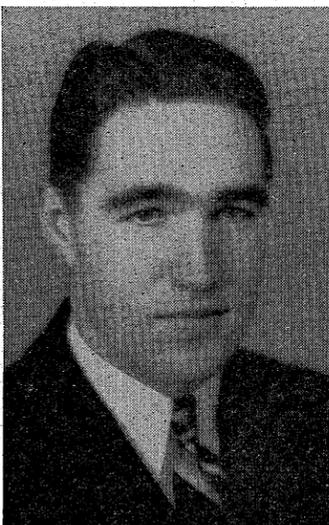
ing congregation with a fine new building.

Dr. Powell was musical, and the quotation from him in the '93 Gopher reads, "I can play the fiddle with my left hind leg." One of his pleasantest recollections has to do with the quartet of four men, Harry Hannum, Edward J. Borncamp, George L. Huntington and himself, who happened to come together one Sunday when a St. Paul church asked the YMCA for a student quartet. The voices of these four blended so well that they greatly enjoyed singing together, and for the next two years of their college life they gave frequent concerts in many parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, making some money as well as having some fun.

### Born in Minnesota

Dr. Powell is a native Minnesotan who was born in Blue Earth and went with his family in early childhood to Spring Island, a lovely spot on the Blue Earth river a few miles southwest of Mankato. In those days of sixty years ago the Blue Earth valley was a place of great natural beauty, its narrow cleft carrying the clear river water through sandstone banks, water-carved and surmounted by castle-like stanchions of a harder limestone. The forest was luxuriant and wild life abounded. As are many other Minnesotans he is resentful of the changes that the intervening decades of thoughtless farming and tree-slaughter have wrought in what was a true beauty-spot not so long ago.

## Medical Faculty Men Rewarded



Dr. Gordon K. Moe



Dr. John E. Skoglund

## Dr. Chapin Active In Housing Study Regents Announce Committee to Seek Of National Body New 'U' President

Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, chairman of the department of sociology, returned recently from meetings in New York of the committee on hygiene and housing, of which he is chairman, of the American Public Health Association. The committee is investigating many phases of the urban housing problem and turning its results over to the United States government as background for its housing programs.

Through six or seven sub-committees Dr. Chapin's committee is making studies of lighting in homes, of ventilation, artificial or natural, transmission of sound through partitions, and the like.

"The way a building is placed on a lot with respect to natural air-currents and prevailing winds has an astounding effect on the effectiveness of its ventilation," he explained.

In others of their studies they are finding unexpectedly valuable data on points that have been obscure heretofore.

Other committees are at work on occupancy standards, for example, to determine what overcrowding really is, and to fix the number of rooms actually necessary for families of certain sizes. Another is preparing a schedule by means of which health officers may rate buildings which will be useful in obtaining measures of blighted areas in which demolition proceedings are contemplated. Dr. Chapin also is chairman of a sub-committee that is studying the effects of rehousing on tenants from slum areas who have been removed into modern building projects.

Dr. Harold C. Whittaker of the State Department of Health, whose office is on the Minnesota campus, is also a member of the committee on hygiene and housing.

## Enrollment Up By 500 Students

University of Minnesota enrollment was 500 students greater at the end of the first week of the spring quarter this year than at the comparable time a year ago, a report by Register Rodney M. West revealed. This represents a gain of 3.9 per cent.

Peak enrollment during the university year always fall in the fall quarter, when about 15,500 students register. The present attendance, including the Graduate School, is 13,629.

Of sixteen major divisions of the university, eleven showed gains, and five showed decreases. The largest gain, 145, was in Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and the largest decrease, 45, in the School of Business Administration.

### Dr. O'Brien's Health Talks

Nine broadcasts on public health topics will be made over Stations WCCO and WLB between May 1 and July 1 by Dr. William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology in the University of Minnesota, on behalf of the Minnesota State Medical Association. He speaks each Saturday at 11 a. m. Coming topics will be: May 4, "Functional disorders of feet"; 11th, "Common diseases of feet"; 18th, "Care of feet"; 25th, "Diseases of teeth"; June 1, "What is diabetes?"; 8th, "Management of diabetes in children"; 15th, "Management of diabetes in adults"; 22nd, "The outlook in diabetes"; 29th, "Stomatitis."

## Dr. Lind Conducts A. C. S. Meetings

Dr. Samuel C. Lind, dean of the Institute of Technology, headed a delegation of University of Minnesota chemists who went to Cincinnati to take part in the spring meetings of the American Chemical Society. It was the first meeting of the society over which Dean Lind has presided as president of the American Chemical Society, he having been president-elect for the past year. Dr. Lind also will direct the fall meeting, which will be held in Detroit. Among members of the Minnesota department who will accompany him are Drs. M. C. Sneed, George Glockler and F. H. MacDougall.

Several important honors and prizes of the American Chemical Society were awarded by Dr. Lind during the meetings.

## Ask Faculty To Name Group With Whom They May "Advise and Counsel"

F. B. SNYDER, CHAIRMAN

## Retirement of President Guy S. Ford in June, '41 Implied by Action

Regents of the University of Minnesota at their April meeting took first steps toward the selection of a president to succeed President Guy Stanton Ford in June, 1941. Announcement of the special committee of the board that will recommend a candidate or candidates for the presidency was part of the action. With Fred B. Snyder, Minneapolis, as chairman, the committee is made up of Regents A. J. Lobb, Rochester, vice-chairman; A. J. Olson, Renville; Sheldon V. Wood, Minneapolis, and Dr. E. E. Novak, New Prague.

Consultation with a faculty committee to be chosen by the University Senate was recommended in a unanimous report of the committee which the Board of Regents adopted. The General Alumni Association was also asked to appoint a committee to keep in touch with the board. The report urged all members of the board to avoid individual commitments to any candidate.

Exact recommendations of the committee were:

"That the University Senate be requested to choose a representative committee of the faculty, with which the Regents Committee may advise and counsel in the selection of a president.

"That the General Alumni Association be requested to choose a committee through which the Regents Committee may keep in touch with the alumni.

"That the Board of Regents urge each member not to make individual commitments and to clear matters relating to the selection of a president through the Board's regularly constituted committee elected for this purpose."

It will be the seventh president of the University of Minnesota when the board will select someone within the next year. Preceding presidents have been William Watts Folwell, Cyrus Northrop, George Edgar Vincent, Marion Leroy Burton, Lotus Delta Coffman and President Ford. President Ford filled the office twice for the term of a year during the incumbency of the late Dr. Coffman, and was elected to the office in the fall of 1938 after Dr. Coffman's death.

At the time of his election in 1938 President Ford stipulated that he should be permitted to retire when he reached the university's age-limit of 68 years. Under that arrangement he would reach the end of his service with the close of the university year 1940-41, which is to say, June 30, 1941.

## Hadden Memorial Given by Family

Art photographic books for the Arthur Upson reading room in the University Library will be purchased with the income from a fund of \$500, given by friends of the late Wilbur C. Hadden as a memorial in his memory. A suitable book-plate will be attached to material acquired with the Hadden Fund income, part of which is available for immediate expenditure.

Mr. Hadden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Hadden, 4836 Emerson Ave. So., Minneapolis, formerly was promotion director of the University of Minnesota Press. He lost his life last fall in an automobile accident on the road between Chicago and Minneapolis, to which city he was returning after a visit in New York.

The fund was presented to the University of Minnesota on April 4, which was the date of Mr. Hadden's birth.

### Visits South America

Miss Caroline Rosenwald, formerly an instructor in the School of Nursing, returned recently from a three-months pleasure trip to South America during which she visited important west coast points before crossing the Andes to Argentina and Brazil. She reported that the Rockefeller Foundation maintains an important nursing school in Rio, said to be the best of its type in Latin America.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

## "Of Human Intercourse" Theme of Graduation Address

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, 120 Administration Building  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

### Third of Best High Graduates Go To College

Only four out of ten of the ablest students in Minnesota high schools enter an institution of higher learning within a year after graduating from high school it is shown by a study of Minnesota high school graduates that is now being completed by the joint work of the University of Minnesota's committee on educational research and the State Department of Education. The study covered not only entry into the University of Minnesota, but also junior colleges, teachers colleges and the independent colleges of liberal arts.

Students in the highest thirty per cent of their high school classes made up the group that was studied. Of these students, 38.33 per cent of those graduating from high schools outside the twin cities enter a college and 41.62 per cent of the graduates of Minneapolis and St. Paul high schools enter, thus the percentage is approximately 40 for each group.

More than 40 high schools outside Minneapolis and St. Paul were included in the study as reported by Dr. T. Raymond McConnell, chairman of the committee on educational research.

Of the group of high-ranking high school graduates who do not go to college one-third were held back by lack of money, the report showed, and Dr. McConnell reported that NYA help was an important influence in keeping in college some of those now there.

"The proportion of high ability students who attended higher institutions did not differ greatly for the large cities and the schools outside them," the report said. "Apparently, in terms of attendance higher education is nearly as available for students in the state outside the twin cities as it is for those who live in the community where the University of Minnesota is situated."

### Art Competition For Union Mural Will Yield \$600

Some lucky and able Minnesota artist is going to be paid \$600 by the University of Minnesota. This will be given him or her for painting an 80 foot mural on the wall of the ballroom of the new Coffman Memorial Union from sketches to be submitted in a competition that will close May 20. Both professional artists and art students will be eligible to compete according to an announcement today by Mrs. Ruth E. Lawrence, curator of the University Gallery. The money, not a prize but payment for value received, will be provided by the University of Minnesota, not by the contractor.

"Artists and students who enter the competition should handle their subjects in lightly humorous fashion," Mrs. Lawrence said. "Inasmuch as the color scheme of the room has been set designs must be limited to shades of cream, white, spring-yellow and green, any shades of the cool grays and a little lemon yellow."

Sketches should be on the scale of one inch to the foot, and a full-sized sketch of one motif should be entered to illustrate how the actual mural would look."

Names will be kept in sealed envelopes until after the judging and must not be on the sketches. Complete rules will be available at the University Gallery in the near future.

#### Mining Institute Meets

The Minnesota section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers met recently on the University of Minnesota campus in the building of the School of Mines and Metallurgy. Luncheon was served in the ballroom of The Minnesota Union. Chairman of the Minnesota section is J. Murray Riddell of Duluth. Dean E. H. Comstock welcomed the visitors.

### Three Groups Join In Health Program

A new attack on public health problems in Minnesota will be made late this month through a joint effort of local medical societies, the Minnesota Department of Health and the University of Minnesota's Center for Continuation Study. A course in obstetrics with practicing physicians as the students will be the occasion. According to Dr. William A. O'Brien, director of graduate medical education, the physicians to attend the course will be selected by the local medical societies, their expenses will be paid by the state department.

"Doctors selected by their associates to attend the courses will return to their home communities as sources of information on whatever they have learned on whom the other members of the medical society may draw," Dr. O'Brien explained.

Obstetrics, a subject of keen universal interest because childbirth is a constant type of case, was selected by the Center for its course on that account. The principal visiting speaker will be Dr. Herbert F. Traut, of the Medical College of Cornell University. The course will run from April 29 through May 1.

On a similar basis will be a course for hospital, medical and institutional librarians that will be held May 22 through 24. Other courses of the spring quarter in the Center for Continuation Study will be on health problems of college students, May 2 to 4, electrocardiography, May 13 to 18, Diseases of infancy and childhood, May 20 to 25, and gynecological tumors, June 6 to 8.

### Richard Burton, Famous on Campus, Dies in Florida

Dr. Richard Burton, for years the "Dickie" of the University of Minnesota Department of English, died recently at his home in Winter Park, Fla., where he was serving as professor of English literature in Rollins College.

Dr. Burton was a member of the Minnesota faculty from 1898 until 1925. He was in great demand as a lecturer, wrote many books of literary criticism, and served for eighteen years on the committee that makes the Pulitzer prize awards for excellence in various literary forms.

Born in Hartford, Conn., in 1861, he obtained degrees from Trinity College, Hartford, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Southern California. His literary output amounted to more than 20 volumes. He was at one time literary editor of The Hartford Courant and associate editor of Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature."

At Minnesota Dr. Burton was extremely popular among the student body, who thronged to his classes because of the charm of his lectures on the literary great.

Since leaving Minnesota he has taught at several universities. At the time of his death Dr. Burton was seventy-nine.

#### Child Training Broadcasts Set

A new series of radio broadcasts concerning "The Lively Family" in which many of the problems of growing children are talked over by experts from the Institute of Child Welfare will be conducted over the University of Minnesota station, WLB each Wednesday at 10:45 a. m. through June 12. Dr. John E. Anderson, director of the institute, has announced. Typical subjects will be, "A birthday," "Holly is frightened of a dog," "Rose isn't grown up," "Spring cleaning," "Too much competition," "Should Mickey help dress himself?" "Back to the nap habit," "Vacationing at home," and "Mickey can carry a tune."

IT HAS been the fashion of late to say that man has become the prisoner of his own mechanisms. The exact opposite is the truth. Man's mechanism has set him free, but he is still the prisoner of his own spirit. Most of his inventions have encouraged human intercourse, but man, like a tired and fretful child no sooner finds the true use of his new toy than he smashes it. He produces more than he can use, but builds tariffs to prevent distribution of the surplus. He makes highways smooth and wide and sets a guard across them. Mastering the mystery of the air, he goes swifter than ever man went only to find himself arrested when he lands. His radio pulses through the ether but rulers shut it off lest their subjects encounter dangerous thoughts. The greatest ships of the world lie rusting at their docks. Engineered industry creates an environment in which there is more to live for than ever before and then a new set of engineers set out to destroy it with the biggest and best bomb. Man devises a state in which freedom is the climax and goal of attainment and finds that its shortcomings drive man to idealize tyranny. He adopts a religion of love and wears the scowl of hate. He abandons the notion of sin as obsolete and commits crime a hundredfold more than before. He laughs at hell and then sets out to build a hell of his own. A social animal by nature and condition he becomes antisocial. It is indeed hard for him to kick against the bricks.

It is my thought that this great paradox of the twentieth century is wholly contrary to man's intellectual and moral nature; that it is but an episode in the course of history. Like a lake in geologic time the forces dammed by great ice packs will sooner or later find a way around the great obstruction or will break the jam by sheer weight and go crashing down the valley. Is this romantic sentimentality? It is at any rate what man dreamed of, what he wants, what he hopes for, and reason tells him not to give up.

You who today commence the life of citizenship in profession or science or art have read this paradox in every page of your morning newspaper. But you must determine validity. Everywhere I go I hear men say "I don't know what's got into this world. I can't make it out. This war, this unemployment, this fear, this strife, this that and the other 'get me' ". More men in college than ever, and more bewildered ones. Is all our claim for reason and philosophy as guides of life to be proved false? If that be so let us admit it and set our course over the dark ocean of myth and magic into a new dark age. But if the real victory is to be the victory of mind let us put on the whole armor of truth and with the sword of the spirit let us fight it out against the mad men. Poets and seers, teachers and scholars of all ages bid you on. Only the shortsighted ones who read the course of history by the signs of their own times cry "back." Back to isolation, to self-sufficiency, to fences and parapets and Chinese walls cross the continents of progress. Choose, then, whether your years in this university are to be implemented with meaning or whether you have just put on the meaningless trappings of tradition.

#### What Use of Our Knowledge?

I cannot pass on without some application of my thought to our academic world. In our time we have seen the secrets of nature brought to light with incredible speed. Some believe we are on the verge of the formula that shall unify our concept of the physical universe. Our science is the noblest record man ever wrote of his stay upon the earth. And suddenly the loud siren shrieks down the city streets, planes drone above us, hanging like the Damoclean sword above our feast of reason. Our modern Archimedes is slain just as he is about to solve life's mystery. I speak to you not as Minnesotans, nor even as Americans, but as students of the universities of the world, brothers of the universal guild of learners who share the fortunes of your colleagues in other lands less happy. For their science is your science; their art your art. Your quiet commencement is not dinned with the uproar of the sky-fallen bomb. Your ships set out with no submarine lurking undersea. But the thesis left unfinished, the experiment unverified, the painting unwrought, the book unwritten that shall never be made because of this war—these are your losses no less than theirs.

And so, while there is still light to read by, let us consider a little further this matter of human intercourse. Over and over again as you have thumbed the pages of history you have come across the dream of universal peace; and the pages following have given the story of the fading of the dream like cloud vapor into blue sky. Has it not always been because domination and not intercourse was the end sought? The yoke of Egypt, not its peace, fell upon Israel, and its young leader led the tribes to exile in a desert that defied dominion. Asoka built a beautiful Indian world of peace that fell with his death before the hosts of conquest. Roman peace enclosed the Middle Sea like a strong wall until the Alps and Pyrenees, the Carpathians and Caucauses fell inward with a crash that shook the world to its very center. The raiders of Arabia floated the prophet's green ensign from the pillars of Hercules to the spice islands and to Zanzibar until dominion died of its own weight. It was, at its best, the sternest of rules. When I lived in Syria I heard of the Emir Fahreddin, glory of Islam. A traveler, wishing to flatter him said, "Lord, I journeyed through your dominions today and in a desolate mountain pass met a woman alone. I questioned her, 'How can you dare to wander thus unguarded?' She answered, 'These are the lands of the Emir Fahreddin where peaceful intercourse alone prevails. I am safe here.'" The Emir spoke to his soldiers, "Take this man and give him twenty lashes for thus accosting a free woman in my dominions." But Fahreddin in his turn saw the knife blade hew its way toward him in the fatal cave.

#### Seek Dominion, Not Intercourse

There was the dream of the universal church; of the universal language, Latin, spoken by the angels, the tongue of art and wisdom and eloquence. But the new world upset the balance of the old, and the dwellers by the western sea drew no charts of dominion; Portuguese and Spaniard, Hollander, Frenchmen and English. We Americans are but an instrument in that story, never sharing the dream to the full. So we stand by while Germans and Russians and Italians march across our stage with drums, alarms and incursions; in the unceasing round. Once more the nations gird for Armageddon more threatening in menace than in 1914, and all for dominion, never for intercourse.

Such is the tale of history, for its way has chiefly concerned itself with this aspect of man's development. But you have known another aspect in your studies. Students of literature have sailed from the ocean of story and have found ethic and tale and legend scoring the barriers of realms, leaping over mountains and filling the world with a common heritage of story.

Religion never respected national bounds. Budha was driven from the Indian plain but found himself at home in the islands of Java and Japan. The arts of medicine and management, the mathematics of the Greeks survived the vicissitudes of empire and came by the way of the African slaves to Spain and Sicily. Wanderers afoot filled Europe with the story of Prester John and the new geography revived Europe like an elixir. Silk and cotton, oranges and lemons, coffee and rice and tea, these knew no man-set limits.

The mind too admits of no frontiers. I once knew a very wise old Belgian, M. Henri de la Fontaine, who spent the whole of a busy life assembling hundreds of thousands of references to show that no new scientific principle, no invention of progress, no device of intercourse was ever created whole, at one time in one place, by one man, or even by one people. All knowledge according to de la Fontaine is the universal product of the international mind.

The opponents of intellectual intercourse are the victims of myth. In closing the gates of immigration we were told that we were running the danger of unemployment and the lowering of wages. The exact opposite has happened. Empty ships make bankrupt companies which survive only by government subsidy. Meanwhile Germany borrowed the myth for her own needs and applied it to its logical end which is persecution. For the Nordic myth and its defenders and all those who believe in the unscientific doctrine of racial superiority are the dangerous foes of democracy.

#### Many Seek Friendship

We must remember that it is only a majority opinion that pre-

vails. A minority thinks otherwise. There is the English speaking union striving to make Americans and Britons better friends. Our Alliance Francaise still brings in scholars from the last great European republic. The American Scandinavian foundation aided in its origin by a citizen of this state has done a magnificent service in the exchange of scholars and ideas between the United States and the northern democracies. Our Pan-American conferences are working for like ends in South America. It may come to pass that, just as learning in the dark ages long ago fled to the monasteries for refuge so in our day American universities will keep lighted the torch of academic freedom. Let us not yield to the know-nothings without a struggle.

It is not alone with foreign scholars that our places of learning should hold intercourse. We have already in our own country the beginnings not only of prejudice but the growth of foreign centers where for lack of understanding foreign ways prevail. The remedy is not to expel the foreigner but to open the windows to American intercourse. This is the task of American education.

Throughout all our scholarship this spirit is growing. Our great national associations of the sciences and arts are working in every department of knowledge together. The social sciences through their research council lead the way in cooperative research. Our colleges are affiliated with our universities in carrying forward the studies for which they are fitted. No longer is the scholar isolated. Our teachers are all members of a great university faculty, comrades in the quest of learning. The effect has been most stimulating. Bodies like the Guggenheim Foundation provide the means of intercourse, when residence in the center of study is necessary. Never in the history of scholarship has the student felt himself to be so completely a member of the guild of workers, allied in the common attack on the unsolved problem. University intercourse has been extended also to the field of industry and invention. Problems are interchanged and research in pure science frequently gets its greatest stimulus from science applied to industry and to social needs.

Here I must plead for extension of this intercourse to the field of modern languages. It is most regrettable that their study should be giving way to the indifference and inertia of provincialism. Nothing is more important to the student than a knowledge of modern languages. They are the keys that unlock human intercourse. When you know another man's language you know not only what he thinks but how he thinks and your own thinking is correspondingly enriched. Of the pleasure of using the foreign tongue I need say nothing. I will only add that nothing is so corrective of the alleged arrogance of those who speak English only as intercourse in the language of a guest.

There never was a time when intercourse on the level of science and arts was so common as at present. Why then should we permit temporary misfortunes of the world to interrupt this freedom? Wars and quarrels have always existed without impeding the flow of human intercourse. Let us take a forward step now and affirm in all earnestness that in place of war as a preoccupation human intercourse should become the primary aim of government. I wish our founding fathers had included it in the noble preamble to our Constitution. It is certainly one of the blessings of liberty that we should secure for ourselves and our descendants.

#### What We Should Seek

Civilization, according to our great philosopher, John Dewey, depends for its quality upon the number and variety of its contacts. American society seems to have jumped at Dewey's phrase with its customary lack of restraint and to have surrounded itself with contacts so numerous and so trivial as to make nervous fatigue our leading American ailment. We breakfast, lunch and sup upon contacts. We can't study unless the radio is on. We can't bear to be alone for a minute. Our stimulants are all convivial.

Dewey, of course meant no such contacts as these. What he meant were real meetings of mind where good sound resistance built up a stronger current able to sway men's judgments and actions.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

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## Year End Finds Major Changes In Staff of 'U'

Graduate School Deanship Filled by Appointment of Dr. Theo. Blegen

### McCONNELL PROMOTED

Dean Malcolm S. MacLean Will Be President of Hampton Institute

Three major staff changes have been made at the University of Minnesota in recent weeks—appointment of Dr. Theodore Blegen as dean of the Graduate School and of Dr. T. Raymond McConnell as associate dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and the resignation of Dean Malcolm S. MacLean to become head of Hampton Institute in Virginia, an industrial school for Negroes.

Dean Blegen will fill the vacancy caused by the death last fall of Royal A. Chapman, who had returned from Hawaii to take up his work at Minnesota only a few months before he died. The position to which Dr. McConnell was appointed is new. No successor has been named to Dean MacLean.

After a long period of service as superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, with which he combined teaching in the University of Minnesota, Dr. Blegen resigned last August from the Historical Society to devote his entire time to historical scholarship and teaching, is now on leave under a fellowship of the Norwegian-American Historical association making an investigation of Norwegian Immigration to America, the field of his special interest. He is editor of publications of the Norwegian-American Historical association. For many years as superintendent of the State Historical Society, he edited "Minnesota History."

Born in Minneapolis in 1891, Professor Blegen attended Augsburg College and the University of Minnesota, graduating in the class of 1912. He obtained the Ph.D. degree from Minnesota in 1925. From 1920 until 1927 he taught history in Hamline University, being head of the department from 1922 until 1927. In the latter year he first became affiliated with the history department at Minnesota, first as lecturer. Later he was promoted to an associate professorship, and in 1937 he became full professor. During 1928-'29 Dr. Blegen held a Guggenheim Fellowship and spent his time in historical research. He holds honorary degrees from the College of St. Olaf, Northfield, Minn., and from the Royal Frederik University of Oslo, Norway.

Dr. Blegen is a voluminous writer, author of scores of books, essays, articles and monographs, in most of which he has dealt with the area of the Middle West and with aspects of Norwegian immigration and immigrant or pioneer life.

He will assume his duties on August 16.

### New Associate Dean

Appointment of Professor McConnell, now head of the Committee on Educational Research, to be associate dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts was announced by Dean John T. Tate of that college.

While not exactly defined, Dr. McConnell's duties will be to foster and direct an examination of the work of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts with a view to making it as effective as possible, and of broad benefit, not only to students headed for graduate work, but to all students.

Dean Tate's statement relative to the appointment included the remark, "What I propose is that we as a faculty deliberately enter upon a process of continuing self-examination and appraisal of our educational methods in order that at appropriate times we may intellectually translate our conclusions into constructive action."

Elsewhere he said, "Among the serious problems which beset col-

## Campus Always Beautiful When Spring Returns



## Earthquakes May Govern Glacial Advances or Retreats Cooper Says

Minnesotan Plans to Mark Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Researches by Alaskan Trip Next Year

Local advances and retreats of glaciers in Alaska are probably the results of earthquakes rather than cyclical fluctuations of temperature, Dr. William S. Cooper of the department of botany, University of Minnesota, told the Minnesota Academy of Science, meeting recently in the new Museum of Natural History. Earthquakes, he said, shake tremendous quantities of snow off the mountains onto the beds of glaciers, and the increased pressure forces the glacier ahead, making it extend itself at its mouth.

This was one of many facts concerning the study of glaciers through examination of nearby forests that Dr. Cooper has learned during almost twenty-five years of work on his specialty. He is one of no more than four or five men in the world at work in that field.

One Alaskan glacier will be retreating while another is advancing, he has found. Thus at Glacier Bay, fifty miles west of Juneau, the glacier is retreating and the forest advancing towards it in three stages, herbs and shrubs nearest the glacier, willow and alder thicket in the intermediate distance, and a permanent spruce-hemlock forest in the area which the retreating glacier first left. On the other hand, at Prince William Sound 300 miles northwest of Glacier Bay, the glacier is advancing and has nearly reached the edge of the forest.

He said the ice at Glacier Bay had been retreating for 200 years and that the forest at Prince William Sound must have been free of ice for at least 500 years. At the latter place he found a tree which the advancing ice had almost reached that showed by its rings it was 450 years old. Because of the effect of the nearby cold surface this tree was only six feet high, but was five inches in diameter.

From the relative nearness and in time of the glacial maxima at the two points, a few hundred years being unimportant in geologic time, Dr. Cooper believes both glaciers have been affected in the past by the dry-warm period supposed to have occurred in mid-post-glacial time, that period having lasted from 7,000 years ago until about 3,000 years ago. He has no direct evidence of this, but states that it is consistent with the conditions he has found.

In 1941 Dr. Cooper plans to go to Alaska again for further study

of the glaciers. That will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of his first expedition. He tours the Alaskan bays in a chartered boat, making landings at the points he wishes to examine.

## "Youth of a Nation" Filmed on Campus Shows Seamy Side

The predicament of several million young people between the ages of 16 and 24 who have left school, either by graduation or discontinuance, but have not succeeded in finding anything to do, is portrayed in a motion picture, "Youth of a Nation" recently completed by the University of Minnesota's Department of Visual Education. It is one of several pictures being made with money provided by the General Education Board.

Most of the script was written by Jarvis Couillard, general direction and supervision being in the hands of Robert A. Kissack, head of the department.

The film opens with sequences showing young people in happy school situations, and graduation exercises are depicted. In these Dean Malcolm S. MacLean of the General College plays the role of the commencement speaker and presents for their edification the usual platitudes of such occasions.

The film goes on then to show these graduates and the other large number of unemployed youth who may not have finished high school, tramping the streets, haunting employment offices, and seeking unwholesome recreation in bars, unsavory dance halls and similar places. Father is brought in with his hackneyed admonitions that, "when I was your age I went to work in the grocery for two bucks a week."

Such unfortunate situations as those of the boys who commit petty crimes for excitement or small change, or of the young couple which gets married on an insecure income and finds chiefly unhappiness, are depicted. Out of school, says the script, these young people are no longer the concern of the teachers; out of work, they cannot hold the hard-pressed employer responsible.

No solution is offered in the film, but it is made clear that much must be done if these boys and girls are not to become part of a "lost generation." All the characters in the film were selected from the National Youth Administration's work relief projects and part of the expense was borne by that organization.

## Way to Release of Atom's Energy Pointed by Nier

An achievement of the first importance in science and potentially of great practical value stands to the credit of a member of the University of Minnesota faculty, Dr. Alfred O. C. Nier, assistant professor of physics, who has separated an isotope, or special atomic form, of uranium that has given scientists a clear glimpse of the release of atomic energy.

Scientists have long believed and dreamed that one day "nuclear fission," or to most of us, the explosion or disintegration, of the atom would provide a new source of power that would make presently available sources seem insignificant. Although Dr. Nier succeeded in separating only about a millionth of an ounce of the substance, known as Uranium-235, it is conceivable, he said, that if by other processes a considerable amount might be procured, say a pound or two, the nuclear fission produced when water was added to it would create energy beyond anything now at the command of man. Producing such an amount would, he said, be tremendously expensive. The method he used in his experiment would not be practicable for larger amounts, and the present quantity would "just about spring a mousetrap."

Dr. Nier's achievement, verified and checked by scientists in the General Electric Company, in Columbia University, and in the University of Chicago, gained national attention when a description of the experiment appeared on the first page of the New York Times of May 5. Minnesota colleagues of (Continued on page 4, column 3)



Dr. Alfred O. C. Nier

## Year Nears End; Commencement To Be June 15

Alumni Will Troop Back for Yearly Celebration Friday, June 14

### MANY WILL GRADUATE

Work of First Summer Term to Start as Soon as Old Quarter Ends

The University of Minnesota will conduct its sixty-eighth annual commencement exercises in Memorial Stadium Saturday, June 15, at 8 p. m. when between 2,200 and 2,400 diplomas will be granted. With the graduations at the end of the fall and winter quarters counted in, this will bring the yearly total to more than 3,000 if last year's figures are maintained. They will almost certainly be exceeded.

President Ford will preside at the commencement. The university has given up the practice of having a commencement speaker because the number of graduates has made it necessary in recent years to conserve time.

Dr. John Walker Powell, a graduate of Minnesota in the Class of 1893, who has been more or less continually connected with the institution since he entered it as a sophomore in the fall of 1890, fifty years ago, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in Northrop Memorial Auditorium the morning of Sunday, June 9.

Friday, June 14, will be Alumni Day, with the twenty-five year class, 1915, as hosts of honor, and all classes ending in "5" or "0" as principal celebrants. The annual alumni dinner will be served in the Minnesota Union that evening. This will be the last in a long series of alumni celebrations that have taken place in the present Union. The new Coffman Memorial Union will be ready for use in the fall. Donald B. Lundsten of Excelsior will be chairman of the activities of the silver anniversary class of 1915. The fifty year class of 1890 will also turn out in force.

Examination week, closing the class work of the college year, will begin Friday, June 7 and continue through June 14.

No break in campus activity will be created by the close of the spring quarter inasmuch as registration for the first Summer Session will begin on Monday, June 17 and classes of that term will start Wednesday, June 19. The first summer session will run through July 26. Second summer term will start on July 29 and continue through August 30. Professor T. A. H. Teeter is director of Summer Sessions. Attendance this year is expected to surpass that of a year ago, which placed Minnesota's among the three largest summer terms in America.

## Veterinarians Will Meet at 'U' Farm

Minnesota veterinarians will hold their eighteenth annual two-day short course at University Farm, St. Paul, June 26-27, in conjunction with the mid-year meeting of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society, announces Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief of the veterinary division.

Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, secretary of the society and a veterinarian on the University Farm staff, says the program will stress the latest developments in the field. Lectures by noted authorities and demonstrations on medical and surgical diseases of horses, cattle, swine, poultry and small animals will be included.

Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of University Farm has been named director of the clinics which are always an important part of this annual short course.

## Latin American Problems Viewed By Four Speakers in Campus Series

**Twenty-five Year Cultural Attack on Yankees Is Ameliorated, Le Fort Declares**

Two members of the University of Minnesota faculty and two visiting lecturers took part recently in a series of four lectures on the Minnesota campus dealing with current relations between this country and the republics of Latin America. Minnesotans who spoke were Professor Emilio Le Fort and Tom B. Jones. From the University of Wisconsin Professor Chester Lloyd Jones came to speak on "Latin America and the War," and from the Department of State, Washington, came Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, chief of the division of cultural relations, for the final address.

Following are abstracts of the talks of Professor Le Fort and Professor Chester L. Jones:

American imperialistic attitudes and actions toward the nations of Latin America led to bitter attacks by the outstanding literary figures of the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth century in South and Central America, but the Latin American attitude has changed greatly in the past fifteen years. A University of Minnesota audience was told by Professor LeFort of the department of romance languages.

Professor Le Fort, an Argentinian by birth, spent last year in his native country on leave and reported that at that time the evidences of the "good-neighbor" policy's effects were plainly evident. More recent actions, such as abrogation of the Platt amendment with respect to Cuba, the Declaration of Lima, and amendment of the treaty with Columbia have had very great effect among the Latin republics of the southern hemisphere, both great and small. Eventually, he said, these changed feelings will be expressed in the works of literary men, but those available at present are bitter for the most part.

Interpretation of the Monroe doctrine as a unilateral protective policy, with Uncle Sam as the protector, the westward expansion into Mexican territory in 1845 under President Polk, the widening of the North American orbit in the Caribbean following our war with Spain, and, finally, Theodore Roosevelt's "taking" of Panama from Columbia have been the four steps at the roots of Latin American hostility, Professor Le Fort asserted.

The writers he used as examples of South American hostility to the "colossus of the North," were Manuel Ugarte of Argentina, Rufino Blanco Fombona, of Venezuela, Enrique Rodo of Uruguay, and the great poet, Reuben Dario of Nicaragua.

About 1910, he said, Ugarte, becoming alarmed at the growing power of the United States, undertook at his own expense, a crusade of speaking in every Latin American capital, and then wrote "The Future of Latin America," translated under the title, "Destiny of a Continent," a volume of great and telling influence against this country in the western Latin lands. Ugarte, however, was reasonably detached and subjective in his treatment, whereas Fombona, the Venezuelan, was vituperative and violent, saw only black in his attacks upon the United States, and wrote scores of articles, books and essays, most of them on this same theme.

Rodo, called "the Emerson of Latin America" wrote "Ariel," which came to be "used as a breviary for Latin American youth." In "Ariel," the United States was the Caliban or beast of the plot, yet this writer, as had Ugarte, spoke with elevation and detachment, although with vigor and determination.

### Dario Greatest Poet

Reuben Dario of Nicaragua was characterized by Dr. Le Fort as not only the greatest Latin American poet of recent times, but the great recent poet in the Spanish language, a man who spent much of his early life in Spain and was responsible for the revolution in Spanish literature known as "modernism," a movement that was based at first on the French symbolists. During Dario's early life he "wrote from an ivory tower," not concerning himself with the practical and exterior phases of life, said Dr. Le Fort, but about 1898 he began to realize the necessity of carrying a message to his people. His greatest volume was, "Songs of Life

**Author Named on Journalism Staff**

Appointment of Henry Ladd Smith, assistant professor of journalism at the University of Kansas, as lecturer in the Department of Journalism at the University of Minnesota, was announced recently by Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department at the University. Mr. Smith, who will assume his staff duties at Minnesota September 15th, replaces Russell I. Thackrey, who has recently been made head of the journalism department at Kansas State College. First among 66 entries, Mr. Smith's manuscript on "The History of Air Transport in America," won for him the Alfred A. Knopf Literary Fellowship for 1940 in history. The award brings with it a grant of \$1,200 and publication of the prize-winning manuscript, which was based upon a doctor's dissertation in history at the University of Wisconsin

and Hope," which contained an "Ode to Roosevelt." In this address to the man who got the Panama strip for the United States the South American caustically referred to the statue of liberty in New York harbor, guarding American democracy while warships and expeditions steamed past it to carry "protective" occupation to Nicaragua and other republics.

He ended his address on a note of optimism, saying that particularly since the Conference of Lima South American nations have greatly increased their respect for the United States, although the note of apprehension is still fairly widespread.

### Latin America's Future Large

Those who look down their noses at Latin America might remember that today there are more Brazilians in the world than there are Frenchmen, and more Argentinians than there are Canadians, Professor Chester Lloyd Jones of the University of Wisconsin told a University of Minnesota audience. He spoke on "Latin America and the World War." Such populations are to play a more important part in world affairs; are already doing so, in fact, he declared.

Although Spanish America has not yet lived up to the late Lord Bryce's prediction that the twentieth century would be South America's great time, just as the nineteenth century belonged to North America, yet he said, Latin America has made tremendous strides and as a source of products for older civilizations is of the greatest importance.

Wool, jute, rubber, cotton, tin, copper and natural nitrates were among the most important products of southern areas listed by Dr. Lloyd Jones, who said that South America, by means of its exports and increased participation in international affairs, is swiftly assuming increased world importance.

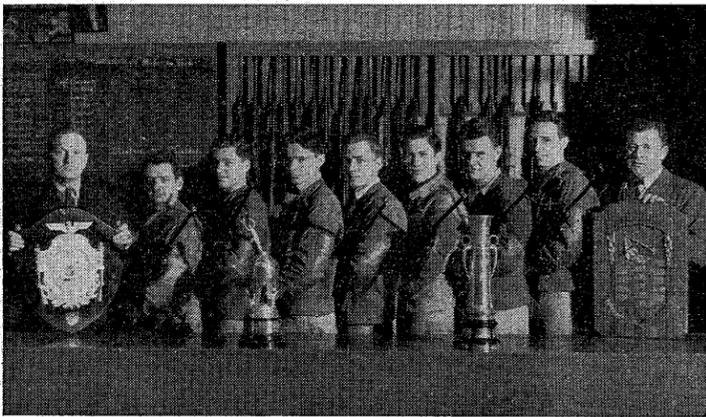
"Today it is still true," he said, "that the United States is the greatest state of the New World and its political influence far exceeds that of any other nation, but it is no longer dominant as it was once."

"The stronger states of Latin America have attained greater stature politically and economically. Some of them have accentuated their economic interdependence with Europe rather than with the United States. Others have become even more closely bound to the United States both by political and economic ties at the same time that they have strengthened their governments. Certainly, while the United States is still the major influence in the international politics of the New World, it stands in no such position of dominance as it held at the beginning of the century. Political relationships among the American nations as a result of the changes of the last generation tend to emphasize adjustment and cooperation rather than the prominence of the government at Washington. The stronger states southward tend to develop their own policies independently of the United States, even in some cases to the point of emphasizing European rather than American connections."

### Not Neutral in Thought

All Latin American nations are neutral now, in the sense that they wish to stay out of the war, but neither their governments nor their people are neutral in sympathy, Dr. Lloyd Jones said. German immigrants to such countries as Brazil, Chile and Peru have become nationals of the new

## Rifle Team Piles Up the Trophies



Annually among the leaders in collegiate rifle shooting, the University of Minnesota marksmen pictured above made this year no exception. Here is the team and some of the trophies gained during the last two seasons. From left to right: Captain L. A. Zimmer, director of rifle marksmanship; Team Captain Guy Gosewich, Robert Rice, William Huch, Edward Becker, Warren Swanson, Walter Lischeid, Robert Linse and Sergeant Kenneth Cruse, coach. The trophies are from left to right: the Seventh Corps Area ROTC Hearst trophy won both last year and this season; the Minnesota Rifle association small bore trophy, the National Intercollegiate ROTC Cup defended this year, and the Dr. Emmett Swanson Plaque symbolic of the Big Ten championship.

country, just as have Germans in the United States.

Latin America not only believes in the "cash and carry" plan which this country has established, but must demand it, for those countries lack the financial resources that would enable them to extend credit.

Of the "Neutrality belt" he said, "Latin American nations would join in establishing a two-hundred mile belt of neutrality, but we must admit that the proposal lay on the edge of fantasy.—The belligerents certainly have not taken it seriously."

"A heavy blow to Latin American economy has been the immediate loss of German trade with the outbreak of war," he said. Public works being done by German contractors lie idle; shipping contracts have had to be dropped. Owners of aski-marks in South American countries can buy nothing with them.

Professor Lloyd Jones said that the war has not yet caused enough loss of allied shipping to make it difficult for England and France to send their vessels to South America. If, as happened in the last war, a shipping shortage should develop, South America will be affected because the allies will turn to North America for wheat, beef, cotton and the like, because of the shorter and faster shipping runs.

He showed how much of the war market that lay in the United States during the war of 1914-18 has gone to South America. England gets her wheat from Argentina, sometimes called "the fifth dominion;" most of her beef is bought in Argentina, and sugar is being imported to Europe from Cuba in increasing amounts as home cultivation of beet fields decreases. Coffee and bananas will profit little from the war, he said, partly because Central European markets are cut off and partly because shipping is needed for other products.

Venezuela and Columbia may have an oil boom based on the war, Professor Lloyd Jones said. England prefers to depend on Empire supplies for her oil and if Italy remains neutral England and France will continue to draw their oil through the Mediterranean. If Italy adds herself to those fight-

## Plan to Seek Out Industrial Data Takes Shape at U

A new service to Minnesota citizens has been established by the Industrial Development Committee of the University of Minnesota, which now offers to assemble scientific and technical data that is available in any of the university's libraries if that information is sought by an individual or organization, such as an industry or cooperative, in the state of Minnesota.

The service will stem from the office of Dr. Clyde H. Bailey, vice-director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University Farm. He hopes that it will be of particular value in bringing new products or processes, or new uses for raw materials, to practical attention.

Search will be made upon request in either the libraries of the university or in a twin city library. Charge will be made only for the actual time spent in finding and assembling the material, Dr. Bailey said.

ing on the side of Germany, the allies will have to turn to the New World for oil, and British companies on the south coast of the Caribbean will be the chief suppliers. Mexican oil, which has been boycotted by Great Britain and the United States since the act of expropriation may even be sought. The German market for Mexico's oil has been lost, and only minor shipments are going to Japan. Italy has been taking 12 percent of Mexico's oil output. It is conceivable that the allies may be glad to get Mexican oil on Mexican terms, though the speaker considered this probable only if Germany should break the allied blockade.

For the first time in its history, the Department of Physical Education for Women at the University of Minnesota is offering three correspondence courses, a course in Principles and Curriculum in Physical Education, the Administration of Physical Education, and Administration of the Health Education Program.

## Gophers "Fair" Bierman Admits

After watching his University of Minnesota football squad in spring practise for almost five weeks, Coach Bernie Bierman is ready to say that the 1940 Gopher eleven "may be a fair team if everything works out way."

"We might finish the season in the first division," admits the Gopher coach, "but, knowing the schedule we face in the Big Ten, I shouldn't be so rash as to predict a championship for the boys."

The Gophers ended their annual six-week spring training session on Saturday, May 13, with the annual intra-squad game that serves as a 1940 preview for the Minnesota public. For the first time in a good many years the usual "Maroons versus Golds" designation of the two teams was discarded, and the former given the name of Greens.

Reviewing the progress during the past five weeks on the Minnesota football front, Bierman said he liked the looks of some of his prospective sophomores, but had one lament: "I wish the squad had more depth. I'm afraid that we can't go much beyond two teams right now."

Of the three-dozen freshmen who will be sophomores next fall the Minnesota coach thinks Dick Wildung, 200-pound tackle from Laverne, has shown the most promise. "He could step into any Big Ten lineup right now without weakening the team," Bierman says.

Several other new men on the squad he classes as "hopefuls, who have potential talent and who are learning." Among them are Bill Daley of St. Cloud, a fullback; and Bernie Nelson of Minneapolis and Leo Von Sistine of West DePere, Wis., ends.

Development of the squad this spring has been helped by a series of five intra-squad scrimmages. Three of these, matching the Twin City candidates against the remainder of the squad, found the non-Twin-City eleven winning two games, with one a tie.

George Franck, the squad's outstanding halfback and Co-captain Bill Johnson and Bob Fitch, ends, were missing from the spring game because Franck and Fitch are members of the track team and Johnson is a catcher on the baseball squad.

## Horticulturists Offer New Fruits

Bantam, a good eating pear that can be grown successfully in Minnesota as well as under the more severe climatic conditions of Canadian prairie provinces, will be available from nurseries this spring, says W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture division, University Farm, St. Paul.

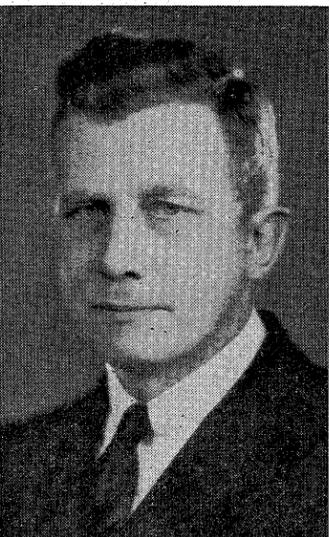
The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station is responsible for the new introduction. Completing 25 years of breeding and testing, the station announces that Bantam pear is a very hardy blight resistant variety. In size it compares to the well-known "Seckel." The fruit is dull green with a deep red blush and of excellent eating quality.

A new hardy winter apple, Prairie Spy, is also being introduced by the Minnesota station this year. Horticulturists at University Farm believe it to be the best flavored eating apple of any variety introduced by the University of Minnesota. It is bright red, much harder than the old Northern Spy and excellent for dessert purposes. Because of late maturity, it probably will not be adapted to sections north of central Minnesota.

## Attend General Motors Dinner

Roland S. Vaile, professor of marketing in the University of Minnesota, was selected by President Guy Stanton Ford to represent the university at the dinner which the General Motors Corporation gave in New York the evening of May 6 in connection with the opening of that company's pavillion at the New York World's Fair. From each major university the corporation asked to have a member of the faculty and two students sent to the dinner at the company's expense. Student representatives named by President Ford were Roderick Lawson, president of the All-U Student Council and H. Gordon Hanson, president of the Agricultural Council.

## Involved in Changes at Minnesota



Left, Theodore Blegen, elected dean of the Graduate School; right, Malcolm S. MacLean, who becomes president of Hampton Institute.

**Selected by Board of Regents to Consult and Advise on New President**



Prof. Edgar B. Wesley



Dean S. C. Lind



Prof. R. M. Elliott, Chairman



Prof. Albury Castell



Prof. Lloyd M. Short

**F. B. Snyder Tells Story of Murphy Gift to Campus**

**Describes Career of Donor; President Ford Notes Journalism Progress**

The story of the way in which the University of Minnesota attained the new home for its Department of Journalism, William J. Murphy Hall, was told by Fred B. Snyder, presiding officer of the Board of Regents, at a dedicatory dinner for the building held in the Minnesota Union the evening of May 9. The dinner was part of an elaborate three-day series of exercises and addresses marking dedication of the building and the annual Editors Short Course. Kingsley Murphy of Minneapolis, son of the late W. J. Murphy, who made the bequest, responded to Mr. Snyder's speech. "In the fall of 1918," said Mr. Snyder, "Mr. William J. Murphy, owner and publisher of The Minneapolis Tribune, died. In his will he made a bequest to the university, in trust, the net income to be used to establish and maintain a school of journalism on this campus, and a portion of the regents to erect a building for the school.

"The amount of the bequest was \$350,000. On July 1, 1938, the fund had increased to \$633,817. The building has just been completed. It cost \$249,000, of which \$110,575 came from the trust fund, \$25,000 from the board in control of student publications, and the balance from the federal government.

"University authorities have now set aside three days for public recognition of the importance of schools of journalism, their aim and purpose. Distinguished speakers from Minnesota and other states have been invited to make addresses. The regents extend to them a cordial welcome, appreciation and thanks.

**As He Would Wish It**  
"They will bring to the university the best there is in up-to-date journalism, with friendly advice and warnings to aid in advancing the high rank already attained by our school. We give them assurance that the teaching staff will study and consider all proposals and suggestions made by them and will adopt such as are based on irrefutable premises. This is as Mr. Murphy would wish it to be done. He was by birth a farmer boy. He earned all he was of education, money, and reputation as a publisher in the school of hard work. He took nothing for granted in lending the support of his paper; but once convinced he was stable and bold in asserting his convictions. So should our staff inquire into, adopt, advocate and teach all worthy recommendations made by our guests who honor this university by their presence.

**Spirit Should Live On**  
"The building has been officially named William J. Murphy hall. We are here tonight to formally dedicate it. Surely the dedication should not be merely of the structure made of wood, iron, brick and mortar, as a memorial to Mr. Murphy. Rather we should consecrate it to the spirit of philanthropy which prompted the bequest, and to the purpose for which he intended it should be used.

"The building is for today. The spirit to give for the good of

Seven members of the University of Minnesota faculty, including one dean and one representative of the teaching ranks below associate professor, have been selected to present to the Board of Regents the faculty point of view in the matter of selecting a new president to replace President Guy Stanton Ford, who will retire in June, 1941. Members of the committee of the Board of Regents delegated to make selections for reference to the entire Board are Fred B. Snyder, Albert J. Lobb, Dr. E. E. Novak, A. J. Olson and Sheldon V. Wood. Regents Snyder and Wood are from Minneapolis, Regent Lobb from Rochester, Regent Olson from Renville, and Regent Novak from New Prague.

others should live always. "Men of learning and experience in the management, editing and printing of all kinds of news print, especially the daily newspaper, will enter the building and give instruction to students who shall go forth not only to publish the news of the world, but also to help mold public opinion to hold fast to and continue in force our form of government under and by which we enjoy freedom of speech, life, liberty, property rights, and the pursuit of happiness.

"We hope our teachers and graduates will not write and publish things which may later be a source of regret. May they always remember the words of the son of a Persian tentmaker, who wrote: "The moving finger writes and having writ Moves on! Nor all your Piety nor Wit Shall lure it back to cancel half a line Nor all your tears wash out a Word of it."

**Donor's Son Responds**  
"I want to thank the university for the distinguished honor conferred upon my father," said Kingsley Murphy in response. "It means his name always will be identified with it and his achievements in journalism will never be forgotten.

"Never in the history of the world has there been such a fight for freedom of speech as we have today. The newspapers of America have played a vital part in establishing free speech. I am sure that this school will contribute much for those principles."

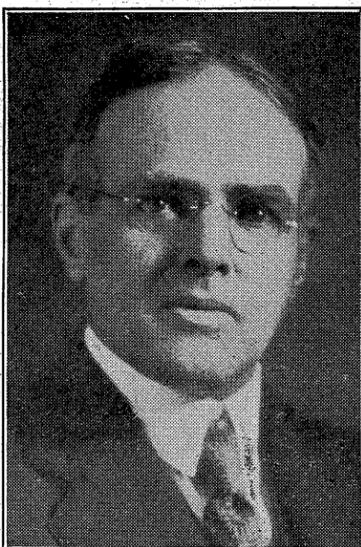
Professor Ralph D. Casey, director of the school of journalism, presided. President Guy Stanton Ford, speaking as toastmaster, said:

"This is a happy occasion for those who are responsible for the training of those who go into the field of journalism. We have had a stimulating succession of men in the field of journalism on the staff of the university and they have set a high standard of ethics. Their conception of journalism has been a high one.

"Tonight, we are dedicating a new home and a new building to the ideals of education of our generation, to make sure that democracy will survive. We are at the beginning of a work that will have national significance."

**Wrenn to Teach at Chicago**

Dr. C. Gilbert Wrenn, professor of education psychology, has been appointed to the University of Chicago faculty for the second term of the summer session. He will act as consultant in student personnel work for two of the workshops on higher education at Chicago this summer.



Prof. Wm. A. Riley



Dr. J. C. McKinley

**T. B. in Students Closely Watched**

**Much Care Taken When Those Excluded Ask Re-entry**

Dr. Jay A. Myers, professor of preventive medicine and public health, and Dr. Ruth A. Boynton, director of the Students Health Service, discussed in a recent paper the steps taken at the university to detect tuberculosis in students.

All who react positively to the tuberculin test are given inclusive further examinations, and students who are shown to have active and communicable tuberculosis are excluded from college. The number of these has been greatly reduced in recent years, the paper points out.

One of the problems the health service doctors face is that of readmission of students who have once been excluded for tuberculosis, but who apply for re-entry. On this point the paper said:

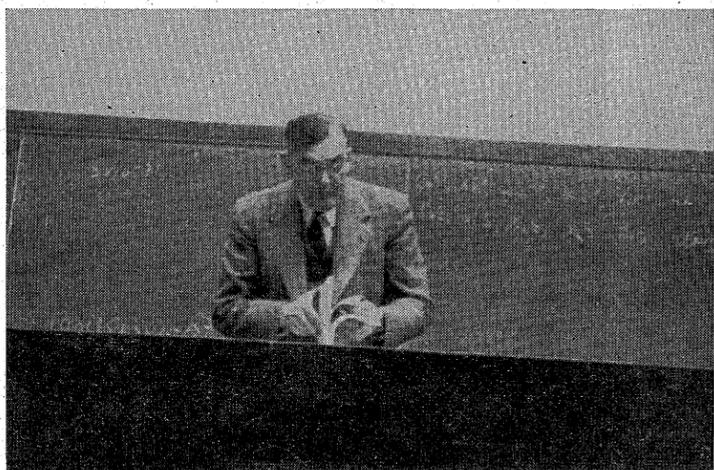
Some of the students who bring their disease under control later re-apply for admission to school. If at the time, they have no cough and negative sputum so that they are safe associates for students on the campus, they may be admitted. However, at this time the health service staff should make entirely clear to them that tuberculosis is a relapsing disease, so that there is

considerable danger of reactivation of the old lesions or the development of new lesions in one or both lungs or in other parts of the body. Therefore, such students must cooperate in reporting to the health service staff periodically. This is important not only from the standpoint of the individual's health, but also from the standpoint of contagion on the campus.

At the University of Minnesota, many students have entered or re-entered after periods of treatment which were adequate to bring the lesions under control for the time being. Most of them have been cooperative to the nth degree, but for the occasional one who refused or neglected to report for periodic examinations a provision has been made which practically guarantees periodic examinations. When such examinations are due, the health service sends the student a notice. If he fails to report, another is sent; next a letter is mailed to his parents; and finally, the dean of his school is notified, which usually results in exclusion from all classes until the health service requirement is fulfilled.

A few students who after diagnoses of tuberculosis, were required to cancel their registration, re-registered a few months later, but without having their disease adequately treated. Inasmuch as they had previously passed the students' health service entrance requirements, the health service staff had no knowledge of their re-entrance to the school, and they continued over long periods of time with no examination.

**Snapped as He Does His Stuff**



An ardent chemistry student took this candid camera click at Dr. M. Cannon Sneed while the enthusiastic lecturer was looking up a reference.

**Year End Finds Major Changes**

(Continued from page 1, column 1)  
leges of liberal arts not the least acute are those having to do with the effectiveness with which we discharge our primary responsibility—the education of youth. The questions at issue in this matter are not superficial; they are fundamental. They resolve themselves into questions of whom, and how, colleges of liberal arts should educate."

Dean McConnell has made a national reputation as a student and interpreter of educational procedures, training his attention especially on education at the college level which, strangely enough, has probably been subjected to less critical analysis than either primary, elementary or secondary education. He has been for several years head of the university's Committee on Educational Research, and for the past year chairman of the committee on education of the University Senate. His teaching is mainly in the psychology of learning. Before coming to Minnesota he was dean of Cornell College, in Iowa.

Dean Tate in his statement pointed out further that liberal arts colleges are being criticized on many scores and that Minnesota wishes to place itself as nearly as possible in a position where these criticisms will least apply to it. What to do for the ablest students, how to prevent entering students from taking work for which they are not fitted, and how to relate instruction to the problems of actual life which each student is soon to meet are among the objectives of the program on which Dr. McConnell will go to work. Of such a program he said:

"The only reliable method by which our aim can be accomplished is not to appeal to authority, to belief, or to prejudice, but to bring the wisdom and judgment of the faculty to bear upon all the relevant facts of present-day experience, skillfully gathered and objectively analyzed."

President Guy Stanton Ford, who is in hearty accord with the experiment, gave eager approval to the project.

Dean MacLean has been at the head of the General College in the University of Minnesota since it was opened in 1932. Prior to that he was head of the English department in the University of Wisconsin's Milwaukee Extension Center.

Experiments of the General College type have commanded nationwide attention during the past decade, and because of the success of the Minnesota unit Dr. MacLean was much in demand for addresses describing his work at Minnesota and for discussions of educational theory with respect to the training of groups of students whose main interests probably will be other than intellectual. In the course of widespread travel to educational institutions he achieved a national reputation.

General College was established to provide courses that would be of cultural and practical significance in after life to the considerable body of students who are unlikely to follow intellectual occupations when their college days are over. Helped by considerable grants of money from national educational foundations, Dr. MacLean and the university carried on over several years past a series of experiments in curriculum building, coordination of subjects and training for more effective living that has attracted broad attention.

## State Sixth in Potato Yield, Farm Expert Says



### Seed Certification, Now Well Advanced, Best Method for Meeting Disease Threats

Never scorn the humble potato. Not only does it provide good food but it brings lots of good money into the state of Minnesota, for estimates say that although only 230,000 Minnesota acres were in potatoes in 1938 the farm value of the crop was \$9,315,000. By comparison, wheat, planted on 11.3 times as many acres produced only 2.5 times the cash value of potatoes, and corn, covering 19.5 times as much land yielded a cash value only 7.4 as great. The state is sixth among the 48 as a potato producer, according to R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm, much of whose work has to do with potatoes.

The following article on potatoes was prepared by Mr. Rose:

"When the Spanish explorer, Cieca, visited South America in the fifteenth century in his search for gold, he never dreamed of the value to agriculture that would later result from the potatoes he brought back. He evidently considered the potatoes taken from Indian gardens as interesting plant specimens from a new world. In time the potato found its way into many other parts of the world, and today it is a world crop that helps to feed millions of people. The fact that potatoes produce more food per acre than most other crops must have meant a great deal to the more densely populated countries. It is interesting to note that in 1938 Europe produced almost eight billion bushels of potatoes on approximately forty-five million acres of land, while the United States and Canada produced about four hundred twenty-nine million bushels on three and one-half million acres. Germany raised close to two billion bushels on seven and one-half million acres of land while the United States produced only three hundred sixty-nine million bushels on three million acres of land. And in American production Minnesota holds an important place.

"The importance of the potato crop to American agriculture is brought out by the fact that the crop is raised in every state in the union. However, most of the acreage and production is confined to a limited area covering nine states. In 1938, the nine states, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, and Idaho produced fifty-eight per cent of the total United States potato acreage. Further analysis of the 1938 data, reveals the fact that the total potato acreage in Minnesota is second only to that of Michigan. In total production of potatoes, however, Minnesota ranks sixth being exceeded by Maine, Michigan, Idaho, New York, and Pennsylvania in the order named.

"It is quite obvious from these facts that the average yield per acre varies considerably in the states with the higher acreages. In a crop like potatoes, which contains seventy-eight per cent water, one can realize why moisture is so important. Authorities claim that it requires 400 to 600 pounds of water to enable potato plants to produce one pound of dry matter. Irrigation has helped the Idaho potato growers to solve their moisture problem, for with it the average production in that state was 250 bushels per acre in 1938. Maine in the same year with an annual rainfall of close to 43 inches of rainfall had an average yield of 240 bushels per acre.

"In 1938 Minnesota had an average production of ninety bushels per acre in a year when the rainfall was 28½ inches.

**Other Factors Important**  
"While moisture is an important factor it can hardly be given credit for all the differences in average yields per acre in these states. Po-

tatoes respond well to fertilizers when moisture conditions are favorable. Most potato growers in Maine use from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds of commercial fertilizer per acre per year with good results. Peatland potato growers in Central and Southern Minnesota use commercial fertilizers at the rate of 400 to 600 pounds per acre with good results because the peat usually has sufficient moisture. In the Red River Valley, however, where moisture is usually less than other parts of the state, University Farm research workers are still testing light applications on potatoes to find what applications, if any, are profitable.

"Potatoes are subject to losses from both insects and diseases and growers must keep these in check to secure maximum yields. Potato growers in general spray or dust their fields with poison to control the Colorado beetle. There are also several types of virus diseases that are carried in the seed stock and any of these may so weaken the plants as to seriously reduce the crop. Farmers often refer to these diseases as the running-out diseases, but to the plant pathologist they are listed as mosaic, spindle tuber, leaf roll and yellow dwarf. These virus diseases seldom cause early death to infested plants, but tubers from them are always infested. Yields from infested plants are reduced and tubers are often small and off-type.

"It is not unusual to find seed stocks of the same variety of potatoes that will vary as much as 50 to 60 bushels per acre due to virus diseases. Table stock potato growers can best avoid losses from these diseases by using only state certified seed or by maintaining their own isolated seed plot and pulling out the diseased plants as they appear. There is no seed treatment or spray that will control virus diseases. Growers must learn to recognize symptoms and "rogue" fields early to prevent the spread of these diseases. If diseased plants are left in the field, the virus diseases are likely to be spread to other plants by insects. Not all insects nor even the same insects are spreaders for all viruses. The mosaic disease is usually carried by the potato aphid, the cloverleaf hopper is a carrier for yellow dwarf, in some states, grasshoppers and flea beetles carry the spindle tuber virus and leaf roll is spread by the aphid.

**Chapin Sub-Committee Chairman**  
Professor F. Stuart Chapin is serving as chairman of a sub-committee of the committee on hygiene of housing of the American Public Health Association, his committee having the assignment to study the effects of re-housing on tenants in public projects. A recent statement in "Chats" said Dr. Chapin was chairman of the larger committee. Its chairman, however, is Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale.

**Mrs. Harding Attends Convention**  
Mrs. Margaret S. Harding, director of the University of Minnesota Press, recently attended the annual convention of the American University Presses and the American Booksellers Association. In honor of the five hundredth anniversary of printing, Helmut Lehman Haupt, professor of book arts at Columbia University, addressed the convention on "From Gutenberg to Date." H. L. Mencken discussed "What's Ahead for Authors and Books."

Dean William F. Lasby of the School of Dentistry has been made chairman of the committee on graduate study and postgraduate instruction of the Association of Dental Schools, to serve for two years. Dean Lasby is a past-president of the association. Among his recent engagements was an address before the North Dakota Dental Association on April 22. On May 3 he spoke to the Montana Dental association.

### Institute Considers Teacher Training

A three-day institute on problems of improving the teaching personnel in Minnesota schools was conducted at the University of Minnesota's Center for Continuation Study Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 22 through 24, with special reference to basis of teacher employment and means of training teachers for their improvement after they are on the job. Dr. Clifford P. Archer, director of the placement bureau in the College of Education, was chairman. Among topics discussed were supply and demand of teachers, factors related to teaching success, importance of various factors in the teacher's personality, including religion, conduct, dress, experience, personal philosophy, marriage, and the like. The mechanics of teacher selection also was considered, as was the measurement of success in teaching.

### Nier Obtains Uranium 235

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

Dr. Nier also vouched for the importance of his discovery.

"Production of larger amounts is one of the things that remain for someone to do some day," said the discoverer. His colleagues pointed out, however, that it is entirely possible that this problem also may some day be solved.

Dr. Nier, only 28 years of age, received his doctor's degree from Minnesota in 1936. He is a former student of Dr. John T. Tate, now dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and of Dr. J. W. Buchta, present head of the department of physics. The scientific report of his research was published recently in "The Physical Review," official journal of the American Physical Society, of which Drs. Tate and Buchta are the principal editors.

The Nier experiments were based on the theory of "nuclear fission" set forth by the Danish physicist, Neils Bohr, a winner of the Nobel prize in physics.

Dr. Nier explained that beyond certain studies to confirm his own findings he does not intend to pursue the experiment further.

### Fun at College; Prexy Warms Up For Opening Pitch



President Guy Stanton Ford who once wielded a mean bat and glove in college baseball did the honors when Frank McCormick's ball team opened its season against Northwestern.

## 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, 120 Administration Building  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

### WPA Showing Campus Projects All This Week

#### More Than 800 Workers Employed in Research and Campus Service

An exhibition of the work of more than 800 WPA workers assigned to University of Minnesota research and service projects, many of which, including some outstanding scientific investigations, have been made possible only through WPA manpower, is being conducted in the rooms of the University Gallery, May 20 to 25. Plans were arranged by Dean Malcolm M. Willey and Robert A. Hooft, general superintendent of campus WPA projects.

During the year 1938-'39 \$713,391 was spent by the government on campus WPA payrolls. The men and women are employed not only in research on the main campus and at University Farm, but in such departments as the University Library, University Gallery, Municipal Reference bureau, business office, and the like, making possible many activities that the university could not otherwise afford.

The WPA exhibition will cover not only projects that must be reported statistically and with charts and graphs, but will include many picturesque models and working demonstrations of scientific and research projects.

Largest among the achievements of the university with WPA aid has been construction of the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory, of which a large scale model will be shown in the exhibit. Workers have made possible also many of the extensive and important researches on Minnesota fish life conducted by Dr. Samuel C. Eddy of the department of zoology. The surge generator for measuring electrical discharges in the laboratory of the department of electrical engineering, Medical School studies on rheumatic fever, one of the worst threats to childhood health, and the robot weather measurements in the upper air conducted by Dr. Jean Piccard with his radiosonde equipment have been other endeavors in which WPA assistance has counted.

Soil testing, plant propagation, tree planting, dairy experiments and varied crop and fruit researches are among the investigations being made at University Farm.

Advertising projects, one to show the response of the buying public to various advertising appeals, and the other aimed at providing information with respect to fraudulent advertising are among those being carried on. Another has to do with social trends among Minneapolis youth, covering the records of 25 youth agencies over a fourteen year period. Investigations of dental problems, among them the effect of abrasives on teeth and the making of casts of the mouth and jaws for pre-operative measurements are included in the broad list.

Augmentation of an annotated bibliography of titles dealing with international news communication and the foreign press is one of the WPA activities. Studies of crankcase oils to determine efficiency and principal strengths and weaknesses have been carried on, as have studies of internal combustion engines.

While many of these researches would be going ahead in any case, the availability of WPA help has broadened their scope and hastened them, and in some cases has been the factor that made them possible.

In service departments, such as the University Gallery, WPA assistance has greatly enlarged the scope of the work. Student prints have all been framed for the University Gallery by WPA help and library service has been materially

### Christianson Given Short Course Post

J. O. Christianson, known to thousands of Minnesotans as superintendent of the School of Agriculture at University Farm, St. Paul, has been appointed director of agricultural short courses in addition to his position as superintendent of the School of Agriculture, announces Walter C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture. He succeeds A. E. Engebretson, who has been acting director since the resignation of Lyle A. Churchill in January.

Mr. Christianson will be in charge of the 15 to 18 short courses and group conferences held each year on the University Farm campus, as well as developing and organizing other short courses to meet the needs and desires of rural people. Farm and Home Week brings over 3,000 people to the University and over 9,000 make up the total short course attendance for the year.

He joined the University staff in 1920. Born and reared on a South Dakota farm, he is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, having majored in social sciences. Through a life-long experience in agriculture, its organizations, and through his present capacity in the School of Agriculture, he has a thorough and sympathetic understanding of Minnesota's farm problems.

### Dr. T. Brameld Lectures in New York

Theodore Brameld, associate professor of educational philosophy in the University of Minnesota, was in New York recently to deliver four lectures on topics in the field of educational philosophy and current thought. He spoke twice in Cooper Union on "Report from the Middle West," and on "Social lag; the gap between science and social institutions." Later he spoke on "A philosopher looks at fascism" before the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences and at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, he discussed, "The coming struggle in education." Dr. Brameld has recently been invited to edit the yearbook of the John Dewey Society, following publication of his recent book, "The Impending Struggle in Education."

#### Foundry Course Conducted

Representatives of American industries that use large numbers of iron castings and faculty members in mechanical engineering from the Universities of Minnesota and Michigan took part in an institute in foundry practice at the University of Minnesota's Center for Continuation Study recently. Recent advances in foundry practice have been so rapid, according to Professor C. A. Koepke of Minnesota, that industry requires constant alertness to maintain methods that will satisfy the latest requirements. Principal speakers were Professors Thomas L. Joseph and Ralph Dowdell of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, Professor George A. Thiel of the department of geology, and Donald Reese of the International Nickel Company, New York.

#### Arrange 4-H Club Meet

Four-H club week with its program of instruction, recreation and Twin City tours for Minnesota 4-H'ers will be held June 5 through 8 at University Farm, St. Paul. For the first time the 1,300 boys and girls will be housed in the new 4-H club building on the State Fair grounds adjacent to the campus.

increased by this manpower.

The exhibition will start Monday morning, May 20, and remain open throughout the week. Its purpose is to acquaint the public with this phase of university work.

# MINNESOTA CHATS

Published by the University of Minnesota for the Parents of Students



VOLUME 22

JUNE 11, 1940

NO. 12

## President Ford Cap and Gown Day Ceremony Speaker

Says Pioneers Built Better  
Than They Knew in Great  
Educational Effort

### CITES GREAT CAREERS

Bill of Rights Will Hold Its  
Own Against Modern  
"isms" He Predicts

"The Making of a Scholar" was the subject chosen by President Guy Stanton Ford for his address to seniors and all students who have won honors, prizes, scholarships and election to honor societies, which latter were announced at Cap and Gown Day exercises in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on Thursday, May 9. The colorful, traditional Cap and Gown Day parade, with the faculty in academic robes and students wearing gown and mortarboard for the first time, preceded the assembly.

President Ford's address was as follows:

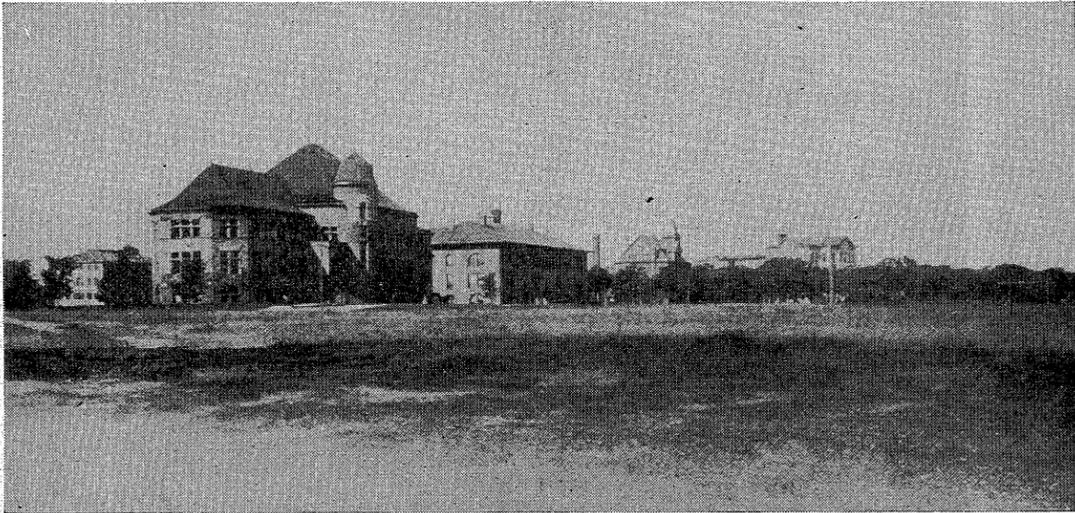
"The opening years in office of a politician and a university president have one thing in common. At the start each has several good speeches in his repertoire. Each knows they are good and the audiences appear to agree for awhile. Each keeps on giving those speeches but, with credit to them, with some misgiving. Unfortunately they keep displaying this shopworn stock on oratorical shelves that they have no time to replenish. The politician and the president finally reach the third stage where they again think the speeches of earlier days are as good as they first thought them and then they are hopelessly sunk, or ought to be along with the speeches. Inasmuch as my opening years and successive appearances on Cap and Gown Day are also my closing years, I cherish the hope that I can still talk to new audiences on the old, but never outworn, theme of scholarship without going through the devolution I have just traced. If I am mistaken, I can submit myself with confidence to the patient and tolerant and changing body of students before me and defy the sophistication of the unchanging faculty behind me.

"This spring has brought to me a pleasant experience, for this is the second occasion of its kind in which I have participated. The first, a month ago, was also on the campus of another state university in the Mississippi Valley, the University of Kansas, which is this year celebrating seventy-five years of existence and of the steady maintenance of high standards of teaching and research under conditions that at times might well have discouraged less devoted leadership and faculty and student loyalty. With Kansas the University of Minnesota has long maintained an interchange of faculty and of graduate students. As I went down the streets of the little city of Lawrence, I could not help but recall not only its history in the days of border warfare but that one of the most distinguished and versatile scholars ever on the faculty of the University of Minnesota had come from the edge of the dust bowl to earn his own way through the institution on the hill by lighting the street lamps of the college town.

"Days like this, observed on many campuses in the Middle West to honor student scholarship, give rise to reflections themselves varied and heartening. Where older lands have their colleges with ivy-covered walls and towers that have looked down on the pageantry of forgotten kings and the frayed cassocks of medieval dons and students, we in the Middle West have the fresh brick and stone of buildings set astride the paths that less than a century ago knew the silent tread of the retreating Indian and the advancing march of our pioneer ancestors. Where the learned institutions of older cultures send out with honor from cloistered halls the few who have made greats and firsts in traditional examinations,

Continued on page 4, column 1

## A View of the Campus of More than Fifty Years Ago



Harold Russell, reference librarian, whose article appears below, found this old campus scene in a pamphlet. Left to right, Pillsbury Hall, Mechanic Arts (Eddy); Old Main (burned in 1904). Pillsbury Hall was completed in 1889, so the picture cannot be earlier than that.

## "Legion of Pamphlets" Stand On Shelves of University Library

Minnesota Collection of  
Small Material Described  
by Reference Librarian

By Harold Russell  
Assistant Professor of Reference  
Librarian

A great library has been compared to an army with its rows upon rows of books, its files of periodicals and its regiments of transactions of learned societies, all arranged for an assault upon some citadel of ignorance. If the comparison is apt, one might add the legion of pamphlets. Few of them wear anything like a uniform and there is no glitter in their garb for they are a drab lot. Little authority may be allotted to some of them, since they will present contrary opinions and maintain a stiff-necked opposition to ideas held by their betters. Nevertheless they are interesting and not a few will be able to sustain the rightness of their stand; others will have been wrong only in the manner in which they presented their views; while not a few will glory in their own contrariety for its own sake; the rest will state their humble conclusions with now and then a touch of local color which excels the academic phraseology of more pretentious treatises.

The University of Minnesota Library was unable until a few years ago to organize in any effective fashion its mass of pamphlet material. It now has some 20,000 titles which have been classified and catalogued in such a way that they are easily available for the use of those members of the faculty and student bodies who may wish to consult them. The library is eager to add to the collection whenever there is an opportunity. The trouble lies in the fact that many pamphlets are not offered through regular trade channels, but are given away, not to libraries but to individuals who place them to one side and forget about them.

This library accepts with gratitude such material whenever it is offered. It desires, for example, to secure almanacs, of which it already has a modest collection, and pamphlets issued by railroads and land companies to stimulate the settlement of this region. If there are leaflets like the one issued by the "Lindbergh for Governor State Campaign Committee" in 1924, they also would be most welcome. Old merchandise catalogs are sometimes sought by economists and students of the social scene; a most interesting volume appeared a few months ago which was based on the catalogs of one of the great mail order houses.

The present collection of pamphlets is particularly strong in the fields of history, politics, economics, religion and sociology, probably because they are subjects which arouse the keenest differences of opinion and lend themselves to the pen of the pamphleteer. There is no lack of interest,

however, in literary productions particularly those of regional origin.

### The Prohibition Pamphlets

No controversy has been sustained for a longer period than that over Prohibition. The pamphlet collection contains, as one might expect, the views of both sides. The earliest item is the annual report of the Massachusetts Temperance Society for 1836; later come the reports of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance for the 1860's and those of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Alliance for the 1890's; the changes in title indicate the bitterness of the struggle. There is also a presentation copy of "An Essay on Temperance" by a Northumbrian Peasant which appeared in the middle of Queen Victoria's reign; it begins with a Greek quotation and contains others in Latin. The report of the first meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society, Washington, D. C., contains the names of Senators and Representatives who had signed the pledge. It was published in 1867. Bishop Potter's "Drinking Usages of Society" pleads with "ladies and gentlemen" in 1870 to help in arresting a "great and crying evil." "Moderation vs. Total Abstinence or, Dr. Crosby and His Reviewers" is a product of the next decade together with the "Downfall of Rome" by one whose name is listed on the title page as C. Augustus (Pike Johnson-Savage-Rogers-Hincks-Spynie-Warburton-Amand-Coligny-Riant) Fernald, M.D. There are many more which advocated abolition of the liquor traffic but Richard P. Hobson's

Continued on page 3, column 2

## Pierce Cries Out For "U" Alumni To Come to Campus

A loud call for alumni to come back to the campus for the Alumni Day exercises on Friday, June 14, has been issued by E. B. Pierce, secretary of the General Alumni Association, who is looking forward to one of the biggest gatherings of graduates Minnesota has seen.

The class of 1915 will be the twenty-five year or Silver Anniversary Class, and 1890 graduates who return will be shown special honors as the half-century group. Donald B. Lundsten of Excelsior is chairman of the Class of 1915 group.

Main event of the day will be the Alumni Dinner in the Minnesota Union that evening. Various special exercises and class gatherings will mark the day.

## Clinical Teacher of Medicine Dies

Funeral services for Dr. Charles Benjamin Wright, for many years clinical professor of medicine in the University of Minnesota Medical School, were held at St. Mark's church Friday, May 31. He was a trustee of the American Medical association and a leader of his profession in Minnesota. He had been president of the Hennepin County Medical Society and of the Minnesota State Medical association.

Born in Ontario, Can., Dr. Wright was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University Medical School and later studied in Vienna.

Dr. Wright was one of the large number of practicing physicians who give part-time service to the Medical-School without remuneration.

## In American Philosophical Society



Dr. Elvin C. Stakman



President Guy Stanton Ford

President Guy Stanton Ford, right, and Elvin C. Stakman, left, professor of botany and plant pathology, University Farm, are University of Minnesota members of this famous American organization.

## Summer School Ready & Waiting For Year to End

University of Minnesota's  
Seventieth Year Will  
Close June 15

### BUSY TERM AHEAD

Three Visiting Teachers Will  
Offer Special Courses  
in English

The University of Minnesota, which completed its first year in the spring of 1870, will end its seventieth academic year Saturday evening, June 15, with commencement exercises in Memorial Stadium.

Two days later, Monday, June 17, registration will begin for the Summer Session that has become one of the three largest in the world, which brings to the campus between 5,000 and 6,000 students for a five weeks stay, these to be followed by 2,000 more for the second summer session which runs through the month of August.

Those concerned with Minnesota summer attractions should never overlook the great number of eager students who spend so large a part of each summer on the university campus for, whereas the average visitor spends no more than a few days in the state, the large group of summer students who are attracted from outside spend at least five, and often ten, weeks as visitors if they attend both sessions.

Among various special groups of courses to be offered this summer is that in the Department of English, where Professor Joseph Warren Beach, department head, has announced the engagement of three special teachers: Warner G. Rice, professor of English in the University of Michigan, who will offer courses in the writings of Edmund Spenser and Matthew Arnold; James Gray of St. Paul, novelist and staff member of the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, who will teach creative writing, with emphasis on the writing of plays and fiction, and Arthur W. Secord, professor of English in the University of Illinois, whose offerings will be a course in Defoe and one in eighteenth century poetry.

Dr. Rice, while a teacher at Harvard before he went to Michigan, was a leader in establishing the tutorial system in use by the English department there. Professor Secord recently held a Guggenheim Foundation traveling fellowship. He has written extensively concerning Defoe and his writings and style.

Important special sequences in the fields of art and architecture will be offered during both of the summer terms. Five departments will join in providing these courses, namely, architecture, art education, fine arts, home economics, and practical drawing. The University Gallery also will be a useful adjunct to the students of art because of its exhibits.

### Speech Department's Plans

A broad program has been prepared by the Department of Speech, directed by Professor Frank M. Rarig. Work here will be divided between the University Theater, under Dr. C. Lowell Lees, a speech clinic, which is also an important part of the course during the three regular terms, courses in radio speech, for which the facilities of WLB, the university's radio station, are available, panel discussions on school dramatics and debate, and community dramatics in the Children's Theater, an adjunct of the University Theater.

Teacher training programs in the various speech arts will play an important part in the summer sessions. Courses for teachers are predominant throughout the summer programs, as it is during summer vacations that public school teachers have their main opportunity for doing further studying and continuing professional preparation.

The University of Minnesota's "Workshop in Higher Education" is expected to provide an interesting innovation this year. The great

Continued on page 2, column 5

## Honors to Farm Faculty Made Known at Rally

Scores of honors that have been won by faculty members, extension workers and the like, in the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, were announced at the annual Recognition Assembly at University Farm on May 15. Among the many honors announced were election of Dr. Elvin C. Stakman, distinguished plant pathologist, to the American Philosophical Society, of which President Guy Stanton Ford is the only other member at Minnesota. Dr. F. J. Alway, head of the department of agronomy, was listed as president of the American Society of Agronomy and Dr. Chih Tu, of the division of plant pathology and botany was named as the dean-elect of the College of Agriculture, University of Sinkiang, China.

The complete faculty list of honors is as follows:

F. J. Alway, Ph.D., Chief of Division of Soils—President, American Society of Agronomy.

S. H. Bailey, Ph.D., Vice-Director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Agricultural Biochemistry—Chairman, Special Committee on Cereal Chemistry Research Institutes. Member, National Research Council Committee on Survey of Research in Industry.

Alice Biester, M.A., Associate Professor of Home Economics—Chairman-elect, Division on Food and Nutrition, American Home Economics Association.

W. L. Boyd, D.V.S., Chief of Division of Veterinary Medicine—Appointed Chief of Division of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota. Appointed Member of Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board.

Clara M. Brown, M.A., Professor of Home Economics Education—Consultant on Curriculum and Evaluation at Pennsylvania State College and Drexel Institute of Technology, and Consultant in Home Economics Education in the Federal Office of Education during winter quarter, 1939-40.

W. C. Coffey, M.S., L.L.D., Dean of the University Department of Agriculture and Director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station—Elected Vice-President of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities for 1940. Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, 1939-40.

T. A. Erickson, B.A., State Leader of Boys' and Girls' club Work, Agricultural Extension—Re-elected as National Chairman of committee which studies and directs 4-H policies and programs (second time honored). Special recognition for his 25 years of service as Minnesota 4-H Club Leader by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture and by Director C. W. Warburton of the Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture.

W. F. Geddes, Ph.D., Professor of Agricultural Biochemistry—Member, Executive Committee of the American Association of Cereal Chemists. Associate Editor of *Cereal Chemistry*. Received (March 30, 1940) an Illuminated Plaque from the American Association of Cereal Chemists in recognition of his services as National President of the Association during 1938-39.

R. A. Gortner, Ph.D., D.Sc., Chief of the Division of Agricultural Biochemistry—Elected a "section committeeman" from Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the term 1940-1943. Re-elected a member of the following committees of the National Research Council: Committee on Colloid Science, Committee on Chemistry of the Proteins, Committee on Organic Chemical Nomenclature.

H. L. Harris, B.S., Extension Editor and Assistant Professor—Secretary-Treasurer American Association of Agricultural College Editors, 1939-40.

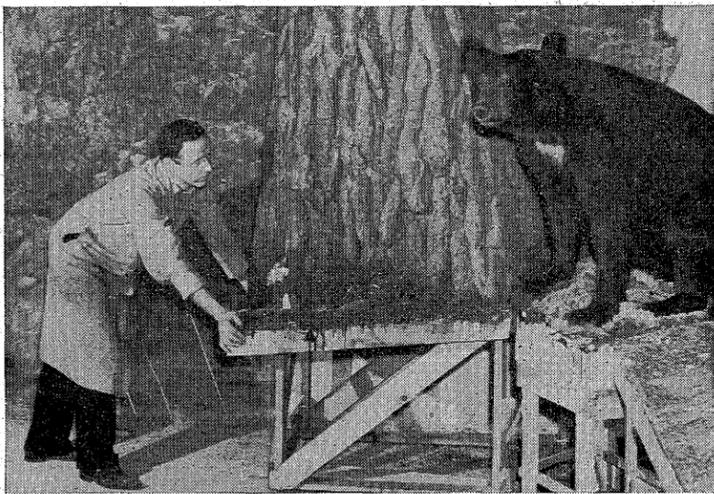
Helen Hart, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology—Leader, Conference on "Disease Resistance of Plants" at the 31st Annual Meeting of the American Phytopathological Society, Columbus, Ohio.

R. B. Harvey, Ph.D., Professor of Plant Physiology and Agricultural Botany—Awarded Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science by Purdue University (June, 1939).

A. G. Karlson, M.S., Instructor in Veterinary Medicine—Editor of Section on Infectious and Other Diseases of Lower Animals in *Biological Abstracts*.

R. H. Landon, Ph.D., Instructor

## He Isn't Really Afraid of It



The picture above does not show Walter Breckenridge of the staff of the Museum of Natural History dodging the bear, although it seems to. He is straightening the tree as the "bear group" goes into place in the new museum building. Below, William Kilgore, also of the Museum staff, is looking at some paintings of American wild flowers, made some years ago by the present Mrs. Thomas S. Roberts.

in Plant Physiology—President, Minnesota Archeological Society, Council, American Society of Plant Physiologists.

Jane M. Leichsenring, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Home Economics—National Vice-President of Omicron Nu. Permanent Chairman, National Committee for Extension of Membership, Iota Sigma Pi.

H. Macy, Ph.D., Professor of Dairy Husbandry—President, North Central Branch, Society of American Bacteriologists.

Paul P. Merritt, B. S., Assistant Professor of Agricultural Biochemistry—President, Northwest Section, American Association of Cereal Chemists for 1939.

M. B. Moore, M.S., Instructor in Plant Pathology—Chairman, Committee for the Coordination in Cereal and Vegetable Seed Treatment Research, American Phytopathological Society.

W. H. Peters, M.Agr., Chief of Division of Animal Husbandry—Vice-President, American Society of Animal Production. Special recognition by Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association.

Ethel L. Phelps, M.S., Associate Professor of Home Economics—Chairman of committee to set up objectives and experiences needed in chemistry for home economics students for the Land-Grant College Association.

George A. Pond, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Agricultural Biochemistry—Vice-President, American Farm Economic Association, 1940.

H. B. Roe, C.E., Professor of Agricultural Engineering—Chairman, Minnesota Section, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

W. M. Sandstrom, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Agricultural Biochemistry—Chairman Minnesota Section of American Chemical Society, 1939-40.

Henry Schmitz, Ph.D., Chief of Division of Forestry—Elected a Fellow in the Society of American Foresters, February 1940. Re-elected Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Forestry* for 1940 and 1941.

H. H. Shepard, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Entomology and Economic Zoology—Fellow, Entomological Society of America.

E. C. Stakman, Ph.D., Professor of Plant Pathology—Elected Member, American Philosophical Society. (A society formed at Philadelphia in the time of Benjamin Franklin who was one of the founders. President Ford is the only other member of the staff of the University of Minnesota accorded this honor.) Alternate Advisory Representative, Elector Group V, Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council, three-year period, beginning July 1, 1940.

Ian W. Tervet, B.S., Instructor in Plant Pathology—Coordinator, *Chronica Botanica*.

A. N. Wilcox, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Horticulture—President, Great Plains Section, American Society for Horticultural Science.

H. K. Wilson, Ph.D., Professor of Agronomy—Chairman, Committee on Student Sections, American Society of Agronomy.

L. M. Winters, Ph.D., Professor of Animal Husbandry—Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Elections to Honor Societies—

Iota Sigma Pi, Isabel Noble (Home



Economics).

Miscellaneous—The following awards were won by Minnesota in the 1939 exhibits contest sponsored by Agricultural Editors at its sponsored by the American Association annual convention at Purdue University, July, 1939.

Extension Bulletin 119, by H. G. Zavoral, entitled "Hog Health Makes Wealth," won first prize in the popular bulletin class.

Experiment Station Technical Bulletin 137, by H. K. Hayes, M. B. Moore, and E. C. Stakman, entitled "Studies of Inheritance in Crosses Between *Bombus terrestris* and *Bombus agrorum*," won third prize in the technical bulletin class.

First prize in photograph class for group of photographs that tell a story. This was a series of five photographs arranged by H. L. Parten for his extension folder on grasshopper control, and photographed by Harold Nasvik.

Two second prizes and one third prize in various classes pertaining to radio scripts, entered by Richard B. Hull.

Second prizes: Dialogs sent to county workers; group of five talks, written by college people, edited by extension editor or radio man.

Third prize: Dialogs, "Poultry housing and management."

Grants for Research, etc.—

Hermann Frasch Foundation—Grant of \$9,000 per year (for 5 years, 1940-44 incl.) to Divisions of Agricultural Biochemistry and Soils (jointly) for the study of the role of sulfur in soils and in plant metabolism.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc.—Grant of \$1,500 to Poultry Husbandry for the study of the feeding value for poultry of distillery by-products.

Northwest Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers—Grant of \$2,000 to the Division of Dairy Husbandry for research on ice cream.

Twin City Milk Dealers—Grant of \$1,000 to the Division of Dairy Husbandry for research on quality control.

Starline, Inc.—Grant of \$200 to the Division of Agricultural Engineering to study "A Comparison of the Performance of the Grappler Hay Fork with That of Slings in Handling Hay."

Carnegie Foundation—Continuation of Grant to Dr. E. C. Stakman, Division of Plant Pathology and Botany, for work on Aerobiology, under the Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council.

The R. Howe Potato Research Fund—Grant of \$150 to the Division of Entomology and Economic Zoology for research on potato insects with particular reference to soil-infesting species.

American Potash Institute, Inc.—Grant of \$1,500 to the Section of Plant Physiology, Division of Plant Pathology and Botany, for research work on the function of boron in certain crop defects.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS—

M. J. Blish, Ph.D., University of

## W. J. Luyten Calls Dwarf White Stars "Queerest Objects in Universe"

### Ho, for a Life On Bounding Main Say 40 ROTC Men

Forty students in the University of Minnesota's new Naval ROTC will spend 28 days on the real bounding main this summer when they make their regulation student cruise aboard the USS Wyoming on which they will embark June 17 at New York. Equipment was issued to the Minnesota salts on June 4, including the togs they will wear at sea, for dress, work and play. Most of the Minnesotans have never seen nor smelled saltwater, and are in for a thrill.

The Wyoming will leave New York June 19 and will visit Portland, Me.; Annapolis, Hampton Roads, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

Prospective naval reserve officers from Minnesota will spend 16 days at sea and twelve on land according to Lt. Commander Harold F. Pulling who is second in command of the Minnesota Unit. Also on the Wyoming will be contingents from Tulane, Georgia Tech, Northwestern, Yale and Harvard.

Those who have been selected to make the trip are:

John B. Abeln, Richard D. Anderson, Robert C. Askeland, Alexander G. Bainbridge, James R. Baumgartner, Robert C. Bliss, Morris W. Bowman, Charles R. Burrows, Lowell H. Carlson, Harry B. Christman, Jr., Raymond L. Corcoran, John N. Cummings, Russell C. Duncan Jr., John M. Entrikin, Norbert F. Fitzpatrick, Everett M. Fraser, James A. Frisvold, Stanley G. Frostad, Stig G. Gavelin, Perry Goldberg.

C. Keith Hanson, Ralph M. Heilman, Wray E. Hiller Jr., Robert E. Howe, Donald H. Jaeger, James P. Judin, William G. Krantz, Sidney Z. Meltzer, Henry A. Montillon, Palmer D. Nyclemoe, Philip J. Rush, Philip T. Sampson, Paul S. Schilling, William G. Schwartz, Herman O. Simon, Harold W. Stevenson, John E. Thompson, William J. Whitbeck, Charles J. Wright and Orwin C. Youngquist.

The trip will be only in part a lark. Training in the duties of deck officers and some opportunities to direct activities in that phase of naval life will be given the recruits.

Chief of Protein Investigations at Pacific Regional Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Albany, California.

Robert Newton, Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1923, Division of Agricultural Biochemistry—Appointed Dean, Department of Agriculture, University of Alberta, and Chief of Biochemistry and Agronomy, University of Alberta.

Alva Rae Patton, Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1935, Division of Agricultural Biochemistry—Appointed Chief of Division of Agricultural Chemistry, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

Edgar P. Painter, Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1939, Division of Agricultural Biochemistry—Appointed Chief of Division of Agricultural Chemistry, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

S. I. Aronovsky, Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1929, Division of Agricultural Biochemistry—Appointed Acting Chief, Waste Products Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

J. J. Willaman, Ph.D., Formerly Professor of Agricultural Biochemistry, University of Minnesota—Appointed Chief of Biochemical Investigations, U.S.D.A., Regional Laboratory, Philadelphia.

L. E. Kirk, Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1927, Division of Agronomy and Plant Genetics—At present Dean of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan. Elected Vice President of American Society of Agronomy, 1940, and advances to presidency in 1941.

Carl G. Krueger, B.S., University of Minnesota, 1927, Division of Forestry—Appointed supervisor of Shoshone National Forest.

W. H. Riddell, Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1932, Division of Dairy Husbandry—Made Head of Dairy Department, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

R. J. Noble, Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1923, Division of Plant Pathology and Botany—Appointed Under-Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia.

Chih Tu, Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1929, Division of Plant Pathology and Botany—Appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Sinkiang, China.

### University of Minnesota Astronomer Says They Weigh "Many Tons Per Cubic Inch"

Discovery of approximately twelve new "white dwarf stars" which he calls "the queerest objects known in the universe" and which, because of their density have the almost unbelievable weight of from one to 1,000 tons per cubic inch has been accomplished by Professor William J. Luyten, head of the department of astronomy in the University of Minnesota. He did his work of verification during the past month at the Steward Observatory of the University of Arizona, Tucson, from which he recently returned. Only about 15 or 20 of such stars are known.

These stars are composed of degenerate matter or "stripped atoms," Dr. Luyten said and are made up of electrons and protons so densely packed that although the average white dwarf star is only about as large as the earth it has the mass of the sun.

The white dwarfs are of very low luminosity and only those comparatively near to the earth can be found.

Dr. Luyten has been seeking the white dwarf stars for about 10 years, in the course of which time he has looked at something like 25,000,000 stars, and among them has selected 1,000 that are definitely dwarfs. Most of these dwarfs, however, are red dwarfs, having more or less normal characteristics and lacking the peculiarities of the white dwarfs. Dwarf stars he identifies as stars that "are intrinsically from 10,000 to 1,000,000 times fainter than the sun." About one in each thirty of the dwarf stars is a white dwarf.

The whiteness of the dwarf stars derives from their tremendous density and heat, which probably reaches 10,000,000 degrees because of the terrific speeds and pressures involved.

White dwarf stars are found in the course of so-called "proper motion" studies of the stars. Photographic plates of the heavens are the instrumentality. A current photograph is made of the exact segment of the heavens already pictured at some previous time and the old plate and the new are compared with scientific accuracy. Stars that do not match the positions on the earlier plate are then studied, and it is among these that Dr. Luyten's discoveries have been made.

Dr. Luyten, a Hollander who was born in the Netherlands Indies and who was graduated from the University of Leyden, has been at Minnesota since 1931. His discovery, he pointed out, is a result of widespread cooperative effort, as the Guggenheim Foundation has twice made it possible for him to study abroad, once in South Africa and again in Holland. Harvard University also has cooperated in his present study, permitting him to examine thousands of the vast collection of astronomical plates in its observatory. Furthermore, he said, the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota aided his recent studies in Arizona and the University of Arizona helped further by making available the facilities of its Steward observatory.

## Summer School Ready and Waiting

Continued from page 1, column 5

majority of studies in education are usually oriented around the primary and secondary schools, and this is particularly true in summer terms. Problems of education at the college level will receive particular attention in "The Workshop." Students enrolled in it will consult with faculty members of the university, will participate in informal seminars, take part in a general course on problems of higher education and be given opportunity to observe and examine the many educational services of the University of Minnesota.

A broad offering of courses in elementary education for teachers, principals, supervisors and superintendents also has been made up, and a demonstration elementary school will be conducted in the Tuttle school building of the Minneapolis public school system. University High School will serve as a demonstration high school for the summer students.

## Twenty-Year Old Predictions Hit Close to the Mark, Says Registrar

### University Growth, as Foreseen in 1920 Survey, Amounts to Coincidence

Predictions of the rate of growth of the University of Minnesota made by the University Survey Commission in 1920 came so near to hitting the nail on the head as to provide a remarkable coincidence, Registrar Rodney M. West reported to President Guy Stanton Ford.

Whereas the commission predicted a freshman class of 4,500 by 1940 Mr. West, in a recent recheck of the prediction against current facts, found that there are 4,427 freshmen. The survey predicted a 1940 enrollment of 13,300. Last year the enrollment was 14,917.

Mr. West's report refutes the idea that growth of the university has been caused principally by an increase in the number of students who transfer to it from other colleges, including junior colleges. Twenty years ago Minnesota received one transfer student to every 10.96 undergraduates already enrolled. Last year it received only one transfer student to every 13.29 who were already there.

The ratio of freshmen to upperclassmen also has dropped, having been one to 2.96 upperclassmen twenty years ago, while now it is a freshman to every 3.47 upperclassmen.

The greater "holding power" of the university as reflected in more upperclassmen and larger enrollment he attributes in part to the lengthening of many courses of study. The law course has been extended from five years to six; dentistry from five to six years; pharmacy from three to four; architecture from four to five, and in addition a number of new five-year courses have been introduced. Among those are various combined courses between engineering and business and special courses in education leading to the degree of master of education. He also said some students stay longer because it is more difficult now to find jobs for self-support.

## New Stephenson History Appears

Companion volume to his "American History Since 1865", Professor George M. Stephenson's, "American History To 1865" has just been published by Harper & Bros. It completes the account of our history from its earliest beginnings to the second Roosevelt administration in a two book series that is proving widely popular.

"American History To 1865" makes many important contributions, an announcement says. The play of sectionalism and nationalism, the social, economic, religious and racial forces that lurk behind them, are shown with remarkable clarity. The life of the people, the problem of education, the efforts of missionary societies to set up beacons of enlightenment, and the heaven of the frontier—such aspects of our history are fully treated. In no other text is there as full and authoritative a treatment of such significant factors as the influence of the public domain in the slavery controversy and in attracting hosts of European immigrants who hoped to find here a Utopia or to establish here a New Jerusalem.

Dr. Stephenson is professor of history in the University of Minnesota.

## Hon. John J. Parker Law Dinner Speaker

Hon. John J. Parker of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, fifth circuit, was the featured speaker at the annual Law School dinner of the University of Minnesota Law School, May 11, in the Nicollet hotel. "The Lawyer's Responsibility" was his topic. Other speakers were Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Donald C. Rogers, president of the Minnesota State Bar Association, Judge Andrew Holt and Dean Everett Fraser.

Under a fellowship recently awarded by the Commonwealth Fund, Dr. Charles E. McLennan of the department of obstetrics and gynecology, University of Minnesota Medical School will spend next year studying at the University of Virginia with Dr. E. M. Landis. He will work on problems of the toxemias of pregnancy.

## Legion of Pamphlets On Library Shelves

Continued from page 1, column 3  
1918 speech on "The Truth of About Alcohol" and the National Forum's "Alcohol Problem Visualized" which appeared in 1938 serve to show that the controversy is still alive.

The Anti-Prohibition forces were slower in breaking into print but the library has the Circular of the Minnesota Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association for 1874 and Julius L. Brown's "Anti-Prohibition" which appeared in 1885. For 1903 there is a "concise history" of the trial of a Minneapolis clergyman before his peers for "defending the saloon." By 1916 there was the "Anti-Prohibition Manual." In 1929 the "Scandals of Prohibition" appeared while "An Answer to Prohibition" heralded the repeal of the Volstead Act.

Another social question which has vexed the conscience of the American people for several generations is the Indian problem. In 1875 Professor O. C. Marsh of Yale College made a statement to the President of the United States on "Affairs at Red Cloud Agency"; in 1882 Henry S. Pancoast and Herbert Welsh were writing on the Indian Question and the Indian Problem; in the next decade C. F. Meserve wrote on the "Dawes Commission and the Five Civilized Tribes" and Thomas J. Morgan on the "Present Phase of the Indian Question"; and so on to the present when the American Association on Indian Affairs sponsors a brochure on "The New Day for the Indians" which is dated December 1938.

As one might expect, the Labor Movement has contributed some of the most colorful pamphlets. It was not so in the earlier days for those issued by Drury, Kropotkin and Ely Moore are essentially drab in appearance. By the turn of the century there is a liveliness of presentation and variety in typography that was lacking in earlier material, but it was not for another ten years that a really popular appeal was sought. Even the earlier publications of Eugene V. Debs are restrained in statement and format. It is true that John Mauritz issued his "Trip Through Hell . . . Price for the Round Trip 25 Cents" in a blood red cover in 1907 but the change came about slowly. William Z. Foster's "Trade Unionism the Road to Freedom" quotes Longfellow and Gladstone. Later we have E. T. Kingsley's "Genesis and Evolution of Slavery," G. R. Kirkpatrick's "Slander of the Toilers," Karl Kautsky's "Capitalist Class" and the publications of Daniel De Leon.

When the I.W.W. appears on the scene there is a marked change. There are "Songs of the Workers; On the Road in the Jungles and in the Shops," "Shall Freedom Die?" and "The Truth About the I.W.W." to say nothing of broadsides, an "Everett Pageant" and a "Historical Catechism of American Unionism." They are strong meat but they are indispensable to research workers in the field.

The Non-Partisan League flourished in this region between twenty and twenty-five years ago. Its chief apostle was A. C. Townley. It is no longer a political factor; several books and at least one doctoral dissertation describe its rise and fall. At the height of its power, however, many pamphlets and broadsides argued for and against its tenets in far from temperate language. They are generally forgotten now, but they throw much light on what was once a burning issue. The library has its "Articles of Association," an eighty-two page booklet by Ferdinand Teigan who saw in it in 1918 "the 'mailed fist' of the German despot," to say nothing of many other pamphlets and broadsides struck off in the heat of the battle.

The currency problem is another topic which tempted the pamphleteer to present his views. The collection has as an early item Henry Carey's "Money: a Lecture" reprinted from the Merchants Magazine for April 1857, and it ends in 1934 with James H. R. Cromwell's "What is Sound Money?" In between come Samuel Harper's "Necessity for Regulating the Currency" 1860; "Our Currency" by a Merchant, whom Dr. Folwell identified as Henry Winsor, 1871; O. F. Burton's "Curse of Gold" 1876, which reminds one of William Jennings Bryan's famous speech twenty years later; Nicholas Veeder's "Cometallism" 1885; A. J. Warner's defense of Bimetallism in

## Leading Figures 'U' to Assist In NCAA Track Meet



Above, Jim Kelly, Minnesota track coach, is playing a leading part in preparations for the big track meet in Memorial Stadium this month; below, George Franck, football star, is Minnesota's best dash entry.

## Dr. Glenn Jenkins Given Twin Honors

Dr. T. Glenn Jenkins, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, College of Pharmacy, has been named to the chairmanship of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which met recently in Richmond, Va. He was also made a member of the revision committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia and of the executive body of that committee. The latter group revises once every ten years the official Pharmacopoeia, covering all materials accepted as standard for use in medical treatment.

1894; Squaredeal's "Money Primer" of 1896; and "The Free Coinage of Gold and Silver" by E. S. Corser of Minneapolis which seems to have appeared in the same year. Ten years later, when another panic was upon us, Henry Clews was writing on "The Monetary Situation and its Remedies." After that there was a lull to be broken when the financial collapse of 1929 was upon us. While few of the many pamphlets on the subject have been mentioned the others are quite as interesting.

Much material of local interest has found its way into the collection. There are numerous sermons. There is a copy of one delivered at Christ Church, Red Wing, in 1872 by the Reverend Edward R. Welles. Another, a war sermon, by the Reverend Frederic A. Noble in The House of Hope, St. Paul, late in 1864, and still another by the Reverend Robert I. Sample of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, which was "preached . . . on Thanksgiving Day . . . 1877."

Another leaflet in the library collection contains Ignatius Donnelly's ideas on the question "Shall the Municipal Jurisdiction of St. Paul Be Extended Over South St. Paul?"; it was published early in 1891. More than fifty years ago H. W. S. Cleveland issued a pamphlet, in purple and gold covers, on "The Aesthetic Development of the United Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis." It was delivered in Minneapolis. A small book bears the title "Souvenir Manual of the

The University of Minnesota and the Mayo Clinic have been asked by the surgeon-general of the United States to be ready to organize a hospital unit of the United States Army in case the need arises. In the World War the university formed Base Hospital 26. Dean Harold S. Diehl has been informed that the hospital now contemplated will be known, not as "base hospital," but as United States General Hospital 26.

Looking toward the training of additional pilots and trained flyers, the University of Minnesota has been informed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority that officers will visit the campus June 10 to 15 to select 100 candidates for a summer flight course, similar to the courses that have been conducted during the past two college years. Last year 20 men were trained. Fifty are now completing training in the present course.

University students who have completed the freshman year will be enrolled. Ground training will be given by the university and flight training by contract teachers in local aviation schools. The course will be taught without expense to the students or the university. It will end in September.

Minnesota Educational Exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition" in 1893. It is filled with illustrations but the one which arouses modern risibilities shows a class in physical culture whose members wear high collars, corsets, and skirts which barely clear the floor. The most luxurious pamphlet of all is a souvenir of a "Dinner to Honorable William Howard Taft held in Minneapolis on June 13, 1907." It is bound in white vellum with gold tooling and has the chief guest's initials embossed in letters of gold on the cover. Its text is beautifully engraved throughout.

Only a few of the subjects represented in the pamphlet collection have been mentioned and but a few titles out of many thousands have been named, but they will serve to indicate the wealth of material already available. Even so, no more than a good start has been made in building the collection. It is hoped that in the years to come the number of items will be multiplied many fold. That can be accomplished if friends of the university who have unwanted material on their shelves or in their attics will remember that pamphlets of little apparent importance may serve a very useful purpose in a library.

## Eight Pioneers Honored by 'U' Were State Builders

Names of famous Minnesota pioneers have been given to the eight "houses" into which the second unit of Pioneer Hall, University of Minnesota dormitory for men, is divided. The pioneers who were to be thus honored were selected some time ago, but only last month were the name-plates attached to the eight divisions. Those honored are:

Christopher Columbus Andrews of St. Cloud, later minister to Sweden and Norway; early worker for forest preservation and officer of the state forestry department.

Ignatius Donnelly of Nininger, famous Minnesota attorney, orator, and writer of idealistic books; lieutenant governor and member of Congress.

James Madison Goodhue of St. Paul, who established the first newspaper in Minnesota, The Minnesota Pioneer, in April 1849, in St. Paul.

Paul Hjelm-Hansen, pioneer in Norwegian settlement, who was appointed an agent of the Minnesota board of immigration in 1869. "Advance man" for the settlement of the Red River Valley.

William Worrall Mayo, pioneer physician of Le Seuer and Rochester, member of the state senate, and creator of the wide medical practice which his sons developed into the Mayo Clinic.

Martin McLeod, pioneer in education, who came to Fort Snelling with an expedition in 1837. He was author of the bill in the territorial legislature which laid the foundations for Minnesota's school system.

Leonidas Merritt of Duluth, pioneer in iron mining and one of the brothers who discovered the richer deposits of the world-famous Mesabe Range.

Cadwallader C. Washburn, pioneer in flour milling, who employed William de la Barre to in-

## NCAA Track Meet Back in Stadium For June 21-22

For the second time in three years, the University of Minnesota will be host to the National Collegiate track and field championships, the outstanding collegiate event in that sport, on June 21 and 22. On those dates a carefully selected field of champions and other outstanding performers of the many conference and sectional meets previously held throughout the country will compete at Memorial Stadium for 14 national championships in as many track and field events.

Collegiate, American and even world's records will be in danger at Memorial Stadium during the two-day event, it is being predicted by the close followers of the sport. One of the finest fields in the 19-year history of the meet is expected since this was to have been an Olympic year and the runners and jumpers have been pointing their performances for it.

Evidences of the thrills awaiting those who come to the Stadium for the big meet are to be found in the summaries of the performances of the stars to date. For example: Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford, regarded by many as the "world's fastest human," has equalled the world's record of 9.4 seconds in the 100-yard dash. Pressed by a dozen other fast sprinters at Memorial Stadium, Jeffrey or one of his opponents may set up a new mark.

Fred Wolcott, who many will remember as the fleet-footed hurdler who won two individual titles at the University in 1938, has equalled the world's best time of 13.7 seconds for the 120-yard high hurdles. The Rice Institute entry is generally regarded as the world's outstanding hurdler of today.

Likewise, in the 12 other events, the best performances of the NCAA entries who have been competing in various sections of the country indicate that records of one sort or another will be in danger. Al Blozis, Georgetown University's 245-pound shot-putter, has three world's indoor records to his credit and will go after a new outdoor standard in the NCAA.

Minnesota, for which Coach Jim Kelly has developed one of the best track teams in a good many years, will be well represented in the national competition, and the Gophers can be counted upon to earn their share of points. When the team placed fourth in the recent conference meet, Welles Hodgson of Minneapolis won the Big Ten broad jump championship. George Franck, whose feats are somewhat more familiar on the football field, placed third in the 100 and 220-yard dashes, and Bob Fitch, St. Louis Park sophomore, took second in the discus throw.

Return of the meet to the University of Minnesota after only a year's interval is regarded as a tribute to the fine support and interest shown by the people of the state in the 1938 meet. At that time, there was some fear expressed that the Northwest was not "track-minded" enough to support a meet such as the NCAA. But when more than 20,000 saw the final day of the event, the region was established as one of the centers of track and field interest in the nation.

Reserved seat tickets are now on sale at the athletic ticket office in Cooke Hall. A special student-faculty ticket can be purchased at 40 cents for each day, a substantial reduction over the regular price of reserved seat tickets.

### Discusses Employment Problem

"Some new techniques of employment regularization" under the current wage and hour law was discussed by Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt of the University of Minnesota School of Business Administration in a recent campus address. Dr. Schmidt is on leave this year working on preparation of an employment stabilization manual, in collaboration with J. C. Hornel of Austin. Case histories of success stabilization are being mailed to employers throughout the country. Practically all employers in this country and Canada who have adopted some form of annual wage have been interviewed in the course of this work.

roduce into his Minneapolis mills revolutionary advances in machinery, and processes which greatly contributed to giving that city its predominant place in flour milling.

Plates carrying the names of these pioneers have been attached to the various houses.

## President Says Bill of Rights Will Prevail Over "Isms"

Continued from page 1, column 1

this newer empire between the great oceans honors hundreds from among thronging thousands for the successful application of their minds to subjects yet unknown in Oxford or Cambridge or the Sorbonne or perhaps inside the Boston three-mile limit. The significant thing is that the pioneers, building better than they knew, erected in the state university a home for things of the mind and the spirit when they themselves had only simple dwellings from which they looked out on unbroken forests or unbroken prairies. The significant thing is that these newer universities have so steadily overcome every difficulty, survived every misunderstanding, recovered from the recurring blights of political domination or mistaken economy and realized the seemingly unrealizable dreams of their founders. There be those of faint heart and confused minds today who speak deprecatingly of democracy and its achievements. If I were called to comfort such chicken-hearted citizens, I would match the survival value of the bill of rights against Machiavelli and Marx and Mein Kampf, and American universities and public schools against concentration camps, Hitler's Jugend, Mussolini's Giovanni Fascisti, and Stalin's Komsomol.

"If we today, a new people in a new land, can ourselves see the newness of our educational institutions and yet appreciate what they have done and may do, we can find confirmation and encouragement when someone from an older land objectively weighs our shortcomings and yet feels on our campuses a promise that is more significant for the future than the poise and rich coloring that age has brought to the university of which he is a product. Recently an English writer, J. B. Priestley, in a book called *Rain Upon Godshill*, has well expressed that crabbed friendliness in which Englishmen excel. He devotes several pages to a composite picture of the state universities where he lectured and was entertained. The University of Minnesota was not one of them. I shall leave to the hardy and inquiring minds among the faculty and the student reporters, both of whom are acidly sketched, the venture of hunting up and reading the opening paragraphs. I shall not quote those paragraphs but their tone may be inferred from the first sentence of the section I do quote. It is in this section that he lifts his readers' eyes beyond the limitations of today's horizon, as I should like to do. Read rightly, Mr. Priestley helps us to see ourselves today as part of a becoming not a finished culture, part of something more precious for mankind's future than anything that has yet been attempted in the name of education. And now the quotation:

"It may be a weakness in me that makes me turn away from such places (the state universities and land-grant colleges,) towards any kind of life that has more charm and colour. It may not be difficult to dislike these new colleges of the great central plains, but it is very hard for any intelligent visitor to regard them with anything but the deepest respect. They have no charm, but then they are beginning their cultural life and not ending it. They are ploughing the stubborn fields. The harvest will not come for years and years, but when it does, as it must unless some terrible economic catastrophe overtakes the whole Middle-Western community, it will be of such a magnitude that it will change world history. These universities are not handling a picked few, but are taking annually whole army corps of lads and girls, from tiny towns and scattered farms, and turning them for a year or two into students. Once you grasp the size and scope of this cultural venture, see these laboratories and libraries and lecture halls and little theatres against the dusty ocean of prairie, your criticism sticks in your throat. After you have traveled across these dark leagues, which were a wilderness less than a hundred years ago, you see these lighted buildings round the campus as a beacon. Many a time as these lights came on in the vast blue dusk and I caught glimpses of scores of young faces and heard that symphony of college sounds, pianos and half an orchestra somewhere and whistles and calls and voices everywhere, I felt suddenly and deeply moved. Here I was, far away from home, lost in this vast land mass, seeing at last the people—not this favoured group or that, but the **People**—coming out

## Name Forty-three Phi Beta Kappas

Forty-three University of Minnesota students were elected to Phi Beta Kappa, oldest and best known honor society in colleges of liberal arts, at its election meeting the night before Cap and Gown Day. Names of the new members, announced by Clara Hanke Koenig, secretary of the University of Minnesota chapter, are the following:

Frances J. Anderson, David R. Brink, Frances T. Bowen, Ruth M. Burt, Maxine Crammer, Gertrude Ann Davis, William K. Estes, Emily Farnum, Orville Freeman, Howard Grossman, Clarence Hein, Ruth G. Hetland, Jean Jernstra, Dorothy M. Johnson, Thomas Katrikes, Seymour J. King, Marjorie Kohler, H. Anita Leonard, Douglas Lyness, Betty L. Martin, Paul Meehl, Jean Melvin, Doris E. Miller, Charlotte Mogol, Calvin Mooers, Kathryn E. Mosier, Elizabeth O'Connell, Helen K. Prouse, Robert R. Putz, Victoria Quamme, Craig Robinson, Betty St. Cyr, Florence Schoenberg, Otto Silha, Jean Steiner, Phyllis Thorgrimson, Charles Todd, Lilah Tremann, Mary J. von Rohr, Albert B. Wade, Berdelle Winger, Leo Wolk and Helen Zlavotsky.

The annual Phi Beta Kappa address was delivered by Frank K. Walter, university librarian, who has been president during the past year.

of their long sleep. All this is only a beginning. Any cultivated Western European, with his neat little bag of culture, can point to features of it that he could easily improve, but if his scorn goes an inch below the surface, then he proves himself to have no imagination. These people can learn from any travelling lecturer who cannot learn something from them. We imagine that it is what is happening in Western Europe that is important, that the future historians will stare, as we do, at the dictators and their armies. But it is possible that the rise of these universities of the plains will appear far more significant. The great movements of our time may not be recorded on the front pages of newspapers. And here is one of them. There is another in Russia, where on similar vast plains new periodicals and books are being printed and distributed by the million. And another in the remote interior of China, in provinces we have never heard the names of, where professors and students are reorganizing lectures and classes, re-establishing whole universities, out of the reach of the invading Japanese. America, Russia, China: it is now the turn, you see, of the people of big countries; it is a renaissance of gigantic populations; and on these plains, east and west, the beacon lights of learning go up, there is a buzz, a stir, then a forward march, and at last the people are being taught to read and write and, let us hope, to think.

"More appropriate to this occasion, perhaps, than an appraisal of the state university as a present and prospective contributor to what will some day be called American civilization, is an inquiry as to how the skills and talents you have shown may be developed into life-long interests in scholarship. There is no single pattern which, if followed, will make each of you the happy possessor of a permanent interest in the incorruptible things of the mind. Each has made his own beginning in his own way, spurred on by some inner urge that may be self-centered or may spring from an interest so consuming that it made you self-forgetting. Today we honor you without inquiring into your motives, knowing that if you are driven far enough by either motive you will come out enriched and rounded personalities. The end result of real scholarship is a humbled and yet elevated spirit when by your own efforts you have found a bit of truth or by association with great minds have penetrated beyond your fellowmen into the secrets of man and nature. Some will attain scholarship by pursuing a special subject so far that its mastery will exact the mastery of other subjects and the rivulet you started to trace becomes a navigable stream into which many others flow. Some, like those whose names appear today on more than one honor list, will begin to see some likeness of pattern, some similar thread in the varied subjects that have claimed their interest and they will seek some basic unity in what now

puzzles and challenges them. Other ways to scholarship that are modifications of these or combinations of them will be found and followed by students whose names are on these lists before me or printed in the program. For those who find their driving power in a profession or preparation for it, I can only hope for such a high conception of their profession that they will be honored by all men and not just by the clients who engage their services.

"Perhaps the genesis and development of a scholar can best be made a reality by an example. I am going to tell such a story, a story I feel free to tell today for a reason that comes at its close. It is the story of a graduate of the University of Minnesota who came, like many of you, an eager and questing youth to a place that he hoped would help him find the answers he sought.

"I shall begin the story at a point no good story-teller would choose. I shall begin in the middle of the story. The opening scene is the campus of Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. The time something more than a dozen years ago. A group of the representatives of seven national associations in the field of the social sciences, such as history, economics, political science, psychology, and anthropology, were holding their summer meeting at Dartmouth as they had for several years. One of their chief concerns was the possible ways of solving problems that crossed the lines of any discipline and demanded co-operative effort or the cross-fertilization of scholarship from one social science concerned with human conduct to another. Sometimes the best way seemed to be to have committees of specialists, each exercising his skill and learning upon the appropriate angle and thus try to piece the contributions together. Sometimes the independent specialists knew too little of each other's techniques and terminology to make this attack yield results. Sometimes we sought scholars who had gone so far as to cross all lines and fuse in their own person the matter and methods of several fields. That seemed promising but the part that is germane to our story was a suggestion that our evenings be given to hearing in succession a discussion by several scholars of this rare synthetic type. Each speaker was to present the central interest that had led to his type of synthetic scholarship with an exemplification of its application to a social problem.

"The first evening was taken by a leading anthropologist from California, the second by a distinguished historian from Columbia who had been one of my own teachers. The one condition that had been made, I should add, was that following the discussion they would answer one question: How had they got that way, what central interest had driven them beyond the labels of departments to master and mobilize the learning of adjacent or allied fields? The third evening, to my astonishment and that of most of those around me, I saw a youthful figure take the rostrum. The speaker looked like an apple-cheeked lad who might possibly be a college sophomore. The speaker's youthful appearance was the source of the others' astonishment. Mine was the unexpected pleasure of seeing a graduate of the University of Minnesota thus signally honored. As the astonishment of the others increased, my own pleasure and gratification mounted. His subject was Power, the central economic and social asset derived from coal, oil, gas, electricity, water and human labor. Smoothly and apparently without a note before him, the speaker developed his theme and buttressed it with statistics quoted and drawn freely from monographs and government reports, some of which I knew he had written. My colleagues were clearly convinced that he must have written and committed his address. They gave that idea up when in response to questions at the end the same clear mind responded promptly with all the pertinent data from a wide range of literature. Then came the question: How did you come to take power as the subject of your central interest and how did you prepare yourself to pursue it?

"Now comes the beginning of the story. With a few modest deprecatory words, the young speaker said that he knew the condition of his speaking there and that it forced him reluctantly to be personal. What he told was something as follows:

"When I was fourteen years

old and in my second year in high school in Minneapolis, Minnesota, I was reading Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*. In one of his long digressions, which most readers skip without loss, I became interested in what he said about coal and coal mining and its wasteful methods. It brought to my mind the subject of conservation which Theodore Roosevelt had made such stir about. My thoughts on the subject were naturally focused on forests and timber conservation for lumbering was the dying industry of my home state. I resolved that I would direct my study and life work to doing something about forest conservation. When I went to the University of Minnesota from West High, Minneapolis, I wanted to register in the school of forestry. I was told, however, that to be well grounded I should go over to the main campus and take botany. Back I went to take botany. But shortly timber seemed less important as I thought of coal and so I took geology and then economics and a course in economic geography, where I knew more geology than the teacher but knew I was in the presence of a great teacher whose bold thinking was invigorating. Undergraduate work had not carried me as far as I desired along the trail I was now following."

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## The Cane-Seated Farmer

Material in this column is derived from the weekly releases of the Division of Publications at University Farm. The Cane Seated Farmer, who cultivates with a typewriter, will appear from time to time in the columns of "Minnesota Chats."

Market gardeners and farmers who want to fancy up their products for sale may dip them in a mixture of 80 per cent paraffin and 20 per cent beeswax that will improve their appearance and also prevent shriveling through loss of moisture. Dr. Rodney B. Harvey, plant physiologist, is authority for the statement that this waxing also "anesthetizes" the gentle carrot, turnip or parsnip in a manner that retards deterioration through chemical or physical change; in a word, it keeps them good longer. Mature vegetables should be used and all should be well washed before they are dipped. Under anesthesia they neither snore nor tell secrets of their past life.

Wow! Here at last is something in which the farmer is not getting the small end of the deal. Miss Eva Blair, extension nutrition specialist at University Farm says farm families are the best-fed group in the nation, their near neighbors, the village families, being the worst fed. She declares that the diet of the average farmer is rich in protein, vitamin A, Iron and Calcium, and no doubt the farmer himself is rich in the same substances. Farm families, says Miss Blair, consume about 60 per cent more milk, 15 per cent more butter and 25 per cent more leafy, green and yellow vegetables than does the small-city family. Furthermore the farmer may eat good vegetables the year 'round if he can only persuade his farmerette to can them, which, usually, he can.

insects. There would also be the same boy at sixteen confined by an accident to his bed passing the time reading Darwin's *Origin of Species*. When it closed it would also be the rounded life of a great scientist whose interest in young scholars and in science was so great that no monetary reward could keep him from coming back last year to serve them as Dean of the Graduate School of this University. Any university could be proud if in many years it gave to the world two such scholars and noble spirits as Fred Tryon and the late Royal Chapman. This university can be doubly proud that these two came from the same student generation. No student or aspiring scholar here today need seek farther for inspiration than the lives of these Minnesota men who sat in the classrooms you have frequented.

"Rest assured that there have been others whose stories of devotion of studentship and clean living are yet untold. Others, too, there will be in the future. Better yet, I know there are many in this student body eager to make themselves worthy to stand among those this university delights to honor, not alone today but throughout a long future.

"My closing word is one of congratulation to you who have won honors today. With it there goes to you and to your fellow students, who have striven with you but are unnamed, the appreciation of those who sacrificed that you might have the opportunities you have wisely used. Their work is done. Yours is just beginning, for in the use you make of your knowledge you will be expected to show breadth of understanding, self-respect without arrogance and integrity of character. Never forget that unless these qualities are added to learning, it alone will not gain or hold the decent respect of mankind."

"The end of the story? It was written by the hand of death in Washington, February 15, 1940. That is why I can tell today the story of one way in which a scholar like Fred G. Tryon may come from among the students of the University of Minnesota that gather for this occasion each succeeding year.

"As I have recalled this story of the making of a scholar that I might tell it to you, I have found it difficult at times, vivid as its details were in my memory, to separate it from that of another Minnesota student who graduated one year earlier. The two lads, as I first knew them, were much alike, with the same keen, far-ranging minds, the same radiant personalities that made the most casual observer feel he was in the presence of intellectual distinction. In both the physical body seemed an almost too impermanent dwelling for the fineness of spirit it housed. The story of the second youth, if I were to tell it, would be of a life interest begun in a patch of woods on a farm where a wise father left his son to observe, undisturbed by farm tasks, the life of birds and