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Big 'U' Year Means Big Budget Report Indicates

Annual Report of William T. Middlebrook, Business Vice-President, Given to Public

University of Minnesota expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, totaled $28,640,466.27, including fund transfers and adjustments, leaving an unencumbered balance of $8,643.45 at the close of the year, according to the statement of the University's financial operations issued by W. T. Middlebrook, vice president for business administration.

Available to the University, from its various sources of income, for the fiscal year were funds aggregating $28,649,109.72 including an unencumbered balance of $7,760.32 remaining from the previous fiscal year.

Heaviest expenditure by the University during the period was the sum paid out for instruction and research, $11,126,184.71. This figure includes the expenses of college instruction and research, agricultural schools and experiment stations, the University hospitals, the summer session and agricultural and general extension activities.

Second largest outlay for the year was the $9,797,902.05 for operating and capital expenditures for self-supporting service enterprises and revolving funds. Among these service enterprises are dormitories and dining halls, cafeterias and the University printing department.

Trust fund expenditures for teaching and research, care of the sick, scholarships, fellowships, prizes and other trust purposes drained $2,543,574.74 from the University's funds, while the expenses of maintaining and operating University buildings and improving University land cost $1,537,006.73.

Administration expenses of the University amounted to $798,328.24 for the year, while $1,146,330.81 was spent for general University items such as expenses of the library, general bulletins and publications, lectures and convocations, operation of the storehouses, truck service and the intercampus trolley.

Physical Plant Outlay Small

Physical plant extension resulted in an outlay of $851,877.36 and included such items as purchases of land and real estate, $174,206.04; trailer camp, $226,875.92; Crookston dormitory, $156,793.29; temporary classroom and office buildings, $25,491.36; Rosemount Research Center, plant modification, $14,316.92; Pioneer Hall addition, $10,000; athletic field expansion, $14,716.25; prefabrciated houses, $156,364.27; and addition to University hospitals, $11,070.35.

Intercollegiate athletics cost $502,991.34 for the fiscal year, according to Middlebrook's report. This sum included that part of the cost of physical education expense paid from the receipts of intercollegiate activities.

Transfers and adjustments of funds during the period totaled $336,270.29 and included redemption of Coffman Memorial Union building certificates in the amount of $90,000; depreciation on the Flour and Corn Exchange buildings in Minneapolis owned by the University, $45,000; trust fund endowment increase, $79,160.32; and a decrease of $130,387.35 in outstanding obligations and allotments.

Income from self-supporting service enterprises and revolving funds which totaled $9,485,238.30, or slightly more than the outlay by these departments.

Fees and receipts netted $7,903,790.84 and included student tuition fees in the amount of $4,970,565.98; Minnesota counties' share of the cost of indigent hospital patients, $406,401.70; other University hospitals receipts, $973,511.32; dental infirmary receipts, $93,234.27; other departmental receipts such as laboratory fees, sales of livestock and other agricultural products, $1,457,184.07; and miscellaneous receipts for plant extension, $2,893.50.

Income from State Approaches $6,000,000

University income from the State of Minnesota aggregated $5,926,611.59 and consisted of a Legislative maintenance appropriation of $4,825,000; receipts of $251,611.59 from the 23/100 mill tax, the standing direct property tax for the general support of the University; the State's share of the cost of indigent patients at the University Hospitals, $310,000; and a Legislative appropriation of $540,000 for special projects administered and carried on by the University for the general benefit of the people of the State.

Trust fund income, including gifts and donations for scholarships and prizes, totaled $2,874,001.16, while income from the federal government amounted to $1,278,883.64 of which $963,845.38 was for instruction, research and extension activities and $315,038.26 for Armed forces instruction and research.

The permanent University fund derived from land set aside by the Federal government for 10 per cent of the occupational tax on iron ore netted $533,511.29 during the year. This permanent fund amounted to $20,409,002.75 as of June 30, 1947, Middlebrook stated.

Income from the so-called swamp land fund totaled $69,748.81. This sum represented the University's share of the income from lands set aside by the State.

Intercollegiate athletics brought $569,563.77 into the coffers of the University during the year, the report shows.

As of June 30, 1947, University of Minnesota endowment including student loan funds, amounted to $31,071,476.90, according to Middlebrook's report. University-owned land as of that date totaled 12,513.14 acres valued at $5,643,992.86, while the University's 480 buildings had an estimated value of $27,550,604.86. University equipment at the close of the fiscal year was valued at $13,305,114.03.

Personnel Counselors Mark Anniversary Here

Left to right, Dr. Edmund G. Williamson, dean of students, University of Minnesota; Dr. Donald Marquis, professor and head of the department of phychology, University of Michigan and president of the American Psychological association; Dr. Donald J. Shank, director of student personnel in the New York School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University; Professor Donald G. Paterson, University of Minnesota, one of the outstanding pioneers in the field of student counseling; Dr. Robert L. Sutherland, representing the Hogg Foundation, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Commemorating 25 years of student personnel work on its campus, the longest continuous program of this phase of higher education in America, the University of Minnesota conducted a special conference on "Trends in Student Personnel Work."

Leaders in higher education and student personnel work were invited to the conference from New York, Washington, D. C., and California and from selected universities and colleges in the Middle West, by Dr. E. G. Williamson, dean of students, who directed plans for the meeting. A pioneer in this work was Professor Donald G. Paterson of the Department of Psychology.

Purpose of the conference was to review and analyse the significant developments in student personnel work during the last 25 years and to project those trends into the future.

"Such explorations of the future," the dean stated, "are desirable as universities face increased demands by society for the training of societies' leaders in an increasing number of occupations.

"Student personnel work plays an important part in the discovery of talents and the wise use of these talents through personal counseling," Dean Williamson added. "Educators concerned with these problems are cordially invited to attend the conference."

The University of Minnesota's contribution to student personnel work centers, according to Dean Williamson, around three principal phases:

(1) Research on techniques and testing of student aptitudes and development of counseling techniques.

(2) The development of extensive programs in counseling, testing, activities, foreign student affairs, recreation, financial counseling, faculty counseling and vocation guidance.

(3) Professional training of student personnel workers in the departments of psychology and educational psychology.

Highlights of the conference were two dinner meetings in the Campus Club in Coffman Memorial Union.

Donald G. Marquis, professor of psychology at the University of Michigan, was principal speaker at the first dinner meeting, discussing "Selective and Competitive Recruiting for the Professions." Professor Marquis is president of the American Psychological association and is chairman of the committee on human resources of the Research and Development board.

Speakers at second dinner were: W. H. Cowley, professor of higher education at Stanford university, speaking on "Historical Background of Student Personnel Work"; President Emeritus Guy S. Ford, now executive secretary of the American Historical association, speaking on "Twenty-five Years at Minnesota"; and Donald J. Shank, director of student personnel at Cornell university, who presented "Greetings from the American Council on Education." President J. L. Morrill of the University of Minnesota presided at the dinner.

Big Department Teaches Health, Sports, to Women

One of the largest and most effective departments on the campus of the University of Minnesota is that of Physical Education for Women, directed by Miss Gertrude M. Baker. In this department women students may study as "majors," aiming to make physical education a life work, may enroll in regular classes without being majors, may engage in practically all sports in participation programs, and may join the Women's Athletic Association and take part in its wide assortment of team sports and other body-conditioning activities.

During the spring quarter recently ended 800 different individuals were enrolled in the classes of the Department of Physical Education for Women of whom 110 were making that field their "major" subject towards graduation. Records show, according to Dr. Baker, that 1,070 girls were signed up for 3,583 different participations in sports and body-building activities.

An unusual feature of the classes in this department is the large number of auditors, or students not regularly registered, who attend to get a picture of what they can do to improve their health. There is also a large attendance at what are called "enrichment activities." These are for the most part special lectures on some phase of health, hygiene or beneficial physical activity which are conducted throughout the year as an adjunct and enrichment to the regular work. Girl students who work and have little time for attending lectures may lay out a program of enrichment through reading in the field of health and sports.

The varied areas of physical activity comprise a list that sounds like a roster of the Olympic games. Among the principal areas one may enumerate aquatics (swimming and diving), rhythm and the dance, team sports, of which the list includes basketball, kittenball, field hockey, soccer and volleyball; individual sports, such as tennis, golf, archery and fencing, and individual body conditioning programs, especially arranged for a student, with a view to the relaxation and upbuilding of her body.

Each student is given a health rating through trials and examinations, and she may enter any area of activity that her health rating is found to permit. No student may engage in sports thought to be too strenuous for her.

Credits for work in Physical Education for Women differ between the several colleges. Thus the College of Education requires at least five credits in this field, while Home Economics requires three credits and permits six. Dental hygienists must take two quarters of work in physical education. Credits allowed by other colleges vary.

In the Norris Gymnasium, the women's Field House and the Pool "open participation" is scheduled each day from 4 p.m. on. At these times activities are scheduled and each girl in turn gets a chance to participate in the sports and play for which she has signed up and has been approved.

Intramural sports between teams representing sororities and other women's organizations are carried on in much the same way as are those for men. Girls who do not represent an organization sign an interest list and join informal teams in the sports and games which they prefer. Play nights also are arranged for those girls who dodge the more strenuous activities.

Women's Athletic Association, a student organization, plays a large part in organizing teams and carrying on participation activities. It operates its own booth where women students may sign up at the "interest table" and all

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Mothers Day Spring Event Set for May 8

Dinner in Ballroom of Coffman Union Will Be Main Event

VISITIN' ROUND SET

University President, J. L. Morrill, to Be Chief Dinner Speaker

The University of Minnesota's annual Mothers Day, one of the year's principal events bringing together people from off-campus to meet with faculty, students and administrative officers, will be conducted on Saturday, May 8, as an all-day affair culminating in a dinner at 5:30 p.m. in Coffman Memorial Union.

Mothers Day has been conducted for more than twenty consecutive years and has proved highly popular in that it brings mothers of students from all parts of the state. It gives them an opportunity to visit sons or daughters, to meet their friends and teachers, to visit their classes, or to stop in at the Library, Museum or other points of interest to gain an idea of the University's operation.

INVITATION

This is your invitation to attend Mothers Day and the Mothers Day Dinner at the University of Minnesota, Saturday, May 8.

Mothers will register in Coffman Union or at the Farm Union, St. Paul Campus.

Dinner tickets at $1.50 per person should be bought in advance through son or daughter. Tickets will go on sale Thursday, April 20, at the Information desk, Coffman Memorial Union. Dinner at 5:30 p.m. in the Main Ballroom.

Mothers who wish to attend the matinee performance of "Il Trovatore" in Northrop Auditorium may order seats from the Opera Ticket Office, 106 Northrop Auditorium. Cheaper seats are gone, but some at $6 and $7.20 remain.

Main events of the dinner will be a welcome to the mothers by Miss Billie B. Hull, president of Associated Women Students, a response by one of the mothers, and an address to the visiting mothers by President J. L. Morrill.

Please come, and make arrangements promptly to have your son or daughter purchase dinner tickets. They will remain on sale until the capacity of the ballroom has been filled.

THE UNIVERSITY WELCOMES YOU

Mothers may stop first in Coffman Memorial Union (Farm Union on the St. Paul campus) as they arrive. They will then be free to visit about the campus with their sons and daughters during the afternoon. While there is no specially arranged event at noon, many groups, such as sororities, fraternities and church groups will entertain their mothers at a luncheon at noon.

Because the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company will be singing "Il Trovatore" in Northrop Memorial Auditorium that afternoon, no special show will be produced there. However, some tickets remain for the opera, although these

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Mothers Day Plans Complete

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are in the higher price ranges of $6 and $7.20. Mothers who wish to order tickets should do so by mail, sending the order with check or money order to the Opera Ticket Office, 106 Northrop Auditorium, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota. Tickets will be mailed while the supply lasts.

Cost of the dinner will be $1.50 per person. Tickets will go on sale April 20 at the information desk, Coffman Memorial Union, and mothers planning to attend should have son or daughter make the purchases. The sale will be continued until the capacity of the Main Ballroom has been sold.

The dinner will start at 5:30 p.m. and will be simple. Toastmaster will be J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm. Miss Billie B. Hull of Minneapolis, president of Associated Women Students, will welcome the mothers. One of the mothers is being chosen to respond. The principal address will be delivered by President J. L. Morrill, as a report to the mothers on the University.

Some 50 members of the faculty, representing all colleges, will attend the dinner.

Dinner Honors Fred B. Snyder, 'Builder of Name'

Thirty-six Years on Board of Regents Crowns Service of Lifetime

The University of Minnesota's "grand old man," Fred B. Snyder, member of the Board of Regents since 1912 and its chairman since 1914, was fittingly honored on Thursday, February 19, when a dinner was held in his honor in the main ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union and he was presented a newly designed university gold medal with the inscription, "Builder of the Name."

Mr. Snyder has literally spent a lifetime in the service of the university, working in its interests first as an active alumnus, associated in legislative programs with his father-in-law, the late Governor John S. Pillsbury, later as a member of the House of Representatives and State Senate, where he supported the cause of the university, and subsequently, over a period of 36 years as a member and officer of the Board of Regents.

He has earned many times over recognition of the fact that he has done more for the University of Minnesota, not only than any other living man, but than any man in the institution's history.

In the printed program for the dinner in his honor, which was held on University Charter Day, the following statement about Mr. Snyder appeared:

"The Board of Regents of the University, in a recent action, approved a token award in the form of a medal, to be known as the 'Builder of the Name' medal, which can be presented from time to time to those who have contributed much to the development of their University.

"Like all things that have meaningful significance, such medals are never given away—they are always earned. It is most fitting that the first Builder of the Name awarded by the University is presented to Mr. Fred B. Snyder, who has truly earned not only the medal, but the deep affection and gratitude of his associates at the University of Minnesota as well. In designating Mr. Snyder as a "Builder of the Name," the Regents publicly acknowledge an indebtedness that can be repaid only in terms of the self-satisfactions which Mr. Snyder has received as he has watched the development of the University from a mere charter on paper to one of the truly great educational institutions of the nation.

"Born in 1859 in the first dwelling in the town of Minneapolis; christened at old St. Mark's in 1861; graduated from the University in 1881; admitted to the bar in 1882; first appointed as a Regent in 1912 and presiding officer of the Board since 1914; sometime alderman, president of the City Council, and acting mayor of the City of Minneapolis; representative and senator in the Minnesota Legislature; by general acclamation the dean of the Hennepin County Bar—Mr. Snyder has contributed greatly in the development of his State, his Church, his Profession, and his University. As a result of his long association with the history of each, he has erected enduring monuments, indeed, by patient and faithful leadership and by his wise counsel.

"Mr. Snyder's many friends, associates, and warm admirers assembled at this annual Charter Day dinner join in congratulating him on the recognition he receives this evening. They also felicitate him on his 89th birthday which will be day after tomorrow, February 21."

The dinner was uniquely arranged, there being no master of ceremonies, but rather an arrangement of spotlights which brought the various persons on the program to the attention of the audience. A feature was a dramatization of the life story of the guest of honor by the University Radio Guild, an adjunct of Station KUOM.

Five minute addresses were made by the Hon. Charles Loring, chief justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, "Contributions to the Legal Profession"; the Rt. Rev. Benjamin T. Kemerer, D.D., acting rector of the Cathedral Church of St. Mark, "Contributions to the Church," and the Hon. Luther W. Youngdahl, governor of Minnesota, "Contributions to the State.' After Mr. Snyder had received the medal and a "cake" bearing 89 candles had been lighted, President J. L. Morrill of the University spoke, and Mr. Snyder responded in a brief address showing deep feeling and appreciation.

Testimonials to Mr. Snyder and his many public services were presented by the General Alumni association, Minnesota State Bar association, Minnesota Historical society, Hennepin County Bar association, Orchestral Association of Minneapolis, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul Association of Commerce, All University Council, Minneapolis Club, Minnesota Junior Association of Commerce, Cathedral Church of St. Mark, Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, Association of Minnesota Colleges and the Senate of the University of Minnesota.

The medal, "Builder of the Name" will subsequently be awarded to others who have deserved richly because of their services to the University of Minnesota, that policy having been adopted by the Board of Regents.

People Are True History Makers, 'U' Dean Writes

"The pivot of history is not the uncommon, but the usual, and the true makers of history are the people," states Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, noted American historian and dean of the University of Minnesota graduate school, in the foreword to his newest book, "Grass Roots History," published today (Wednesday, Dec. 10) by the University of Minnesota Press.

In his book, Dean Blegen explores the simple structure of grass roots history, the colors and forms and the processes of our daily life and civilization.

He uses diaries and letters, songs and ballads of the immigrants and pioneers, everyday speech and newspaper advertisements to show the sources of "the literature of the unlettered," to reveal the spirit of the day and to reconstruct for the reader a section of the American past.

"We have to dig into the folk story of America," the author contends, "if we are to bring out the pattern of American development and American culture in all its color and richness of texture and design.

"Grass roots history," he insists, "is an avenue to that 'social awareness' which the natural scienutists, more boldly than the social scientists, have declared to be the most urgent and compelling need of our day.

"One of the major responsibilities of the historian is to make clear the backgrounds and nature of social awareness and to help us understand that, like charity, it begins at home."

Author of "Norwegian Migration to America," "Building Minnesota" and other books and coauthor with Martin B. Ruud of "Norwegian Emigrant Songs and Ballads," Dean Blegen has long been a student of American folklore and the American scene.

He at one time served as superintendent of the Minnesota Historical society and has been on the staff of the University since 1907. He became dean of the University's graduate school in 1940.

Whistling Swans a New Group in Museum

Birds, Shown in Minnesota River Bottoms, a Memorial to Dr. Thomas Sadler Roberts

Because the Twin City area is one of relatively few in the United States visited by the Whistling Swan on its way from winter playgrounds near Chesapeake Bay to its summer breeding grounds on the edge of the Arctic Sea, a group of seven of these beautiful birds has been added to the many fine "habitat" groups of wild life in the Minnesota Museum of Natural History.

Funds to build the swan group were given during his lifetime to Dr. Thomas Sadler Roberts, late director of the museum and famous author of "Birds of Minnesota," by nineteen of his friends, so that, while the group becomes a memorial to Dr. Roberts, it was not so designated by the givers and he helped other members of the museum staff when they decided to use the money for a group of whistling swans.

The swans stop in the spring at what is called "Long Meadow" near the present Cedar avenue bridge over the Minnesota river, a region where Dr. Roberts and his family lived during the summer-time for many years of his life and where he made many of the observations of Minnesota birds that led to his fame as an ornithologist. He also belonged to the Long Meadow Gun club, which found its duck shooting in the two-mile stretch of marsh just west of Fort Snelling.

According to Dr. Walter J. Breckenridge, present director of the Museum of Natural History, the swans winter in the Chesapeake Bay area and at the mouths of rivers on the coast of central and southern California, all summering in the northern land extremity of North America in the Point Barrow region, and east and west of it.

Since the trumpeter swan, once fairly numerous in Minnesota, where it nested, has become all but extinct, the whistling swan may now be considered the only native swan in North America. The familiar swans of park lakes and rivers are a variety imported from Europe called the mute swan.

"There is some mystery connected with the name 'whistling swan' Dr. Breckenridge explained, "for, while a few people have heard them make a whistling noise, the usual cry of a swan is a trumpet-like sound, similar to that of the trumpeter swan."

Whether swans about to die emit a sound on which the legend of the "swan song" is based has not been scientifically determined, he said, although some bird authorities of sound reputation claim to have heard swans give the "swan song" after being shot.

Like the trumpeter swan, the whistling swan is now protected in all states of the Union. A few are shot each year however, by hunters who fail to differentiate them from the snow goose, although the snow goose is only about half as large as a swan and has its wing tips plainly marked in black, while the swan's wings are all white. All seven of the swans in the Minnesota group are birds that were seized from goose hunters by game wardens, which fact made it unnecessary for the museum people to deplete further the Minnesota swan flock by shooting their own specimens.

The birds were mounted by John Jarosz, a young veteran whose abilities as a museum preparator were discovered by Dr. Breckenridge. He and Breckenridge also prepared the plant life, reeds and the like in the foreground and a group of duck specimens that are shown at the water's edge beyond the swans. The background was painted by Alfred Lee Jacques, who has done so much of this work for the Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Breckenridge explains that the whistling swans are just about holding their own in numbers now, so that if any further decrease in the swan population took place such a museum group as that on the campus might become of great value as a memento of a vanishing species.

'U' Enrolls 393 Students from 45 Foreign Countries

Included in the University of Minnesota's record-breaking student body of 28,312 this year are 393 men and women from 45 foreign countries, according to Forrest Moore, University adviser to foreign students.

Of the 393 students from countries outside the United States, 279 are enrolled in the University's graduate school. In this group are 249 men and 30 women.

Foreign undergraduate students total 114, according to Moore, and include 91 men and 23 women.

The country represented by the largest delegation is Canada with 102 students, while China is a close second with 98. With 44 students enrolled, Norway has the third largest delegation, and India is fourth with 37.

Other countries represented in the University's student body are: Algeria, 1; Argentina, 1; Australia, 2; Bolivia, 3; Brazil, 6; Burma, 2; Chile, 1; Colombia, 9; Costa Rica, 1; Cuba, 1; Czechoslovakia, 1; Ecuador, 2; Egypt, 7; El Salvador, 1; Finland, 1; France, 6; Germany, 1; Greece, 1; Guatemala, 3; Haiti, 1; Holland, 1; Honduras, 1 Iceland, 6.

Italy, 1; Iran, 1; Iraq, 1; Korea, 1; Mexico, 6; Nicaragua, 1; Palestine, 2; Panama, 2; Peru, 3 Philippine Islands, 3; Puerto Rico, 8; Sweden, 5; Switzerland, 3; Syria, 1; Trinidad, 1; Tunisia, 1; Turkey, 9; and Venezuela, 4.

Hydraulics Lab. Models N. D. Dam

Construction of a hydraulic model to be used in the experimental study of the spillway structure of the projected Baldhill dam on the Cheyenne river in North Dakota is now underway in the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

The Baldhill dam project is 11 miles north of Valley City. According to Dr. L. G. Straub, director of the St. Anthony Falls laboratory, the earthen dam, 2,000 feet long, will provide the largest water reservoir in North Dakota. A bill recently passed by Congress appropriated $900,000 for the construction of the dam.

Experiments on the project scheduled at the University laboratory are concerned with the design of the overflow spillway of the dam, Dr. Straub stated. The spillway model is being constructed in the laboratory's large glass testing flume.

New Keys Study Seeks to Probe Hypertension

Twin City Companies Will Provide Volunteer "Guinea Pigs" for Tests

A group of some 300 St. Paul and Minneapolis men between the ages of 45 and 54 will serve as volunteer "human guinea pigs" at the University of Minnesota in a 10-year study of factors which influence the development of hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure.

Seven medical scientists, working in the laboratory of physiological hygiene in Memorial Stadium under the direction of Dr. Ancel Keys, famous physiologist, want to know whether there are habits of diet and physical activity which will prevent or delay the development of the degenerative diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Special attention also will be focused in the study on the effects of worry and tension.

Men who participate in the study will undergo a free thorough examination of the condition of their hearts and blood vessels once each year for five consecutive years in the University laboratory, Dr. Keys explained. The investigators then will keep a check on the physical condition of these men for the following five years. The examinations will start in January.

Invitations were sent out by Dr. Keys' staff to employees of 23 Twin City business organizations who are in the 45-54 age bracket to participate in this project which is being supported by the United States Public Health service. From among those who volunteer, the University scientists will select the participants. The program has been endorsed by the heart committee of the Minnesota Medical association and the Hennepin and Ramsey county medical societies.

Forming a special group among the 300 "human guinea pigs" will be about 30 men who have been following a systematic program of exercise over a considerable period.

These "older athletes," all men in good physical condition, are being recruited by Harold Theisten, athletic director of the St. Paul Athletic club, and Seldon Coombs, athletic director of the Minneapolis Athletic club.

From a special study of this select group over the period of the project, Dr. Keys expects that information will be obtained on whether systematic exercise after the age of 40 has any beneficial or harmful effects on the heart and blood vessels and whether such activity retards or hastens the development of the degenerative heart ailments.

"Heart disease is the single greatest potential threat to life and productivity of men over the age of 40," Dr. Keys stated. "It is expected that men participating in this study will benefit greatly by the early signs of hypertension and arteriosclerotic heart disease."

First examinations have already been given to a group of younger men ranging in age from 18 to 25 who have volunteered for the study. This group is made up chiefly of University students.

Twin City business organizations which are cooperating in the project and whose employees are being invited to participate are:

Minneapolis: Northwestern Bell Telephone company, Archer-Daniels-Midland company, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis Honeywell, First National bank, Northwestern National bank, Northwestern National Insurance company, Farmers and Mechanics Savings bank, General Mills, Minneapolis Gas Light company and Northern States Power company.

St. Paul: First National bank, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance company, Webb Publishing company, West Publishing company, Minnesota Mutual Insurance company, Brown and Bigelow, Waldorf Paper Products company, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing company, Farwell, Ozmun and Kirk, Griggs, Cooper and company, Mutual Service Life Insurance company and M. F. Patterson Dental Supply company.

Wins Navy ROTC Award

Jerome D. Swalen, 4928 E. Sunny Slope road, Minneapolis, sophomore in the institute of technology at the University of Minnesota, Tuesday (Oct. 21) was awarded the Chicago Tribune medal for being the outstanding underclassman in the University naval ROTC unit. The award was presented by Comdr. Hylan B. Lyon, associate professor of naval science at the University.

Mill Engineer Named to Faculty

Appointment of John M. MacKenzie as an assistant professor of mechanical engineering to head the University of Minnesota's recently established milling engineering division was approved recently by the Board of Regents of the University.

The University's new program in milling engineering, to be supported in large part by an annual $10,000 grant from the Millers' National federation, was created by the Regents last July as a division of the department of mechanical engineering in the institute of technology.

First program of its kind in the country, the new five-year milling engineering curriculum will train engineers for the flour milling industry through a combination of basic courses in mechanical engineering and the agricultural sciences and specialized courses in milling design.

Because of its strategic location in one of the world's greatest flour milling centers, the University of Minnesota was selected by the Millers' National federation as the logical institution to prepare engineers to cope with the mechanical problems of flour milling, Professor MacKenzie stated Saturday.

Graduates of the course, according to MacKenzie, can enter the flour milling field as candidates for supervisory, plant engineering or machine design positions or in sales and service positions with firms which supply machinery to the industry.

"The typical flour mill," Professor MacKenzie explained, "is a closely integrated mass production unit containing several floors of mechanical equipment varying in age from 10 to 40 years, the entire unit operating 24 hours per day, seven days per week, year in and year out. The industry needs men with engineering training to help maintain, operate, plan, improve and even build these mass production units we call flour mills."

Some of the courses in the new program will be taught in close cooperation with the milling industry and will involve actual problems encountered in the mills with the Minneapolis mills serving in some instances as laboratories.

Graduates of the five-year course may receive a bachelor of science degree, undesignated, as well as a bachelor of mechanical engineering degree. The curriculum was prepared by a joint committee of representatives from the Millers' National federation and the University of Minnesota.

Professro MacKenzie's background has been principally in the industrial and mechanical engineering fields, but he has maintained a close contact with the flour milling industry.

A native of Ann Arbor, Mich., and formerly a resident of Battle Creek, Mich., he holds a bachelor of science in engineering degree from the University of Michigan and a master of science degree from the University of Iowa. He has held teaching positions at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., and in the college of engineering at the University of Delaware.

His industrial experience has been with the International Harvester company, the United States Rubber company, the Duplex Printing Press company and the Duplex division of the Goss Printing Press company. He was sales engineer for the Duplex division of the Goss company and was special assignment engineer for the general manager in charge of operations of the Duplex company.

Married and father of one son, Professor MacKenzie is living in Thatcher hall, University-owned apartment building, on the St. Paul campus.

Mines School Grad. Gets Big Post

H. J. Rahilly, graduate of the School of Mines and Metallurgy of the University of Minnesota, has been named manager of mines for Anaconda Copper Mining Co. of Butte, Montana. Mr. Rahilly, a member of the Class of 1911, has been with the Anaconda company since 1917. His previous experience was in Northern Minnesota, Alaska, and Arizona. He made a national reputation in fighting mine fires and originated the idea of using concentrated mill tailings for filling mine fire areas. Mr. Rahilly has acted as a consultant to many other companies in North and South America. He was born at Lake City, Minn.

Navy Awards Service Plaque to University

A plaque recognizing the outstanding services of the University of Minnesota in training officers and enlisted personnel for the United States Navy during the war was presented to the University Nov. 25 by the Navy Department, represented by Rear Admiral J. Cary Jones, commandant of the Ninth Naval District. President-Emeritus Walter C. Coffey joined President J. L. Morrill in receiving the plaque, he having been president during the war period.

Presentation was made at a luncheon in Coffman Memorial Union.

More than 10,000 navy men took part or all of their training at the University of Minnesota during the war, Captain Walter C. Holt, professor of naval science and tactics, told those at the luncheon. Of these about 2,000 were in work of college grade, training to be officers and over 8,000 were trained as electricians, machinists, cooks and bakers.

In addition, there was the Naval ROTC program, from which about 300 men were graduated and commissioned of officers.

Advise Farmers On Crops for 1948 Some Cuts Urged

Increased acreage of corn, potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, rye and hay in 1948 in Minnesota have been recommended in a preliminary report by a committee of University Farm staff members and Minnesota representatives of the U. S. States Department of Agriculture.

The committee also suggested that soybeans, canning crops, and flax acreage be cut. All these recommendations were made in light of demands likely to come up under the Marshall plan as eventually worked out.

Recommendations for individual crops were as follows:

CORN: A small increase. From a standpoint of building up feed supplies a larger increase would be desirable. However, Minnesota acreage of corn is already about as high as is safe for soil conservation.

OATS: A slightly larger increase than for corn. We are still 500,000 acres below the 1946 figure, however. A large supply of Bonda, Mindo and Clinton oats will enable farmers to plant a substantial acreage of helminthosporium resistant varieties in 1948. This should result in higher yield in 1948 than in 1947. Where seed of these varieties is not available, it might be well to use barley for the increase in small grain acreage.

BARLEY: The trend back toward greater barley acreage should continue.

WHEAT: Although an increase in acreage of about 50,000 acres for 1948 is suggested, the committee recommends that, in the long run, other small grains should be substituted for wheat in Minnesota. If further damage to the winter wheat crop in the southwest is reported an even larger increase in wheat acreage may be desirable.

RYE: A small increase. However, rye should be confined to lighter soils.

POTATOES: A small increase. Even with an increase, potato acreage in Minnesota will be less than half of that in the twenties and thirties. With potatoes moving to better adapted soils and with improved production methods, 151,000 acres will meet our needs. This is an increase of 14,000 acres over 1947.

HAY: Although a larger acreage of hay is desirable, it is too late to increase hay acreage in 1948. At least 3,200,000 acres of legumes and legume-grass mixtures is neeedd for hay. Since this goal cannot be attained, all that can be done is to step up seedings in 1948 to assure an ample acreage in 1949.

FLAX: In spite of the guaranteed price of $6 per bushel, a substantial reduction is recommended. Government insurance will be available in principal flax growing areas. The acreage recommended, however, will be the third highest on record in the state.

SOYBEANS: Substantial reduction. Soybeans should be confined to areas where high yields can be obtained. Some states south of Minnesota have a definite advantage over us in production costs.

SUGAR BEETS: With a new plant at Moorhead, a large increase in acreage is possible. This should be confined largely to Clay, Norman and Polk counties.

Glencoe Boy 4-H Leader

Outstanding rural leadership has won top national honors for a Minnesota boy. He is LeRoy Donnay, 21, from Glencoe, McLeod county, who will receive a $200 scholarship for placing first in the 4-H boys leadership contest in competition with 4-H boys from other states, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced. He is also one of eight 4-H boys and girls who were given trips to the National 4-H club congress in Chicago.

Donnay considers himself the "daddy" of his local 4-H club, the Helen Juniors, now only six years old. For four years he was a member of a club 12 miles from his home. Finding it difficult to get to club meetings, he decided to interest others in his neighborhood in joining a 4-H club. The result was that the Helen Juniors was organized, with 16 members in its first year of existence.

During seven of the ten years Donnay has been in club work, he has been active as a junior leader. His outstanding controbutions in local leadership won for him the state award in boys' leadership in 1945 and a trip to the National club congress.

Donnay knows his way around in 4-H projects, too. He has completed 45 of them. His favorite is the dairy project, which he has carried for 10 years. He now owns six purebred Holsteins, all daughters or granddaughters of his first club calf. More than once these Holsteins have won county championships and trips to the State Fair for Donnay.

Wenberg Named Foundation Head

Appointment of Stanley J. Wenberg as director of the recently established Greater University fund has been announced by E. B. Pierce, director of alumni relations at the University of Minnesota and secretary of the board of trustees of the fund. The appointment was made by the trustees whose chairman is Arthur R. Hustad, president of the University's General Alumni association.

Wenberg, who has been director of the University's Bureau of Veterans Affairs since last March, took over his new duties on November 1.

Graduated with distinction from the University's college of education in 1941, he later taught in the high school at St. Francis, Minn. After three years in the army during which he served with the 30th Infantry division through five European campaigns, he was named assistant to the dean of admissions and records at the University in October, 1945. A year later, he became admissions supervisor and served in that capacity until assigned to the Bureau of Veterans Affairs.

During the last summer session, Wenberg received a master of arts degree in educational philosophy from the University. He is married and has two children.

Offices of the Greater University fund will be set up in Coffman Memorial union.

Creation of the Greater University fund was announced last June. The purpose of the organization, according to Mr. Pierce, is to give alumni and friends of the University the opportunity to make contributions to the institution to finance those refinements in its educational program which cannot be provided for through funds normally available.

It is the hope of the founders and trustees of the fund, Pierce added, that the fund will provide a steady annual income available to the University for special purposes such as the purchase of equipment and financing research projects.

Reward to Dr. Straub

Dr. Lorenz G. Straub, head of the University of Minnesota's civil engineering department and director of the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic laboratory, has just received a Navy award for "exceptional service in Naval ordnance development." During the war, Dr. Straub, on leave from the University, served with the Office of Scientific Reserach and Development.

Army Develops Postwar ROTC On High Level

A greatly expanded and improved Army Reserve Officers Training program has been instituted at the University of Minnesota, as is true on other campuses, since the end of the war.

Courses offered today, according to Col. Richard Ericson, professor of military science and tactics, train for commissions in the air corps, signal corps, corps of engineers, ordnance department, artillery, chemical warfare service, transportation corps, quartermaster corps and the medical corps. Only three of these branches were taught in the pre-war ROTC.

The University of Minnesota was the scene last summer of a midwestern area conference at which plans for development of the postwar Officers Reserve Training Corps were considered. More than a score of college and university presidents and 200 other delegates, heard addresses from such army leaders as Major Gen. Edward S. Bres, executive for Reserve and ROTC affairs; Brig. Gen. Homer W. Kiefer, chief of the plans and training section, Fifth Army, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commander of the Fifth Army, which has headquarters in Chicago, and Brig. Gen. Walter R. Peck, deputy commander, Second Air Force, representing the air forces.

Speakers brought out that the present Army ROTC, an elective course administered by the university, carries college credits applicable toward graduation and offers subjects on a high college level.

The program is composed of two major divisions, the elementary and the advanced, each of two years duration. Any male college freshman who passes the physical examination is eligible for the elementary division but veterans with at least one year of active service in the armed forces may go right into the last two years of the program.

A student in the elementary course, for which there is no pay, carries three ROTC hours a week, which gives him one hour of academic credit per quarter.

The last two years of the program consist of specialized studies in one of the branches of the army represented at the college. Five hours per week of military classes with three academic credits per quarter is given.

Upon completion of the advanced course and eight weeks of summer camp between his junior and senior year in college, plus college graduation, the student is eligible for a commission in the reserve army.

Approximately $20 per month, plus $150 during summer camp, is paid a student during his last two years in ROTC. Qualification for a commission is the objective of the ROTC program and ultimately the greatest benefit derived from the course by the student, Col. Ericson said.

Junior League Aids Heart Hospital

When the Variety Club Heart Hospital is built next spring at the University of Minnesota, it will contain a laboratory for physiological research in heart disease made possible by a $5,000 gift from the Minneapolis Junior League.

Besides the laboratory, the Junior League is also making possible the employment of a medical social worker whose primary function will be to work with patients, especially children, having heart disease.

Each year $4,000 will be raised by the Junior League to pay the yearly salary of the social worker. This year the money was raised by a Junior League Follies, presented at a downtown theater.

The show will be directed by Alfred Burke, New York theater agent, with talent for the follies selected from local Junior League members.

Tickets will go on sale Dec. 5 at the Lyceum box office for $1.20, $2.40 and $3.60.

A. M. A. Honors Two

Dr. Cecil J. Watson, head of the department of medicine in the University of Minnesota's medical school, was elected chairman of the section on internal medicine of the American Medical association at the annual meeting of the association in Atlantic City. Dr. Henry E. Michelson, director of the division of dermatology in the University medical school, was elected secretary of the association's section on dermatology.

Death Takes Active and Retired Leaders

Dean Wulling, Dr. O'Brien, Dr. Bachman and Dr. Green Among Those to Go

Two leading University of Minnesota professors and three widely-known professors emeritus, were taken by death during recent months, those in active service being Dr. Robert G. Green, head of the department of bacteriology in the Medical School, and Dr. William A. O'Brien, professor of public health and director of postgraduate medical education. The retired faculty members who died were Dr. Gustav Bachman, professor emeritus of pharmacy, Dr. George B. Frankforter, 88, first director of the School of Chemistry and, after retirement from that post, a professor of chemistry until 1927, and Dr. Frederick J. Wulling, founder and for many years dean of the College of Pharmacy.

Dr. Frankforter came to the University of Minnesota in 1894 and when he retired 20 years ago, was one of the faculty members of longest standing. He had a national reputation as a chemist and during World War I was chief of the chemical bureau, army ordnance department.

Dr. Bachman, born in Austria and brought to America as a child, was a graduate of Macalester College and took his work in pharmacy at Minnesota, joining the faculty in 1902 and retiring in June, 1946. He was the first pharmacist to be named to the State Board of Health, a post he held at the time of his death.

Dean F. J. Wulling

Dean Wulling was the founder of the College of Pharmacy, which he organized in 1892 and of which he was dean until he retired in 1936. The building housing the College is named in his honor. He was a graduate of Columbia University and held degrees from the University of Minnesota and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He won national fame for his activity in various pharmaceutical bodies both on the state and national scenes.

Dr. Robert G. Green, who became head of the department of bacteriology following the death of Dr. Winford P. Larson, was famed for his scientific additions to man's knowledge of viruses and virus diseases. His success in conquering certain virus ailments of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, especially foxes, built a reputation that was subsequently enlarged by his attack on the cancer problem through the theory that a virus might be responsible for the development of that disease. Dr. Green maintained a private research station of many acres on a lake in Wisconsin, where he followed his work during the summer months. A grant of $5,000 to support cancer work at the University of Minnesota was given in honor of Dr. Green's memory by the Minnesota Cancer Society, through its president, Dr. William A. O'Brien, shortly before the latter's death.

Dr. Wm. A. O'Brien

There was statewide mourning following the sudden death of Dr. William A. O'Brien on November 15th, 1947, inasmuch as he was known to scores of thousands of persons in Minnesota and surrounding states because of his lectures, his radio addresses, his column on medical topics, syndicated in many newspapers, and his direction of all medical courses in the Center for Continuation Study.

Following medical education at St. Louis University subsequent to his attending St. Bede College, Peru, Ind., and the University of Notre Dame, Dr. O'Brien saw service in the medical corps during the first world war and practiced medicine for a time in Detroit. He joined the University of Minnesota staff in 1923 and soon demonstrated the unusual capacities for carrying the message of health to the public which made him famous and led to his subsequent university positions. He was especially interested in tuberculosis and served for 15 years as a board member of the Hennepin County Tuberculosis association, being chairman during ten of its Christmas Seal campaigns. He was also active in the Minnesota Heart Society.

The following tribute to Dr. O'Brien was written by Dean Harold S. Diehl, head of the division of medical sciences, University of Minnesota, for the staff proceedings of the Medical School.

Dean H. S. Diehl's Eulogy

Rarely does one have the privilege of acquaintance with a personality so unique as that of Dr. O'Brien. His sudden death causes a sense of great personal loss not only to those of us who were his intimate friends but also thousands of people in our state and nation who know him only by name.

"Bill" O'Brien or "O B", as most of us knew him, was graduated from St. Louis University Medical School in 1914 at the age of 21. He engaged in the private practice of medicine in Detroit, Michigan, for two years before and two years after World War I. During this war he served as a medical officer in the U. S. Army.

Dr. O'Brien first came to Minnesota in 1921 for the express purpose of taking most of the medical course over again, saying that he wanted to know more before going on with practice. Last Saturday he passed away, one of the most widely known and beloved citizens of this state.

The positions which Dr. O'Brien occupied and the roles which he played have no counterpart here or elsewhere. They were developed by and for him and were identified with his personality.

His early years on the staff of our Medical School were spent as an instructor in pathology. Here it soon became obvious that he was a born teacher — that he could command and hold the interest of students and make the difficult easy.

His next position was as pathologist at the University Hospital and director of the course in medical technology. The conferences which he started while pathologist at the hospital were later expanded into the weekly general staff meetings, which bring us together here today. His broad and sincere interest in all fields of medicine and his warm and genial personality as presiding officer have been major factors in the continued success of these meetings. He was responsible, too, for the development of the weekly Staff Bulletin which today goes not only to the current members of the hospital staff but also to hundreds of former house officers and alumni of the Medical School.

Under Dr. O'Brien's leadership the course in medical technology gained a national reputation, and I am sure that every graduate of this course felt a personal debt of gratitude and affection for Dr. O'Brien.

It was also during his period of service as hospital pathologist that Dr. O'Brien inaugurated the popular Orientation Clinics for freshman and sophomore medical students. He was a master at this type of teaching and his interest and participation in these clinics never waned.

Broadening of His Field

In more recent years Dr. O'Brien's official position has been Professor of Public Health and Director of Postgraduate Medical Education. In this latter capacity he developed a unique program of continuation study courses for physicians and allied groups working in the broad fields of medicine and health. This program, which was supported first by the Commonwealth Fund of New York and more recently by the Kellogg Foundation of Michigan, has received national recognition and has made an important contribution to better medical and health services in the Upper Midwest.

Through these activities Dr. O'Brien was known and beloved by the medical and allied professions. But the general public learned to know him, to enjoy him and to believe in him through his radio health talks over a period of almost twenty years; through the classes that he taught to thousands of University students; through his many public talks and addresses and in recent years through his widely syndicated health column. As a master of ceremonies and as an after dinner speaker Dr. O'Brien was always in demand. Yet he never failed to interest his audience or to leave them with a worthwhile message.

He was a leader also and a wise counsellor to many voluntary health organizations. Of these the Minnesota Cancer Society, of which he has been president for some years, was probably his major interest. He felt that the public must be made to understand what scientists now know about cancer and to appreciate the necessity of liberal support for further research on this and other diseases.

Dr. O'Brien was a person of great human warmth, who radiated a source of well being and good cheer. He was a genial friend who inspired confidence in all who came within his sphere, and an inspired teacher who had a profound affection for all mankind."

Louis H. Bassett

Another campus figure widely known throughout Minnesota passed when Louis B. Bassett died at his home in St. Paul. Prior to his retirement in 1942 he was superintendent in charge of University Farm and associate professor of agricultural economics. Mr. Bassett had begun this duties as farm foreman in 1905, following an early career that included attendance at the School and the College of Agriculture, participation in the Spanish-American war and farming operations in North Dakota.

Among Mr. Bassett's many functions were his chairmanship of the students work committee at the School of Agriculture and service as secretary of the very active alumni association of the School of Agriculture.

It was largely under his inspiration that the grounds of University Farm were planted and beautified.

An active man to the last, Mr. Bassett engaged in farm management operations and personal business ventures following his retirement. He died Oct. 4, 1947 at the age of 73 years.

'U' Journalism Chief Receives Research Award

Presentation of the national research award medallion of Sigma Chi to Dr. Ralph D. Casey, director of the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, was made December 9 at a university campus dinner attended by 80 Twin City newspapermen and student members of the professional journalism fraternity.

Also honored was Gideon Seymour, executive editor of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, who received an honorable mention certificate for editorial writing in the fraternity's national judging. William P. Steven, Morning Tribune managing editor, accepted the award for Seymour, who was unable to be present.

Casey and two co-authors received the journalism research award for their book, "Propaganda, Communication and Public Opinion." Sharing in the award were Harold D. Lasswell, Yale university professor of law, and Bruce L. Smith, military government expert stationed in Germany.

The trio also won the research award of Kappa Tau Alpha, journalism scholastic fraternity.

Rickman Joins Recreation Staff

Thomas H. Rickman, Jr., whose appointment to the staff of the department of physical education and athletics at the University of Minnesota as associate professor in recreation was recently announced, is recognized as one of the nation's outstanding authorities in the field of community recreation as a result of his accomplishments while on active duty with the U. S. Navy during and after World War II.

Rickman, a native of Chicago and a graduate of the University of Illinois, entered the naval service in October of 1942 and began active duty with the rank of Lieutenant(sg). For two years he served as district welfare and recreation officer for the 7th naval district and Gulf sea frontier.

Rickman served in the bureau of naval personnel, recreation services section from October 1944, to December 1945. In this capacity he served on a joint army, navy, and marine board to study the army special services program in European theaters, inspecting services in England, France and Germany.

In December 1945, Rickman was promoted to the rank of Commander and was assigned as welfare and recreation officer for the joint command—16th fleet and naval station at Green Grove Springs, Florida, serving 18,000 naval personnel.

Before entering the navy Rickman had served with the Chicago Park District; as Illinois State director of recreation with the WPA; and as supervisor, technical services, on the national headquarters staff of recreation division, WPA, Washingotn, D. C. In this latter capacity he was responsible for the technical recreation direction of the nationwide program employing 40,000 persons.

'U' Has 56 Percent of Students

Of the 52,633 men and women attending the 46 colleges, universities and seminaries in Minnesota, 56 per cent, or 28,312, are enrolled in the University of Minnesota, according to a recent report of the United States Office of Education, a division of the Federal Security agency. Included in the total college level enrollment of the state are 25,894 veterans, among them 1,000 women students, attending school under government benefits, the report shows.

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Anthony Zeleny Dies, Aged 77

Subsequent to preparation of the series of obituaries appearing in Column 1 of this page, another prominent professor-emeritus, Dr. Anthony Zeleny, for many years professor of physics at the University of Minnesota, died, Dec. 16, at his home, 1933 East River terrace. He served the University of Minnesota from 1897, when he joined the staff as an instructor, until his retirement in 1938. Even after his retirement, his active mentality led him to take an interest in many causes.

Professor Zeleny was born in Racine, Wis., and received three degrees from the University of Minnesota. He also studied at the University of Gottingen and at Chicago and Princeton Universities in this country. He was the author or co-author of several text-books in physics and the inventor of several successful appliances based on physical principles.

A brother, Dr. John Zeleny, was for many years professor of physics in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

Professor Zeleny was a strong disbeliever in the use of tobacco and alcohol and not infrequently devoted part of his lecture periods to inveighing against their use on the grounds that they were damaging poisons.

He was a member of the American Physical society, American Optical society, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and member of the National Academy of Sciences of Czechoslovakia, being a Czech by descent.

Because he continued to frequent the campus after he retired, he was among the better known of the emeritus professors. Burial was in Hutchinson, Minnesota.

Photographer Gets Science Award

V. P. Hollis, manager of the University of Minnesota photographic laboratory, has been awarded second prize in the black and white division in the photography in science competition conducted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The photographic contest was the first to be sponsored by the association.

Hollis' entry, entitled "Plant Louse and Leaf," was exhibited, along with the other winning photographs, in the Smithsonian institution during November and in Chicago at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It will be reproduced in the January issue of the Scientific Monthly in connection with a report on the first salon.

Big Department Teaches Health

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

signers get on a team in some "flight." For those without special sports interests, parades and sports shows are conducted showing through dramatic sketches and demonstrations the work of the department.

Clubs are organized for women of high skill in some sport, women athletes. These include swimming, horseback riding, the modern dance, and tennis. Stiff tests must be passed by those who wish to join the clubs and standards are high.

Women's Athletic Association, advised by Miss Sue Tinker, is organized with four major offices and a general board of about 25, representing the heads of the several activities. The executive board meets about once a week.

WAA now has an active branch on the St. Paul campus (University Farm) with a group of leaders who meet about once a week. There the program of activities is parallel to the one on the Minneapolis campus.

University Asks FM Wave-Length

The University of Minnesota is applying for a permit to construct a 3,000-watt frequency madulation station using one of the 20 FM channels set aside by the Federal Communications commission for educational institutions. The application was approved by the Radio Advisory committee, headed by Dean J. M. Nolte.

Plans also call for the later development of outlying FM stations which will relay programs to all parts of the state. At present the University of Minnesota operates KUOM on the amplitude modultaion band.

"Being a secondary station on a clear channel, the University station cannot broadcast after sundown except on those rare occasions when the FCC specifically authorizes such operation," Manager Burton Paulu explained. "This curtails the educational services which the station can offer."

Broadcasting on 770 kilocycles with 5,000 watts power, the University station now shares time with WCAL, the St. Olaf college station in Northfield, Minn. Two-thirds of the daylight time Monday through Saturday is assigned to KUOM, and one-third plus Sunday time is given to WCAL.

"Should the FCC approve the application, KUOM will render a greater educational service than ever before," said Paulu. "It is prepared to present during the evening hours valuable programs which now, due to the sundown sign-off requirement, have to be broadcast during the day when the listening audience is smaller and not so representative," he added.

Paulu listed as examples of the types of evening programs which might be broadcast, instructional features for adults, the "University Farm Hour," special concerts such as those by the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, debates, discussions, oratorical contests and athletic events held on the campus, such as basketball games.

"At the present time there are not many homes with FM radios. However," commented Paulu, "because we recognize the fact that KUOM offers educators a new means of serving the public through radio, we are preparing for the future by making application now for an FM educational station."

393 from Abroad Study on Campus

If enrollment figures are any indication, Forrest Moore, adviser to foreign students, is one busy fellow. During the course of his working day he's liable to run into any number of the 393 men and women from 45 foreign countries who are studying here at the University.

Moore doesn't have any trouble making small talk with the largest group, 102 students who come from Canada, but it is a different matter holding an intimate chat in the native tongue of the 98 students whose homeland is China.

The third largest delegation of foreign students that comes under his jurisdiction are 44 students from Norway. Thirty-seven come from India.

South and Central America's representatives fill 36 places in the enrollment, and 30 more students have come from Europe to take work here.

In all, 114 of the foreign students are taking undergraduate study here. Ninety-one are men and 23 women.

Brueckner in Germany

Dr. Leo J. Brueckner, professor of education at the University of Minnesota, is in Berlin, Germany, where he is the director of elementary and secondary education in the American occupied zone of Germany. Dr. Brueckner will remain in Germany at least one year.

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'U' Losing Many Teachers By Retirement

Fraser, Shumway, E. B. Pierce, Beach, Bussey, Rarig and A. M. Field on List

Retirement at the close of the current school year of 16 University of Minnesota faculty members including a dean, an assistant dean and four department heads, was announced Monday by Dr. J. L. Morrill, president. The number of retirements is unusual. Successors to several have been named.

Retiring dean is the law school chief, Everett Fraser. Also preparing for retirement in June is Royal R. Shumway, assistant dean of the college of science, literature and the arts for students' work and professor of mathematics.

Departmental leaders who will trade their University duties for more leisurely pursuits are: Joseph W. Beach, professor of English and chairman of the English department; Darrell H. Davis, professor of geography and head of the geography department; Frank M. Rarig, professor of speech and chairman of the speech department; and Albert M. Field, professor of agricultural education and head of the department of agricultural education.

Others who will put aside their academic robes in June are: Leon Arnal, professor of architecture; Roy G. Blakey, professor of economics; William H. Bussey, professor of mathematics; Frank F. Grout, professor of geology and mineralogy; Carl A. Herrick, professor of mathematics and mechanics; Wilford S. Miller, professor of educational psychology; Cornelia Kennedy, associate professor of agricultural biochemistry; Julia O. Newton, state home demonstration leader, associate professor of agricultural extension; and Leonard F. Boon, assistant professor of civil engineering.

Also retiring in June is Ernest B. Pierce, director of Alumni relations.

Pierce, who graduated from the University of Minnesota in the class of 1904, also served at one time as registrar. In college he was a star athlete.

Everett Fraser, dean of the Law School since 1920, was graduated from Dalhousie University, Halifax, and took his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1910. He worked his way through college in the unusual job of purser on a cable-laying vessel based at Halifax. Starting his teaching career at George Washington University, he became dean of that Law School in 1914. He was brought to Minnesota as professor of law in 1917 by the late Dean Vance, and became dean in 1920, thus having served in that capacity for 28 years. This term spans nearly half the history of the Law School.

Throughout his career, Dean Fraser has worked unceasingly to improve the quality of legal education and to raise standards for admission to the bar. It has been under his guidance, also, that Minnesota developed the four-years law course to replace the earlier three-years course, which many schools still retain.

Dean Fraser is one of the nation's leading scholars in the field of property law.

Special events, such as testimonial dinners, luncheons and the like, honored the many retiring teachers. Dr. Frank F. Grout, retiring from geology, a former director of the State Geological Survey, was guest of honor at a testimonial dinner at which former students gave him a purse of $1,200 wherewith to finance a trip to an International Geological Congress in London, next August. Principal speaker was Dr. Donald D. Davidson, a former student, now chief geologist for the E. J. Longyear Co., Minneapolis, owners of mining properties.

Professor Leon Arnal, French-born professor of design in the School of Architecture (who has long been an American citizen) was guest of honor at a dinner in the Radisson hotel, arranged by two fraternities in architecture. He came to America before the first world war, but returned and served in the French Army, much of the time as a liaison officer between French and British forces. He returned to the United States after the war, taught for a time at the University of Pennsylvania, then came to the University of Minnesota. He has designed or contributed to the design of many twin city buildings, including the Foshay Tower, new Swedish Hospital and the Retail Mutual Hardware building at Nicollet avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

Prof. and Mrs. Arnal have purchased a home on the St. Croix River, near Hudson, where they will spend much time.

In the retirement of Dr. Roy G. Blakey the University loses one of the nation's outstanding tax experts—in fact, two of them, for Mrs. Blakey has been of great assistance to him in turning out his many books, among them, "Taxation in Minnesota."

Not one but two dinners were conducted to honor Frank M. Rarig, for so many years head of the department of speech. This department includes also the University Theatre and for many years contained the Speech Correction Clinic, directed by Dr. Byrng Bryngelson.

Known to almost all students who have studied at Minnesota is Royal R. Shumway, at one time professor of mathematics, but since 1920 assistant dean in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts handling problems of "students work." He was guest at a dinner presided over by Dean T. R. McConnell at which there were talks by such outstanding faculty members as Dr. J. W. Buchta, Dr. August C. Krey, Dr. Raymond W. Brink and Dr. Asher N. Christensen. Shumway has given 45 years to the service of the university.

Professor D. H. Davis retired from the headship of the department of geography as the only head that department has ever had. He was brought to Minnesota in 1925 from the University of Michigan by the late Dean John B. Johnston of the Arts College and has since headed that unit. Wilford S. Miller, distinguished professor of educational psychology and three times acting dean of the Graduate School in the absence of incumbents, gave up his duties at the new, voluntary retiring age of 65. He is author of many widely-known books and monographs on educational subjects.

Dr. Bussey was assistant dean for the lower division, College of Science, Literature and the Arts for more than 25 years. He came to Minnesota from the University of Chicago and spent a lifetime as teacher and administrator here.

Always Symbolic of University Commencements

The fair girl graduate typifies the final days of every college year throughout the coeducational institutions of America.

Man Who Helped Late Dr. Roberts Gather Data on State Birds Retires

William Kilgore Accompanied Ornithologist on Field Trips for Early Observations

When the man who more than any other helped the late Dr. Thomas S. Roberts assemble the material for his famous book, The Birds of Minnesota" first made up his mind to call on Dr. Roberts and make his acquaintance, he journeyed from his home in North Minneapolis to the Roberts home on Fourth avenue south, but on arriving was so overcome by shyness that he couldn't ring the doorbell and go in.

That was in approximately the year 1896, and young William Kilgore was approximately 17 years old, while Dr. Roberts was a physician with the most fashionable practice in the city.

This June Mr. Kilgore is retiring from his position as assistant director of the Minnesota Museum of Natural History on the University of Minnesota campus. He has spent a lifetime in the study of birds, most of a lifetime in assisting Dr. Roberts, who died but three years ago, and since 1921 he has been a full-time employee of the museum, serving as curator and then as assistant director. It is to be doubted that anyone else, except the late Dr. Roberts, has done so much toward learning what birds live or have lived in Minnesota, how they are distributed, what their habits are and the like. Incidentally, and inevitably, all such efforts are conservation efforts, all contribute to the public's knowledge and appreciation of wild life and to the improvement of mankind's attitude toward the natural creatures.

Those early days of William Kilgore's association with Dr. Roberts were the days of acquiring knowledge about Minnesota birds. They collected birds, with the permission of the state fish and game department, made a collection which, with gifts from others, now amounts to 9,000 bird skins, which are in the museum, and learned, little by little and year by year, which birds are residents of Minnesota and which among those that might be expected to live here do not.

"This is the era of the field glass," Mr. Kilgore said. The period of the bird collector is passed. We have learned which birds live here and what their habits are. Nowadays we know about our birds, and we can enjoy them, and protect and encourage them."

Kilgore, who says he was always interested in birds but thinks the interest may have been strongly stimulated by his seeing collections of birds eggs when he was a boy, had been told about Dr. Roberts' interest in birds away back there in the nineties, and it was not long after his first futile visit that he plucked up his courage again and called on the doctor. He had a bird that he wanted the doctor to identify for him—as he recalls it, it was an immature red-tailed hawk — and he made Dr. Roberts' acquaintance. The doctor took to the youth and not long afterwards, when the man who was accustomed to accompany Dr. Roberts on his field trips moved away, an arrangement was made for Kilgore to accompany him whenever he could get away. Kilgore was then employed by the Northern States Power Company, but for many years he spent all of his vacations and such other time as he could muster, traveling about the state with Dr. Roberts in the study of birds.

He recalls that his first trip with the doctor was when he was about 19 years old. They had a horse and buggy and drove to Reno, near La Crosse, but on the Minnesota side. It became their custom to drive slowly along, sometimes halfway across the state, studying and collecting birds and examining their habitats.

"One of our interesting problems was to determine whether certain well-known birds were residents of Minnesota" he said. "We looked year after year for the white-eyed vireo, but never saw one in Minnesota. We searched for Bell's video, of which species we found only one specimen in all our journeys. We examined such things as the meeting point of the breeding grounds of the eastern and western meadow

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College Association Headed by Morrill

Election of J. L. Morrill, chancellor of the University of Minnesota, as 1948 president of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities was announced recently in Washington.

Biggest Class Hears 'U' Head At Graduation

Urges Graduates to Contribute to the "Conscience of the World"

3,226 GET DEGREES

"No Salvation for Outside World Without American Leadership"

"Worthy to be Free" was the title of the commencement address of President J. L. Morrill of the University of Minnesota, Saturday evening, June 12, when he addressed 3,226 graduating students, largest single graduating class in the history of the institution. Over 20,000 other persons were in the stands of Memorial Stadium.

Dr. Morrill said:

History is made tonight. For we do honor to the largest graduating class in all the years of the university's life and service. Thus —the university's primary purpose is realized at its highest level. It is a time of satisfaction —not only for those who share in this ceremony, but for every citizen and every community in Minnesota. From these have flowed the resources of inspiration and support to make the mainstream of university greatness.

A year ago this commencement time, from the ancient city of Oslo, I cabled greetings to the graduating class and to the great audience in this stadium. For me it had been an exciting experience to fly above the dark shadows of the fjord in the long twilight—coming for the first time into the earlier homeland of so many of our American citizens. More meaningful to me than ever before was the Scandinavian heritage which has enriched the character and culture of our state.

Next day, alone with the rector of the University of Oslo, I sat in the "Aula," the great hall of that respected institution, and heard from his lips the cruel story of the Nazi occupation. He told it quietly, and there was no revengeful anger in his voice, but I could sense his feeling of incredible outrage and betrayal.

A week later, in that medaeval stronghold of Swedish learning, the distinguished University of Uppsala, members of the faculty spoke with the same disbelieving dismay of the tragic experience inflicted upon their peaceful and freedom-loving neighbor.

The Scandinavian countries have been called "the conscience of Europe." How rightly so! For if civilization means, above all, "the will to live in common," this little group of nations in the North had learned the lesson and had set a memorable example.

Remember the peaceful partition of 1905 by which the seperation of Norway and Sweden took place — whereas today the very word "partition" seems, as in India or Palestine, the signal for bloody strife that could spread to the dimensions of world conflict.

Remember the independ-minded intention of the Scandinavian nations to maintain neutrality in two world wars to keep the peace. Remember their unremitting efforts to save and strengthen the ill-fated League of Nations, and their strong adherence to the United Nations of our day. Remember their stubborn struggles for freedom and law, for individual liberty, for government by popular decision. Remember, indeed, as the symbol of their conscience, Norway, "at once conquered but unconquerable," in President Roosevelt's striking phrase.

Who, now, shall be the conscience of the world?

"The outside world has long been conscious there is literally no salvation for western civilization without positive leadership from America." So the distinguished French critic and journalist, De Sales, has written.

And from Alfred North Whitehead, the British philosopher-mathematician, later at Harvard, this challenge—and I quote his words: "For many generations

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Beach's Going Severs Link With Early Days

Retiring Head of English Department Lives in Home of Prexy Northrop as Undergraduate

One by one the authentic links between today's University of Minneosta and that over which President Cyrus Northrop, "grand old man" of the University, presided are passing from the scene.

Notable among such connections that will be severed at the end of the present college year will be the personality of Joseph Warren Beach, professor of English and a figure on the campus most of the time since he enrolled as a freshman in 1896, to be graduated with a B.A. in 1900.

In one respect, at least, young Joe Beach was somewhat different from other students in the Minnesota of that day. He was the nephew of President Northrop and he made his home with President Northrop's family. His mother, Sarah Warren Beach, was a sister of Mrs. Northrop, born Elizabeth Warren. Beach is descended from a family of Warrens whose forbears helped found New Haven, Conn. In Gloversville, N. Y., where he was born, his grandfather, Joseph Davenport Warren, was a man of firm ideas. He permitted his wife to drive to the Congregational church, but after her departure he himself walked to the Unitarian church.

Joe Beach's first connection with teaching at Minnesota was in 1900 just after his graduation, when he was appointed an assistant in rhetoric under the famous Professor Mario Sanford. Soon, however, he took up his further education, going to Harvard, where he received the M.A. degree in 1902 and the doctorate of philosophy in 1907, both, of course, in English. However, between the time when he took his M.A. and that when he started work for the Ph.D. he returned to the University of Minnesota and taught for a couple of years. Immediately after he took his first graduate degree he purchased a Columbia bicycle and pedaled alone across England, France and Germany. He was able to make himself understood in French because of his reading. Not so well in German.

Asked if he had not been lonely on his long trip he replied, "Terribly."

Back at the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1907, fresh from his Ph.D. endeavors and a regular member of the faculty, young Professor Beach started teaching courses in Old English and Chaucer, as well as courses in 18th and 19th century writers. He also gave a course of lectures on the comic writers. At Harvard his graduate work had centered on medieval English.

"Later," said Professor Beach, "I found I had a strong and increasing interest in the Nineteenth Century novel. I liked George Meredith because he had a fine, sane philosophy of life. Henry James attracted me because he told a story so well. Then I studied a variety of novelists with respect to the manner in which they told their stories—their technique and structure. Among these were such writers as Hemingway, Dos Passos and Faulkner."

Meanwhile Beach published in this period "The Twentieth Century Novel" (1932), and "American Fiction — 1920-'40." His courses dealt with these subjects.

Over a long period of years, Dr. Beach also taught a course in "English Romantic Poets." In connection with this he published his book, "The Concept of Nature in English Poetry." Of this course he commented: "I had a feeling that for men like Wordsworth Nature meant an interesting combination of ideas drawn from Nature and ideas drawn from science, both embedded in the landscape. 'Tintern Abbey' pretty well sums it up. Wordsworth's ideas were a combination of the abstract with the beauty of the landscape. In general outline the thought is similar to that of the Roman stoics."

Here, on request, Professor Beach enumerated his other books, "The Glass Mountain," a novel; "Beginning With Plato," a volume of poems, and a book of essays, "Meek Americans and Other European Trifles."

"In Europe," he commented, "our reputation is not one for meekness, but I have found we are meeker than they are."

So this man, now retiring, whose life has for so many years been woven into the fabric of the life of the University of Minnesota, has taught here, with minor exceptions from 1907 until 1948, a period of forty-one years, not counting his earlier assistantships.

Among the people who to him seemed distinguished in the earlier years of that long-ago period were Maria Sanford, Richard Burton, famed lecturer on literature, Frederick Woodbridge, later a professor of philosophy and dean at Columbia, George Norton Northrup, who became headmaster of the famed Roxbury Latin School in Boston (that is, Roxbury), Scott Woodworth, successful grain dealer and patron of fine music, Dr. Alfred Owre, for so many years the beloved dean of the Dental School in the University of Minnesota, and Charles W. Wells, a professor of history here who was also an Episcopal clergyman. The Rev. Mr. Wells left Minnesota and became dean of the Episcopal church in New Orleans.

"He left theo'ogy, however," commented Beach. "He was found to be unsound on the Apostolic succession."

Dr. Wells later became dean of the graduate school in the University of the South (Suwanee).

Another member of this artistically and esthetically inclined group was John S. Bradstreet, a dealer in artistic furniture and an interior decroator, who maintained an establishment at Seventh street and Fourth avenue south, Minneapolis. It may interest some who have been in a place called "Charley's" to know that this old building was formerly part of the Bradstreet establishment.

Of Dean Owre, Beach recalls that he was not only a patron of the arts, but a shrewd one. From his many trips abroad he would bring back pieces of fine furniture, objets d'art and such matters, retain them for a while as part of the furnishings of his own home, and then sell them, doing himself rather proud. Dean Owre at one time, finding that the Minnesota poet, Arthur Upson, was pretty well strapped, paid him for cataloguing his collections of cloisonne and other fine articles.

Another member of the group was Professor Beach's brother, John Beach, still living, who is a musician who obtained his education at the Boston Conservatory of Music.

Joe Beach once went abroad with Alfred Owre. When they got to England, Beach stayed in the Lake Country; Owre went on to London to spend his time in what was to him the more congenial atmosphere of the great city.

During leaves of absence from his Minnesota professorship, Professor Beach has spent three years in Europe and has taught for comparatively brief periods at the Universities of California and Washington.

"At the time when I joined the Minnesota faculty we were living intellectual infancy of the Northwest," he said. "The student body was juvenile by comparison with those we have had since the first world war, and for the past ten years we have had a magnificent student body, 'grown-up' in character and maturtiy."

Mr. Beach will teach at Harvard this summer and then will go to southern California, where he will carry on a research program in poetry. He will be near the University of Southern California, an area where he has relatives.

Professor Beach first married Miss Elizabeth Northrop, daughter of President Northrop, and after her death he and the present Mrs. Beach, then Miss Dagmar Doneghy, were married. By his first marriage he has two sons, Northrop Beach, M.D., a pediatrician with a Minneapolis clinic, and Warren Beach, an assistant curator of the Columbus, Ohio, Museum of Fine Arts. The latter served five years in the war and became an officer. Much of his time he served in the Aleutian Islands, which service gave him plenty of time for painting.

A volume of essays written in honor of Joseph Warren Beach, "Forms of Modern Fiction," has just been published by the University of Minnesota Press, edited by William Van O'Connor. The first copy of this book was presented to Professor Beach at a recent luncheon in his honor on the University campus.

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the North American continent will be the living center of human civilization. Thought and action will derive from it, and refer to it."

There are those who doubt that our country has the character, the capacity and the conscience to meet that challenge. Isolationism and indifference die hard. We have been successfully self-sufficient, as they think. We alone, they say, have the all-powerful atomic bomb.

It is an old story, that attitude. "Let each state mind its own business and let its neighbors alone," the Little Giant, Stephen A. Douglas, thundered in his historic debate with Abraham Lincoln in the critical days before the Civil War. "Stand by that great principal," he said, "and we can go on as we have done—increasing in wealth, in population, in power, and in all the elements of greatness, until we shall be the admiration and terror of the world."

You remember Robert Sherwood's play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," in which the scene was depicted, and Lincoln's quiet reply: "I don't think we want to be that," he said. "I think we would prefer to be the encouragement of the world, the proof that man at last is worthy to be free."

The test still stands for any nation that would speak the needful conscience of the world: to prove that man at last is worthy to be free. To the enjoyment of inalienable rights, conscience adds the obligation that they be earned.

From farther back than the Scandinavian allegiance comes our American commitment to freedom likewise from across the sea. Today we struggle anew to deserve and re-define it at home, and to spread it in the world. Let us take heart from our own history.

The League of Nations was an American idea, although unhappily abandoned stillborn. It was on our soil that the United Nations organization was established. Through the European recovery program this country is now engaged in the greatest and most generous international effort ever made to become, as Lincoln hoped, "the encouragement of the world."

That is my charge to this class tonight: the charge of the American conscience. There is an American destiny still unfulfilled, I deeply believe—another chance to lead the world, a moral mandate to which let us have faith this nation will respond.

That you will be skilled doctors and lawyers, scientists and scholars, teachers, home-makers, engineers—and all other types of useful men and women that your training underwrites, I do not doubt. But the challenge of American citizenship, under freedom, in the "one world" of this day, in all conscience calls for more.

Here you have studied in a great university "founded in the faith that men are ennobled by understanding." This campus, from which you go forth: think of it, as alumni, with loyalty and pride. Remember it as the workshop of a generous intelligence at work for the welfare of mankind.

Contribute, I beg you, to the conscience of the world—and help to prove in your own day, and your own way, that man is worthy to be free.

At Door of Cabin On St. Croix River

Joseph Warren Beach

Dr. Homer Smith Helps in Germany

Dr. Homer J. Smith, head of the department of industrial education at the University of Minnesota, is attempting to introduce more industrial arts training into Germany's educational system. Recently, Dr. Smith flew from Washington to Germany, to spend three months acting as specialist in industrial education for the American zone under the United States War department.

"So far as I know, Germany does not have and never has had industrial arts as we know it," said Dr. Smith. He went on to explain that between the ages of 15 and 18, about 92 per cent of all German boys and girls are at work, returning only one day out of each working week to a special continuations school or class.

"A few of that 92 per cent may be sent later to a fulltime technical or trade school," Dr. Smith added.

Conference Medal To Steve Silianoff

Steve Silianoff, this year's recipient of the Conference Medal for outstanding achievement in scholarship and athletics, is an oddity in sport at the University of Minnesota by virtue of his being a native of Pennsylvania.

So outstanding was his play as a high school athlete at Wilmerding, a mining community near Pittsburgh, that Steve received an "athletic scholarship" to Richmond University, Richmond, Virginia.

After two seasons of play there in 1941 and '42 Steve entered the army. He was assigned to the University of Minnesota in the army's ASTP training program, Army regulations prevented his participation in intercollegiate athletics, but Steve was a steady sideline observer during the football season. He was so impressed by the University, and by the conduct of its football activities that he became obsessed with the idea of some day returning to Minnesota to complete his college work for a degree, and to play football for the Golden Gophers.

Because he was of Macedonian descent and familiar with the Slavic languages spoken freely in his home community, Steve was sent to Southeastern Europe and was dropped by parachute into the mountains of Yugoslavia to set up liaison there between the guerillas fighting the occupational forces of the Germans, and the U. S. army air forces. Steve lived with the Slavs for a year, hiding most of the time by day and moving about only at night.

Silianoff was in the Balkans 19 months. Following the end of hostilities he returned to the United States. Immediately upon receiving his discharge, Steve made a brief visit to his home in Wilmerding where his father and a brother run a bakery, and then hurried on to the University of Minnesota to enroll in the spring quarter of 1946.

The conscientious, hard-working newcomer with the bulging calves and gift for deadly tackling caught the eye of Head Coach Bernie Bierman, who immediately elevated him to the center position with the first varsity team.

In recognition of his services during the 1946 season Silianoff was elected captain of the 1947 Gopher eleven. While hampered by injuries during most of the season, he did play very well defensively during brief appearances.

Steve, a soft-spoken, modest youth, has taken all available courses in the field of international relations. He hopes to get into this kind of work. His hobbies are hiking and photography.

Berry Growers To Go Modern

Minnesota's organized berry growers may soon have their own seal or stamp to use in selling their fruit.

Adoption of a seal is one of the many proposals that will be considered at a meeting of the Minnesota Berry Growers' council to be held Friday afternoon, May 21, in the Horticulture building, University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus.

The council, which was recently formed at meetings held at the University, will consider several other proposals made by its executive committee. Among these are:

1. Adoption of system of market information dissemination that would help keep members better informed on trends in market prices of Minnesota fruit.

2. Formulation of a set of grading and packing rules to be given each organization in order that a uniform pack and grade be put out by each section of the state.

3. Recommendation that the Latham variety be grown as the main raspberry and Premier as the main strawberry variety by member growers.

4. Issuance of a complete set of bulletins on growing small fruits to each grower through local county agricultural agents.

Members of the council expected to attend the meeting include president John L. Westrum, Excelsior Fruit Growers Association; Walter Luhman, Howard Lake, Independent Fruit Growers' association; Norton Taylor, Forest Lake; Fred U. Braden, Head of Lakes Berry association, Minneapolis; Lenny Schulz, Rochester; Secretary George W. Nelson, La Crescent Fruit Growers; and Ralph Backstrom, University extension economist and advisor to the group.

Air Search For Iron Ore Is Continued

The most extensive "treasure hunt" in Minnesota's history, the aerial search for new iron formations which may lie beneath the glacial drift in the northern part of the state, is being resumed, according to Dr. G. M. Schwartz, director of the Minnesota Geological survey at the University of Minnesota.

Started last spring as a joint project of the United States Geological survey and the Minnesota survey, the search with an airborne magnetometer covered some 15,000 square miles in 16 northern counties during two months of flying. Headquarters for the 1947 survey flights was Bemidji. This year the U.S.G.S. plane will be based at Hibbing, Dr. Schwartz reported.

Plans for this year's work, according to the University geologist, call for a survey of approximately 10,000 square miles in seven counties: Aitkin, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Itasca, St. Louis, Koochiching and Pine. Only small portions of the last two counties are included.

Results of the 1947 search are expected to be published sometime next September, Dr. Schwartz stated. The results will be released simultaneously by the state and federal surveys. Counties included in whole or in part in the 1947 work are: Polk, Red Lake, Mahnomen, Becker, Ottertail, Grant, Douglas, Todd, Wadena, Hubbard, Clearwater, Morrison, Crow Wing, Beltrami, Cass and Itasca. Results of this year's survey probably won't be available until sometime in 1949.

In the search for iron formations which may contain ore deposits, the airborne magnetometer or "doodlebug," an instrument which detects and records variations in the earth's magnetic field, is flown over the survey area at one mile intervals at an altitude of 1,000 feet.

The magnetometer, enclosed in a bomb-like container, is suspended on a long cable from a specially equipped airplane. The instrument is similar to a device developed by American scientists during the war for use in detecting submerged enemy submarines.

Areas of high magnetic intensity indicated by the magnetometer will be explored further by ground surveys and drilling in the hope that they may harbor valuable iron ore pockets.

"The necessity for magnetic work," Dr. Schwartz pointed out, "arises from the thick cover of glacial drift over much of Minnesota. The Mesabi and Vermilion districts have exposures of iron-bearing rocks, but the Cuyuna district does not.

"Magnetic work on the ground has been carried on for a long time in Minnesota, but the process is slow, and consequently only selected areas have been covered. No one person or group has access to more than a fraction of the data. It has thus been impossible to obtain a general picture of the situation.

Wins Daily Press Scholarship

Winner of the 1849-49 Northwest Daily Press association $100 scholarship, was announced at the University of Minnesota Cap and Gown Day convocation. He is Gerald W. Kloss, 102 Sixth Avenue North, Hopkins, who will be a June graduate. An honor student majoring in journalism, Kloss has been editor of Ski-U-Mah, campus magazine, and columnist for the Minnesota Daily. He served in the army for three years and during that time, edited a service newspaper and magazine. The scholarship was awarded to Kloss on the basis of scholastic ability and promise of future success in the field of journalism.

Center Compiles Glossary

Compiled by staff members of the Industrial Relations center at the University of Minnesota, an "Industrial Relations Glossary" has just been published by University of Minnesota Press. The glossary, the result of a three-year study, defines hundreds of terms in current usage in the field of labor-management relations.

Fact and Fancy

By T. E. Steward

Minnesota is a state of several istinct areas, with respect chiefly o soil and climate, but also as to ainfall. Thus there are the cutver coniferous areas of the ortheast, where our great forsts once stood, the Red River alley, an area by itself, the soalled prairie lands of the westentral and southwestern parts of he state, and, best agricultural rea of all, the rich, black-soil reions of the southern and southastern parts of the state, much f which was once covered by hat were known as "The Big Voods," a rich- mixed stand of ardwoods, the oak, ash, maple, lm type of forest.

Differences in rainfall appear ather regularly from west to east cross the state, total annual preipitation increasing as one moves ast.

Naturally, the various districts, hile retaining much in common griculturally, also find their best eturns in raising crops and emloying methods best suited to heir own areas. The corn growng area, while it has been extendd mightily by the introduction of ew types, has its limits. The Red iver Valley raises small grains nd potatoes. North Central and ortheastern Minnesota, while hey are gradually increasing the umber of their profitable crops, o especially well in clovers and rasses, potatoes, vegetables and ome berries.

In the natural development of gricultural research, a function f the University of Minnesota's epartment of Agriculture, exeriment stations have been estabshed in the main areas to study articularly the problems of these ather distinct regions. Such exeriment stations exist at Morris the west-central part of the ate; Crookston, in the northest, Grand Rapids, north central, uluth, in the northeast, and at Vaseca, centrally situated in the outhern part of the state.

A trip to any of these experient stations provides an intersting, enlightening and delightful xperience for anyone who is inrested in agriculture and in the niversity of Minnesota. Recent, I was a member of a group at visited the North-Central Exeriment Station and School of griculture, which lies about a ile and a half to the east of the rosperous northern Minnesota ommunity of Grand Rapids. It overs between 400 and 500 acres rolling land beside the Prairie ver and has some 140 acres uner cultivation, as well as a large rest area, some of which was anted as much as 52 years ago. considerable space is devoted livestock experiments, with rge herds of Guernsey cattle, ore than 400 of the now-celeated Minnesota No. 1 hogs, and healthy and bouncing flock of a w cross-bred sheep which it pes may eventually be given the me of Minnesota 100, parallelg in that way, the name of the w breed of swine.

Minnesota No. 1 swine, now blicized not only throughout the ate, but also nationally, have as eir most notable characteristic e ability to improve the offring of other breeds with which ey are crossed. They are proic and hardy and have been iled as the best new breed in cent years. At Grand Rapids area of several acres is set ide for this herd, where the ung litters, ranging from eight fifteen pigs, are given the most instaking attention, with injecns against disease, diets carelly compounded for contents, inding vitamins, clean runways d airy pens or brood houses.

Donald D. Dailey, superintendt of the Grand Rapids School d Station, is especially proud his herd of pigs and hogs, but does not slight in appreciation Guernsey herd, two or three of ose cows barely missed being te champion in butterfat proction last year. And his sheep, h their gamboling lambs (we re there in May) he keeps in a sture right beside the main hway where they are in almost stant view not only of the staff t also of the thousands of moists who take Highway 169 m the "Range" to Grand Rapor speed in the opposite dition.

The late H. H. Chapman, who s the first superintendent of the and Rapids Experiment Station k in 1896 and later won fame head of the Forestry School at le, began the tree planting eximents at Grand Rapids. Subuently, forest experimentation s transferred to Cloquet, after gift up upwards of 1,200 acres lumbering interests of that district. The planting at Grand Rapids, however, has continued to flourish and has yielded valuable data as to spacing, rate of growth, and the hardihood and speed of growth of the several main species, white, red and the so-called Austrian pine, the last of which has done less well than the species native to the north-central part of the United States.

Potatoes and small grains receive the greatest attention in experimental plots at Grand Rapids, although large areas are devoted to clovers, including alfalfa, grasses and the like. Primarily, perhaps, this is a dairying region and the forage crops for cattle are of great importance. Sheep, moreover, especially through the "lamb" stage are the one food animal, says Superintendent Dailey, that can be fattened wholly on grass, which makes such crops all the more important. There are also extensive experiments on vegetables, seeking especially to establish early and fast growing varieties for an area that has a growing season of only 110 days at the outside.

With respect to potatoes, the station has not been attempting to breed new varieties, but has devoted itself to testing against scab and blight varieties that are grown elsewhere and tested for performance under the conditions they must meet in northern Minnesota. Thanks to experiments conducted at Grand Rapids and Duluth, the number of varieties of berries and fruits which will mature in the comparatively short season and endure the undoubtedly severe winter temperatures of northern Minnesota is steadily increasing.

Real enthusiasm for their work is displayed by the staff of this outlying agricultural station, most of whom have the six months from April 1 to October 1 to devote to experimentation. During the remaining six months they have the added duty of conducting a school of agriculture for about 100 farm boys of the area. That the school term is of only six months rather than of nine months, like a high school, makes it possible for many boys to attend who otherwise would not receive a secondary education because of the necessity of their working at home during a considerable part of the period.

Residents of southern Minnesota would do well to pay a visit to the Experiment Station at Grand Rapids. The drive north, of about 180 miles over paved roads, is a pleasant one of changing vistas. Highway 169 carries one past that familiar but still astounding body of water called Mille Lacs, over the rolling wooded hills between the north end of the lake and Aitkin through the extensive yet interesting bog country between Aitkin and Hill City, and then through one of the most beautiful forest drives in the state from Hill City to Lake Pokegema and on into Grand Rapids. The upper twenty-five miles of this drive, especially, offers the sight of one of the most brilliantly-colored stands of maple one can find in Minnesota in the fall. Yet, it's a good drive in any season of the year when snow has left the ground (or not yet "flown").

Dr. G. W. Anderson On Visit to S. A.

Dr. Gaylord Anderson, head of the School of Public Health, is at present in South America on a mission for the Division of International Exchange of Persons of the State Department. The greater share of his time will be spent in Sao Paulo, Brazil, where he is delivering a series of lectures on Public Health Administration. He will also make brief visits to schools of Public Health in San Juan, Puerto Rico; Rio de Janiero, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Santiago, Chile; Lima, Peru, and Balboa, Canal Zone.

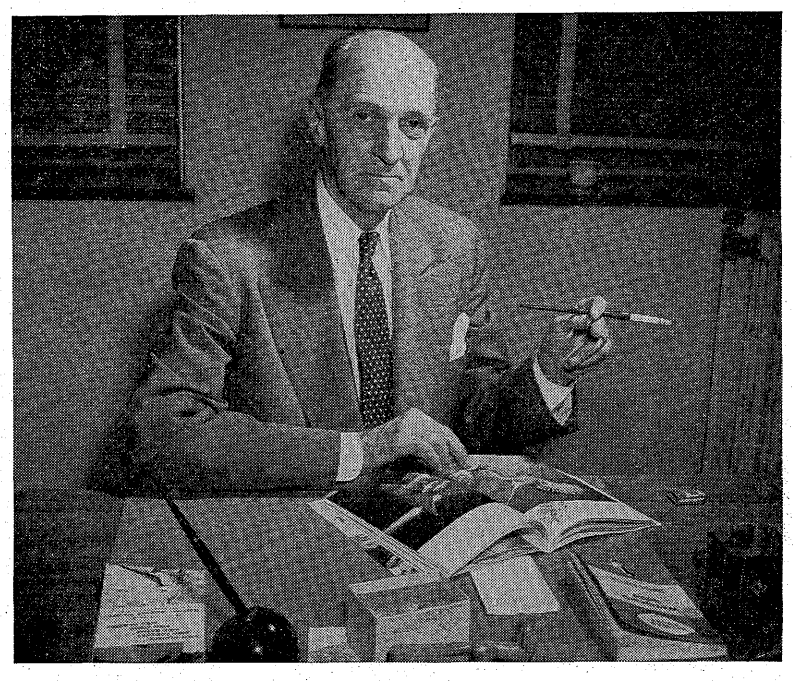
Dean's Portrait Hung

A portrait of Dean William H. Crawford of the University of Minnesota school of dentistry painted by Edward Brewer, Twin Cities artist, was hung in the school's office recently. The painting was presented to the university by the school of dentistry's class of 1923 at the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Dental association in St. Paul last month. Dean Crawford is a member of the 1903 class.

Coordinator at Conference

Dr. Henry E. Allen, coordinator of students' religious activities at the University of Minnesota, attended the National Conference of Chaplains and Directors of Student Religious Life in May. The conference, the first of its kind, is being held at Yale Divinity school, New Haven, Conn.

Associate Head of Museum Retires



William Kilgore, long associated with the Museum of Natural History, helped late Dr. Thomas Sadler Roberts gather data for his world famous book on birds.

Dr. Morrill Gets Honorary Degree At Cincinnati

President J. L. Morrill of the University of Minnesota received the honorary degree, doctor of laws, from the University of Cincinnati at commencement exercises June 4, in Nippert Memorial Stadium, Cincinnati, Ohio. The selection of Dr. Morrill, native of Marion, Ohio, and onetime Ohio newspaperman, for the honorary degree, was made by Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Morrill also delivered the commencement address.

In presenting Dr. Morrill for the degree, Vice President Norman P. Auburn said:

"Thirty-five years ago this month James Lewis Morrill was graduated from the Ohio State University. Today he is the distinguished president of the nation's second largest state institution of higher learning—the University of Minnesota.

"Dr. Morrill's preparation for his present responsible administrative position was sound and thorough. These were the steps: Newspaper editorial work, alumni secretary at Ohio State, then successively instructor in journalism, junior dean, and vice president there. Six years ago he went to the University of Wyoming as president; three years later he accepted the call to Minnesota.

"Dr. Morrill's outstanding record has won him the great respect and high esteem of his colleagues, who recently elected him president of the Association of Land Grant Universities. Because of his splendid educational achievements, the University of Cincinnati is proud to honor him tonight."

A characterization by Dr. Raymond Walters, president, University of Cincinnati, in conferring honorary Doctor of Laws on Dr. James Lewis Morrill, was as follows:

"Native of our Buckeye State and educational product of its public schools and of its State University; former newspaper editor and former administrator at Ohio State; president of the University of Wyoming for four years and, since 1945, president of the University of Minnesota; current president of the Association of Land Grnat Colleges and Universities; your achievements as head of one of the greatest of the state universities and as an intelligent force in the national field of higher education have been of high merit in combining true university standards and broad social service. In recognition of this merit the University of Cincinnati bestows upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws."

Dr. Quigley on Board

Dr. Harold S. Quigley, chairman of the political science department at the University of Minnesota, was re-appointed to the board of directors of the Far Eastern Quarterly, professional publication of the Far Eastern association, at a recent meeting of the association in New York. Purpose of the Far Eastern association, open to all who are concerned with the serious study of Eastern Asia and the adjacent islands of the Western Pacific, is to promote interest in and the study of the Far East on the university and college level.

Three Receive New 'U' Medals On Alumni Day

Three distinguished graduates of the University of Minnesota were given one or the other of two new University recognition medals during ceremonies at the Alumni Day dinner in Coffman Memorial Union, June 12. Ernest B. Pierce, retiring as director of alumni relations after 44 years of service to the University of Minnesota, was given the medal, "Builder of the Name," he being the second to receive it. The medal was first given to Fred B. Snyder, chairman of the Board of Regents, at a dinner in February.

Another new medal, "For Distinguished Achievement," was given for the first itme, going to H. W. Wilson, of New York, whose Cumulative Book Index is known the world over, and to Dr. William W. Will of Bertha, Minn., whose long service as a local practitioner has won him fame, including recognition by the American Medical association. Dr. Will has practiced in Bertha since 1905, when he was graduated from Minnesota.

Pierce, known to generations of college students as "E. B.," has been connected with the University of Minnesota as student and official since 1900. With Joseph Warren Beach, also of the same era, he is one of the links with the long past to leave the campus this spring after many years of service.

"E. B." came to the campus as a student in 1900, and although he dropped out for one year to teach and earn money for his further education, he graduated with his class, that of 1904.

"I never had a junior year," says he, "so my picture wasn't in the Gopher."

In those days it was the junors rather than the seniors whose pictures were reproduced in the campus yearbook.

During Pierce's senior year E. Bird Johnson, then registrar, called him into his office and said he would like him to work there as training to become registrar when he, Johnson, retired, which was to be soon. Pierce accepted. In the fall of 1904 he became assistant registrar and during the following winter was made registrar, which post he held until 1920.

But to go back— in college E. B. Pierce was a star athlete. He played on the basketball team, winning two "Ms," and was a member of the national championship team of 1903-'04. He also was undefeated as a pole vaulter, both in high school and as a member of the university track team, winning two letters in track.

Pierce isn't too proud of his height in the pole vault, but it was 12 feet, good for those days.

"When I vaulted they used a solid spruce pole, which was very heavy," he says. "The very next year they adopted the hollow bamboo pole, and records immediately started to go up."

In 1920 Pierce was made field secretary of the university when Rodney B. West was advanced to the position of registrar. The General Alumni Association then decided that he should also be its representative and elected him secretary. This title has snice been changed to director of alumni relations.

As alumni secretary Mr. Pierce has not only had a hand in hundreds of alumni meetings on the campus but has visited and helped organize regional alumni associations from coast to coast. Publication of the Minnesota Alumnus, whose editor is William S. Gibson, has also been carried on under his general supervision. He has held this post for 28 years.

Among his many services on the cmapus have been: chairman of the committee on intercollegiate athletics, president of the Union board of governors; chairman of the committee on University functions, and others.

Recently the Athletic Department awarded him an "M" blanket to go with his four letters, this award not having been made when he was an athlete. He has also received testimonial scrolls from the Union board of governors, the committee on intercollegiate athletics and the General Alumni Association. Three years ago there was a special celebration by the Alumni Association of his twtenty-fifth year as its secretary.

Like a few others still on the campus, Pierce has known well all eight of the University of Minnesota's presidents.

His successor as director of alumni relations is being chosen.

Six Major Faculty Men Named at 'U'

Four Department Heads and Basketball Coach Added to Staff

Acting to reinforce the University of Minnesota academic staff, hard-hit by the retirement this year of several key figures, Regents of the university in their May meeting approved five major appointments including one dean and a new basketball coach.

Appointed to succeed Everett Fraser, retiring dean of the law school, is Maynard E. Pirsig, university professor of law. Pirsig received his bachelor of law degree from the University of Minnesota in 1925. Starting as instructor in January, 1926, he was named associate professor in 1930 and professor of law in 1933.

From 1931 to 1933, a new dean-elect was given a leave of absence from the university to develop a course in judicial administration for undergraduate law students. This course is now being introduced into several other law schools in the country. In 1942, Pirsig served as chairman of the State Bar association's committee on the Youth Correction Act and as chairman of that committee, helped prepare and write the "Youth Correction Act" which was passed by the Minnesota Legislature in 1947.

On leave of absence from the university from October 1942 to January 1943, he served as associate justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court. He is the author of "Pirsig's Dunnell on Minnesota Pleading" and "Cases and Materials on Judicial Administration."

James Gray, author and literary editor of the Chicago Daily News, was made a professor in the department of English, his appointment to become effective July 1. During the first two and one-half or three years of his professorship Gray will devote full time to writing a book on the history of the university which will be published by the University of Minnesota Press as a part of the centennial celebration in 1951.

After his graduation from the University in 1921, Gray joined the staff of the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch as an editorial writer, dramatic critic and literary editor. He has written several books about Minnesota, both fiction and non-fiction, and two years ago, he was appointed literary editor of the Chicago Daily News.

E. William Ziebarth, an educational director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was named chairman of the speech department, succeeding Prof. Frank M. Rarig, who will retire June 30. The 38-year-old educator, who received his doctor of philosophy degree from the university last March, has served in various capacities on the university staff since 1936, and will take up his duties in September with the rank of associate professor.

Named to succeed Darrel H. Davis, retiring professor and chariman of the department of geography, is Jan O. M. Broek, formerly of the University of Utrecht, Holland. Broek, whose appointment becomes effective in September, was born in Utrecht

(Continued on page 4, column 5)

Dean Fraser Makes 'The Reign of Law' Honors Day Topic

Law Vital, But Must Be Backed by Character of the People, He Says

"The Reign of Law" was the subject of this year's Cap and Gown Day address delivered by Everett Fraser, who is retiring July 1 as dean of the University of Minnesota's Law School.

In his address he said:

"There ought to be a law." These words come naturally to our lips whenever we see human conduct which shocks our sense of justice. They denote our belief in the need for law to regulate the conduct of men and our faith in the efficacy of law to accomplish this purpose. In our eagerness to achieve our desired end, we are apt to forget the conditions necessary in order that law may be an effective means of social control.

Law in its broad sense is the regulation of human relations. It includes government in all its branches and subdivisions; the agencies that make the rules, legislative, executive, and judicial; and the agencies which administer them. These are the instruments designed to promote the public welfare, to enable men to live together in peace, man with man, group with group, nation with nation. All these institutions, national and international, are within the compass of law.

The progress of the law is a good measure of the progress of civilization. Man's early days on earth were days of the most rugged individualism. There was little or no government and few rules for human conduct. There prevailed "the simple plan, that he should take who has the power, and he should keep who can." This was akin to the law of the jungle, the law of the tooth and the claw. The law of the jungle remains unchanged, but man, the thinking animal, has progressed to better law.

The unit of government, beginning with the family, enlarged to the blood kin, the tribe, the kingdom, the empire, the federation. The governors of these units, patriarch, chief, king or emperor, kept a measure of peace within his unit. But tribe fought with tribe, kingdom with kingdom, and empire with empire.

Within each unit the individual was restrained. The existence of even the crudest of governments implies a restraint on the natural freedoms of the governed. The first restraints were of physical force. A man should be privileged to swing his arms, but not when his fists will come in contact with the body of another man. The restraint of A is for the protection of B. These restraints and protections are reciprocal. B, too, is restrained for the protection of A.

The objective of the law is protection. Restraint is only the means to achieve this end. The law does not restrict the natural freedom of the individual except as it conceives restraint necessary for the protection of others. This is a thought to remember when you are speeding on the highway or when you see the amber light at the crossing.

The great problem of the law is the determination of what should be protected and how far protection should extend. Every person has desires which he wishes to satisfy, which in our legal terminology are called interests. So long as the interests of one do not conflict with the interests of others there is no problem. But when the interests of the one do conflict with the interests of others a problem arises. The determining criterion is society's standards of values. On many matters these standards are definitely determined. With respect to physical violence, theft, and fraud there is no doubt. One's interests in freedom of his body from harm, of his property from theft or fraud are unhesitatingly protected from the desires of those who would invade these interests. Likewise, on the other extreme, one's interest in freedom of his feelings from hurt are not protected from the interest of another in hurting them. You may indulge your desire, if you are that kind of a person, to make faces at another, to thumb your nose at him, or say nasty words to him. The law does not encourage such acts, but the hurts are too trivial for protection. But between these extremes in respect to many human desires the choice is not between black and white, but between shades of grey. Society's standards of values hesitate between them. An example in modern law is the conflict between the individual's desire for privacy and freedom of the press. For strange though it may seem, there are persons who do not wish their pictures to be published. The law had to make a choice between these conflicting desires and in general has made it in favor of freedom of the press.

So far I have spoken of the protection which the law gives to individuals and the correlative restraints which it imposes upon individuals. These protections it gives to each and so to all; and these restraints it imposes upon each and so upon all.

The crux of the problem of applying law to the regulation of human relations lies in the uncertainty of the standards of value according to which protections are to be determined and restraints are to be imposed. For us, some interests are deemed of such paramount importance that the sovereign people have themselves declared through our constitutions that they shall be protected. Freedom of speech, of worship, of assembly, of petition, freedom from imprisonment without trial and other freedoms are not left in doubt. Those interests of individuals are protected not only as against other individuals, but against government itself. The value of these interests is not left to the determination of legislatures or courts. But many interests of men are left to be so determined, and uncertainty prevails as to the standards that should be applied to them. These standards must be determined before the problems can be brought within the domain of law.

There are other conditions that must be satisfied before the law can be extended to new areas of control. Law can not be effective unless it is supported by the preponderant opinion of those who are subject to it. Law is the expression of the life of a people, it does not mold that life. The human spirit, the human will, are stronger than any law. Laws prematurely enacted may defeat the purpose of those who enact them. The prohibition law is an illustration. Upon the enactment of the prohibitory law educational efforts stopped and reliance was placed on the law. But the people asserted their right to do as they pleased. Observation would lead one to believe that there is a greater per capita consumption of intoxicating liquor now than there was before prohibition was enacted.

One must approve the purpose, but he may well doubt the wisdom, of proposals in the Congress to enact certain laws designed to affect certain practices in Southern states. These proposals relate to matters that have been regulated by the states, and the laws of Congress would be regarded as "foreign." They would run counter to strong feelings of many persons in those states. For these reasons, they may create attitudes of resistance not only to the laws themselves, but also to the process of education in respect to the practices to which the laws relate. Laws cannot replace education.

There are under discussion today two ideas for the extension of control by law in which the public are intensely interested. They relate to labor relations and to international relations.

The law does not require that labor controversies be submitted to courts or other governmental agencies for final decision. It does require that certain procedures be followed, but in the end the parties may resort to the lockout and the strike. These are methods of self help, somewhat analogous to private wars, which have long since been forbidden in other types of controversies. Why, it is being asked, does not the law forbid these practices, and require the parties to submit their disputes to courts?

There is reason for the question. The losses to the parties involved arising from lockouts and strikes are large. The losses to the public are widely distributed and less visible, but they are likewise large. In some cases, such as the railroads, coal mines, or steel industry, a prolonged cessation of work would amount to a national disaster. These losses could be prevented and everyone would be better off, if the law could take control as it has in other cases and require the parties to submit their controversy to a public tribunal and to abide by its decision. No man should be judge in his own cause, yet the law shrinks from requiring the parties to labor controversies to accept the decisions of others.

This hesitancy, it is submitted, is not due to any constitutional obstacle, but arises from the nature of the controversies. Labor disputes are in respect to wages, hours and conditions of work, and society has no clearly defined standards of values by which these questions may be determined. At present one may suspect they are being determined by degrees of pressure and resistance rather than by any nicely graduated standards of values. Again, the interests involved are vital, particularly for the laborers, and the outcome affects their way of life and their very livelihood. These vital interests may be analogized to the vital interests of nations which are withheld from the jurisdiction of international judicial tribunals. Finally large numbers are usually involved in these controversies. In most cases decided by courts, the parties are individuals or small groups, and the decisions do not affect large numbers of persons at one time. The large numbers involved in labor controversies create a solidarity in maintaining their vital interests that makes enforcement of decisions exceedingly difficult, and in extreme cases perhaps impossible.

Whether these are the reasons or not, it is clear that there is strong opposition at the present time to committing the final decision in labor disputes to judicial tribunals. So long as this attitude continues, it would be unwise to attempt such a control by law. But labor relations are in a transitory stage. The process of education is going on; men are learning by costly experience. There is no greater threat to the continuance of free enterprise, and this includes free labor, than these private wars. Control by law will come some day.

It may be that the time has already come for setting up a court of labor relations to which the parties may voluntarily resort when other means have failed. Such a court should consist of men of outstanding ability, integrity, training and experience in labor relations. To such a court should be committed the task of working out principles and standards for the determination of such controversies. It would differ from an arbitration board which acts upon the principle of split the difference. Such a court might in course of time win the confidence of employers and laborers, and lead them to accept the rule of law and forego the use of force.

The other current idea for extending control by law relates to the charter of the United Nations. Various proposals are being made to revise the charter so as to eliminate the veto power, or at least provide that the law must rest.

This is dangerous impatience. The United Nations provides a world forum where the nations may express their ideals, their hopes and their fears. The debates in this forum are educating the world to the need for effective world controls. They are marshaling world opinion for right and freedom. No nation can remain unaffected by this process. It is education that is needed now, a long arduous process of education. The forum should be preserved for this purpose.

Law can do much for the welfare of peoples. But law alone is not enough. Its effectiveness depends upon the character of the peoples. This character is formed by the home, the school, the church and the university. It is upon the foundation which these

Retiring Law Dean and Successor

Dean Everett Fraser

Dean Maynard E. Pirsig

MINNESOTA CHATS

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Kilgore Retires, Bird Researcher

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

larks, which used to be about halfway across southern Minnesota but has now moved further east. We searched also for the famed prothonotary warbler, which is richly garbed in yellow and is named after the English law clerks, prothonotaries, who wore richly-colored yellow robes.

All of this time, Mr. Kilgore explains, Dr. Roberts had in mind the book on Minnesota birds that he was to write. All of his trips, his collecting and his studies were part of the task of gathering material for his great book.

The two men visited the prairies, the swamps, the deciduous forests of southern Minnesota and the great coniferous forests of the north. The hardwood, deciduous forests of southern Minnesota probably have the heaviest bird populations, Kilgore believes, but other sections of the state have more of certain types. Thus the shore birds are most numerous in the prairie regions and northern Minnesota has many more warblers than the southern section of the state. In fact, it is probable that the majority of warbler species breed even further north than the northern boundary of Minnesota.

After conducting for many years a lucrative practice among the best-known families of Minneapolis, Dr. Roberts decided in 1916 to retire partially from practice, and an arrangement was made for him to join the staff of the University and establish the Museum of Natural History. The idea was that he should have most of his time to work on "Birds of Minnesota," but between the museum, which aroused immediate interest and was visited by thousands of school children, and a class in ornithology which he taught, his duties interfered with his writing to the point where he asked President L. D. Coffman for an assistant. Dr. Roberts specified William Kilgore for this post, and Mr. Kilgore took up his duties in June, 1921. The Museum, originally in a couple of rooms in Millard Hall, had by then been moved to the third floor of the Zoology building, and the series of fine habitat groups, showing Minnesota animals in their native surroundings, had been begun.

It is to be remembered that the museum has been made possible chiefly by the contributions of prominent Minneapolis people with an interest in natural life. By far the greatest contributions have been made by James Ford Bell, now a member of the Board of Regents, who also gave $150,000 toward the Museum building, an additional 45 percent coming from the Public Works Administration during the period of depression. The Museum was occupied in 1940. All of its groups but two represent Minnesota creatures, namely the mountain sheep group, which Mr. Bell collected in Alaska, and the caribou group, which he collected in Newfoundland. For that matter, the caribous itself has lived in Minnesota.

The deer group was collected in Minnesota by Frederick Atkinson and he also financed its construction.

Mr. Kilgore has been active and influential in developing the large number of small loan specimens in case of a size that can be loaned to public schools. He also for many years had charge of the Sunday afternoon lecture series whereby the museum has carried knowledge of birds and other wild life to thousands in the twin cities. Attendance at the museum and public interest in it have never ceased to grow and it is a larger influence in the life of the community than most people right on the University of Minnesota campus have ever come to realize.

Mr. Kilgore plans to remain in Minneapolis after his retirement.

"I've often thought, as has everyone who has a job, that I might never have to go to work again," he said, "but now that the time of departure is here, I'm finding it difficult to pack up."

And that can be understood, too, for his office on the south side of the third floor of the Museum building is perhaps the most pleasant one on the campus.

In him the University loses an employee who worked because he had his whole heart in what he was doing.

Dr. Tate Lectures Honor Societies

Dr. John T. Tate, research professor of physics at the University of Minnesota, spoke on "The Search for Truth" June 1, in the main ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union. It was at an annual joint meeting of the University chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, honor societies in Arts and Sciences.

Formerly dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts at the university, Dr. Tate played an important role in allied and national defense during World War II as a member of the National Defense Research committee. For his work during the war, Dr. Tate received from President Truman the Medal of Merit and from King George VI the King's Medal "for service in the cause of freedom." His was largely anti-submarine research.

New Faculty Men Named

(Continued from page 3, column 5)

in 1904, and received his doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Utrecht in 1932. He also studied at the London School of Economics and the University of California.

At an earlier meeting of the Board of Regents Dr. Jerome T. Syverton had been named head of the department of bacteriology and immunology in the Medical School.

Another major appointment was that of Osborne Cowles, basketball coach at the University of Michigan, to succeed David MacMillan, who resigned as head basketball coach at the end of the last cage season. Cowles is a graduate of Carleton college, Northfield, where he was a four-letter man in football and basketball and a three-letter man in baseball. He has held coaching positions at Iowa State Teachers college, Carleton college, River Falls, Wis., Teachers college, Dartmouth college and the University of Michigan. He will hold the rank of associate professor.

Dean Kozelka Honored

Dean Richard L. Kozelka of the University of Minnesota's school of business administration has been elected to the board of directors of the National Bureau of Economic Research succeeding Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, president emeritus of the university, who was one of the original directors of the bureau. Headquarters of the bureau are in New York City.