



come with us to

Cedar Creek Forest

Minnesota's expanding outdoor classroom

LET'S TAKE AN IMAGINARY trip to the University's Cedar Creek Forest, a truly wondrous place full of wild animals and natural trees, shrubs, ferns, and flowers — just 60 minutes from the campus by car. Driving in by the west entrance you come upon a beautiful meadow, with the broad creek winding through it and nearby an island of tamarack.

If you walk along a quiet trail toward the lake, you pass along swampland dotted with dense white cedar on both sides.

Although this area sounds like a

happy hunting-ground or tourist's paradise, it is intended to be used solely for research and educational purposes. Anyone wishing to use or visit the area must obtain a permit card in advance from the director of the forest, Arthur N. Wilcox, professor of horticulture.

The special qualities of the area, which make it such an ideal research site, are described by Wilcox in this way: "Cedar Creek includes a southern relict outpost of the Canadian type of forest, the only example lo-

(Continued on page 2)

Students' Families Are Invited to Dads' Day, Nov. 17

President J. L. Morrill will be the guest speaker at the annual Dads' Day celebration, November 17, on the Minneapolis campus.

Fathers, as well as the entire families of the more than 25,000 students, are invited to attend the luncheon at 11:30 a.m. in the main ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union and the Minnesota-Michigan State football game that follows in Memorial Stadium.

Ike Armstrong, athletic director; George Brandt, Jr., "M" Club president; and Carlton Cronin, Dads' Association president, will also be on the luncheon program. Luncheon tickets cost \$1.50 apiece. Reservations may be made by calling FEDERAL 2-8158, extension 6135 or 6136 or by sending in the coupon below. Tickets may be bought in advance at 207 Coffman Union. For persons making reservations, luncheon tickets will be held at the door.

Football tickets for those with luncheon reservations will be made available at the ticket window of the North Tower at the stadium during the week prior to the game. Dads' Day is conducted jointly by the University and the Minnesota Dads' Association.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
DADS' ASSOCIATION
205 Coffman Memorial Union
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Please reserve _____ places at
\$1.50 for the Official Dads' Day
Luncheon, Nov. 17 at 11:30 a.m.

Check enclosed Bill me

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____



W. J. Breckenridge, director of the Museum of Natural History, watches A. N. Wilcox, forest director, feed a very curious and very tame chickadee.

cated so close to Minneapolis and St. Paul. It provides a unique combination of northern and southern vegetation—southern deciduous forest of broad-leafed, hardwood trees; the northern pine, spruce, and other cone-bearing trees; and grassland.

THE CEDAR CREEK project began more than 15 years ago. Shortly before 1940 the Minnesota Academy of Science—a 600-member organization composed of professional research workers and science teachers—set up a committee to preserve Minnesota wilderness areas for scientific purposes.

From about 30 leads the committee chose the most promising areas.

Cedar Creek seemed like an ideal site for long-range research because: 1) it offers a rare combination of forest, swamp, and grassland wildlife communities; 2) it is extremely well-preserved; and 3) it is easily accessible year-round, only one hour by car from the Twin Cities and within 100 miles of 16 Minnesota liberal arts colleges and the U.

"The Academy immediately decided that the area should be preserved and that the University of Minnesota

would be the most suitable public institution to administer the forest wisely for its intended uses," says Wilcox. In April, 1940, the Regents approved this arrangement, and two years later the official agreement between the U and the Academy was executed. It provided that the Regents would: preserve the land in its natural condition as a plant and animal refuge, administer the area to encourage its scientific and educa-

tional uses, and keep the site accessible to "qualified persons," whether U staff members or not.

Having signed the agreement, the Academy, with no funds of its own, solicited donations from groups and individuals. Gifts of money ranged from \$5 to \$1600 and donations of land from 40 to 130 acres. By 1950, some 750 acres had been bought or acquired. "We all felt the urgent need to consolidate and add to these holdings," Wilcox explains. "So in April, 1954, the University through the Greater University Fund joined the Minnesota Academy in requesting a grant from the Max C. Fleischman Foundation of Nevada." Several months later, the Foundation awarded the applicants \$250,000 for land and a laboratory building.

Some of this land has already been acquired so that the forest now includes about 3200 acres, or five square miles.

"Since this is not solely a University project," Wilcox adds, "we should like to get money other than legislative funds to support it. Therefore, we are applying to other foundations for maintenance funds."

WHO USES THE FOREST and how valuable is it? Wilcox sees its functions as three-fold:

- *An individual research center for graduate students and faculty members. An impressive 28-item bibliog-*

(Continued on page 4)

"Open Door" Policy Favored by Public

The majority of Minnesotans—75 percent, in fact—think entrance requirements for colleges should not be raised, despite the crowding on campus. This statement is one result of a recent Minnesota Poll of public views of higher education, made by the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

The survey also showed that 75 percent of the cross-section of adults in all parts of the state favor making college more available to young people. Sixty-seven percent did not consider a college education essential

for success in life. Sixty-one percent said they believe "quite a few young people don't go to college because of the money it takes."

In conclusion, the *Tribune* reported that most Minnesotans favor the use of federal or state funds to provide low-cost loans to help students go to college. The article written about the survey results reminded readers that by 1970, it is estimated that 42,000 [possibly 47,000] students will be attending the University of Minnesota.



Instructor Shirley Trantanella and J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture, examine peaches frozen in a pint glass jar in the frozen foods lab.

Frozen Foods Lab Studies Serve the Public

They Freeze to Please

“HOW DO I freeze peaches?” “Must I scald my corn before freezing it?” “My freezer has stopped. What shall I do now?” These are typical questions that come over the telephone each day—or by mail—to the department of horticulture’s frozen foods laboratory on the St. Paul campus.

Homemakers throughout Minnesota have come to regard the laboratory as the place to get advice about any problem of freezing food. Commercial concerns, too, look to the laboratory as the authoritative source of information on packaging and freezing techniques. In fact, a part of the laboratory’s research program is frequently devoted to testing different types of packaging materials and solving other freezing problems in cooperation with industry. Since the kind of material and the method used for wrapping have a direct bearing on retention of quality in frozen food, packaging studies are considered extremely important.

Current research of the laboratory includes a packaging study of new plastic films and tests of 50 varieties of corn and numerous varieties of squash, strawberries, and raspberries. Many of the fruits and vegetables being tested have been developed by the University. A project on freezing turkeys is also under way, in cooperation with Milo Swanson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry. Many of the completed research projects have been done in cooperation with the School of Home Economics, the animal husbandry and agricultural engineering departments, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Heading the research in frozen foods is J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture. He began the first research in freezing food at the University in 1936.

Assisting Winter is Shirley Trantanella, instructor, who has complete responsibility for all work in process-

ing food for freezing and for operation of judging panels. Two students serve as her part-time assistants.

TASTING IS AN ESSENTIAL phase of every testing program. From eight to 10 students and as many homemakers do taste panel work under her direction. The panels are conducted on the average of twice a day to evaluate samples of the food in a particular research project. The food is judged for such characteristics as flavor, color, and texture.

All of the research has definite public service. For, in the final analysis, the purpose of all the studies is to pass on to homemakers, home economists, and commercial firms the best possible techniques in freezing to insure a high-quality product.

Results of much of the research that has been going on in the horticulture department’s frozen foods laboratory since 1936 are incorporated in what has become one of the most popular bulletins ever printed by the University’s Agricultural Extension Service.

“Freezing Foods for Home Use,” Extension Bulletin 244, has become a useful handbook for home economists and for families who have home freezers or lockers. It contains information on how to prepare all manner of foods for freezing—vegetables, fruits, meats, dairy products, and cooked and baked foods. Types of wrapping materials, what size freezer to buy, how to defrost, and what to do in case of a power failure are all discussed in the 48-page bulletin.

Authors of the publication are Winter, Miss Trantanella, and Swanson; Andrew Hustrulid, professor of agricultural engineering, and Woodrow J. Aunan, assistant professor of animal husbandry. All of the authors have cooperated in the studies that have placed Minnesota among the leaders in frozen foods research.

Minnesota Masons Find Answer to

A Million Dollar Question

EARLY IN 1955 Minnesota Masons began talking about a problem so serious that it inspired 3,500 men and women to promise to raise a million dollars to answer it.

As Justice Leroy E. Matson, then Grand Master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota, explains it, "Investigation showed that advanced cancer, with its urgent need for hospitalization, 24-hour-a-day nursing, drugs, and medical care, can quickly wipe out normal savings and leave the patient financially helpless and his family well-nigh destitute."

Justice Matson, now chairman of the Masonic Cancer Relief Committee of Minnesota, Inc., says "It was appalling to discover that nearly one out of four will possibly die of cancer. Every community has been stricken with the tragedy of this dread disease. It was still more shocking to discover how woefully inadequate are the facilities for taking care of these hardship cases.

"What should be done to alleviate the suffering and to give the victims hope?"

The Masons of Minnesota authorized the appointment of an executive committee to investigate and take action. Dr. Donald J. Cowling, former president of Carleton College, was chosen as executive committee chairman. The committee suggested that a Masonic Memorial Cancer Hospital would help solve the problem of advanced cancer in Minnesota. Soon a statewide volunteer organization of Masons dedicated themselves to raising the funds for the hospital to be built at the University of Minnesota. It will provide care for patients with advanced cancer and other chronic diseases. It will provide training facilities for doctors, nurses, and technicians of the College of Medical Sciences and facilities for research in the care of patients with advanced cancer.

Since December, approximately \$722,000 has been pledged by the Masons and members of their sister organization, the Order of Eastern Star, toward the cost of construction of this hospital.

Dr. Harold S. Diehl, Dean of the College of Medical Sciences, states, "Not only will countless patients receive the best of medical care in this institution, but in addition, it will make possible research studies concerning these illnesses and also the instruction of health personnel in the better care of such patients. This project is one of the most humanitarian enterprises that has ever come to my attention."

CEDAR CREEK FOREST

(Continued from page 2)

raphy of theses and articles resulting from research already completed at Cedar Creek testifies to its value.

● *An outdoor laboratory for small classes engaged in group research or field observation.* A number of University classes have made regular trips to the area, as have groups from other Minnesota colleges.

● *A site for short-term visits by large classes up to 50.* This plan is still in the speculative stage, but eventually could permit short visits by high school biology and natural science classes.

WILCOX stresses the dedication of the project to fundamental research.

Assessing the over-all value of the forest, Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the University Graduate School, has written: "The Cedar Creek project greatly enhances the facilities in this general region for productive studies in natural history. It presents a unique opportunity both for new scientific discoveries and for the education of scholars in this highly important field. This is an occasion for both University and statewide appreciation and pride, for the scientific potentialities of the region are almost limitless."

REPORTS...

From Your University of Minnesota

Volume 39

Number 2

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William L. Nunn, Director of the Department of University Relations; Elisabeth Johnson, Editor; Beverly Mindrum, Assistant Editor. Advisory Committee: Members of the University Public Information Council.

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**University of Minnesota
All-University Congress
Minneapolis 14**

January 10, 1957

To Parents of University Students

Last year the All-University Congress organized a Commission on Legislative Affairs. The purpose of this Commission, which is composed of students, is twofold: first, to keep the students informed about local, state, and national governmental poli-

cies which directly affect the students of the University; second, to help coordinate the "voice of the students" so that student opinions can be better expressed on the matters of governmental policy which affect them.

This year the Commission, of which

Chris Batchelder is a senior in the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts. He is majoring in history.

I am chairman, is endeavoring to tell the people of our state how the students feel about the University and what it is doing for them. We feel that the people who are supporting the University should know what the University is doing for its students as well as for all the people of the state. We feel that if you know what the University is doing, you will help it to continue its work.

I am sure that you realize that our University depends to a large extent on the appropriations granted to it by the Minnesota Legislature, and I am certain that you, as parents of University students, are interested in the continuous strengthening and development of your University.

Because the University's administration wants everyone to understand the requests which it is making of the Legislature, you will soon be mailed copies of the "Needs" brochure.

Speaking for the students of the University of Minnesota, I am asking that each one of you carefully read and study your copy of this "Needs" brochure. I hope that you will discuss it with your friends and send for more copies of it for them.

After you have carefully studied the "Needs" pamphlet, I am sure that you will agree with me that the University needs and deserves your continued support.

Sincerely yours,

Chris Batchelder

**Chris Batchelder, Chairman
Commission on
Legislative Affairs**



A Message

from

President Morrill

ON NOVEMBER 5 the University of Minnesota, in cooperation with the University Council of Religious Advisers, was host to 300 Twin City religious leaders at a breakfast in Coffman Memorial Union. The Reverend James Boren, director of the Westminster Foundation, opened the program with the invocation. While breakfast was being served, the 300 pastors, priests, and rabbis listened to the University Men's Glee Club sing under the direction of Richard Paige, assistant professor of music.

Although on leave in the Near East, Henry E. Allen, coordinator of student religious activities, gave a filmed welcome to the pastors. E. G. Williamson, dean of students, and Theodore L. Hullar, president of the Student Council of Religions, also welcomed the 300 guests. Rabbi Louis Milgrom, director of the Hillel Foundation and chairman of the Univer-

sity's Council of Religious Advisers, presided.

The speakers were the Right Reverend Monsignor James H. Moynihan of the Church of the Incarnation; Rabbi Albert G. Minda of Temple Israel; the Reverend A. W. Arthur, pastor of Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church and president of the Minneapolis Ministerial Association, and President J. L. Morrill. The Reverend George G. Garrelts, director of the Newman Foundation, gave the closing benediction.

AT THIS BREAKFAST, President J. L. Morrill affirmed the University of Minnesota's deeply meaningful relationship to religion and religious organizations to the Twin City religious leaders.

He spoke of the alternatives some state universities have taken in this regard, saying: "At the Pennsylvania State University there was recently completed and dedicated an All-Faith Chapel, funds for which were secured from all over the state. Now, when state universities build all-faith chapels, and a good many of them have, they make a choice of several policy alternatives. When they appoint a chaplain, or several chaplains, as some state universities have done, they also make a choice. When they elect to establish a school of religion, or to give university credit for courses in religion taken off campus, as was the case at the University of Wyoming at which I served, they make still another choice. These choices are sometimes difficult, usually they are indigentous to the institution which makes them.

"HERE AT THE UNIVERSITY of Minnesota, our choice is in favor of yet another plan, which is still in the process of evolving, of test on trial.

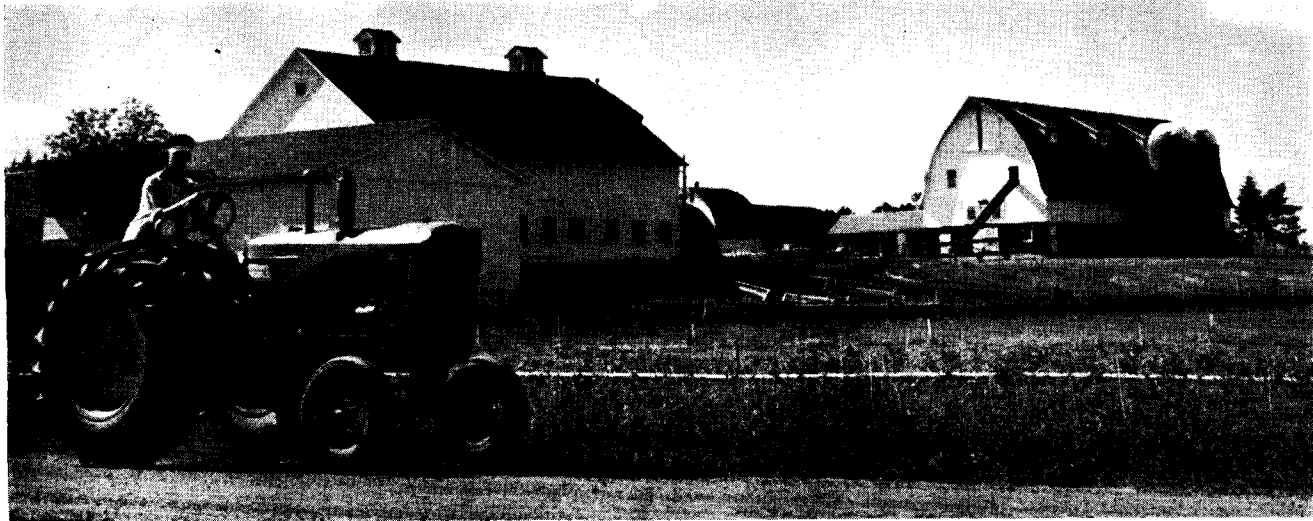
"The core of *our* University of Minnesota plan is found in the strong encouragement of, and cooperation with, independent religious foundations which are not controlled by the University, but are supported by interested denominations, on the one hand; and by the University's approval of student religious organizations encouraged and counseled by

the Dean of Students, on the other hand. To carry out this policy, the University has established in Dean E. G. Williamson's office, the special position of the coordinator of student religious affairs whose function is not to present an official University program but to assist the foundations in presenting their own programs.

"Yet, let me not fail to remind you," emphasized President Morrill, that the Regents, who are the constitutional legislators of the University and are so defined in the state constitution, are careful ". . . to make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; . . ." These words from the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America must have full force and effect on the campuses of the University of Minnesota, the Regents are aware.

"Likewise, the Constitution of the University itself explicitly forbids any religious tests to determine the acceptability of its students and staff members. Not the official forms of the University but only the religious preference cards used at registration time provide space for one who seeks admission to the University to indicate his religious belief, and it is made plain that the return of this card to the University is voluntary. Neither the cards, nor any record of them, are kept by the University. In collecting them the University seeks to be helpful not only to the foundations and to the churches, but to the new students who need the friendship and guidance that the foundations and churches are in position so helpfully to give.

"Stated affirmatively," President Morrill concluded, "we do believe that the creation of the office of the coordinator of religious affairs at the University of Minnesota . . . is not only in compliance with the law but faithful to the historic American unity of religion, morality, and knowledge."



Edwin Mostoller, farm laborer, drives by the white barns that house herds of the famous Minnesota No. 100 sheep and the special Guernsey dairy cattle now being raised at the U's North Central School and Experiment Station.

Public Service Is the Rule at Grand Rapids

- for archers, businessmen, farmers
- for foresters, fruit growers, homemakers
- for sawmill operators, school lunchroom managers
- for teen-agers and vocational agriculture teachers

YEAR-ROUND the staff of the North Central School and Experiment Station at Grand Rapids is host to thousands of visitors, attracted by the many educational courses, conferences, and meetings. Visitors vary in age from 12-year-old 4-H club members to established farmers of all ages. They go to learn about such varied subjects as nature study, oats breeding, food preservation, irrigation, log grading, and wiring the barn, to mention a few.

At the end of May, 60 women from a 16-county area enjoyed a homemakers' vacation for four days. They attended classes in nature study, beauty hints, and sewing; worked on such craft projects as woodworking and Christmas decorations; and relaxed with cups of coffee.

The first week in June, 4-H club boys and girls from 16 counties gathered for two two-day camps.

The sawmill operators' clinic was opened on June 27. About 75 of the small operators who mill most of the state's lumber gathered to learn how

to lower production costs, care of saws, log grading, and answers to other common problems.

Two weeks later, 296 men and women visited the North Central School for a one-day conference on farm and home electrification.

On July 26, about the time the grain was ready for harvest, many University experts gathered together to present the annual Field Day program. Speakers described recent discoveries in the breeding of oats, major crop in the area; grain diseases; administrative problems; and the importance of agricultural experiments.

Late in July the School Lunch Workshops were conducted for 60 managers of high school lunchrooms.

This is just a part of the many activities at the North Central School and Experiment Station. Other special programs are conducted throughout the year, and many visitors drive into the station to ask questions about specific projects. Many visit the Chapman Plantation, the oldest timber plot in North America on which con-

tinuous planting records have been kept. Here they can see the results of various types of plantings of red and white pine and the effects of different thinning procedures and learn why some methods are more profitable than others. When men want to know how to get more profits from their cows, they are shown the techniques used at the dairy barn.

From October through March, 100 boys attend the North Central School where a four-year-program combines specialized farming courses with the regular high school subjects.

Equally as important as the educational courses, conferences, and meetings and the high school program are the many research projects being conducted.

Here is a description of the major projects:

Strawberries, raspberries, asparagus, and rhubarb strains are being tested to develop new varieties suited to the late, short growing season.

Potatoes are being irrigated and fertilized intensely to increase the

production per acre. "In this part of the state," Cole explains, "the emphasis should be put on the use of acres rather than on the number."

Aspen cuttings from all over the world are being studied in the search for fast-growing strains to be used for windbreaks and newsprint pulp.

Norway pines are planted so that cordage per acre may be improved. Experiments involve various thinning, planting, and other forestry management procedures.

Cereal grains and flax trials are being made to increase production per acre, oil content of seed, adaptability to northern Minnesota climate, and higher yield per acre.

Grass silage studies involve handling methods, types of silos, and the feed value of different kinds of grass and legume silage.

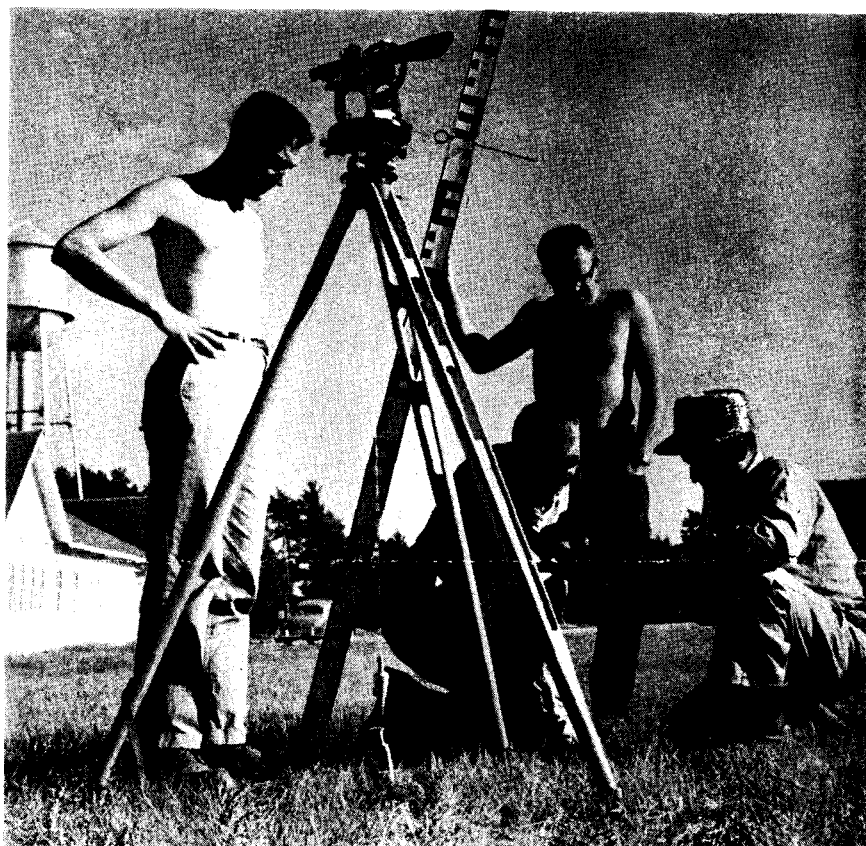
Hay experiments show the new method of using a mechanical dryer saves 20 to 45 percent of the leaf that is lost when hay is dried in the fields.

Dairy cattle are being raised to establish a herd with high milk production and are used to test milking, feeding, and housing methods.

Minnesota 1, 2, and 3 hogs are bred in various genetic combinations to see how long the breeding vigor can be maintained.

Minnesota 100 sheep have been bred for eight years to develop a new line with higher wool production than others and to test the new method of flock breeding.

The North Central Experiment Station has been doing research



During the Civil Engineering Summer Camp held June 11 through July 13, at the North Central School, three agricultural engineering students were snapped as they studied surveying with R. B. Johnson, instructor, in the straw cap.

work since its beginning in 1896 to show the way toward better and more productive farm living for north central Minnesota. The School was established in 1926 to serve the secondary school needs of the rural boys. The program has grown and expanded so that today the North Central

School is one of the most outstanding secondary schools in Minnesota.

The School and Station have become an integral part of both rural and urban Minnesota because they serve both economic and social areas to teach how to live as well as how to make a living.

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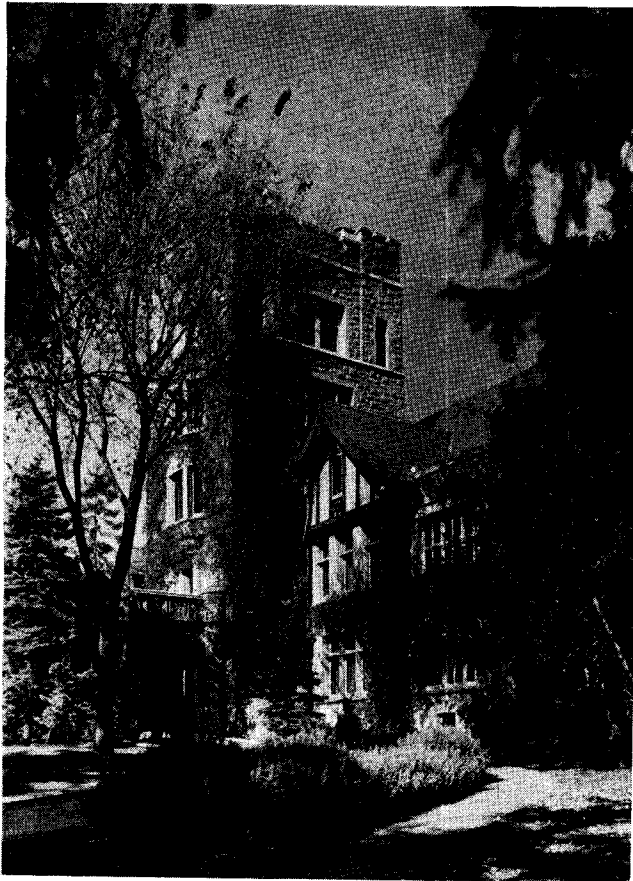
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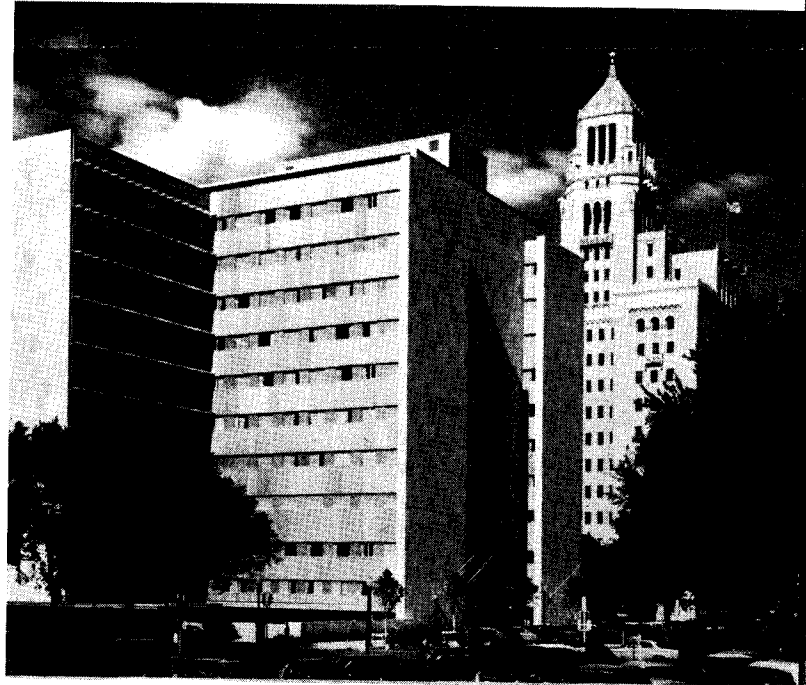
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On the left, the Mayo Foundation House in Rochester, Minnesota. Below, the Mayo Clinic New Building and the Mayo Clinic Old Building at Rochester. The recently completed New Building consists of 10 stories built of aluminum and marble. It houses the diagnostic sections of the Clinic. The Old Building houses the clinical labs and the medical education facilities of the Mayo Foundation.



that quacks may be distinguished from medical specialists . . .

The Mayo Foundation Story

In this age of competent medical specialists, most of us take for granted the availability of well-trained doctors who specialize in such things as the care of the aching ear, a pesky skin disease, a complicated bone fracture, or a child with a serious heart ailment.

But, less than 50 years ago, the general public had no way of knowing whether a medical doctor who called himself a specialist had had a thorough advanced train-

ing or just said that he did. No public authoritative standards had been set up to identify the specialist with only a minimum of undergraduate work from one with several years of intense postgraduate training—or the doctor who had spent a summer in Europe sightseeing from the one who had had extended study abroad.

“Real graduate education in clinical medicine simply did not exist,” stated George E. Vincent, president of the University, in 1911. “The truth is,” he observed regretfully, “that a man is a specialist when he says that he is. Many of the best specialists have been, by force of circumstances, self made. Success has depended more upon native ability than on systematic training . . . Not only does the profession lack standards, but the public has no way to judge the competency of special practitioners.”

(Continued on page 2)



Members of the Medical Graduate Committee at Rochester are, clockwise beginning at the left, Dr. Victor Johnson, director of the Mayo Foundation; Dr. R. D. Pruitt, professor of medicine; Dr. E. E. Wollaeger, professor of medicine; Dr. C. S. MacCarty, assistant professor of neurologic surgery; Dr. W. H. ReMine, instructor in surgery; Dr. K. B. Corbin, professor of neurology; Dr. C. A. Owen, Jr., associate professor of clinical pathology; Dr. J. M. Waugh, professor of surgery; Dr. M. B. Dockerty, professor of pathology; A. R. Hanson, administrative assistant.

In 1911, he visited the Mayo brothers in Rochester and discovered that they were giving a thorough advanced training to medical scientists and clinical interns. When the beginning of the first World War ended the opportunities for advanced study abroad, the need for more opportunities for postgraduate schools arose here.

The Mayo brothers, Dr. Charlie and Dr. Will, thought they could best better the world by endowing postgraduate medical education and research. Dr. Will Mayo became a member of the Board of Regents in 1907 and was certain that a state-sponsored group would be the best for the trust he and his brother wanted to set up with the sum of a million and a half dollars.

As Dr. Will Mayo explained, "Every man has some inspiration for good in his life. With my brother and I it came from our father. He taught us that any man who has physical strength, intellectual capacity, or unusual opportunity, holds such endowments in trust to do with them for others in proportion to his gifts."

Meanwhile, in September, 1914, 11 students entered the University's medical school for advanced work under the supervision of the Graduate School. This idea of accredited, postgraduate medical specialization was very new. In fact, previously, no Ph.D. or Master of Science degrees had been given for this type of study.

The following June, the Mayo brothers incorporated the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research and gave to it securities worth a million and a half dollars. Three months later, the Board of Regents signed an agreement under which the Mayo Foundation became a part of the Graduate School of the University

and Foundation students became regular Graduate School students subject to its regulations as candidates for its degrees.

Today, after 42 years, the Mayo Foundation and the University of Minnesota graduate training program in medicine is the largest at this level any place in the world, according to Dr. Victor Johnson, director of the Mayo Foundation.

"Our purpose is not just training highly skilled doctors in clinical specialties for practice but also to educate research teachers and scholars," Theodore C. Blegen, dean of the Graduate School, states. "The combined resources of men and facilities at Rochester and Minneapolis have richness for medical training and research which cannot be duplicated elsewhere." This year, 547 fellows are studying at the Mayo Foundation and more than 400 graduate students in advanced medical fields are studying in the Graduate School at Minneapolis.

They represent what Dr. Johnson calls, "the cream of the cream" of medical school graduates.

All advanced fields of medicine and surgery of the American Boards are represented at Rochester except public health. The men spend an average of three years at the clinic and one-half to two-thirds of them will receive training in clinical specialties and earn Master of Science or Doctor of Philosophy degrees from the University. Each man receives a stipend of \$2100 per year.

From the original investment of a million and a half dollars, the gift has now doubled. The number of staff members has jumped in number from 50 in 1916 to over 300 today.

(Continued on page 4)



Dr. Donald G. Low, associate professor of veterinary medicine, examines the eyes of a pet Siamese cat, one of the patients in the small animal clinic.

Veterinary Clinic Battles Serious Animal Diseases . . .

Tiger Cubs to Sick Cows, Parakeets to Monkeys

WHEN AN ILL puppy is taken to the University of Minnesota Veterinary Clinic, his owner can be certain that the little animal will get the best examination and treatment possible. A sick cow, horse, or pig will fare equally well at the Clinic. The battle against animal disease is an important one for livestock and pet owners everywhere, in Minnesota and the rest of the nation.

The Veterinary Clinic is now in its seventh year of operation as a teaching clinic. It's part of the School of Veterinary Medicine under the direction of Dr. William T. S. Thorp, head of the school. Clinic services play an important role in training students. Much of their last two years in school is devoted to clinical science courses and clinical practice. Class and individual demonstrations of techniques and closely supervised care of clinical cases help prepare them for their future positions in the profession.

The small animal clinic on the St. Paul campus treats mostly pets—cats and dogs—but every so often has some distinguished visitors. Last summer four Siberian tiger cubs were brought in when the mother tiger refused to care for her offspring at the Como Park Zoo. Occasionally a pet parakeet is brought in for treatment, and the clinic staff has even cared for monkeys.

In the large animal clinic, also on the St. Paul campus, cows, horses, sheep, and pigs are treated. In addition,

there are two ambulatory clinics—one on the St. Paul campus and another in Maple Plain—which care for animals on individual farms.

Generally, veterinary clinics resemble hospitals for humans. Modern veterinary medicine—scientifically and technically—is the same as the other medical sciences. In the University's small animal clinic, for example, there is a reception office, examining room, and out-patient section, a dispensary, kitchen, surgery preparatory room, operating room, and surgery recovery ward with constant temperature and humidity. There are special ophthalmology facilities where animals receive complete eye examinations. In the radiology room, animals can be X-rayed for the diagnosis of fractures, tumors and other disease problems. Some X-ray therapy is also given in certain conditions. In the clinical laboratories, medical technologists make tests on blood and urine and many other specimens.

Each animal in the hospital wards is kept in an individual cage where he is carefully treated and fed according to prescription. On the door to the cage there is a chart that shows the animal's progress.

The large animal clinic has similar facilities—but in larger editions, of course. In the general treatment area there are stocks for holding animals. For treating horses, there is a large table which can be held upright while

the animal is strapped on, then tipped down so that surgery can be performed. Horses, sheep, pigs, and cattle all have special wards. Large animals also have their own X-ray and fluoroscope examination area. A portable X-ray unit makes it possible to examine animals in the stalls.

All animals—large or small—that have infectious diseases, go into an isolation area in a separate wing of the building. Within the clinic building are also staff offices and quarters for student interns. At least four interns are always on duty at the clinic.

Just how an animal patient is handled will naturally depend on its specific condition. Here's an example of a recent case treated at the small animal clinic: Elsa, a pet daschund, was brought into the Clinic in pain and constantly shivering. At the reception desk, Lila Lougee, clinic receptionist, filled out a record card and then referred the dog to the examination room. Dr. George Mather, professor of veterinary medicine, examined her, watching for general symptoms, and then took her temperature. Elsa's owner had said, "She whimpers whenever we try to move her . . . isn't eating well, and seems to have trouble getting up and down stairs."

Then Elsa was sent to radiology where Dr. Griselda F. Wolf, instructor in veterinary surgery and radiology, made X-ray and fluoroscopic studies of the animal's hindquarters. A urine sample was sent to the clinical

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Tiger Cubs to Sick Cows, Parakeets to Monkeys

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cal laboratory where it was examined by Barbara Nelson, laboratory technologist.

After getting a report on the lab studies, Dr. Mather diagnosed Elsa's condition as an intervertebral disc protrusion, also called a slipped disc.

This condition is common in some breeds of dogs, and Dr. Mather assured the owners that Elsa's trouble was not unusually severe. He prescribed medicine to relieve the pain and recommended a low-salt and low-residue diet, one that could be easily digested.

So, Elsa was taken home, given the prescribed treatment, and in two weeks, she was healthy and normal again.

"POLIO SHOTS FOR ALL STUDENTS" — HEALTH EDUCATOR URGES

As of April 1, only 43% of University students have received one or more doses of the Salk polio vaccine. The Minnesota Department of Health advises that all persons through the age of 40 years receive at least two injections of the vaccine before the coming polio season.

The complete vaccination consists of a series of three injections. The first two are given four to six weeks apart; the third is given about seven months later. The vaccine has been proved safe and effective, and no reaction results from the injections.

"Parents are urged to see that their children receive at least two injections before the end of spring quarter," states Edward J. Dvorak, health educator, University Health Service. Vaccinations are available through the Health Service. A charge of \$1.00 is made for each dose of the vaccine administered. This covers the cost of the vaccine to the University.

The Mayo Foundation Story

(Continued from page 2)

All faculty appointments are approved by the group committee in medicine headed by Dr. Maurice B. Visscher, head of the department of physiology; Blegen; President J. L. Morrill; and the Board of Regents. All Mayo Foundation faculty men are members of the Graduate School.

As James Gray summarizes the present situation in his University Press-published book, *The University of Minnesota*: "The State of Minnesota has profited . . . in the establishment of the highest, the most exacting standards for all who work toward advanced degrees in medicine; . . . in the unification of practices and procedures to the end that service to the people might be efficient, thoughtful, and securely based on first-hand investigation."

"The two major objectives of a University are to educate experts to carry on the world's work, and to advance knowledge through research," explains Dr. Johnson. "The Mayo Foundation is proud of its contributions to these responsibilities of the University to the people of Minnesota and to the country at large. At Rochester, medical research is advancing on many fronts. Also, more than 3,000 alumni of Mayo Foundation are engaged in medical practice, teaching, and research throughout the world."

As Dr. Harold S. Diehl, dean of the College of Medical Sciences at the University, states, "This is truly a magnificent development which is making a great and continuing contribution to medical progress and to the betterment of medical care not only in Minnesota but also throughout the world.

"I am proud of the achievements of the Mayo Foundation, and I am grateful that the great resources in medical scholarship and research at Rochester have been brought so effectively into the total picture of graduate medical education here at Minnesota," Blegen concludes.

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