

GOOPHER GRAD

SPECIAL ISSUE, 1958

# GOPHER GRAD

(Our 58th Year)

This is a special issue of the *Gopher Grad*, official publication of the Minnesota Alumni Association. This issue is edited for those alumni who do not belong to the Association. The regular *Gopher Grad*, unlike this edition, is 36 pages in length and is published monthly, October through June.

September, 1958

JUANITA PACIFICO OPSTEIN '47BA.....Editor  
EDWIN L. HAISLET '31BSEd.....Managing Editor

## THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

### Executive Committee

J. D. Holtzermann '21BA.....President  
Wendell T. Burns '16BA.....First Vice President  
Russell E. Backstrom '27MSME.....Second Vice President  
Clara MacKenzie Bierman '17BA.....Secretary  
Sam W. Campbell '37LLB.....Treasurer  
Leif R. Strand '29DDS.....Past President  
Henry E. Colby '32DDS.....Board Member  
Raymond O. Mithun '30BA.....Board Member  
Leslie E. Westin '40BSEd.....Board Member  
Edwin L. Haislet '31BSEd.....Executive Secretary

### Board of Directors

*Term expires 1959:* Clara MacKenzie Bierman '17BA, Hibbert M. Hill '23BSCE, Maurice E. Salisbury '08BA, Leif R. Strand '29DDS, Leslie E. Westin '40BSEd.

*Term expires 1960:* Wendell T. Burns '16BA, Charlotte Winget Chope '27BA, Malvin J. Nydahl '28BA '35MD.

*Term expires 1961:* Russell E. Backstrom '27MSME, Walter G. Benjamin '21MD, Janet Hart Widseth '39BS(HE), Sam W. Campbell '27LLB, J. D. Holtzermann '21BA, Roy W. Larsen '13BA.

*Term expires 1962:* Theodore C. Blegen '25PhD, Arthur B. Pool '17BA.

*Representative on Coffman Union Board of Governors:* Marie A. Wensel '48BA. *Representative on St. Paul Union Board of Governors:* Mary Ellen Hanson McFarland '43BS(HE).

*M.A.A Standing Committee Chairmen:* Honors, Algot Johnson '10EM; Investments, Sam W. Campbell '25BA '27LLB; *Past President*, Arthur R. Hustad '16BA.

*Representing the Constituent Alumni Associations:* Hartwell H. Wilkerson '28BSBus; *School of Business Administration Alumni Association:* Robert A. Hoel '47MSAeroE; *Alumni Association of the Institute of Technology:* William Nilsen '35MA, *Alumni Association of the College of Education:* Henry E. Colby '32DDS, *School of Dentistry Alumni Association:* Kendall Macho '32BSPHm, *College of Pharmacy Alumni Association:* Neil E. McGraw '55AMS, *Department of Mortuary Science:* Gerald W. Peterson '53DVM, *College of Veterinary Medical Alumni Association:* Roy H. Teppen '33DSTC, *Chairman, UMD Alumni Association:*

### Honorary Board Members

*Past Presidents:* William F. Braasch '00BS '04MD, Victor Christgau '17SchAg '24BSAg, George Earl '06BA '09MD, Arthur R. Hustad '16BA, Arthur O. Lampland '30BAA '34LLB, Harvey Nelson '22BS '25MD, Ben W. Palmer '11BA '13LLB '14MA, Wells J. Wright '36BSL; LLB, Edgar F. Zelle '13BA, Francis L. Lund '1931-35, Hibbert M. Hill '23BSCE, Glenn E. Seidel '36BME, Leif Strand '29DDS.

*Past Treasurers:* Thomas F. Wallace '93BA '95LLB; Arnulf Ueland '17BA, Wendell T. Burns '16BA.

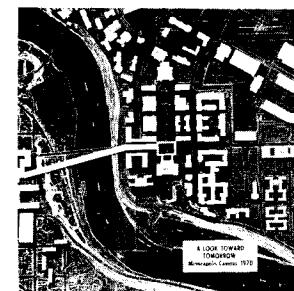
*Honorary Life Association Members:* Dr. J. L. Morrill, President of the University.

## In This Issue

	Page
The University Expansion Story.....	3
University Meets Challenge.....	4
St. Paul Campus Grows.....	14
Cass Gilbert: Prophet and Architect.....	17
Benevolence Sowed the Seed	
(In Pictures) .....	18
Editorial .....	20

## Cover Story

This is what the Minneapolis campus could look like twelve years from now — if the new plan for expansion of the University becomes a reality. Guiding the thinking of the Board of Regents, Pres. J. L. Morrill and 22 other University administrators (or their representatives) were two inexorable facts: that University enrollments of the future will continue to spiral upward and that preparing for this influx of students is not a job to be completed overnight. Thus, this long range plan — capsule, for the observer, into a three-dimensional model placed on a blueprint of the Minneapolis campus area. Notice the bridge which reaches from the heart of one campus area to the other. For the bridge and for all other proposals, nothing is decided — nothing is certain. But, these plans are a start. From them will evolve the University, 1970.



Entered as second class matter at the post office in Minneapolis, Minn., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Annual dues of the Association are \$5 of which \$4 constitutes a year's subscription to the *Gopher Grad*. Subscription for non-alumni: \$5 per year. National advertising representative: American Magazines Group, 22 Washington Square N., New York 11, N.Y.; phone GRameroy 5-2039.

**'U' EXPANSION: New Campus  
for 'West River' - Giant Step'**

Expansion Plan Is Designed for 19,000 Students  
Still Unsettled,  
Says Williamson

**University 1970: Expansion's 'bus**

**Center of 'U' Expansion**

**Campus 'Necessity' Under New Plan**

**New Horizon for 'U'**

**Farm Campus**

**13 Buildings Planned**

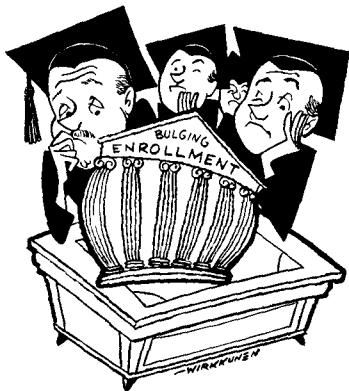
**Student Expansion Group**

**Asks for United**

**The University's Expansion Plans**

### **Boldly, Realistically**

the University has met the challenge of the demanding era of education which will bring, to the three campuses, 47,000 students by 1970. With 38,000 of these students expected on the Minneapolis campus alone, the Board of Regents was pressed into finding a means of expanding the present Minneapolis site — and the result is a spectacular plan, realistically conceived, of crossing the Mississippi river. For the story, turn the page.



# UNIVERSITY MEETS

By  
**Juanita Pacifico Opstein**  
Editor

A 12-year blueprint to prepare the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses for the educational demands of 1970 will be presented next February to the Legislature whose decision could permit the University to progress with the times.

The blueprint is part of a get-ready program for the coming college education era which is expected to include 4.5 million Americans by 1970. By this date, also, the University is expected to have 47,000 students — 38,600 in Minneapolis, 3,587 in St. Paul and approximately 5,000 in Duluth.

University officials met last February with members of the legislative interim building commission to discuss the need for a \$24,417,037 request to the 1959 Legislature which, if granted, would start the 12-year expansion program.

The money, officials said, would be used for construction of new buildings, the acquisition of necessary land and the remodeling of old buildings. At present, the three campuses have 25,500 students, an enrollment expected to double within the next twelve years.

The overall program, based on original studies of needs and recommendations of the interim commission of 1957, concerns expansion and renovation on all three campuses — Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth — as well as for eight agri-

cultural stations located throughout the state.

The apportionment of funds at presstime are as follows:

Minneapolis campus . . .	\$17,675,037
St. Paul campus . . . . .	3,347,000
Duluth campus . . . . .	2,446,000
Agricultural stations . . .	949,000

The emphasis for meeting the times, however, has been to bolster facilities of the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses where the bulk of the students will be enrolled.

Participants in the expansion planning included 13 of the University's ablest administrators who formed a committee under the chairmanship of Academic Vice President M. M. Willey. This group decided where educational units should be placed on the two sides of the river.

The original study of needs — now capsule in three grey oversized mimeographed booklets — was conducted under the direction of Business Vice President W. T. Middlebrook.

The complexity of what has been called the "most daring" expansion plan in the University's history can be contrasted to its simple purpose: *extension of the present University to make facilities available for an ever-rising number of students*

wishing a four-year degree or graduate studies.

For the far-reaching changes now in prospect, Pres. J. L. Morrill said plans approved by the University regents call for:

- increasing the building space used for instruction and research by up to 77 percent on the Minneapolis campus;

- reorganizing and reassigning present building space occupied by major divisions;

- spanning the Mississippi with a double-deck bridge;

- building five 12-story 'skyscrapers';

- providing the agriculture campus in St. Paul with 13 new buildings spread over an area larger than the present instruction area.

Instruction on the west side of the river, according to present plans, would involve both upper and lower division students and graduate students so that a "stimulating intellectual environment" can be maintained.

The faculty and staff of the 'environment' (east and west) is expected to total 12,000 by 1970.

How will the campus look when Sputniks will no longer be a conversation piece and flights to the moon will be demonstrated reality? The University landscape will be equally exciting: a campus touching both banks of the Mississippi, a

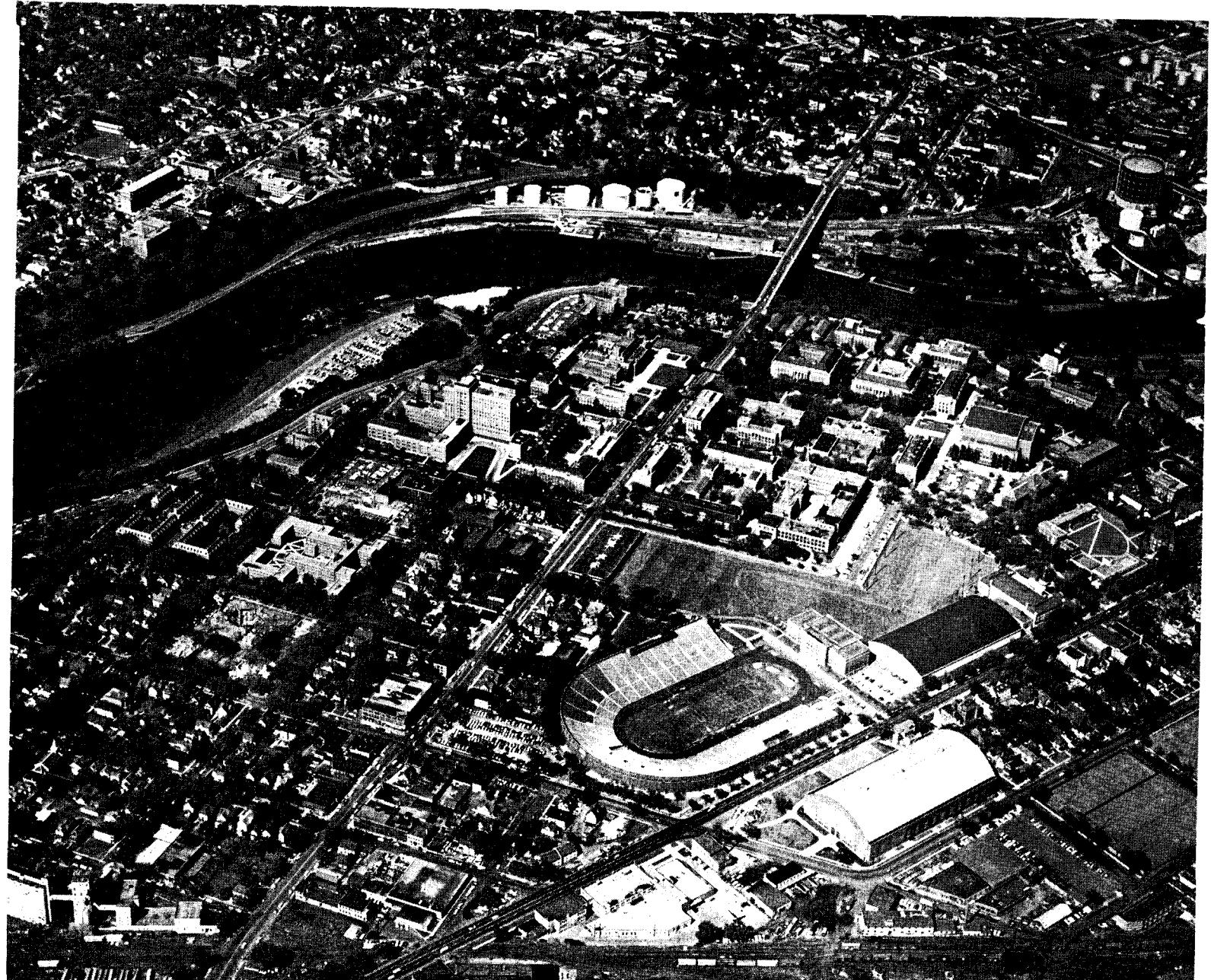
# FUTURE'S CHALLENGE

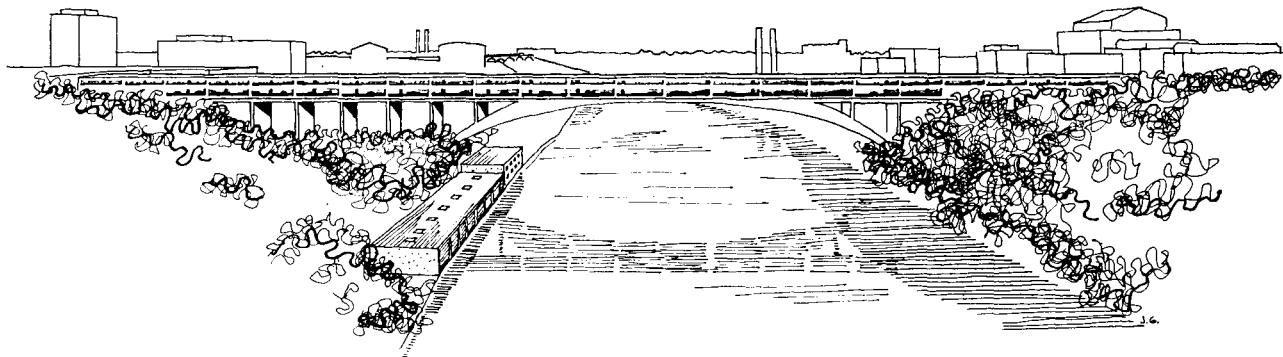
Legislators to get plans that request  
expanding building space  
**77% for study, research**



**James Lewis Morrill**  
University President

Aerial photo of Minneapolis campus (looking east to west) leads eye right into center of new expansion area which will be in the vicinity of the six white round structures to the left of bridge.





Proposed bridge would have design for students on upper level and traffic on the lower level. (Sketch by Jack Geretz)

modern covered Washington avenue bridge and instructional buildings that reach to the skies.

"To alumni, the changes may, at first, seem very great — even drastic," said Pres. Morrill. "No one could have imagined, 20 years ago, what the situation would be like in 1970. Nor can we know precisely what it *will* be like. There will continue to be changes and new circumstances."

Morrill traced the steady growth of the University, pointing out that in 1900, the University had fewer students than we have staff today.

As early as 1946 (in the first veterans' bulge), the rising enrollment had necessitated what many alumni referred to as "defacing" the campus through construction of wooden class and service buildings. Known as "TS's" and "TN's" ("temporary south of —" or "temporary north of —"), the barracks-type structures mushroomed all over the lawns, frequently rubbing their wooden sides up against an Ionic pillar. In another instance, lack of space compelled placement of a new and permanent structure on the knoll.

Morrill said such measures "were the only expedient things at that time." He added:

"Now, and in the future, even expedient measures will not solve the Mpls. campus problems. It is the obligation and responsibility of those of us here now — even though we won't be here in 1970 — to take the situation as we find it and make the soundest long range plan we can."

As bold as the planning for this situation may appear, the program is based on the conservative estimates of the reports from the Governor's Committee on Higher Education (released in Feb. 1957). The Committee estimated that 90,000 Minnesotans may be in college by 1970 compared to the 50,000 in all Minnesota colleges today.

The report indicated further that, of the 50,000 students in all Minnesota colleges, 51 percent are studying at the University.

#### Land Needs

Prominent in the University's planning for the next dozen years is its development across the Mississipi into the West River Area — directly opposite the main portion of today's Minneapolis campus. The 1957 Legislature appropriated \$1,500,000 to buy land in that area for University expansion needs. About seven and one-half city blocks (17 acres) are now being purchased as the nucleus of this growth area.

The decision to expand across the river was based on studies showing that this was the closest and least expensive land available.

This land — bounded by Washington avenue S., Nineteenth avenue S., Fourth street and the river itself — has enabled the University to step boldly toward the challenge of massive future enrollments. According to present plans:

*The student load* would be divided equally between the two sides of the river with student seats or laboratory stations to accommodate at least 19,000 on each side;

*New buildings* would be constructed on either side of the river not only to sprawl on the ground for maximum student safety but also to rise into the air for use as 1,000 offices for 3,000 faculty and staff members;

*The new center* of the campus would be the bridge across the river — a unique mall.

Before the expanded campus can be completed, the total space requirements for 1970 may add up to 44½ acres for instruction areas; five each for residence halls and physical education, and 50 for parking.

University officials, faced with the reorganization of present building space to get maximum value for each square inch, are welcoming

## Alumni in Bridge Plans



Working closely with University planners on the proposed bridge are (left to right) Loyal Zimmerman, '16, commissioner for the state highway department; Hugo Erickson '28BSCE, Mpls. city engineer; and Arnett Leslie '10-'11, president of the Mpls. planning commission.



Left to right: Regents Gainey, Malkerson, Skyberg; Business Vice Pres. Middlebrook; and Academic Vice Pres. Willey; Pres. Morrill; Regents Quinlivan, Lawson, Olson, Mayo, Howard, Griggs.—(Minneapolis Star photo)

the opportunity to build in a new area.

Advisory Architect Winston Close '27BSArch pointed out that more economy as well as efficiency is possible when one does not have to adapt existing structures to needs they were never intended to fill. Supporting this was the planning committee's report that "electronic aspects of education as well as visual aids can be provided much more cheaply in a new structure." In addition, the committee reported that the student's chair requires less space than research areas.

Morrill, calling the space for research operations an "anxious assignment," explained that universities are "now embarking on types of training and kinds of research that were virtually unknown prior to World War II."

He listed the need for training space to instruct nuclear engineers and computer people as examples, and added:

"By separating research areas from student stations, we can concentrate conventional student instruction into a smaller area."

#### Building Needs

Buildings in the West River Area would be devoted primarily to classrooms of varying sizes and to faculty offices. Classrooms to hold up to 100 students will be constructed in the walk-up, four-story buildings which will have wide corridors and adequate staircases for easy movement of students. To minimize traffic, the ground level would have a group of detached rooms to house 250 to 500 or up to 1,000 students.

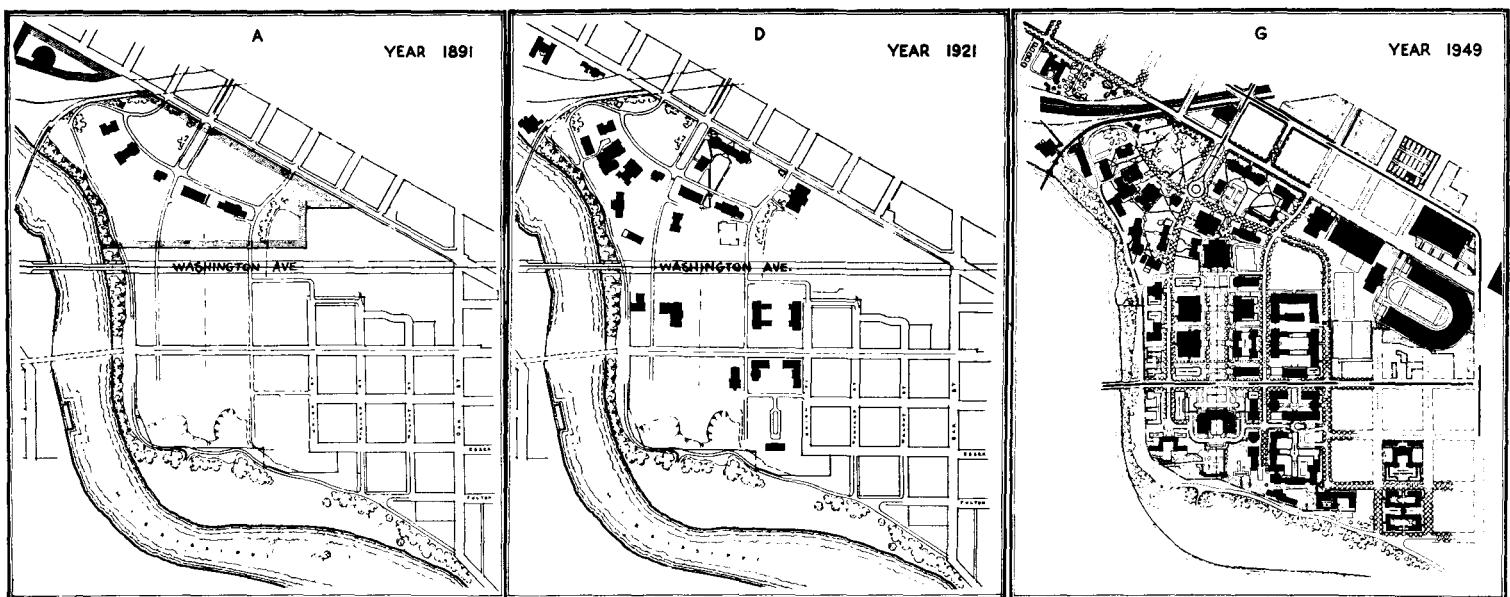
The 'skyscraper' portion of the building — fifth floor and up — will be accessible by elevators to convey faculty and service personnel to their offices.

While the major portion of specialized laboratory facilities would be concentrated on the east side

of the river, some instructional laboratory space would be included in the new development. In addition, some dormitories might be built on the margins.

The concept for the future campus presents other problems as well, according to the Willey report. Still to be studied are such things as how to meet new library needs, particularly to serve the social sciences and the humanities; how to provide for necessary lounge and recreational facilities such as those which will be across the river in Coffman union; how to place eating facilities — all under one roof or dispersed throughout the various classroom buildings; how to provide for parking areas.

One suggestion for parking also should provide a buffer zone between the campus and the commercial activity of Cedar avenue. This is a proposal that parking lots form a belt around the west river development.



From Knoll to Mall to Bridge in 80 years: Campus maps (1891-1949) show that, in '91, the Mpls. campus had five buildings, two on either side of Eddy Hall and all five clustered around knoll, near University avenue and 14th street S.E. By 1921, knoll was still center of activities but already there was move to extend campus out toward Washington avenue along both sides of area which is now mall. (That year, the campus had 28 buildings). Shortly after 1931, University planners began to realize growing school could not be contained between knoll (and University avenue) on one side and river flats on the other. At this point, the University began to move ever more eastward and began to plan on building across Washington avenue in the area earlier expected to be an extension of the mall. In 1949, the mall was still center of activity but it was becoming evident that total campus area hugging curve of river would not be adequate for increasing enrollment. Site planners then began to look across the river for possible expansion space. When this proposal becomes a reality, the new hub in 1970 will be the "SLA" bridge unifying the heart of the expanded campus east with the new campus west of the Mississippi.

Those taking the bus to the new campus area in 1970 (or possibly before) may find a bus station in the lower level of the bridge connecting the east and west riverbanks. A similar underground station would be located in front of Coffman union.

#### The Bridge

The alumnus returning to campus at the end of this 12-year program undoubtedly will rub his eyes like the storied Rip Van Winkle. But, for all the spectacular changes, the one which captures his imagi-

nation the most may well be the *new bridge built for education*.

The bridge, unifying the two campus areas, is designed to be a University mall over the waters of the Mississippi. It is a projected, two-level structure with pedestrian traffic on the upper level. Not only will the new bridge cross the river into the area of the new campus but it will also extend to the mall of the present campus between Coffman union and Northrop.

On the level below the pedestrian walkways will be from four to six lanes for automobile traffic. The

top level of the bridge will be enclosed and thus protected from the sharp winds that whip persons crossing the present Washington avenue bridge.

While details have not yet been developed, one idea was for inclusion of classrooms on the bridge itself after the manner of small shops of Florence, Italy's *Ponte Vecchio* which spans the River Arno.

Architect Close said the new bridge "may be the first of its kind anywhere."

Business Vice President William T. Middlebrook, on the other hand, said his primary concern was that the bridge be *utilitarian*.

Both believe that a moving sidewalk is a logical solution to the problem of getting students from one part of the campus to the



Eddy Hall (left) one of the first five buildings on campus, was built in 1881 and is listed as the oldest of the early buildings which group includes Pillsbury (1889), Pattee (1889) and Nicholson (1890).



The aerial photo (above) is of the Duluth campus, viewing the area from Southwest to Northeast.

other in the 10 minutes existing between classes.

Working closely with University planners on the bridge are Commissioner L. P. Zimmerman '16, the State Highway Department, Hugo Erickson '28BSCE, Mpls. city engineer and Arnett Leslie '10-11, president of the Mpls. planning commission.

The schedule for building the bridge will be guided by the rate of construction in the West River Area. The University, with 1½ million dollars appropriated by the 1957 Legislature, already has arranged to buy some of the land across the river. Wrecking crews are to begin clearing this area in the near future. The Regents intend

to ask the lawmakers for building construction funds in 1959. Meanwhile, bridge construction must be timed so that the bridge will be ready as soon as the new buildings are. Some believe this to be during 1961.

#### Who Goes Where? — West Side

Three colleges of the present campus site — including most of the college of science, literature and the arts — would be moved across the river, according to the recommendation of the staff advisory committee.

Slated for relocation along with SLA are the school of business administration and the general college.

A key factor in the overall planning is the concentration of the now-scattered college of science, literature and the arts in two fairly compact segments on opposite ends of the bridge.

The staff committee recommended that all units of SLA except those which could also serve the institute of technology be moved across the river.

Science classes — astronomy, botany, geology, mathematics and zoology — will stay on the east side. In addition, the library school and music may also stay where they are on the east campus.

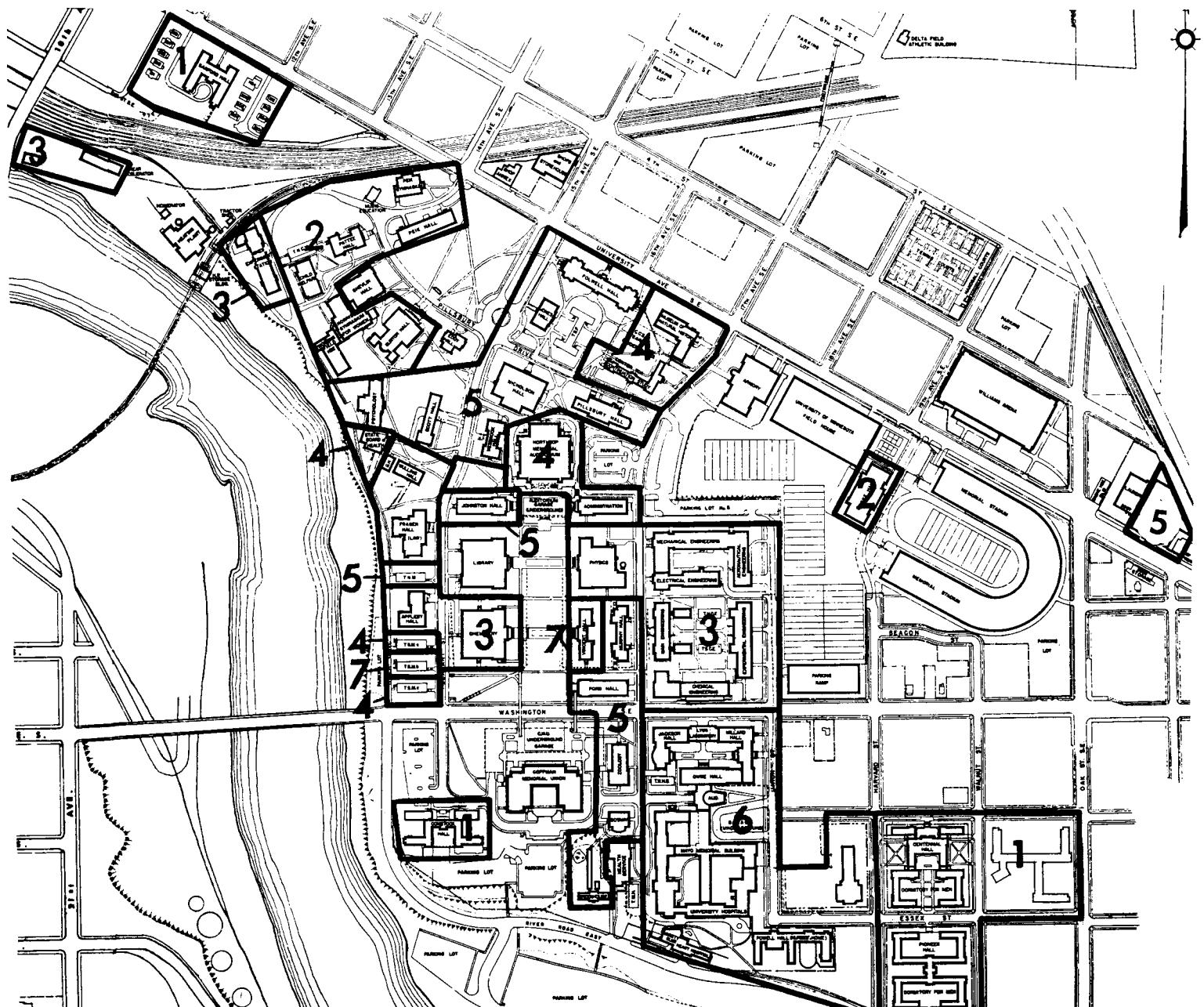
The committee, emphasizing "maximum geographic concentration" (*Continued on page 12*)

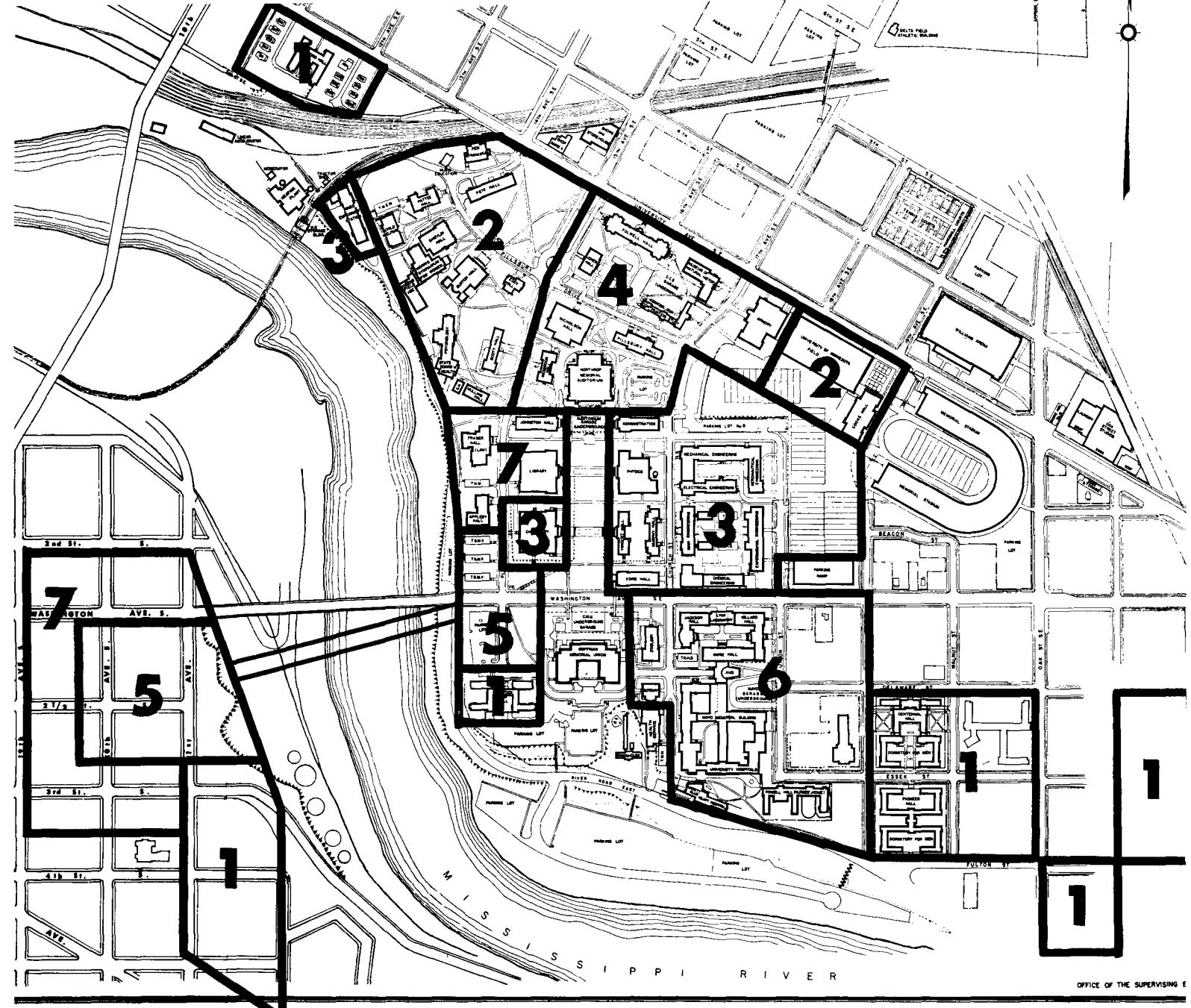


Ford Hall — 40 classrooms, 90 offices — built by Regents in 1950 at cost of \$1,250,000. Instructional space needed for future would equal 31 Ford halls — 17 in West River Area, 14 in East River Area. Another six halls would be needed for non-instructional purposes and be paid for by University projects.

## Minneapolis Campus --- Present Use of Land

Present use of land on the Minneapolis campus is more a matter of expediency than of grouping. The medical science group (6) and the education group (2) now approach the concept of grouping those buildings pertaining to studies of a given college. The campus of the future will be planned to make this college grouping as compact as possible. Present distribution of buildings: 1 — housing; 2 — college of education; 3 — institute of technology; 4 — administration and public services; 5 — science, literature and the arts; 6 — college of medical sciences; 7 — law, pharmacy and others.





## Minneapolis Campus --- Proposed Use of Land, 1970

1. Housing projects will fringe the east and west sites.
2. Education will expand in its present location, north side of campus.
3. Institute of technology will move westward to the mall, occupying buildings now housing business, administrative offices and some parts of SLA.
4. Administration and public services would be grouped on the north side of the present campus, probably occupying Folwell, Jones and Pillsbury halls. The center for continuation study would remain as it is, possibly with overflow into Nicholson hall across the street.
5. SLA would be grouped on both sides of the bridge, with those units which might serve the sciences on the east.
6. Medical Sciences would continue to develop in growing space two blocks east of Mayo Memorial and Millard hall.
7. On the east side (just above IT), law and pharmacy would form a professional area in their locations just west of the main library; on the west side, (forming a belt around the new campus area) will be parking lots and other service areas.

(Continued from page 9)  
tion," advised that the bulk of SLA courses be moved in order to:

Utilize the bridge to link the SLA departments on two sides of the river while making the Arts courses available to IT.

Reduce traffic congestion by de-

**On  
these two**

**pages  
are pictured the  
men who gave  
their time,  
talent  
and great hopes  
to the plan  
for the**

**University  
of  
tomorrow**

centralizing the campus unit with the largest enrollment.

#### **East Side**

On the east side of the river, the institute of technology would expand westward to the mall — occupying buildings now housing the school of business, administrative offices and various units of SLA — as well as into the athletic practice

## **'U' Planners**



M. M. Willey  
Academic V. P.



W. T. Middlebrook  
Business V. P.



Clinton Johnson  
University Services



Lee Hart  
Civil Service



Prof. C. G. Wrenn  
Senate Ed.



Dean Blegen  
Graduate School



Vernon Ausen  
Room Assignments



Prof. Close  
Advisory Architect



Dean Cook  
Education



Dean Kozelka  
School of Business

the two blocks east of the Mayo Memorial and Millard hall.

The college of education, now housed in various buildings in the vicinity of the knoll, would expand in its present area and into additional space which would become available on the margins of that area as other units shift.

The law school and the college of pharmacy would form a professional area in their locations just west of the main library. Pharmacy will move into Appleby hall, the school of mines building next to law, when construction of the new mines building (already underway) is completed. Graduate school headquarters would remain in Johnston hall adjacent to the library.

Administrative offices of the University and public service activities would be concentrated on the north side of the present campus. The president and his staff may find themselves shuttling back and forth between Folwell, Jones and Pillsbury halls.

The center for continuation study would remain where it is, with overflow into Nicholson hall across the street as a possibility.

All told, additional space to meet the instructional, research and public service needs of the University on the Minneapolis campus for all purposes (excluding dormitories) by 1970 is estimated at approximately 1,867,000 square feet. Among instructional units, the greatest needs for space are seen in the institute of technology and the college of science, literature and arts.

Needed for the University divisions in the West River Area would be some 850,000 square feet of as-

*continued . . .* Planners



Victor Scott  
Physical Plant



Cedric Williams  
Physical Plant



L. R. Lunden  
Comptroller



Richard Aune  
Architecture



Roy Lund  
Engineer



Dean McDiarmid  
SLA

signable space — the equivalent of 17 buildings the size of Ford hall, the social sciences building at the corner of Church street and Washington avenue. The east side of the river would need some 700,000 square feet — the equivalent of 14 Ford halls. In addition, non-instructional purposes would require some 317,000 square feet — the equivalent of six Ford halls, this space to be divided between the present campus site and the new area.

From a study showing in what colleges students take their course work, the advisory committee said that, in 1970, student credit hours would be divided almost equally on both sides of the river. On the west campus, 49.9 percent of student credit hours will be offered. On the east, 43.6 percent. The committee also indicated that 75 percent of all student credit hours of the Arts college would be given on the west campus along with 95 percent in the school of business administration and 93 percent in general college.

#### Shape of the Future

The new buildings will be modern in style and "without limitations imposed by the present building pattern on the east campus," said Architect Close. The chief advisory architect, assisted by Jack Geretz '57BArch and Richard Aune '51BArch, has prepared a drawerful of plans and models which, he says, "call for a decisive change in architectural type."

In all his plans, the bridge becomes the new mall.

He said, "Our present mall is a pleasure in season. The future mall

will have a closed circulation system which will make the mall comfortable the year around."

Advisory committee chairman Willey foresaw possibilities of creating for the University and the community "an exciting and stimulating skyline." He added:

"The University may well acquire a visual identity that is as distinctive as it is beautiful."

Serving on the staff ~~advisory~~ committee along with Willey were:

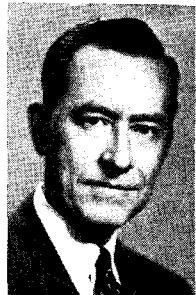
Vernon L. Ausen, supervisor of room assignments; Theodore C. Blegen, dean of the graduate school; Walter W. Cook, dean of the college of education; Winston A. Close, university advisory architect and professor; R. L. Kozelka, dean of the school of business.

Roy V. Lund, supervising engineer; E. W. McDiarmid, dean of the SLA; W. T. Middlebrook, University business vice president; H. T. Morse, dean of general college; A. L. Vaughan, associate dean of general college; Athelstan Spilhaus, dean of the institute of technology;

R. E. Summers, dean of admissions and records; T. E. Pettengill, recorder; E. G. Williamson, dean of students; and C. Gilbert Wrenn, chairman of the university senate committee on education.

Some of the staff and faculty members who worked with Willey also participated in the original study of land and building needs. Among them were Middlebrook (basic study director), Summers, Ausen, Lund and Close.

Additional assistance came from Cedric Williams and Victor Scott, physical plant department; Lee



Dean Morse  
General College



A. L. Vaughan  
General College



Dean Summers  
Adm. & Records



T. E. Pettengill  
Recorder



Dean Spilhaus  
IT



E. G. Williamson  
Dean of Students

Hart, then of the physical plant and now in the civil service department; Richard T. Aune, assistant to the advisory architect; Clinton Johnson, director of University services; and L. R. Lunden, University comptroller.

Expansion plans for the St. Paul campus—designed to meet the needs of an expected 3,587 students by 1970—are centered around replacing old, obsolete buildings with new ones.

Nearly \$6,400,000 was voted by the 1957 session of the legislature for St. Paul, where enrollment has risen 44 per cent since its low point in 1953.

By 1970, it is expected that more than 20 buildings will have been removed to provide space for new classrooms, laboratories and services.

Eleven of twenty obsolete or temporary buildings to be removed date back to just before and after the turn of the century. The Old Dairy building—more recently used as a student center—and the soils building are among those whose replacements are under construction.

Present proposals also call for the transfer of major farm operations from the St. Paul campus to the Rosemount research center. Animals on the St. Paul campus will be kept exclusively for research.

In reviewing the expansion, Pres. J. L. Morrill said:

"The St. Paul campus, above all other campuses, is for research. These plans are for expansion of research facilities, but they are more than just a 12-year projection."

In addition to needed areas for research, building replacement or construction has been deemed necessary because:

- It is too expensive to rehabilitate or remodel a structure that has outlived its usefulness.

- Additional classrooms must be provided for growing enrollment in both the undergraduate and graduate divisions.

- Additional space must be provided for the ever-increasing number of service activities.

The 1970 St. Paul campus has been planned so that buildings and facilities are arranged in the following general groups:

*Plant Science group*—including agronomy and plant genetics, plant pathology and agricultural botany,

**To replace obsolete buildings,  
prepare for student influx--**

# *St. Paul Campus*



Harold Macy, Dean  
Institute of Agriculture

entomology and economic zoology, horticulture and forestry.

*Animal Science group*—including animal husbandry, dairy and poultry.

*Veterinary Medicine group.*

*A central area* which provides for a general group of buildings and facilities for home economics, agricultural biochemistry, agricultural economics, rural sociology, agricultural extension, agricultural education, agricultural engineering, agricultural short courses, student service, student center, physical training, general classroom space and administration.

*Dormitory and Food Service group.*

*Farm and service buildings*, roadways and parking areas.

Besides buildings presently under construction (two dormitories, student center, dairy building, vet-

erinary science addition, soils building plus new heating tunnels), three other units have been contracted out. In this group are the forest products building, dining facility and a plant science field building.

Two units ready for contracting out are the research and diagnostic laboratory for veterinary medicine and horticulture greenhouses.

Among new buildings proposed by 1970 are:

*For plant science*—entomology and economic zoology; horticulture building, plant science research building, additional research greenhouses and an addition to the forest products laboratory;

*For animal science*—meats laboratory, livestock pavilion, animal husbandry nutrition and field laboratories; poultry research building and a central feed handling and storage building;

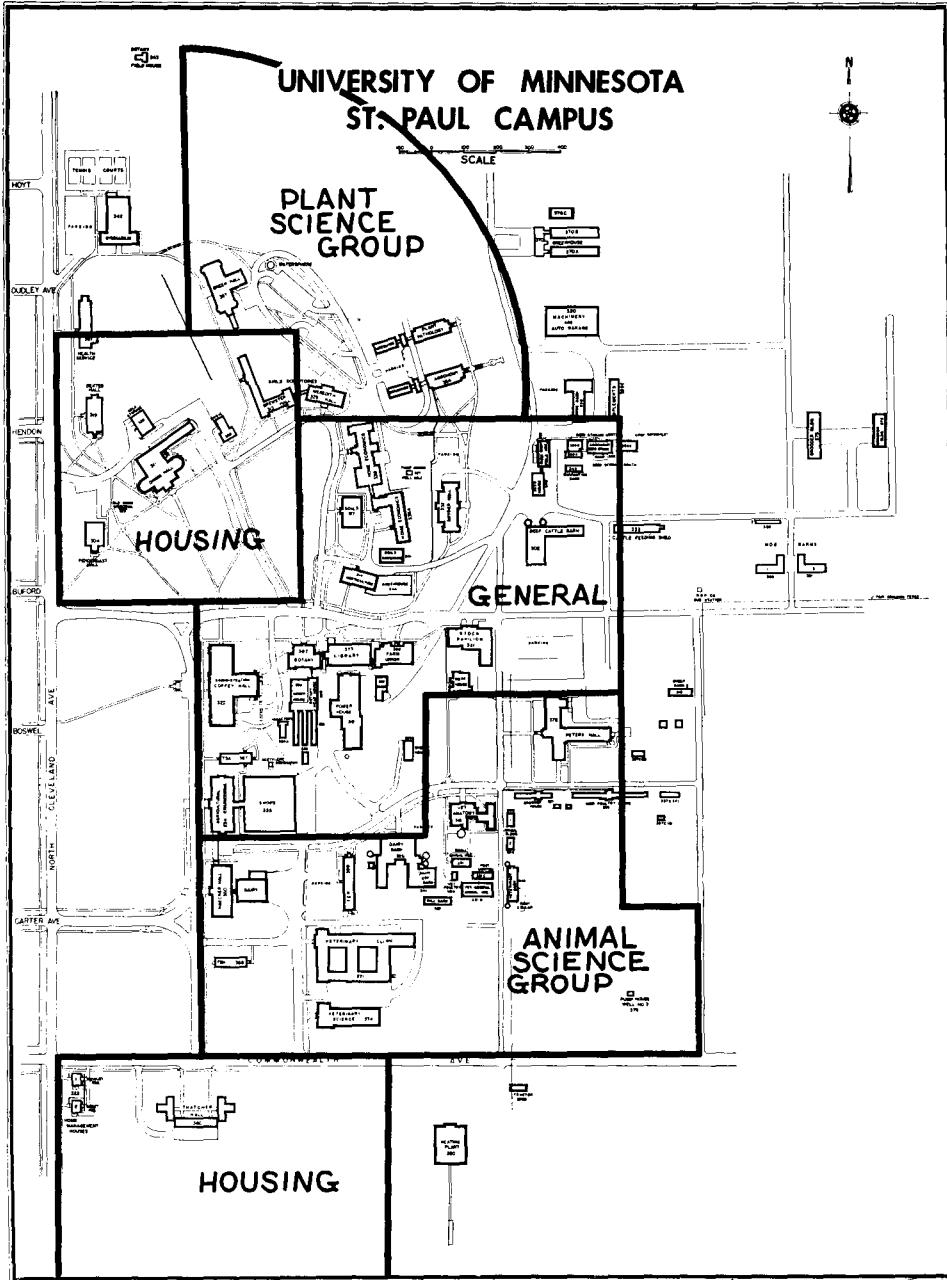
*For general uses*—classroom and office building for agricultural economics, rural sociology, agricultural education and possibly rhetoric; a short course center; home economics (rehabilitation of an old section and construction of a second unit of new portion of building); home management houses, addition to agricultural biochemistry; addition to physical training facilities.

Dormitories for single students will be just north of campus and new married students housing projects are located to the south.

University officials also outlined a plan for a farm shop and garage, physical plant shops and service

# Grows

Proposed land use for the St. Paul campus (1970) will be brought about by division of the land into four major areas. The **plant science group** will occupy the north portion of the campus, expanding north of such buildings as plant pathology and agronomy; the **animal sciences group** will expand on the south side of campus in an extension of facilities in the area now occupied by veterinary science and veterinary anatomy. The center campus area will be used for **general instructional** purposes and, in two areas on the side of the campus touching N. Cleveland avenue, **housing** will be constructed.



building, some additional streets and parking space for approximately 3,000 cars.

One of the units of the St. Paul campus which has been consistently changing and growing in recent years is veterinary medicine.

The college of veterinary medicine was established as a school by the 1947 Legislature, appropriating \$710,000 to construct the present clinic building in addition to a temporary building established with conversion of the veterinary science building for teaching purposes. This was followed by an

SPECIAL ISSUE

appropriation of \$600,000 in 1949 for the construction of the first unit now known as the Veterinary Science Building to which the 1955 Legislature added \$600,000.

The college of veterinary medicine has three major activities important to the state: teaching, research and service. The teaching activities must meet the requirements of a council on education the same as any other professional school or college in the medical sciences. The research program is concerned with animal diseases important to the livestock and poultry

industry, and diseases of animals which may be transmissible to man.

The service activity consists of the operating of the official diagnostic laboratory for Minnesota, in cooperation with the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, which is one of the eight divisions in the college of veterinary medicine, specifically the division of veterinary diagnostic laboratories.

The 1957 Legislature appropriated \$600,000 for a diagnostic laboratory and some research facilities and an additional \$100,000 in order



Aerial view of St. Paul campus, looking toward the Northeast.

to complete the unfinished portion of the original veterinary science building.

"The permanent basic facilities needed for teaching, research and service in the college of veterinary medicine are approximately half built," according to Dean Thorp. "Other institutions that have built within the last two years an entire new college of veterinary medicine spent seven to eight million dollars on the permanent facilities."

In order to retain the present accreditation status, since being taken off public probation in April, 1956 due to the support from the Legislature and the support from the Ad-

ministration, there must be a continual development of the teaching facilities.

It is estimated that it will take at least three and one-half million dollars to complete the College of Veterinary Medicine. The rise in building and equipment costs necessitate this figure, which is based upon a preliminary plan showing the necessary development of veterinary medicine on the St. Paul Campus to fulfill its three functions to Minnesota. These plans have been worked out in preliminary detail and show different areas to be developed in several stages.

The Temporary building east of

Haecker and the present Veterinary Anatomy building should be removed by 1965. Construction between the present Clinic building and proposed Diagnosis building will necessitate the removal of the Dairy Department bull pen, early in 1960.

Why must change come?

"The St. Paul campus program, like that involving the Minneapolis campus, is designed to serve the long range overall interests of the University and the entire state," said Dean Harold Macy. "Ours is a vigorous and long range program. We must keep growing to keep up with it."



When Cass Gilbert, the famous St. Paul architect, drew up his plans for University growth almost a half century ago, he bounded the University on one side with a huge domed structure which was to be Northrop auditorium, extended the mall straight across Washington avenue right through the heart of Coffman union and pictured a Foshay-like bell tower which would have nudged the corner of Variety Heart Hospital. Below this, he landscaped the hundreds of parked autos out of existence by beautifully-designed terracing of brick and concrete, which unrolled between trees and lawn past Comstock Hall down to the river's edge.

For Washington avenue, he pictured a two-level street

Cass Gilbert (inset) famous architect from St. Paul, drew some of the first designs for orderly development of campus. Plans, completed prior to 1910, were reported offered for a fee of \$10,000. The original plan (below, left) was to develop University north and south, using south river bank as a part of campus scenery. A free translation of his plan for buildings grouped around a central courtway occurred when later planners created the mall. Longitudinal section (at top of page) of the University as envisaged by Gilbert. This section, drawn to scale by Jack Geretz, is placed through the mall showing campus north in the vicinity of Northrop gradually slanting south to the river flats. (Portrait courtesy Minn. Historical Society.)

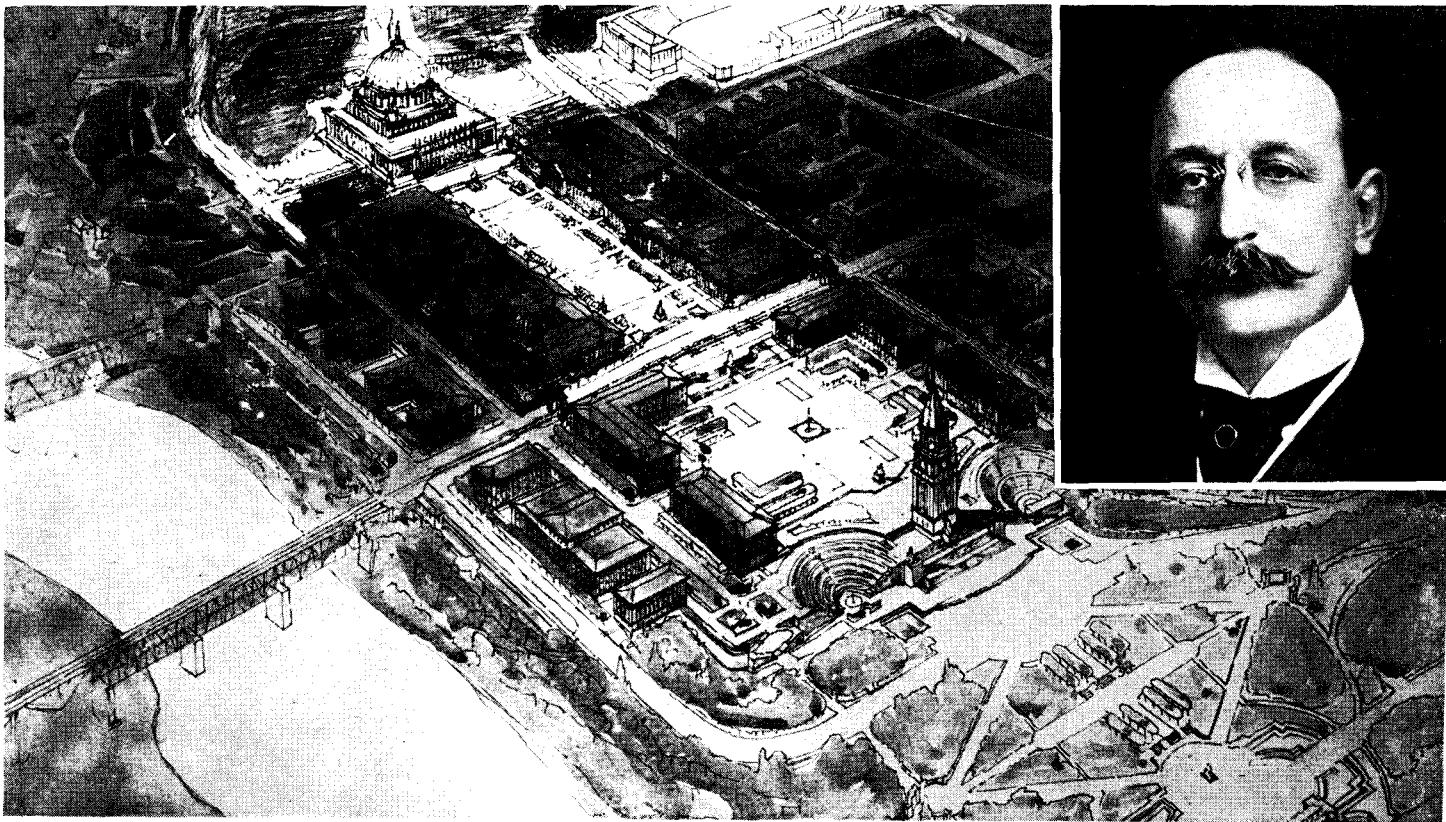
## Cass Gilbert: PROPHET AND ARCHITECT

with lighter traffic on top and heavier vehicles on the bottom.

In his foresightedness, he felt *first*, that some day some part of the river would be an integral part of the campus and *second*, that students must have a way to get around campus without colliding with traffic.

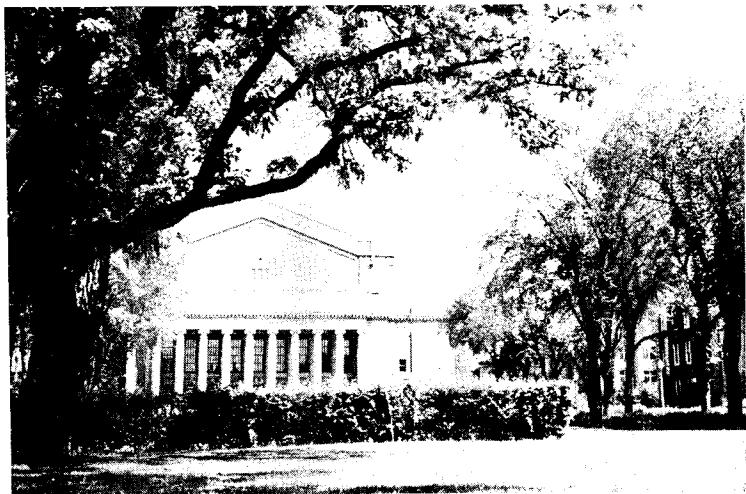
For a 50-year old guess, the St. Paul architect was almost uncanny in his accuracy.

When Pres. J. L. Morrill announced the most daring expansion program in the University's history during the late hours of 1957, Gilbert's two predictions — although modified — formed the nucleus of the plan to meet the sky-rocketing student enrollment.



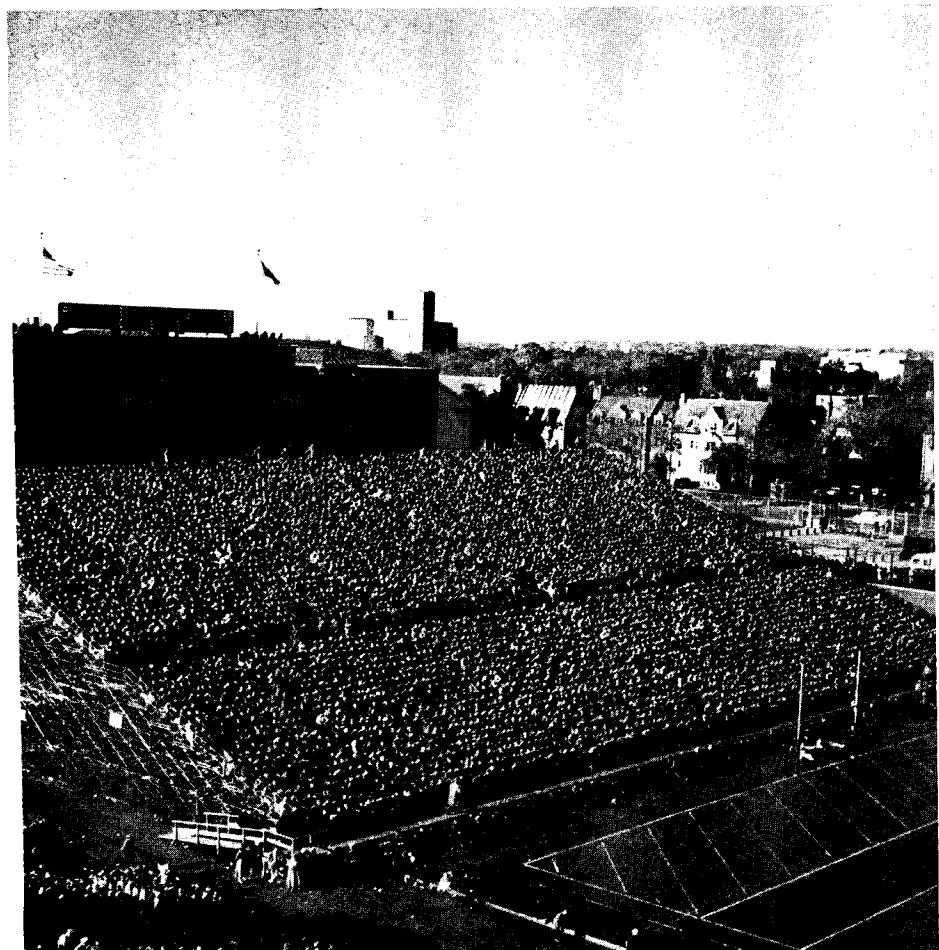
Eight of 23 "Gift" Buildings---

## Benevolence Sowed the Seed



Northrop Auditorium, a campus landmark named after the president who served from 1884-1911, was completed in 1929.

Memorial Stadium, begun through alumni gifts and subscriptions, was finished in 1925.



Mayo Memorial Medical Center, erected in 1954, has facilities for a hospital as well as a medical school.



Among the buildings of the three campuses are 23 (plus some additions to them) which were or are being made possible through gifts or subscriptions from alumni, students and friends of the University. In some cases, gifts were used along with federal grants, state appropriations, other state funds or a combination of these resources. In other cases, gifts supplied most or all of building costs.

In all cases, each addition to the campus enhanced the total service of the University to the individual student, to the state and to the nation.

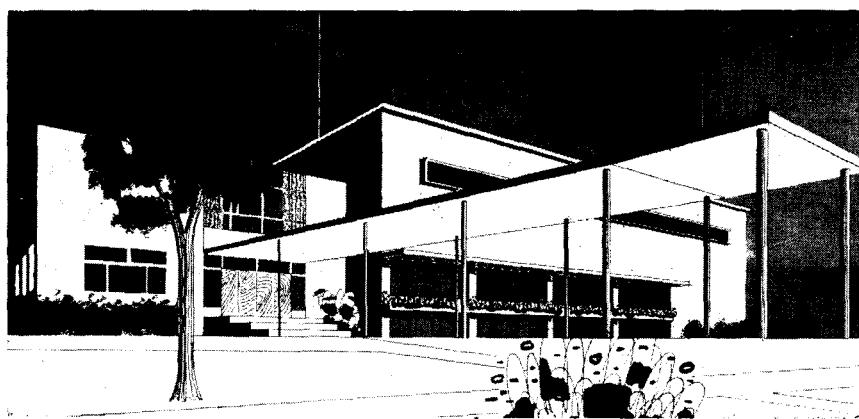
The buildings are: Minneapolis campus—Gamma Irradiation Facility, Coffman Memorial Union, Elias P. Lyon Laboratories, Owre Hall, Minnesota Museum of Natural History, Murphy Hall, Northrop Memorial Auditorium, Pillsbury Hall, Shevlin Hall, Memorial Stadium, Variety Club Heart Hospital, Todd Memorial Hospital, Minnesota Hospital and Home for Crippled Children, Elliott Memorial Hospital, Cancer Clinic, Masonic Memorial Hospital, V.F.W. Cancer Research Institute; Mayo Memorial Medical Center;

St. Paul campus — St. Paul Campus Student Center; Duluth campus — Kirby Student Center, Olcott Hall and Garage, Tweed Hall and Annex; Outlying stations — Cedar Creek Forest Laboratory.



The Kirby Student Center at UMD was begun in 1954 and completed early in 1957. The late Stephen Kirby, pioneer Duluth and Iron Range banker and businessman, contributed \$400,000 toward its construction.

The St. Paul Campus Union, described as having a "three F design" (functional, friendly, flexible), is expected to be completed this coming October.

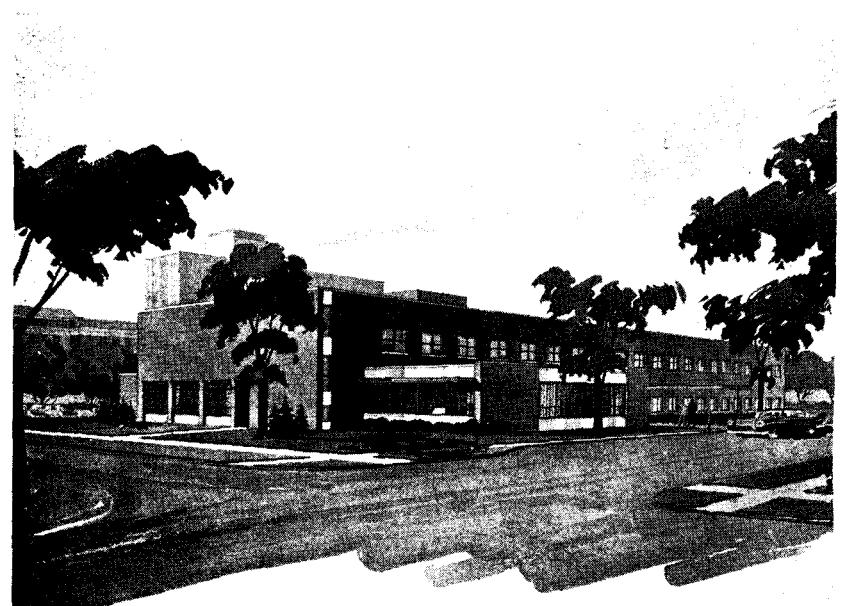


Coffman Memorial Union, built in 1939 with an addition in 1954, contains facilities for a faculty club as well as for student activities.

The Masonic hospital, now in the process of completion, will be dedicated on Editors' and Legislators' day, Oct. 4.



The Variety Club Heart Hospital was built in 1949.



***Facts and Opinions***  
***From the Alumni Secretary***

---

# Keep The Door Open

Dear Gopher Grad:

All over the country, college doors are closing. Not that the colleges are going out of business. Rather, *they have so much business, so many students enrolling that they are being forced to close their doors to thousands of applicants.*

The pressure of college applications will continually mount. Enrollments over the country will double by 1970. Colleges and universities *are doing their best* but all are hampered by lack of funds — funds to expand facilities, funds to recruit new instructors, funds to provide better pay for college teachers so that high scholastic standards can be maintained.

Unless help is forthcoming, the plain fact is that your son or daughter, when they are ready for college, may find the college doors closed to them.

This issue, the third sent free to all non-members of the Minnesota Alumni Association, presents the expansion program of your University. By 1970, 47,000 to 48,000 students are expected, 38,000 on the Minneapolis Campus. You should be proud, indeed, that your University is taking steps now to insure that your son and daughter will find the same fine educational opportunities available to them that you did when

you went to college. Others made it possible for you — well, now it's your turn.

You would be different than most if you did not *want* to do something for your University at this time. How can you help? — you ask — out there, away from the problem? Individually you cannot do much but *collectively, through the strength of organization, alumni can and have accomplished many things through their Association*, — including the building of Memorial stadium, Northrop auditorium, Coffman Memorial union. The Greater University Fund with its scholarship and fellowship programs is another alumni project. Those and the hundreds of smaller projects in support of the University take a lot of doing and need the *organized support* of a lot of alumni.

*With enrollment booming, with expansion plans underway, organized support in behalf of our University is a must.*

Your membership really delegates your interest to an organization that is on the job year around — your Alumni Association. Won't you delegate us to look after *your* interest in the University? Your \$5.00 will help do a job with which you will be proud to be identified. Don't deny your support to your University. Send your check today.

Sincerely,

*Ed Haase*