

University of Minnesota Sesquicentennial Diversity Project

Interview with Dan Allen

Interviewed by Ann M. Pflaum

Interviewed on March 17, 1999

Dan Allen - DA
Ann Pflaum - AP

AP: This is the seventeenth of March, St. Patrick's Day, and I am meeting with Dan Allen. I'm going to ask Dan as I do with each of the people I interview to give a little bit of background, starting first with your current position, Dan, and then you can sort of circle back. Occasionally I will interrupt you.

DA: I my current position is the senior associate director for the department of recreational sports. I've been actually an associate director since about 1990-91, right through there. I've been on the staff full time here at the department since 1972, and I've been with recreational sports since the time I was a student; I signed up in December of 1969. I'm closing in on my thirty years this coming December. I've served in a variety of positions. I was the assistant intramural program director here on the Minneapolis campus for about nine years. Then I went over to the St. Paul campus, where I managed that facility and those programs.

AP: Could you give me dates, Dan, if you remember them?

DA: Sure. Actually, full-time position I started in '72 here at Minneapolis, and that went until 1979. Then in 1979 I went to the St. Paul campus—worked in the gym over there—until 1986. In 1986, Jim Turman, who had only been director a year here, asked me to come back—in fact he told me to come back—to Minneapolis primarily because we were getting funding for new facilities here at Minneapolis, and he wanted me to lead the project. That's when shortly thereafter we began work on the University Aquatics Center and thereafter the University Recreation Center. So I've been back here in Cooke Hall since 1986 until the present time. I've spent a lot of my life with the department. During that time, too, I've also had a lot of interaction with the athletic departments, both men's and women's, through my regular recreational sports duties, and also I serve as the head timer for the Gopher hockey games. I run the clock and run the off-ice activities during games. I've done that, I'm just finishing my twenty-sixth year doing that. I've been involved with both departments, all departments.

AP: What is off-ice activities?

DA: You run the penalty boxes; the penalty box attendants; the penalty timers; the P.A. announcer, I help run that; I coordinate the game with the television people so that it stays on time, that we are on schedule; also, I'm a liaison with the referees. If they need anything or something comes up, then I'm the one who works with them and helps them out. Sometimes we're the only friend that the referees have in a game. So I do a lot of that. I've done that for twenty-six years and have enjoyed it a great deal.

AP: Can you tell me also, you did your dissertation on recreational sports. Because this will be recorded, that would be important maybe to get the title and the date of that.

DA: The title I'd have to get for you. I think the title was "The History of the Intramural Department." It went from 1950 to 1975, I know that. It's been a while since I even looked at that.

AP: It's a Ph.D. dissertation?

DA: No, it was a master's thesis. I completed my undergraduate work here. The title is "A History of the Men's Intramural Program at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis Campus, 1950-1975." It was delineated just strictly to the men's because there were two separate men's and women's departments for many, many years, and another individual was going to work with the women's history. So that was split up. I don't know if that was ever done, to be honest with you. I stuck pretty much to the Minneapolis campus on that. One reason I did this is that my undergraduate degree was in history, and my minor was in political science and classical studies. So I've always had an interest with history, and the two matched pretty well for my master's thesis. I was pretty fortunate in that a lot of people who had been around many, many years were available to me at the time. I did this between 1974 and 1977. I spread it out a long time because in those days several of the appointments here on staff were based on you pursuing a degree. To kind of keep my job for a couple years, I stretched this out a bit. It also gave me a lot of time to meet a lot of individuals who had retired and come back, and a lot of folks who were on staff here; people like Mary Lampe. Mary was just incredible. She talked about her meetings with Dr. Cooke and with Dr. Norris, and she knew all these people who have buildings named after them now. I was very, very lucky. Some folks went way, way back. Of course, Pat Mueller, who was the director at that time, he went way back into at least the early fifties, so he knew a great deal about what had happened and knew a great number of the people involved with the history. A lot of the athletic people around, I talked with them, too, people like [Lloyd] "Snapper" Stein and those folks. So I was really lucky. I was kind of at a point, if you look back, it was a real transitional period where a lot of people who had been here in the fifties, forties, even the thirties, were kind of wrapping up their careers, and then the newer folks were coming on board about that time, many of whom are still here, or several of them are still here. But I enjoyed the history, and it fit in well with my interests.

AP: Was it a master's in history ? . .

DA: No. What happened was, I actually was in pre-law and I changed my mind. I had worked here as a student and I found I liked this profession, so I went back and I got my B.A. in Recreation and Park Administration, which is not uncommon for our field. A lot of the people . . . my boss is in the same situation. He was a business major for his undergraduate, and went back just like I did and did graduate work in Recreation and Park Administration.

AP: You said "B.A." but you meant "M.A.," didn't you?

DA: M.A., I'm sorry.

AP: It's Recreation and Park Management, is that what it's called?

DA: It was called then Recreational and Park Administration. Probably if you did the same thing today, it would be Sports Management. There are a lot of variations to the theme. It was something that I wasn't that familiar with until I started working here and fell really in love with the business. I liked working with students and I liked sports, and I liked interacting with people. I just felt as an attorney I'd miss a lot of those things. And I had a lot of encouragement. I had some people who were working here that were very encouraging for me to get into the business.

AP: Can you mention some of the mentors that you had?

DA: The person who I really became most involved with directly right away was Roy Tutt. Roy was the Intramural Coordinator, I think was the title he had most of the time. His title changed over the years. But he ran intramurals. What people need to remember is, back in the earlier days intramurals was recreational sports. In fact, the department was called Intramurals for Men, or Intramurals/Extramurals Department. Intramurals was always in there. There are several reasons for that. First, that was what was very popular at that time. It was probably eighty-five or ninety percent of the program here. But the other reason was, we did not have good facilities. We did not have the indoor facilities, in particular, that we have now. The facilities that we had at that time lended themselves to the intramurals activities. The fitness craze hadn't kicked in yet, and of course the other huge factor was women's participation then was nothing like it is now. That's why if you got back even in the mid-sixties Cooke Hall was the gym for men and Norris Hall was the gym for women. It was very separate, very separate indeed. When I started as a student here, I think women were not allowed in Cooke Hall except on Friday nights to do some swimming and some volleyball. And the same over at Norris for men. They were limited; I think only one night they could go over there.

AP: What year did you get your B.A.?

DA: I graduated in 1971.

AP: That was in history from the U here?

DA: Yes.

AP: Do you remember any of your teachers, because we're interested in people's undergraduate experience?

DA: I remember one professor I had because a lot of my history was ancient Greek and Roman. Tom Jones was one professor that I particularly remember. He was quite the character. It was an interesting time to go to school. We had a lot of protests on campus. There was a lot of dissent going on. The war was going on. The civil right movement was very strong. Women's rights movement was going very strong. So it was a very volatile but fascinating time. I do remember one class when Professor Jones was teaching, and I can't remember which particular incident it was, whether it was the Asian or Cambodian . . . I can't remember what it was, but one individual stood up and said something to the effect that he felt we should talk about that topic rather than talk about ancient history when all this was going on. Professor Jones in a very curt way said he didn't think so, and if he kept talking that his chances in this class were going to become real ancient real fast. So he didn't put up with much, but he was an excellent professor. He wrote many books, and I believe he was a regents professor eventually. He was a very gruff exterior, but I learned a lot from him. I really enjoyed his time. Another professor, I think it was Greek history, was Professor Kelly. He was very good too. I really enjoyed those times. I really enjoyed that period. As I said, the campus was very interesting in those times, too.

AP: Where did you live?

DA: Most of the time I was here I lived in a little apartment right in Dinkytown, right off 14th Avenue. I was right in the heart of things. I never wandered far from this campus. In fact, either working, living, or going to school, I've really been on this campus since I was eighteen. It's been over thirty years. I've been through and seen a lot. It was a good time, I think, to go to school because of all the issues that were going on. It was a little nerve-wracking with the war and the draft and everything going, but it was still very interesting times.

AP: Can you remember participating in any demonstrations or seeing any?

DA: Oh, I saw plenty. In fact, in 1972, which was actually the year after I graduated, I worked here a year just to kind of feel my way around. I was trying to decide what to do. That was the year they had the big riots.

AP: The big one, May of '72.

DA: I can remember one thing that happened to me. I had a job here in the office where, we had a department car and you made deliveries, you drove all over campus. I had to make a delivery over at Coffman Union. That was just when the height of the trouble busted loose. In fact, they were concerned about me going over there, but I thought, I was a fellow student for the most part and I'd probably be okay. Just when I got over to Coffman was when they let loose the tear gas and the pepper gas. I literally had people jumping on the car, and I was trying to get out of there without running over anybody. Probably the experience I remember most vividly was I think the next morning coming to work and coming down University Avenue. They had ripped the fence out of the Armory. The fence is back up now, but for years they didn't replace it. They just ripped that fence out, that heavy wrought iron fence. I came down University Avenue and it was lined with the National Guard. At that time they had a parking lot right here next to Cooke Hall right off University Avenue. I pulled in and two guardsmen with rifles stopped me; asked me questions, searched my car, and it was just such a surreal feeling being here on this campus and I felt like I was going into a military camp. It was a very, very, strange time. It was a very scary time. One other time there were some other protests going on. I kind of stumbled into them. I didn't participate directly. There were some of the more mild ones I attended. I did more listening; I never spoke. I never really did anything that much, because sometimes I agreed with one side; sometimes I agreed with the other. It was a tough time to be a student here in that there were a lot of ideological questions going on. But the experience was something very memorable. That was one of the ones I remember—the armed guardsmen along here.

AP: Did you say it was along University?

DA: Along University Avenue. It was almost like a picket line going right down University Avenue, so then when I pulled into the parking lot, two of them stopped me.

AP: Explain to me the fence, because I'm not recalling the fence.

DA: The fence surrounding the Armory over on 17th there, it's back up now. You look at . . . I think it's wrought iron, I'm not sure.

AP: Is it on the front of the building?

DA: It's around the perimeter, right along the sidewalks. What happened was, back in '72 they ripped that fence out. Of course, the ROTC was a very sore issue back in those years. What they did is they ripped it out and they tried to form a barricade to block the road. In fact, they did block the road on the corner of 17th and University. The fencing was some of the stuff that they used. For many, many years they did not replace that fencing. The stone foundation was there, and you could see where the fence had been. Then they finally did put it back. It's back there again today. I always remember one of the interesting sights was the day there was yelling and screaming and everything going on, and they were trying to block cars, and I looked up at the fraternity houses right there,

and here's a lot of fraternity guys sitting in lawn chairs drinking beer and watching the whole thing like it was a side show. It was a real paradoxical situation. It was a very bizarre situation. Like I said, it was interesting time, it really was; a little scary at time, too.

AP: You're saying something that is helpful to me. I was never sure whether the big demonstration was on Washington or whether it was on University.

DA: It actually was both. In fact, at one point they went over and tried to block [Interstate]94. I remember they tried to seal that off, too. Washington is where I know one time that's where they gassed the kids. That's where, if you go back to the Daily, the pictures they show on the front page, that was Washington Avenue, and the picture where they are beating this kid in the head.

AP: It's taken from the Mall towards Coffman.

DA: Right. It was right along University, too. There were other incidents. The one that happened—I think it was shortly thereafter—is they tried to build a Red Barn restaurant—I can remember Red Barns—in Dinkytown, and it would have been built right next to where Fowl Play is now, where those series of shops are. They had torn a building down and Red Barn was going to move in there. The local students, mostly students, and residents, didn't want another fast food place in there. So they protested and they literally, overnight, built what they called "People's Park," and they built it on that lot. Of course it was totally illegal. They got sod, they got plantings, seedlings from places, they got benches—where they got most of the stuff I have no idea. They literally built a park overnight.

AP: Do you remember what year that was? I'm going to check some clippings.

DA: It would have been either the year before the riots on campus, but I think it was the year after.

AP: So possibly '73. And usually these things happen in the spring.

DA: In fact, I take it back. I think it was the year before because I lived in that apartment building in Dinkytown. I moved out of there in '72, and I was living in Dinkytown when it happened.

AP: So it was '71 probably?

DA: Probably.

AP: Probably spring?

DA: It was warm. Maybe it was fall. It might have been fall. It was warm out, I know that. It wasn't like wintertime. What happened was, then in the middle of the night, like three or four in the morning, we were standing there and you look down Fourth Street towards [Interstate]35, that direction, and there was this white line across the road. We saw that this line was getting bigger and bigger. What it was was the storm troopers wearing helmets, and they were in a line walking down arm-in-arm down Fourth Street towards Dinkytown. Plus they dropped tear gas that night, too.

AP: This is three in the morning they were walking down Fourth Street?

DA: It was early in the morning—three or four in the morning, something like that. The mayor then, I believe, was Charlie Stenvig. I heard the helicopter, and I said to my friends, "I'm getting out of here. I've heard this before." So I got out of there. We lived only about a block away.

AP: So you were up at this hour, outside, so you go back to your apartment.

DA: It was a big party. They took over. Everybody was out and having drinks and laughing and everything. I don't even know who the people were who did all that. It was an interesting thing to watch, it really was. They came in and quickly destroyed or tore down People's Park. It was interesting, the Red Barn never was built there. They never did build there. They weren't going to put it up. The other story that was interesting about that one is some fellow who is the brother of one of the protestors over there—I think it was a brother—rented a car, and at that time there was a Red Barn over in Stadium Village. It's where I think the Lotus Restaurant was or is. I don't know if it's over there anymore. But it was the building that stood near the Campus Theater. He just drove it right through the front. He just smashed it right through the front door, right through the glass and everything. It was different times. You try to tell some of the students about some of those times, it's hard to believe actually. You remember those things. I remember sitting in my apartment and the tear gas coming through off of Dinkytown. This has nothing to do with sports, but . . .

AP: But it's all part of the history. Let me ask you another thing. Did other than your ancient history professor, was there any discussion in any of your other classes of the war that you can recall?

DA: Not too much. A few times students would ask. I know at least on two occasions about five or six students stood up before the class started and asked to talk about the issues that were going on at that point. The professor said no, and they walked out. I know at least twice that happened. Obviously the one exception, I think, was a couple of our political science classes. Then they would talk a little bit about it. There was one professor, and I can't recall his name, who was regarded as one of the best poli-sci professors back then. Again, I think he ended up being a regents professor. He let some of the discussion go on, as long as it remained within control, that the emotions didn't

take over and there was no screaming. Folks don't always understand how volatile it was back in those days. As long as everybody kept their cool, he would allow discussion to go on. For the life of me, I cannot remember his name. He was a good professor, and I know he is a very well known professor. That was a lot of years ago.

AP: Do you have any memories of civil rights type demonstrations or how African American or black students were treated in those days?

DA: Most of my experience with that, Ann, really was through the intramurals department. There was a lot of tension. A lot of the teams back in those teams that had African Americans were all African Americans. There were very few teams that would have both white and African American players. There were some, but not very many.

AP: The teams were allowed to select themselves?

DA: Oh, yes. You picked whomever you wanted to. One team that existed back in those days was a team called the Soulful Strutters. It was a basketball team, an intramural team. They were very, very good. In fact, one of the players on that team was a guy named Dave Winfield. The team was, I think, formed by Steve Winfield, his brother. It was back when Dave was playing with that team that Coach Musselman saw him playing and said, "Who is this guy?" and went after him, and eventually he of course ended up playing here for the Gophers. His brother Steve was on that team, as was a fellow named Frank White. They were very, very good, and won a couple championships. In fact, to this day I still see Steve Winfield every so often, and we became pretty good friends. Both Steve and Frank White became officials, and they still officiate, like Minnesota State High School League basketball games, and they are still here in the community. I think they are both in St. Paul. Of course, Dave went on to very big things. There were several teams that were all African American players. Some were more apt to take things more personally. We had several fights that would break out between the white teams and the African American teams. Tensions, emotions were very, very high. Certain teams did it more often than others. Some people took things more personally than others. It was a difficult time, and I think part of the problem that existed back in those days is there weren't a lot of African Americans, I think, in our business, in our recreation field. There certainly were none on our staff. I think that was maybe some of the problem, that we didn't have a good viewpoint or good resource within our department to really turn to, although it was a great learning experience for me, sitting down talking with and trying to understand, trying to learn. That's why, I think, to this day Steve Winfield and I, I don't know that we're real good friends, but we always enjoy seeing each other again and chatting about the old days. It was tough. It was very, very hard, just a lot of emotion, a lot of intensity, a lot of things spilled out personally onto the basketball or onto the football field. I know one game we had just all creation break loose between an African American team and a white team. First they got mad at the officials who were white. They started chasing them, going after them. Then the white players got hit. It was a total mess out there. That happened when I was a student. In fact, it happened I was supervising that night.

AP: I think you wrote about that in your dissertation.

DA: I may have. It was very tough because a fellow I knew pretty well was one of the officials who was hurt pretty bad that night. It was very, very hard. The administration had a lot of trouble dealing with it. I'm pretty sure at that time the vice president of Student Affairs was Paul Cashman, and I always thought he handled things very, very well considering the tough situation. Again, a lot of things spilled out onto the sporting area. The racial situation at times got very, very tough, but we tried very hard to learn from it. We tried to bring in black faculty members and leaders on campus to talk to us and try to make us better understand what was going on. We understood part of it, but there were times when we thought we weren't getting the whole grasp of the whole thing. Why was some of this happening, because we'd see these students and we all seemed to get along so well, and the game would go on and boom! it would break out. Part of it was something that was far beyond our control. It was something much bigger.

AP: Can I ask you about black fraternities? I understand there was at least one.

DA: I think there was at least one. But to be very honest with you, I wasn't that familiar with them. For some reason, I think they were over near Dinkytown. I can't remember where their house was. But for whatever reason, I don't remember them participating much in our program. In fact, I remember my boss, Roy Tutt, talking to them at one point and trying to encourage them and getting them to get involved. For whatever reason, they did not. I honestly couldn't tell you, Ann, why they didn't. I know they had, for example, some very good athletes in that fraternity. I can't remember the name of it, but I do remember meeting with them and talking with them once, and they just didn't participate, for whatever reason. I don't know why. Some of them I think did participate through other means, through other groups. They had other friends, and maybe that was part of it. You could only play on one team per sport, so if you chose this group of friends you couldn't go over here and do it.

AP: Can I ask you about some of the athletic directors in the men's athletic program that you may have known? One of the ones I wanted to particularly ask you about is John Mariucci. There is a lot of legend, and one story I'm trying to trace down that I read somewhere has to do with his funeral. The story is that his funeral procession, before it went to the cemetery, went by a number of youth hockey arenas in the state, and the boys were standing at attention outside the arenas as sort of a farewell salute. I can't have made that up out of nothing. Does that ring a bell?

DA: I don't know if that happened or not. John left here just before I started here. In fact, his office was right upstairs. I'd see him because he would hang around a lot. Actually, ironically, when I would see him mostly, he would be like at other sporting events. He'd come to football games and that type of thing. The only time I ever really talked to John Mariucci was two times: the night they were dedicating the arena in his name. I saw him

that night. I was helping getting people out, and I just had kind of a casual conversation. I said something to the effect, "Congratulations. This is very well deserved." He was a very nice man, making jokes about the whole thing. I talked to him one other time just before a game. Hardly anybody was in the arena and I was standing there and somebody came up behind me, and it was John Mariucci. I made a joke something to the effect, "Isn't it kind of weird walking into a building named after you?" He said, "No, I'm getting used to it." I didn't know him personally at all. The only other time I remember really is when I enjoyed one of the best speeches I heard ever given. They had a Blueline Club, those were luncheons that they give with the Blueline Club—the hockey boosters. Every so often they would have these luncheons before a weekend series. They usually invited the opposing team's coach and a lot of the team . . .

AP: Where would this take place?

DA: For years they've had it at Jax Café. They still have it at Jax Café. I don't think they have as many as they used to. To me it was kind of a neat deal because, like I say, they usually had the opposing team coach there. It was more like, we're all in this together. I think it made a nice setting for a hockey game. It kind of carried the rivalry down, everyone kidded each other pretty good-naturedly. But that was the year that Jim Dutcher was the coach. I think he got a big raise, and that year his team was like 500; they were like 13 and 13. I can't remember all the details. But Brad Buetow was the hockey coach at that time. He had a great year. It was something like 30 and 9. He had a great, great year. He didn't get the money that Coach Dutcher did. John Mariucci was the speaker, and he got up and he was probably the only person who could have gotten away with it. He proceeded to talk about where he had been talking and advising Coach Buetow. People said, "Do you ever advise a coach?" He said, "I did advise him. I told him he had to start kind of cutting back and not winning as many games because obviously if you only finish 500 around here, you get a lot more money." I think Paul Giel was the athletic director. He was in the audience. All these big shooters were in the audience, and somebody—I can't remember who it was, it was one of the old hockey boosters—leaned over to me and said, "Only Mariucci could get away with that. Nobody will do a thing." We were just roaring. It was one of the funniest speeches. And it was such good-natured. He poked fun but he never insulted anybody. It was always a very fun feeling to it, but he had some very pointed comments, too. I always will remember that. I just enjoyed listening to him speak. He was fun. The respect he holds . . . Every hockey person I've come in contact with just reveres him—that and the work he did. He did a lot of work with Camp Courage up north and helping those folks up there.

DA: I don't know all the details, Ann, but you might want to ask some people about it. I don't know if it's specifically Camp Courage or an affiliate-type of activity like that, but he was very involved in that. He was just a very decent human being, which is interesting because he was a tough character.

AP: There was a lot written about him, and some very colorful stories. The other thing that's rather interesting is that he didn't seem to have, at least in the fifties and early sixties, didn't press the teams . . . Wait, he was coach from '55 to '65 or from '55 to '75?

DA: No, he was gone before 1970. He was gone by the time I got here.

AP: Okay, so it's '55 to '65.

DA: Glen Sonmor was the coach when I got here in the late sixties.

AP: I've got this all written down, so let's see what I've got here . . . '56 to '66; Sonmor was '66 to '72; Brooks was '72 to '79; Buetow '79 to '85; Woog '85.

DA: It's been really a lot of fun. What was interesting, and people I think forget a little bit, is back when I started here, of course the women's athletic department didn't exist in those days. Most of the women's sports—team sports—were actually run through our department, through our extramural program we called it, or our club program. In fact, Jean Freeman, she was the coach of our club. Then she switched right into it. I've known Jean forever, it seems like. We're very good friends. Back in those days, because there was no women's athletic department, everything was much smaller. There weren't as many sports to the development that they are now. Everybody was here in Cooke Hall. Everybody was in this building. Everybody knew everybody.

When you came in down the hallway here, there's a little room—we have mailboxes in it now; you'd come right out of the lobby and you'd make a right right there. That used to be the switchboard. There when I started here there would be a person sitting there with the old headphones, plugging them in, and that's who took your messages. You'd come by, and if you had messages you picked them up from her. It was all there. Of course, a lot of people smoked cigars and cigarettes here. The atmosphere was so different. It was a very close-knit group. For example, like basketball they had a head coach and an assistant. Now they have like three or four assistant coaches. In wrestling I think it was one coach and maybe an assistant. I think they have a coach and maybe five or six assistants. It's all so advanced and sophisticated and so many people now. It was a much more simple situation back in those days. The training room was downstairs. Of course it was built . . . You can see even from this photograph here, here's Cooke Hall right here. My office is right here looking out this way. So all the training rooms and equipment rooms were down in the sub-basement. Where they would come out . . . In fact, this one shows you even better over here. The players would come out of the basement of Cooke Hall right onto the playing field. They would come right out here. You can see the little door here, and they would come right out on the playing field like this. The visiting locker room was over in here. This was Northrop Field, the old practice field. Look how huge that is. This is where Architecture is now. This is where Civil Engineering is. The Radisson sits here now. The ramps are here now. It was an enormous amount of land.

AP: Which side of the gym was Physiological Hygiene?

DA: They were over here. They were in the stadium right in here for years and years and years.

AP: Would they be almost where the natatorium is? The natatorium would have been over further.

DA: In fact, the natatorium is right there. They were between there and the hotel.

AP: So somewhere in here.

DA: So they were right along here. Right now it's just parking. They were in there for many years, until we tore the stadium down in '92. That was a strange situation, too. Those folks were kind of in their own little world over there. We knew they were over there, but they kept very much to themselves.

AP: Yet, they made an absolutely epochal contribution to public health. That's why I'm so pleased to find this little article about them going over and talking to the physical education people that early.

DA: Have you talked to Bob Serfass at all?

AP: No.

DA: Dr. Serfass would be an excellent person for you to talk to. He has been here many, many years. He was here before me. He now is actually an associate dean in Education. He's over at Burton Hall probably about seventy-five or eighty percent of the time, and then over here at Cooke the rest of the time. But he worked with the folks down there. In fact, when we built a smaller lab down in the recreation center, we had to give them some space to set up a small lab, and then during that time we were tearing down the old stadium. Bob came to me and said, "When you're doing the numbers, numbering the rooms down there, could you number the lab, the room number, the same as the gate that matched the old epidemiology lab?" Very sentimental, very historical ties to that area. That's why the room number is 20, and that was the gate number that they came out of. Bob would be an outstanding person for you to talk to. Have you spoke with Mary Lampe at all?

AP: I haven't. I know Mary, and I haven't.

DA: Mary is great. She's one of my favorite people.

AP: She's been around for so long.

DA: I think since 1945, she told me. She just left not that many years ago.

AP: Her father was on the faculty. I can't remember what his department was. Law?

DA: I don't either. Her experiences . . . She would sit there and say something like, "I remember when I went in and talked to Dr. Cooke about . . ." She has these stories . . .

AP: And Anna Norris must have been . . .

DA: She came over one time. We were doing construction here and we found the time capsule that they had put in for Cooke Hall. So I called all the departments and said we're going to open this up and see what's inside and then put it in a new one, add stuff, and put it in the recreation center. That's what we did, and Mary came over. In fact, Mary was kind of tied for time. We came down afterwards and sat in my office and went through things. We had just a wonderful conversation. She was telling stories, and I was sitting there like a little kid just listening to these stories about all these people she knew. She's such a treat. Her recall was amazing. She was something else. I would definitely suggest talking to Dr. Serfass and Dr. Lampe, and those folks.

AP: I had another question. As you think about the recreational intramural sports program at Minnesota, if you were describing it to a peer, is it sort of absolutely common with—two peas in a pod—that all the Big Ten programs had identical types of things and the evolution is just standard GI issue, or are there particularly distinctive features about this program that people might be interested in knowing?

DA: That's an excellent question. I think parts of them are very standard. I think—and this is me speaking—we have gone on a little farther than some of our colleagues. For example, with intramural programs, those numbers for us have dropped down, and the numbers more in individual participation—fitness and swimming—has gone up. But you go to schools like Purdue, Michigan, Ohio State, Michigan State, intramurals are still very, very strong. One reason for that, of course, is Purdue, Michigan, Ohio State, Michigan State have not built new facilities for quite some time. That's changed for the years. That makes a big difference.

AP: You made that point earlier. The thesis is that the new facilities for individual participation tend to, if I follow your logic, take a student who wants exercise into an individualized program other than a team program. I would assume also that this is a big urban university—always has been—and people work, and therefore the flexibility of being able to do exercise when you want to rather than on a team basis.

DA: You hit it right on the head. Time is a huge element here. In fact, from the surveys we've taken, and we've asked those students who do not participate, "What's the biggest reason you do not?" and the overwhelming answer is "Not enough time. I just don't have the time." So if you're an individual and you want to get some type of a sports experience,

either to get fit or just have some fun or do something, you take the time to get the team . . . I was a team captain for years; I know what it takes. You going to show up for our next game? I've got six guys; I need two more. Or, do I just go over, walk in, and work out? And you can still meet a lot of people. The other, quite frankly, with the increase in women's participation, which I think is like one of the biggest changes over the years I've been here, is that you can come over here and not only can you meet other guys, but guys can meet women, women can meet guys. Over here we're all mixed together. In intramurals you didn't have that, quite frankly. Also, you've got a deli; you can have a bite to eat and get something to drink. You've got a lounge to sit down. We've got televisions; you can watch a little TV. Most of the year it's cold around here. You're inside and you're warm. There's a lot of appeal to that. We still have a very strong intramural program. But going back to your original question, I think the facilities make a big, big difference. Now what's happening is Indiana just opened a new recreation center and pool; Iowa is planning one; Purdue is planning a new pool; Northwestern's is fairly new; Wisconsin is planning something; Ohio State has embarked upon an incredible sports facility program. I was just told that their aquatic facility center alone is going to be around \$40 million. To give you an idea, our aquatic center cost about \$14 million to build. They are going to have what we have plus another pool, plus two recreation pools. It's going to be phenomenal. They have spent millions and millions and millions of dollars. It's going to be just fabulous.

AP: Could I get from you participation figures for intramural teams and the use of the pools and exercise facilities. I think your paper stopped in the mid 1990s. I don't mean your paper, but this history prelude stopped a couple years ago, and if you have anything that takes as far back as you go, year by year, that would be a convenient thing to have. Then I wouldn't have to go scrambling around to different . . .

DA: I don't know how far back I can go with those numbers. Let me see what I can come up with. I can even give you, like last year's we have put that together for our fees request every year and give it to the fees committee.

AP: That would be sort of helpful. Student fees, of course, is always a big question. I read in your dissertation all kinds of angst about how much the student fees is for what, and what is paid for, and whether Bierman was paid by student fees, and who is eligible. I'm probably not going to use a lot of that in the history because I think it's one of those issues that sort of is fascinating at the time, but kind of a yawner to read about.

DA: To the fees committee people it's not a yawner, but you're right. Plus athletics didn't like to hear it, either. You're right. I think what I was trying to point out is, it wasn't so much even that issue in itself, as it really hurt us for so many years because there was a distress . . . Because of the Bierman incident, we would go in and we'd say, "We'd really like to get something going. We think you deserve better facilities. Administration is not going to pay for it. We think we can get some state money, but we've got to get student money if we're going to make this happen." "Oh, you're going to stick us like you did

back in '71 again? You're going to pull one of those little deals on us?" Year, after year, after year, after year that went on.

AP: When did it finally break? When did that logjam break?

DA: It finally broke in about 1983-84. Finally in '84 they approved a fee to fund a recreation center. I don't know all the reasons. One reason might have been Pat Mueller left and maybe they felt it was a new era. I know Pat was kind of unfairly accused of giving that money away, and I know for a fact that he was told by his bosses to do it.

AP: So he took the heat for . . . ?

DA: He took the heat. You bet he did. I know for a fact he was very upset about it. Again, I don't want to dig up the old stuff, but what really hurt us is that it really had that stigma attached to it. So Pat left, I think that had part to do with it. Part of it was we just hadn't had some good students leadership at that time. But when they gave us the original money, they put a lot of stipulations on it. For example, we could only have a shallow-water pool, and the reason was, you can't have a competitive event in a shallow-water pool. They did not want Athletics using the pool. They didn't want them even near that pool. They had to be promised certain guaranteed time for open use, which we still do today. We agreed today and we still do that. One of the gyms, one of the fitness centers, one of the pools is always available for open student use. We promised them that and we kept our word. So that all happened. Then that changed a lot when Jim came in, when Jim Turman came in, and we changed what we were trying to do. We changed the scope of our vision. We worked with Athletics. The students, quite frankly, did not trust Athletics, particularly Men's Athletics. They just didn't trust them. So we had to get by that, and I think we have benefited from that.

AP: How is the use on the St. Paul facility that just opened?

DA: It's just great. It's been so much fun to go over there, not only for St. Paul students but Minneapolis students. There's a good case in point. One feature in there is the climbing wall, and it's just used all the time. If we had built that thing six or seven years ago, we wouldn't have put a climbing wall in there. It wasn't that big of a deal. It's like the star attraction, that and the pool over there. But those things change. It's just like fitness. You talk to any recreational facility manager around the country in our level—collegiate—and I can almost guarantee you, you say, "What is it you don't have that you wish you had?" or "What didn't you do that was right when you built it?" and almost everyone will say not enough fitness space. Almost all of them will tell you that. If you go to UCLA, or you go to Southern Cal, or you go to Indiana, if you go to a lot of these schools, and you'll see fitness machines in the hallways, on the racquetball courts—they don't have enough room.

AP: What changed that? What was the great impulse for that?

DA: Two things. First was just the nationwide interest and education that how good exercise is for people.

AP: Was there some publication?

DA: There are many. You can go back to President Kennedy. He came in with the President's Council on Physical Fitness and "Move forward with vigor." Here was this young family who always played sports, and all of a sudden everyone was walking and exercising. More and more studies came out. That's why private clubs are going crazy around here. But the second thing was definitely women's participation. That made a huge, huge difference.

AP: You said that there were four changes that you thought of. Women's participation was one. What would be the other three?

DA: The other one was the general physical fitness.

AP: That's two.

DA: Facilities, and I just think the overall wide range of participants we have, both faculty and staff. The first three are the biggest ones. I think the increase in women's participation, the improvement of facilities across the country, and then the general interest in physical education and fitness—just the idea that it's good to be fit.

[end of side 1; end of interview]