

## Gladys Brooks

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## **Interview with Gladys Brooks**

**Interviewed by Professor Clarke A. Chambers  
University of Minnesota**

**Interviewed on June 20, 1995  
at the Home of Gladys Brooks**

Gladys Brooks                    - GB  
Clarke A. Chambers           - CAC

CAC: This is Clarke Chambers. I'm interview this morning, in her home in south Minneapolis, Gladys Sinclair Brooks who was a graduate, a baccalaureate, from the University of Minnesota in the 1930s. She has been active in community, in political circles, in church circles, in the larger community of Minneapolis, the Twin Cities, and the state of Minnesota for that matter. Then, she played a very major role in all kinds of committees and boards, the Alumni Board, the World Affairs Center. We'll get to them. That's just to give a quick background.

With that awkward introduction, Gladys, share a bit about your early education and family and, then, into the university as an undergraduate. Then, we'll roll from there, I know.

GB: All right. I'm a native Minnesotan. I was born in Minneapolis. I lived here and one of the things that I can remember as a young girl . . . My dad was a graduate of the university so he knew a number of the professors at the university and from time to time, they'd come over for dinner. I remember Professor [Frank M.] Rarig very well . . .

CAC: Heavens!

GB: . . . and Professor [H.B.] Gislason, who was in the Speech Department. I remember Bill Anderson, who later turned to be my professor. There were many . . . of course, also the president, President [Lotus] Coffman, when I was little girl. The university became kind of place that I knew a lot about because of the connection of my family.

CAC: The university was small enough that that kind of a personal contact could be established.

GB: Exactly. My dad moved to New York at the end of my sophomore year at Washburn [High School] and we moved to New York. We lived outside of New York City in a place called Pelham. I graduated from Pelham High School. That was interesting. It was a totally different experience than here. I was involved with things even there at that high school. I remember I was a member of the French Club. I was a member of the Dramatic Club. It seemed to me I always the property manager and I had to go looking . . . when they had any kinds of plays. It was a good school. We had eighty graduates in our class. That was pretty good even in those days. There were some in this little town that did go to private school, but most everybody went to the public school. I went, my first year, to Wells College. The reason I picked Wells was because I had heard so much about it from people that were friends of my mother's here. Wells College had a very active chapter here. That's how I got to Wells.

My father who was in New York, wrote a column for, it must be, for fifteen years for 135 papers, not only in the United States but in Canada and Europe called "Everybody's Business." It was on economics. He travelled around a great deal and we went with him. We covered a lot of the states and the interesting things. We also went to Hawaii, which was fun.

CAC: Were you an only child?

GB: No, I had a sister that was three years younger than I was. She was also doing things; although, she was never interested in political things. She was more social. I always laugh. She was the social butterfly and they said I was the one that was trying to find out what was happening. I think that was our distinction.

CAC: Where does that raw curiosity come from in a kid? I find that more often in people I've been interviewing, that very early on, when they're ten, twelve, fourteen, there is some kind of thing that I only can describe as raw curiosity.

GB: I guess that's it.

CAC: They're going to be an intellectual. They want to know how things were put together.

GB: I think that was what I wanted.

CAC: You had your father as a tutor, in a sense.

GB: Yes, I did. It was interesting; my mother and dad were good contrasts because my dad was very practical and he was, of course, very much interested in finance, and economics, and that kind of thing and my mother, on the other hand, was much more interested in literature. I can remember she introduced me to Robert Louis Stevenson at a very early age. [Rabindranath] Tagore was another person that she talked about. She was interested in a totally different type of thing. My father would say, "We've got tickets to the symphony. Do you think we should go?" She'd say, "By all means. So and so is going to be there tonight." She gave him the push

on the social and the cultural end of things because he was in on the economic and the political kinds of things.

CAC: That's known as the liberal arts. You had the applied and the theoretical.

GB: It's true. Then, I also had one other person, as I look back . . . my grandmother, my mother's mother, who lived with us quite a bit of the time. She was tremendous. As I was going through high school particularly, she would help me with my work. If we were having a test, she would sit down with me the night before and ask me questions. My dad and mother did a lot of travelling, so Gram was always around. She was a tremendous person in her own right. She had married very young and had gone out with her husband to start a sheep farm in the state of Washington, way back when. She lived on this farm near Tacoma for twenty-five years. She cooked everyday for about fifteen men that were helping on the farm. One thing she was so proud of . . . she said, "I rode fifty miles by horseback to vote for [President William] McKinley."

CAC: [laughter]

GB: She was very proud of that fact. She was a pioneer woman.

CAC: You bet.

GB: My mother was a suffragette. She did a lot of work with the Suffrage group. She also was very interested in the [Women's] International League for Peace and Freedom. That gave me the other side, the feminist side of the picture.

CAC: And the peace and the international.

GB: They were both interested in the international. We used to have, again, at the house, people that my dad and mother had met. Sometimes, they would come back to the United States and we would have them for dinner and would meet them. Of course, that was an interesting thing. I must tell you one other thing and that is in 1924, my dad headed up here the campaign for Bob La Follette when he ran for president.

CAC: In 1924.

GB: Yes, it was 1924. He came to the house and I remember that wonderful shocking white hair that he had. He had a wonderful voice. I was just a kid then; I was about eleven. When he left, I said to him, "Good luck, Bob." My mother said, "Don't say that! You don't say that. You say Senator La Follette." The next day, I got a lot of pins, and I took them to my little school, and I gave them out to all the kids in the class.

CAC: He liked to be known as "fighting Bob," so it was all right to call him Bob.

GB: That's right. I gave the pins to all the kids and the next day, I noticed that only one or two had them on; so, I asked somebody who was a good friend, "Where's your pin?" "Well! my mother told me take it off immediately! I am not supposed to wear that kind of a pin."

CAC: [laughter]

GB: So, early, you learned who they liked and who they didn't like.

CAC: The first pin I wore, my mother put on me in second grade. It was for [Herbert] Hoover and [Charles L.] Curtis.

GB: On, no, way back?

CAC: They won and La Follette lost.

GB: Yes. La Follette was a great man. My dad was very fond of the La Follettes and also Phil La Follette who later came . . . As a matter of fact, I got Phil La Follette to come up and talk after I started a group here in Minneapolis, that was very successful for a long time, called the Republican Work Shop. He came up and spoke back in 1945, 1946, somewhere in there after I was married.

CAC: Good.

GB: When I got to Wells, I discovered that probably more than anything else, the courses that I was interested in and the kinds of things I was interested in wanting to do, they offered, but they were limited. They might offer one course in the history of Europe, but that was it or they would offer just one course in political science. I decided after the first year that I would come back to the University of Minnesota. I came back to the university and I went into history, political science, and economics particularly. I majored in those and majored in political science. I think we were developing, in those days, international relations. Dr. [Harold] Quigley was trying to get that . . .

CAC: Oh, yes, within the Political Science Department.

GB: Yes, beginning to get that developed when I was there. Another interesting thing was that William Anderson was there.

CAC: I was going to interrupt and say that your choice was serendipitous because Political Science is one of the really great departments at Minnesota, at that time, in the 1930s.

GB: Absolutely.

CAC: You're naming Quigley and Anderson . . . [Benjamin] Lippincott, I imagine?

GB: Lippincott, of course, was wonderful. We loved that course; that was a great course. In that course, you go alphabetically, and I sat next to Eric Severeid.

CAC: I see. Sinclair is close to Severeid.

GB: We used to have a great time in there. One of the things I can remember is we used to play Tic Tac Toe during the lecture. Lippincott's class was a great challenge to all of us. We enjoyed it a great deal. All of those professors were great. When I was a senior Lloyd Short had just come. He was great on public administration.

CAC: You bet.

GB: I just had one course because I was a senior at that time. I knew him later. You're right, that Political Science Department was terrific. In the History Department, Dr. [Harold] Deutsch there. Who is the other one that I used to think so highly of?

CAC: Mr. [Herbert] Heaton.

GB: Professor Heaton was there . . . English History. [Lester B.] Shippee was also there.

CAC: Oh, of course.

GB: They were all very great professors.

CAC: Your classes were small enough so that you got . . .

GB: The classes were all small. They weren't too big. You didn't have to walk all over the place in those days either. One of the interesting things is that the place that they call now Nicholson Hall used to be the Union.

CAC: Yes, that's right.

GB: I know one of the things we used to do between classes . . . Dick Scammon, who also was about that time . . . we used to go over there and play ping pong. We had a wonderful time playing ping pong. That was the meeting place for a lot of things. During that period when I was there, I was active in a number of things on the campus including the YWCA [Young Women's Christian Association] and the Women's Self Government Association. Also, I got involved with what they called the Student's Forum. I was on that committee along with quite a few others. We had a great thing going that every week we would present at the Union some outstanding person to speak on a subject. A lot of them were controversial subjects. We had a hard time I can remember . . . I think it was a man named Sherman Dwyer who was the chair at one time of that group and he would get called into Dean [E.E.] Nicholson's office and he'd say, "Now, I don't think this man should really be presented on this campus." Then, we'd say,

"Why not? After all he's just going to make an appearance. He's not going to be in a class. He's going to be in this forum." We always seemed to get by; but, he was not very happy with us . . . very unhappy with some of those people.

CAC: Did you have a budget to pay these people or they just came pro bono?

GB: Oh, no, no, no . . . no budget. Heavens, no. No budget.

CAC: All right.

GB: They all came free of charge. My father used to get mad every once in awhile, too, and he'd say, "Why are you presenting all of those extremists?" I said, "This is par for the course." He'd say, "Who don't you get some business men once in awhile to come and talk?"

CAC: Good idea.

GB: He gave me some ideas and we did present a couple, but in comparison, I think, we did have mostly more of the liberal side.

CAC: Was this Student Forum Committee related in anyway to the Jacobin Club?

GB: Some of the people that were on the Forum also were members of the Jacobin Club.

CAC: Lee Levinger?

GB: Lee Loevinger and [Warner] Shippee was a member. Rarig was a member . . . Fritz Rarig; that's the son . . . Scammon.

CAC: Severeid was, of course.

GB: There were a number of others. I can't remember all of them now.

CAC: You were, yourself, never a Jacobin?

GB: Oh, no. I don't think they had any women.

CAC: Ahhh!

GB: No women, oh no.

CAC: The Student Forum did but not the Jacobins. That's interesting.

GB: The Student Forum did. One of the interesting things that I did at the Forum was that one day—I had a car—they asked me to go down and pick up Earl Browder at the hotel and bring him back for the forum.

CAC: [laughter]

GB: Earl Browder was head of the Communist Party.

CAC: He was indeed. Those were the popular front days. It made him a little more respectable.

GB: Exactly. Every week, we had somebody that was interesting.

CAC: How many students would turn out for a forum?

GB: We always had a pretty good crowd. For instance, for Browder, we probably got more because they'd heard the name and they were curious. We always had a pretty good crowd?

CAC: Eighty, one hundred, two hundred?

GB: I'd say we had an average of fifty to eighty.

CAC: That's good.

GB: In those, it was pretty good.

CAC: You bet.

GB: In the 1930s in Minneapolis, we had a different mayor every two years. We had a man named [A.G.] Bainbridge who was the mayor when they had all the problems with the labor strike. We had invited him to come and speak. I can remember that was a very embarrassing time for him because he, first of all, couldn't speak very well. He was a theatrical man. How he ever . . . yes, I know how he got . . . He got his friends from the Lions, and from the Moose, and from the . . . what's the third group? They were really the ones that got him elected. The Farmer Labor Party at that time was just getting going. They didn't have enough cohesiveness. There was the labor group and, then, there was the Farmer Labor group. [Floyd B.] Olson was kind of having problems with all of this. Bainbridge . . . the students asked such embarrassing questions of this fellow and he couldn't seem to answer them. Everybody hung their head and said, "Is this the mayor of Minneapolis." There were a lot of good times on there.

CAC: You were also active in the YWCA?

GB: Yes. One of the things I remember that we did during that period, both the YM [YMCA, Young Men's Christian Association] and the YW[CA], three or four times a year, would sponsor



a dance at the Union. We would have something that they could do. We also worked with the "Y" boards downtown and we brought over, at least twice a year, for dances at Christmas and at Easter, students from high schools so that they could get acquainted with the university. The "Y" had a lot of things they were doing over there. They had an office in the Shevlin [Hall] in those days. I think the YM was over across the street.

CAC: There's kind of a legend that the YM and the YW in the mid 1930s took the initiative in integrating the dormitories on campus.

GB: Yes, tried to.

CAC: Can you say something about that story?

GB: They tried to do it as much as they could. It wasn't easy. Of course, we didn't have a lot of minorities on the campus.

CAC: That's true.

GB: It was pretty limited. As a matter of fact, I headed up a committee. I was chair of a committee talking about integration. We looked into the thing and I was surprised that the dormitories and a good many of the eating places over in the area . . .

CAC: Were segregated, sure.

GB: . . . and at the university did not have any minorities. Our recommendation was that we should open it up. It passed the council; but, then, it took awhile before we finally got it even moving. When you think about the downtown, there was nothing. Who was it? Marian Anderson during that period was appearing at Northrop. I remember how sad some of us were that she had to go and find . . . I think she stayed at Phyllis Wheatley because she was not allowed to go into the hotels.

CAC: Yes. This is the mid to late 1930s?

GB: Yes, I think it was 1936, 1937. It was hard to believe.

CAC: The YW was always more progressive on social and cultural issues than the YM?

GB: Oh, yes, the YW. The YM was really more for athletics. They did mostly athletic things. They didn't do much in the policy of going out and doing things that were helping in the community. The YW believed from the very beginning . . . how they got started, of course, was trying to get the women to have a chance to learn some of the businesses way back.

CAC: Yes.

GB: That's how they got them to type. They had typing classes. They always had a program of issues for the community that they felt were important and that the women should be helping to carry out. That's what they were doing on the campus as well.

CAC: This was consistent with your early social conscience as a young woman?

GB: Yes. [laughter]

CAC: And you were in good company?

GB: Yes, yes. Of course, I followed through with the "Y" for a long time after that. That was just the beginning actually.

CAC: You had a pretty exciting undergraduate career?

GB: Very much. I loved every minute of it.

CAC: Good teaching and lots of engagement?

GB: Oh, yes. I really enjoyed it. One of the things I did that recently gave me a good sense of feeling was—I don't remember which year—one of the things I did and I think it was through the "Y" was they needed some help up at North East Neighborhood House for a group of younger women one night a week and they had high school kids. They needed some help. I volunteered to go up and help them once a week for that year. We did all kinds of different things. I took them downtown one time. It gave them a chance to see some things. I invited them all out to my family's house. These kids, of course, had never been out of their own neighborhood. That was fun. The story comes round. I was up speaking somewhere about a year ago in north east Minneapolis. One of the ladies came up to me and said, "You don't remember me, but I was in your class when . . ."

CAC: Oh, my.

GB: . . . you were so nice. I think you were at the university."

CAC: That's a kind of reward.

GB: It really was. It was such fun. I said, "You're still . . ." She said, "I have a daughter that has a daughter." It was such fun to talk to her and to realize that maybe I made a little dent there. [laughter]

CAC: You got your baccalaureate in . . . ?

GB: In 1936.

CAC: Okay. Then what?

GB: I went on and did some graduate work. As a matter of fact, I was working on my M.A. and for some reason I never got it finished. I thought I would be all done with it and somehow I got involved with the League of Women Voters. Mrs. James Page, who used to be a legislator, was one of the early legislators. She was one of the first women to be elected to the legislature in 1922. Her husband was a professor over at the Law School. I met her someplace and she said, "You've got to involved with the League of Women Voters. We'd like to have you." I got involved with them. Because I had been taking international relations . . . in that period, things were beginning to happen . . . 1937, 1938.

CAC: The war is approaching, you bet.

GB: And with Hitler over there and all of that.

CAC: And isolationism.

GB: She said, "You've got to go and get involved with them. Tell the local league." So, I did. I no more got in there than they made me the chairman of the international relations group. At that time, if you recall, there was a real fuss between the America First group . . .

CAC: Oh, you bet.

GB: . . . that wanted to stay out and, then, there was the Committee to Aid Allies . . .

CAC: Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

GB: Right.

CAC: We had a good Minnesota boy, Charles Lindbergh, who was in the first group.

GB: Exactly. Minnesota was quite America First in those days and there weren't too many of us that were feeling the other way. The League of Women Voters and myself included . . . I was one of those that would go around and try to say, "Look, this is the situation. We've got to help Britain because of the situation in Germany." I had been in Europe in 1936, right after I graduated, and I could see things that were happening. Then, also, in the summer of 1937, I went to Japan. Dr. Quigley recommended me. I was one of forty-five students from around the country representing colleges that went to this, what they called, Japanese/American Student Conference. It took us fifteen days on the boat; in those days, there were no airplanes. We got to Tokyo and we had a conference for a week at Waseda University, which of course is one of their big universities. After a week, they took us on a three-week trip all over Japan.

CAC: Oh, my.

GB: It was marvelous. There were only four women out of the group of forty-five and there were three Japanese women representing the Tokyo Women's Christian College and one other. There were seven us women, actually, in that conference. Even though there were only seven of us, they put us always in a different hotel than the men. When we got down as far as Nagoya, I went to the director of our group and said, "This is silly. Two hotels. Why can't you just put us on one floor and the men on the other floor?" He said, "I'll talk to the Japanese and see what they think." He did and we finally got the same hotel. When we had stayed down at Mount Fuji at a place called Gotemba, we had the world's worst accommodations. I called them dive bombers . . . these awful mosquitoes and flies. We had to have these nets over us. The little place that they had given to the women and the adviser was on stilts and we were over a swamp!

CAC: Good grief.

GB: The men had this wonderful, beautiful hotel. That really got my goat. The trip around Japan was wonderful. We saw a lot. I think every Rotary Club in the place entertained us. Every time we stopped, we had a Rotary.

CAC: Were you sensitive then that the Japanese were invading Manchuria right at that moment?

GB: Of course, from the very beginning. When we got off the ship, we had one boy from the University of Chicago who was a wag from the beginning, but he also was the only of the whole group who knew Japanese. He apparently didn't worry. We had to fill out these long applications, which we used to have to fill out when you'd go overseas. Oh! We had this big long application . . . immigration. One of the things on there was, what do you expect to do in Tokyo? This kid put down he was going to establish a bird sanctuary in the middle of Tokyo.

CAC: [laughter]

GB: The Japanese don't have much humor; so, they immediately came on board, and they wanted to know where this person was, and they took him off. The adviser had to go along. The man finally explained that it really was just a joke, that he was coming to the conference. He got off. I had in my grip a current issue of *Time Magazine* and the man said to me, when he was looking through everything as you came in, "I'm sorry, we're going to have to take this from you." I said, "Why?" He said, "It harbors dangerous thoughts. We'll give it back to you when you leave." That was an indication. Every place we went, the military was very evident. There were several of the young men, fathers, in the top echelon of the military. You'd talk to them and you could see very definitely that they were more of the military . . . They were talking differently than the rest of us.

We had prepared ahead of time certain topics which they were all going to talk about. We made our presentation. The Japanese made their presentation. Then, of course, you ask questions. When we do it, we let everybody ask questions; but, when we'd ask the Japanese questions, they'd all get together before the answer and they'd have one person answer.

CAC: Gladys, youths often predict what's going to happen, but here you are concerned with social issues, and community issues, and international issues. You're concerned with learning and with academic matters. It's no question why later on you would come back and play these roles at the university.

GB: Yes, that's true.

CAC: You were well prepared. Briefly, can you tell about your political career here and you were also in business?

GB: I was in business until recently. I did some other things in business, but primarily I had a consulting firm.

CAC: Yes.

GB: As a matter of fact, we still have the name and we're not doing a lot with it now. It was called Brooks Ritter. It's a consulting firm in public affairs.

CAC: Your husband was part of that partnership?

GB: No.

CAC: That was entirely yours?

GB: Entirely mine, oh, yes. Oh, no, no. We did consulting in public affairs, and finance, and raising money, and running conferences, and that kind of thing.

CAC: This would have been in the 1940s and 1950s?

GB: No, no, no. This was later. In the 1940s and 1950s, I was fussing around with politics and primarily with the YWCA. I was with UNICEF [United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund]. I did some work with UNICEF.

CAC: In the meantime, you're a wife and mother?

GB: Oh, yes. I had married Wright Brooks who also was a graduate of the university. He was a lawyer. Then, we had three children.

CAC: All of this was volunteer work and you didn't have your firm yet then?

GB: Oh, no, no, no. The firm was in the 1970s.

CAC: Okay.

GB: I was doing some of these other things, and doing some lecturing, and I was doing some teaching. I did some teaching at the university for awhile in the Extension Division.

CAC: Were you teaching international affairs or social problems?

GB: Yes, that was one. Edith Mucke got me to do a course, "So You Want to be on a Board." It was on the corporation. I did a whole thing on . . .

CAC: Wonderful. There's a real need for that kind of mentoring.

GB: Right. That was kind of interesting. I did one at St. Kate's [College of St. Catherine] on that also. That was a totally different type of thing. I had been on a lot of boards by that time. I was the first woman on the Farmers [&] Mechanics Bank Board. Of course, that gave me a chance to see what a corporation board was as well.

I'd been involved for awhile in the politics and, then, there was a vacancy out here. Somebody came and asked me if I'd run for the city council. I had never thought about that. I had thought about running for the legislature. That was one place that I had thought about. I thought, sure, I'll give it a try. There wasn't any woman on the council—yes, there was. She wasn't on the council at that point. She'd been defeated. There was no woman on the council. I tried and I was elected. I ran against a policeman, by the way, which was something else. I ran against [Charles] Stenvig later on for mayor, but that was different.

CAC: [laughter]

GB: I served three terms on the city council. It was a wonderful experience, and I learned a lot, and I hope I contributed something to things. One of the nice things now is every once in awhile somebody comes up at the store and says, "You were my alderman once upon a time. I wish you were there now," which, again, gives me a good feeling of satisfaction. Then, I ran for mayor. They got me to run for mayor. I was the first woman that had run for mayor on a major ticket or was endorsed on a major ticket. I was running against Charles Stenvig. It was a wonderful experience, but people weren't ready for a woman at that time. This was in the 1970s.

CAC: Charlie Stenvig was mayor when, for the first and only time, police were sent on campus.

GB: Really?

CAC: It was the Cambodian protests on campus and it was Charlie Stenvig that sent the police in. That's another story.

GB: Then, I left, and I was going to back and probably do some work and get moving on the company; but, Wendell Anderson appointed me to the Metro[politan] Council. Then, I served eight years on the Metro Council in the early formative days . . . not today.

CAC: Gladys, you're active in voluntary groups, you're active in the council, you're active on the Metro Council. You were networked all over the larger Twin Cities area.

GB: Right.

CAC: Now, I'm going to ask, in all those capacities, what was the relationship to the university? Was the university a participant, indirectly . . . persons from the university? Is there a research element there? How did you perceive, in all these community and political activities, the link to the university and from the university to the community?

GB: First of all in a good many of these organizations, certainly the YW and a number of the church groups, I think there was a link indirectly. One of the things I worried [about] and I used to talk about was the fact that there were not enough people informed about what the university was doing in some of these subjects that I knew about, that the university was doing, because I'd kept in touch with the university. I would try from time to time to give some information. I think that probably the area where they knew the most, unfortunately, was the athletics. A good many people knew the university and were very conscious of their work in the athletics. They also knew the medical. That always seemed to come up. They also knew another area and that was the sociology, the social work. I could see a lot of relationship between the churches, particularly the Council of Churches, the Council of Church Women, and the social work group. They did a lot of things together. That was good.

CAC: Do you know what persons from the School of Social Work would have been active in those things? If not, that's fine.

GB: I can't remember.

CAC: That's a link from the School of Social Work faculty into the Council of Churches?

GB: Yes. It was very good. They used [them] not only in the Twin Cities but all around the state. They did a lot of work. They used them as advisers from time to time. That was one thing they did a lot . . . with advisers from the university. A lot of groups would come in and they'd ask them if they could help them or if they'd give them advice about things. That was a really important link, I felt.

CAC: How about the city council? Was there any link at all?

GB: One of the links that we had worked out and, then, he left was one your men that was here for a very short time. We had talked and worked with him on this matter of taxes with the university paying something in lieu of taxes to city council. You know that's our biggest non-tax group in the city. You know that?

CAC: Sure.

GB: We were trying to figure out some way in which, possibly, they could in lieu of taxes . . . something could be given. We were working out something with him. I can't remember his name because he was there a very short time in development.

CAC: But, it never happened?

GB: It never happened. We thought we were going to work out something there very nicely with him. From time to time, there's a link with the presidents and the council.

CAC: On what kind of issues?

GB: When they have things dealing with traffic, things dealing with finance.

CAC: You folks went right to the top? You went right to [President James Lewis] Morrill or [President O. Meredith, "Met"] Wilson or whoever?

GB: Sure, they'd go try to talk with them. I think they had a pretty good working relationship with them. I don't know now what the story is. I think that Nils [Hasselmo]. He'd talk with Sharon [Sayles Belton]. They've got a lot of different problems now than they did then.

CAC: This is just history. We have to talk about what we know first hand.

GB: Yes, that's right. The one thing that they kept bringing up at the council was this matter on the tax and if there was any way in which they could get something in lieu of taxes. That seemed to always be one of the things they were talking about.

CAC: In your consulting business, once you got that established in the 1970s, did that involve persons from the School of Business or from Public Affairs?

GB: Sometimes, depending on what we were doing. If we were in charge of a conference, always we went to the university for people.

CAC: What segments of the university would you tap into then?

GB: Primarily, because it was on active issues, we would probably tap into History, Political Science, Economics, Agriculture . . . not as much in Medicine or Engineering.

CAC: Were there individuals whom you called upon by name? Can you remember some of those links?

GB: No, not at the moment.

CAC: That's fine.



GB: There were a lot of them that were there. I know that we used Deutsch several times.

CAC: For international things, sure.

GB: We used . . . he's retired now. I see him quite often . . . from the Ag School.

CAC: Bill Hueg?

GB: Bill Hueg and also the man that's so good. He goes all over the world. He's still going all over the world.

CAC: A lot of those Ag people do. Philip Raup does and Vern Ruttan does.

GB: He was great and he's still around. We used him a lot.

CAC: Willard Cochrane?

GB: Willard Cochrane is another one. No, he's short.

CAC: Philip Raup.

GB: Phil Raup. [clap] That's it. We used him a lot.

[End of Tape 1, Side 1]

[Tape 1, Side 2]

CAC: We're concerned here with the link of the community to the university, which is why I am, this summer and autumn, trying to talk with persons not inside the university, to see what those linkages were. Often, we just stop and say, "The university is here in the metropolitan area and it made a big difference." We don't document it. That's what I'm really getting at here. In your case, there were two things. You were active in community affairs, and church affairs, and in city government and you were also, however—let's turn to that now—active in various alumni or university affairs: the International Center, the World Affairs Center, etcetera. You start anywhere you think it would be appropriate.

GB: I'll start with the International Center first because that was right after the war. The university was getting an awful lot of visitors from overseas, particularly Europe, and also students that were coming for a short period of time. The International Relations' people, the Foreign Student Advisory Group, were just overwhelmed. They couldn't take and handle both the students and also visitors that were coming in. Nothing was set up, at that point, to handle visitors. A group . . . Joe [Josef] Mestenhauser, Forrest Moore, myself, Bill Rogers, Lloyd Hill—Jim Hill who is now president of Tennant . . . his dad—and several other business people

downtown, got together and said. "Look, we've got to do something about this." For awhile, the Council of Church Women had been helping to meet these visitors if they knew when they were coming and kind of show them around the town; but, there was nothing organized.

CAC: Excuse me. Many of these visitors are coming to the university?

GB: Yes. Oh, definitely.

CAC: Okay.

GB: They almost all, at some point during their visit, would come to the university. The university people weren't prepared either. Morrill was the person at the time. We all talked about it and we finally said, "Let's set up some kind of an organization and what we'll try to do is get volunteers to help, to see what we can do on the visitor . . ." The student program . . . Joe and Forrest Moore were handling, but they were getting more of them. They needed somebody to also help with the students, besides just build a class . . . to get a little bit of hospitality.

CAC: Of course.

GB: We set up this group. It was called the International Center. They asked me to be chair. It was in 1953. Lew Morrill gave us a room in one of those temporary, south of Mines, rooms there.

CAC: Yes, yes.

GB: That was right after the war.

CAC: Do you know some of those temporary buildings are still . . . ? [laughter]

GB: I know it! We started, and we got a little money, and we hired a woman who would be executive director; but, everybody else was volunteer. We started in and that was over forty years ago. Now, the International Center has a place, which is near the university. It's down on River Boulevard. It handles over 1,000 visitors a year. Also, it handles students. It has an area for students and, then, it has also all kinds of international lectures because we've pulled in the World Affairs Center, which used to be at the university, which Bill Rogers did a great job with.

CAC: We'll talk about that in a minute.

GB: They not only work with the university, they work with every university in the state and the junior colleges and they send people all over the state.

CAC: I see.

GB: We've been getting some money now from the legislature and one of the things that it was smart for the group to do is that they've had some of the visitors go out and meet with the legislators in their districts. These visitors come from—I've forgotten the last figure—I think about seventy-nine countries. It has proved to be just a tremendous program and it was started with just a little group.

CAC: It was started—I'm going to emphasize for whomever is listening to this—by a coalition of university people and personnel, plus community people like yourself.

GB: Right. Joe Mestenhauser was in on it. Lew Morrill was in on it. Lew Morrill, at that time by the way, was also on the State Department. I think he was on some committee for the State Department. He had a good link for us there. He was very instrumental in helping us with the State Department and with AID, the Agency for International Development. That was a help all the way through for us that, certainly, Lew Morrill was right there at the beginning.

CAC: The World Affairs Center is separate from that but a parallel to it?

GB: The World Affairs Center was a little different in the sense that—Bill Rogers . . . they set that up about the same time, I think—that was primarily educational. Bill used to send out information. There were wonderful newsletters he used to send out. Then, they used to go out all over the state, and talk, and set up and conferences.

CAC: I think Barbara Stuhler was . . .

GB: Barb Stuhler was along with him. When [Kenneth] Keller was coming in as president, he decided that they weren't going to fund it anymore. Tom Caldwell and I went over to see Keller and we said, "We think this would be a great organization if we could bring it into the International Center. It wouldn't be part of the university, but it would be brought in." He said, "That's fine." So, that's how they got it in and, now, it's the International Affairs. Those wonderful seminars we have and those wonderful lectures that the people bring in . . . Bill went along as the consultant. I think it's too bad the university doesn't have something like that.

CAC: The World Affairs Center as an autonomous organization still functions in the community?

GB: It's not functioning as a World Affairs Center, no. It's been absorbed into the International Center.

CAC: Does the International Center do educational work then?

GB: Yes.

CAC: Do they draw on university persons?

GB: Oh, yes.

CAC: So, it's a link to the university with a different set up?

GB: Very definitely, very definitely . . . again, because of so many visitors that come to see university people. It does a lot at the Ag School. Oh, goodness . . . lots of people at the Ag School.

CAC: I see also that you were first chair of the University of Minnesota Women's Athletic Advisory Board.

GB: Yes. [laughter]

CAC: That must be another story.

GB: That's a different story.

CAC: They all differ, but they all involve you, Gladys.

GB: I guess that's right. When Title IX was brought in, the university decided that they were going to have an independent women's department for athletics. They got a group of people together for . . . What's his name . . . previous to President Keller?

CAC: [C. Peter] Magrath.

GB: Magrath had called a group in or they got a group in and told them that they were going to have this independent, that they had hired a woman from Texas to be the director, and that they were going to kind of launch this. This was in the 1970s.

CAC: That's right . . . 1972 or 1973.

GB: Yes, 1975, because it's going to be twenty years this year . . . this fall.

CAC: All right.

GB: Somehow or other, they got me to be the chairman. There I was. They said, "You know something about the university so you can work . . . try it."

CAC: Excuse me. It had other community members?

GB: There were eight of us that started.

CAC: From outside the university?

GB: Yes, all outside. We had the woman who represents the university athletics, who goes down for the intercollegiate athletics from the university.

CAC: That position, yes.

GB: She was on there. Who else was on that original committee? Most of them, otherwise, were from outside. They were all former university people.

CAC: They had that connection?

GB: Oh, yes.

CAC: But, they weren't on the payroll?

GB: They were not on the payroll, no. We started out and we had nothing. We did have one of the women who had served on the athletic committee for the women, but they didn't have any special group. They had athletics for the women, but they . . .

CAC: Intramural for the most part?

GB: It was just an intramural kind of thing. We got Eloise Yeager. I don't know if you know her?

CAC: Yes.

GB: She had done that. We started out from scratch. We knew that there had been some women that had graduated from the university that had played tennis, and slam, and did a few things. We had to start out from scratch and we did. This lady that came as the director, Vivian Barfield, had a Ph.D. in physical ed[ucation] and she was really gung ho. She went out and she spoke all over the place; but, the real problem was that she had a chip on her shoulder for men's athletics. She felt that they had discriminated so long and I had to intercede all the time between she and Paul Giel.

CAC: [laughter]

GB: Paul, of course, was our hero.

CAC: Sure.

GB: I kept telling her, "Please, Vivian, he's the hero. Now, please try to do some things." Paul wasn't used to having a woman with him either, as you know.

CAC: That's for sure.

GB: We tried to work it out. We got some of the things started. Vivian was there for about four years and she quit. Then, they hired another woman. In the meantime, of course, Magrath had left. On the other hand, Nils was the person, at that time, who had been sort of . . .

CAC: He was vice-president for Administration.

GB: Exactly. We got to know him. He did a good job. We got Merrily Baker. She was a totally different kind of person and she got along beautifully with Paul Giel. She handled the department nicely. She got some new people in. She didn't do a lot of speaking out. She did more internally. The department began to grow. There were some in there that wanted to have equality on money and everything else. We kept saying, "You can't. You can't do that yet because you're not producing." Merrily got a great offer from the NCAA [National Collegiate Athletic Association] down in Kansas City; so, she left. They hired Chris Voelz. Chris Voelz is there now. She's the third one.

CAC: Are you still on this committee, Gladys?

GB: I'm honorary. They made me honorary so I still go around . . .

CAC: You keep touch?

GB: Oh, yes! Oh, yes, and I've been through all this mess with Voelz. Voelz came and she was an entirely different person than Merrily. Merrily was easy going and, as I say, she got along with everybody. Voelz came and Voelz, even with the staff . . . I think she and [Stephanie] Schleuder got off to a bad start because Chris wants everything to be done on time. She has a certain thing she wants done. She has a period in which she sees certain things have to be done and she doesn't given them a lot of leeway. She's just a one, two, three type of person. I think, as a result of that, she and Schleuder . . . of course, Schleuder never liked her from the beginning. They got off to a bad start; but, Chris has done a good job with the department. She's developed a lot of different things that have come along now. They've got nine sports. They had 178 women last year. The amazing thing is that their scholastic scores are amazing.

CAC: They're much better than the men's, sure.

GB: The tennis team, for instance, had a 3.5 average.

CAC: [laughter]

GB: All of them have wonderful averages.

CAC: Did the function of the advisory committee change over those twenty years?

GB: To some extent, yes. Our job, I felt, was to develop policy and, then, let the department carry on. I think that recently they got more involved with the department than perhaps some of the advisory committee should have done.

CAC: It's that whole problem of the relationship of an advisory board to an executive office within the administration.

GB: Right. We want new people in there all the time and to develop the department. Of course, the big thing is to get more women and attendance at these things. We are doing very well in basketball . . .

CAC: And volleyball.

GB: . . . and volleyball. They've won a few championships. I think they're coming along. The other thing is that women's athletics, in general, are beginning to develop a lot. For instance, my eleven year old granddaughter, who is in school out here in Edina, is on a soccer team. She's just gung ho to go . . . she loves it.

CAC: You bet.

GB: I have another friend of mine whose daughter is playing ice hockey out a Blake. She just loves it! The younger women are going to come up and they're going to do things. I think it was a good time to start it. I think keeping it separate probably is an important thing right now. You have to cooperate.

CAC: How did they select the community members of that committee?

GB: Originally?

CAC: Yes.

GB: Originally, it was part of that group that Magrath had.

CAC: Is it a self-appointing kind of committee?

GB: Right, exactly.

CAC: They often are. They know a friend who would be well . . .

GB: What they've tried to do is get some younger businesswomen.

CAC: Are there any men on that committee at all?

GB: Oh, yes, there are men, too.

CAC: What kind of men from the community would be attracted to it?

GB: They have one man who has been very active with AT & T [American Telephone and Telegraph Company]. He's an officer in AT & T. They have another man that was down at the [Minneapolis] *Star/Trib[une]* in the PR [Public Relations] Department. For awhile, they had Dave Mona. Dave Mona was on our original committee. Dave's been interested; but, now, Linda [Mona] has taken over. He's not in there now. He's still interested but he's not there. One person is Dave Winfield's brother, Steve Winfield.

CAC: Oh, for heaven's sake . . . on the women's committee?

GB: Yes. His mother was on originally, not on the original committee but let's say the second or third committee. When she died, we decided we ought to have . . . because she was so interested. Steve has been interested so Steve comes.

CAC: Good.

GB: He's great.

CAC: Did this advisory committee have to deal at all with Sid Hartman from the *Star Tribune*?

GB: As far as we're concerned, Sid Hartman does not exist. He will not give one bit of positive information. It doesn't make any difference who it is, he will not give any information about women athletics. Before I get out of there, I'm going to make him come to a game.

CAC: [laughter]

GB: I'm telling you, that's my project! Everybody says I'm crazy, that I'll never do it, that I'll never get him. I think he'll come around.

CAC: What other functions did the committee serve?

GB: They do a lot of things. They have, for instance, an annual golf game. They do a golf [tournament] raising money.

CAC: They are raising money for fellowships, I would imagine?

GB: Yes, they raise fellowship money. They have an auction once a year. The women's endowment fund now is a little over \$2.5 million, which I think is remarkable.

CAC: The initiator was this advisory committee?



GB: Yes. They do several other money things. Most of the time, they want to get involved with something with the sports. They keep the sports in. It's a good group.

CAC: That's an interesting story.

GB: The lady that's been chair recently is terrific. It's Marilyn Bryant. She's a tremendous person. When she gets her hands on something, boy! she's just goes right to it. [snap of the fingers] She's a graduate of the university. So far, we've had chairs that have all been graduates of the university.

CAC: So that's another link.

GB: An important link.

CAC: Good for you.

GB: We've tried to keep that.

CAC: Now, you've been involved also in the Alumni Board of the university but also of the Arts College?

GB: Yes, both.

CAC: Say something about both of them.

GB: I've been involved with the Alumni Association. I guess it was kind of a natural because I've always been involved with the university. When they came and asked me to run for the Alumni Board, I said, "Fine." I served whatever the term was on there. From time to time, I certainly watch what's happening on the Alumni . . . We've got a lot of things that have gone over the years. I think they're doing a bang-up job on some things. Other things, I wish they'd do a little more.

CAC: Specify that, please.

GB: I'm a little concerned right now that they seem to be so much wanting to develop travel groups all the time.

CAC: Servicing the alumni rather than servicing the university?

GB: Yes, exactly. That's fine; but, on the other hand . . . there was a [unclear] that came through not long ago that you could go on the Concorde around the world in fourteen days, or eighteen days, or something like that . . . \$25,000. Now, to me, that \$25,000 . . . they could

have put \$24,000 in the university. Why? It seems to me that the Alumni Board should be thinking about things that they could help the university with.

CAC: That has been true at various times in the past.

GB: At various times, it has been true. Other times, it's not.

CAC: How do you account for the change?

GB: I don't know. To some extent, it probably is the leadership and part of the time, it's who is on the board. It depends . . . as they go along. Also, I think the other thing is that some of these things are complicated; but, on the other hand, I think it's the alums job to try to work out things because it's their university. They're the ones that are supposedly raising money or helping to raise money. If they want better results, they've got to help with it.

CAC: Was the Alumni Board ever used to curry favor with legislators at appropriations times or was that not a proper function?

GB: Yes, I think they've done that. Recently, they've been doing a better job on that. Of course, I think Stan Wenberg did a tremendous job to start that program. Of course, he was so familiar with all those people; but, the times are different. The university, this past year, did a very good job and they have been developing now, through the Alumni Association, key people out in legislative districts that are now contacting those people for certain things dealing with the university. I think they could probably do it even better. It's a beginning; but, they've got to do a better job. I'm not sure they go out into the state enough. They go down to Florida, and they go to Washington, and they go to New York . . .

CAC: They go to California.

GB: . . . and they go to California for alums; but, there's a lot here and the key is the legislators here.

CAC: I would think so.

GB: That's why I thought that idea that we had there for the 125th [anniversary] of getting out into some of those areas was a good one.

CAC: What is the relationship of the Alumni Board for CLA [College of Liberal Arts] and for the university? You've served on both.

GB: [The Alumni Board for] CLA, of course, primarily work with CLA on the kinds of things that they . . .

CAC: Sure, but is it a free-standing board?

GB: Yes, it's a standing board, too.

CAC: And linked to the university alumni?

GB: Yes, from CLA. They do certain things during the year. They usually have a program and they try to follow through on that. I haven't been associated with that for quite awhile; so, I can't tell you what they're doing right now. I do know that they work with CLA and with the board.

CAC: You said, before we turned this machine on, that there was a time that you were called upon for special advice with the College of Education when Marcia Edwards was acting dean. Say something about that.

GB: That was a committee, I think, that was formed and Marcia Edwards just asked me to serve along with a number of other people. At that time, there were some new things that were being developed in the College of Education. I think it was a period when, actually, the College of Education was being criticized because they were giving teachers all these courses and they weren't giving them enough practical training. I think the idea was, when we got this committee formed, to see what we could do to have a better outreach for the teachers rather than just specific little courses that they were taking in education. It was kind of the beginning of some of this criticism that later developed with the [College of] Education . . . that they were teaching all these things, but they weren't teaching a lot of the substantive kinds of things, which they would get in other colleges. We worked on that for awhile. I don't know what finally came of our report and whether they're doing more now or not. At least, it was a beginning.

CAC: Gladys, you've had a long association with community affairs and, therefore, with the university. Now that we're kind of drifting toward the end of our agenda here, would you like to reflect about the public image of the university as it has changed over your active involvement or any other reflections you have about the relationship of the university to the community. You've been in and out, in and out in so many ways.

GB: I think more than anything else that the image of the university has changed somewhat, at least as I look back. When I was there, the university could do no wrong. All of the wisdom was there. Even though there were other colleges, the university was a little above. They also had the advantage of doing great research. They had wonderful professors that were well-known. You could name in any one of the departments or the colleges people that were well-known all over the world. When I was there, for instance, [Alvin] Hansen—we use the textbook, [Frederick B.] Garver and Hansen, in Economics—used to go down and advise the Roosevelt Administration on economic matters. Bill Anderson, that I took, was an authority on local government. There were medical doctors that were tops that people would refer to. There were engineers. There were agriculturalists. People would come from all over the world to come to meet certain people in Agriculture to find out what they could do in their country.

Today, gradually, we've seen with the build up of community colleges and also the fact that the university has grown so big . . . Somehow or other, the thought of the university just scares some people because it's so big. Once upon a time, people thought, let's go to the university. We'll go to the university. Now, instead of that, they have second thoughts about it. For instance, I have a granddaughter that just graduated from Edina. I would love to have seen her go to the university. "Oh, no," she said, "that's the last place I want to go." I said, "Why?" She said, "It's too big." I said, "But, you could find your niche." She said, "If I go to graduate school, I'll do that." Fine, that's graduate school. I still think there's something that you could learn at the university in the undergraduate . . . I had a wonderful time in the undergraduate school. I think that because it has grown so big . . . Then, of course, the problems that have been created over there and I think negative reporting by the newspapers have not helped recently on so many things.

CAC: Do you think those were inaccurate negative reporting?

GB: I don't know. I just think it's been negative. It's fine to have negative reporting; but also, there are so many things going on at the university today that are a positive, but we never hear about those. That's my concern today that the university still is doing a lot of great things; but, we're not hearing about them like we used to. To sell papers, they want the sensational, unfortunately. We've still got great professors over there and the kids are doing fine. They're doing interesting things. Somehow, people don't think of it in the same way.

CAC: Part of that, others have said, is the increasing loyalty to the provincial community colleges, state university campuses.

GB: Exactly. That's true.

CAC: Of course, we always did have the State Teacher's College . . . Mankato and St. Cloud.

GB: Oh, sure, but that was different. The community colleges . . . I think one of the things they should do is take a look . . . and certainly need some combinations of some of those places. They don't need all of those because they are duplicating effort. Maybe they're within fifty miles of each other. We talk about saving. We've got to start thinking about that. The legislature has got to start thinking about that. The university is trying to cut down, trying to downsize. We hope it will be the same when it's finished, but who knows?

CAC: You said once—not this morning—in our conversations last fall that you had shaken hands with every president of the university except . . .

GB: I'm one of the lucky ones I guess. I've had a chance to shake hands and get to know every president except [Cyrus] Northrop and [Marion LeRoy] Burton.

CAC: And some of them very well? You knew Morrill well because you worked with him and Magrath?

GB: Yes, I knew Coffman because we did a lot of things with him and, then of course, because he knew my family. I knew Magrath and Keller and, of course, Wilson. I knew Wilson. I liked Wilson very much, and, then, of course, Nils. I also knew [Guy Stanton] Ford. Ford was a teacher in History, of course. Then [Walter Castella] Coffey . . . but, I didn't know that period there with Burton and Northrop. One of my lucky breaks with my family was that my dad took me over to one of Dr. [William Watts] Folwell's birthday parties when I was probably eleven or twelve. He was still around; he was in his nineties. I had an opportunity to meet him. He was a great person. The thing I can remember are the very penetrating blue eyes. He looked at me . . . this little girl.

CAC: [laughter]

GB: He said he was glad I came. Of course, everybody else was older there. I was just a kid. He was so nice. He took me over to the dining room table and he helped me get some food. He was very, very nice and I was very lucky.

CAC: From the outside . . . and, yet, a person who was often on the inside, do you have an comparative sense of the managerial, or administrative, or political styles of Morrill, Wilson, [Malcolm] Moos, Magrath, etcetera, or is that too big a question?

GB: That's a pretty good-sized question. [laughter]

CAC: You must have felt more at ease with some more than others?

GB: Oh, yes. Some were more easy to work with . . . probably Nils because I worked on the athletic thing with him. I knew him before he got to be the president. I knew Mac Moos, also. He wasn't really here long enough. I knew Mac. Keller, I didn't know very well. Keller was all right. I did know Morrill. I liked Morrill. I thought he was great. I felt what he was doing . . . he was trying to get a whole new perspective. Of course, Coffman was there so long. I knew him off and on. I'd see him off and on; but, there wasn't a lot happening. Everything was kind of moving along. There wasn't any real problem. I'm sure there were problems; but, in comparison with what they've got today and what's been coming with the growth in all of the university and the internal politics of the university and all of that . . . it's so different.

CAC: That's a very engaging and well-informed conversation, Gladys.

GB: Thank you.

CAC: You've been in and out. I think that people who write histories of universities very rarely have much to say about the role of the community and the university and the university and the community.

GB: I agree, right.

CAC: That's why the next six months . . . you're one of the first I've gone outside with.

GB: I will say this that I noticed that the last few presidents, let's say starting with Magrath . . . up until that time, most of the presidents would go down and meet with the business men quite often. You'd see them downtown. You didn't from Magrath on . . . Magrath, and Moos, and Keller. You'd see Wilson. He got along well with the downtown business community. Unless they've got the downtown business community involved with the university and they know what's going on, it's hard. It's smart if those top leaders go down and meet with . . . I'm not sure about [Etorre] Infante at all. I never see him anyplace. Somehow or other, if the downtown business people know what's going on at the university, then, I think you're in a lot better shape.

CAC: I interviewed Met Wilson about eight years ago, not as part of this current project, but on this point. He said that the person in the community that he depended upon most heavily was John Cowles, Sr. That connection . . . not only to a great newspaper, but John Cowles had access throughout the community.

GB: Exactly. That's the same thing. You need somebody that's down there now. Of course, we're changing. We've got a different group of people. They're younger. They're newer. Some of them that have come into town that are running some of these things don't know as much; but, there are still some of those stable people. Two people in particular that go back a long ways, or their family goes back, that it's important to keep in contact with, are the two Pillsbury boys, John and George. That's very important.

CAC: Yes.

GB: After those two people die, there are no Pillsburys left here—which is sad. I think there are others. I agree with you that Cowles Sr. was one of the great guys till he died. It was really too bad. But, there are others down there . . . somebody has said that. One of the things I suggested awhile back was—I guess I talked to Magrath; it was Magrath I talked to—that maybe once in awhile they should have a group of alums, and have a meeting downtown somewhere, and bring a professor from the university that's doing something outstanding, and tell the people down there what's going on. He thought the idea was good but he never followed through on it. Now, I'll tell you this . . . Julia Davis has got some group. They go three times a year or something like that, just from CLA, but it could be every month. It was when the Alumni Association was down there in the IDS. I thought that would be just a great place; and we'd get

the alumni that are downtown, and bring them there for lunch, and let them know about the university. They're not going to know it because most of them don't read that alumni magazine.

CAC: Yes, yes.

GB: That could be improved, by the way. Somehow, we've got to get that swing and we don't have it. That's the thing, more than anything else, I'd like to work on right now.

CAC: Doing some of these interviews, I get the sense that the Minnesota Foundation has far better relationships with the community than the Alumni Association.

GB: Absolutely, absolutely. Oh! absolutely.

CAC: That, of course, was what Met Wilson started.

GB: Exactly.

CAC: Then, it didn't get going until later.

GB: Met was very good with that. Now, [Robert O.?] Erickson left didn't he?

CAC: Yes.

GB: Now, they've got to get somebody new. They're doing all right. That's only one. That's raising money, primarily.

CAC: Right, I understand.

GB: What I think is this continual business . . . the fact that you've got so many. If nothing else, there are all these exciting in the College of Veterinary Medicine. There's a lot of new things happening.

CAC: The World Affairs Center, to come back to that, had that kind of operation and the International Center.

GB: There's another one. You've got Engineering. Look at all the things you've got in Engineering . . . the new things that are happening in engineering and medicine. Oh!

CAC: We need more folks like you.

GB: [laughter]

CAC: That was a nice interview and it's a nice career. Thank you!

[End of Tape 1, Side 2]

[End of the Interview]

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