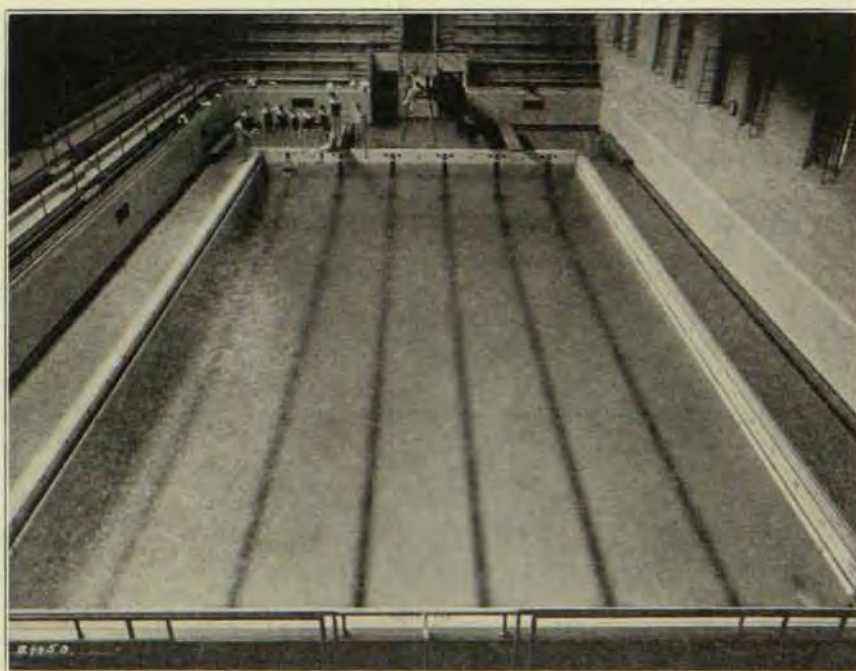


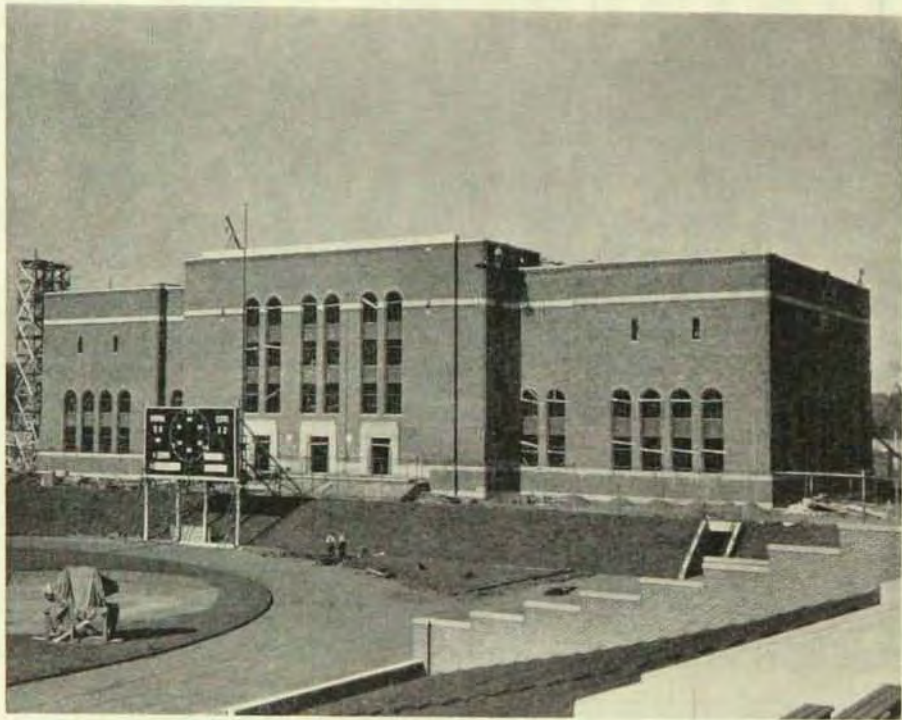
The MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY



The Varsity Pool in the Athletic Building. Since the advent of Coach Neils Thorpe, Gopher swimming teams have won high honors in conference competition. This season the swimmers inaugurate a new and modern pool.

Vol. 34, No. 19

February 9, 1935



OCHS Egyptian Face BRICK was used in the University's New Athletic Building

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NUMBER 19

Some Opening Remarks—

THE new athletic building on Northrop field will be dedicated next Saturday afternoon, February 16, at 4:00 o'clock. A complete program has been arranged for the afternoon and evening and the afternoon events will be open to the public without charge while there will be an admission charge to the swimming meet in the evening. The athletic department is making plans for a sort of winter homecoming for all "M" men.

At 1:00 o'clock there will be a gymnastic meet between Iowa and Minnesota in the gymnasium on the third floor. At 2:30 the Hawkeye and Gopher wrestling teams will meet in the gym. The other athletic event of the occasion will be the swimming meet between Minnesota and Illinois at 8:15 in the evening.

The dedication of the building will take place at 4:00 o'clock. The speakers will be Governor Floyd B. Olson, President Lotus D. Coffman, and Major John L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the western conference.

The completion of this building gives Minnesota one of the finest and most complete athletic plants of any school in the country. Until this new building was opened the University of Minnesota has never had a gymnasium which could be used entirely for physical education for men.

The new building, a three story structure containing a basement and sub-basement, faces toward the playing field of Memorial Stadium. It is 234 feet long by 120 feet in width. The building rises 58 feet above the ground level.

Tunnels from the basement level connect with the north tower of the stadium and also with the playing field and the practice gridirons on Northrop field. This system of tunnels makes it possible also for athletes to pass from the athletic building to the Field House across University avenue without crossing the public promenade.

The swimming pools occupy the basement level of the building. In the rear, or on the west side, is the 'varsity' or exhibition pool. This pool is 75 feet long by 40 feet wide. It is 12 feet deep

at one end and seven feet deep at the other. As the ceiling of this room extends 35 feet above the surface of the water it provides adequate room for high and fancy diving equipment.

The practice pool is located in the South wing, its length being the same as that of the 'varsity' pool. Its width, however, is 30 feet, and in depth it will range from three and one-half feet at the shallow end to seven feet at the deepest spot.

A control room from which one attendant can watch both pools is located between them. Complete sanitation measures will safeguard swimmers in these pools. To enter either pool, swimmers must pass through both a shower and foot bath. Beneath the basement level adequate machinery is being installed to assure sanitation and to take care of the water levels.

On the basement level are located locker rooms to serve the playing space in the building. In addition, equipment for all but freshmen and 'varsity' teams will be housed in the new building.

Locker rooms for both Minnesota and visiting teams are provided on the basement level as well as an office for the swimming coach adjacent to the pools.

On the "ground" level of the Athletic building is the main entrance facing the promenade. Immediately inside the entrance are the lobby and the trophy hall, which occupy a space of 56 to 26 feet. The lobby is equipped with ticket offices and a checkroom.

Corridors at the right of the lobby lead to the offices of the athletic director. This suite contains a private office for the director, a secretary's office, a conference room, a record room, and the ticket office working quarters.

A corridor at the rear of the lobby leads directly to the exhibition swimming pool. Seating arrangements around three sides of the pool will accommodate approximately 1,300 spectators. These seats extend to a height

of nine rows, thus giving complete visibility to all portions of the pool. The first row will be eight feet above the water.

Each row of seats is provided with a railing directly in front of it and the rows are arranged at such a steep angle as to give the effect of sitting directly above the water.

Lighting arrangements are such that during a swimming meet the surface of the pool will be illuminated by floodlights while the remaining lights above the spectators are dimmed. Five ramps leading to the seats make it possible to avoid congestion in entering or leaving the section.

Five classrooms for physical education students occupy the second floor. Four of these rooms have an approximate seating capacity of 30, while a larger one will seat 100 students.

Located in the right wing of this floor, directly above the athletic department's headquarters, are several suites of offices for the coaching staff.

A small library and study hall, two conference rooms and offices for members of the physical education staff occupy the left wing of the second floor. The intramural offices, including a private office, a large work room and a waiting room, also occupy this end of the building.

On the top floor a single "room" extends the full length and width of the building and will be in the nature of a gymnasium. It is large enough to include four basketball playing courts, a gymnasium for the tumbling and gymnastic teams, and space for boxing and wrestling.

Each of the four basketball courts is 73 feet long by 46 feet wide. Space of the same dimensions as one of these courts is provided to the apparatus of the gymnastic team. Skylights in the roof make it possible for all daytime games to be played under natural light.

It will be possible to carry on four basketball games, two swimming meets, a gymnastic or wrestling meet and other activities at the same time in the new building.

Campus Notes

THIRTY graduates and upperclassmen in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics have accepted soil erosion jobs on the Root River valley project in southern Minnesota, according to Dean Edward M. Freeman.

Placing of the men will absorb almost all unemployed graduates in agriculture. The group was selected from a list of unemployed graduates and upperclassmen compiled by the dean.

Besides the Minnesota graduates, 50 Wisconsin agricultural graduates will be employed and 20 more agricultural graduates or upperclassmen now unemployed are being drawn from the section where the work is being done.

The men will start immediately and will work until late in June. They will then be eligible for civil service positions in soil erosion work if they are graduates, or will be continued in similar work.

Stationed at Spring Valley, Caledonia and Winona, the men will work 30 hours a week and attend 4 hours of lecture. The present plan is to shift the men from station to station to give them experience in different phases of the work.

The Root River valley watershed, comprising 1,000,000 acres, will be the scene of two federal erosion projects. Erosion control work will be started on the Beaver creek watershed, an area of 40,000 acres in Houston county, and on the middle branch of the Root river, an area of 160,000 acres in Fillmore, Mower and Olmsted counties. Some work will be done also on Gillmore creek which empties into the Mississippi near Winona. Work will also be done in the Coon river valley in Wisconsin.

New Law Course

Two new compulsory courses, one of which is the only one of its kind in the world, are being offered by the Law school this quarter as part of the new four year plan. The courses are "legislation," given by Professor Horace E. Read, and "judicial administration," by Professor Maynard E. Pirsig '23A, '25L.

The course in legislation is designed to give the student a knowledge of legislation's relationship to the development of law and an understanding of what can be accomplished by it.

The course in judicial administration is established to give the student an understanding of the results of the system of court procedure as a whole, according to Professor Pirsig.

The only universities offering similar



The New Athletic Building on Northrop Field

courses in legislation are Harvard and Yale. The course in judicial administration is new and the only one of its kind. Professor Pirsig has been studying for two years at Harvard and in England in order to present the course.

Both courses are compulsory for fourth year students and optional for third year seniors. This year there are about twelve fourth year men, but since most of the law students are now taking the four year curriculum, the number taking the two courses will increase.

Chemical Unit

With 23 per cent of the 350 ballots returned, the poll for a chemical warfare unit of the R.O.T.C. being conducted in the Chemistry school showed a 12 to 1 ratio in favor of the unit.

When the final result has been determined it will be used in an application for the installation of a chemical unit.

According to Harry Cottingham, president of the student division of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, those who have already voted constitute a good cross section of the Chemistry school. Several of those who said they would not join the R.O.T.C. voted for the chemical unit because it would boost the school's academic ranking.

Requests have come from students of pharmacy and biochemistry on the farm campus that a similar poll be conducted in which they could participate. Since their work is closely allied with that in the School of Chemistry, a chemical warfare unit might be favorably accepted there.

Comic Opera

The University Singers, campus singing organization under the direction of Earle G. Killeen, will present as its winter season production the Italian comic opera "Boccaccio," by Franz von Suppe, February 14 and 16 in Northrop auditorium.

The opera is concerned with the romantic difficulties of Boccaccio, world wise author of "The Decameron Tales," who, hated by the Florentines for his satiric verse exploiting their foibles, falls in love with Fiametta, daughter of the Duke of Naples, who is already betrothed to Pietro.

A singular feature of the production is the fact that a masculine lead, the role of Leonetto, friend of Boccaccio, is taken by a girl, Romaine Root.

The title role is sung by Fred Johnson, and opposite him Mary Catherine Blenker plays as Fiametta. Both starred in the University Singers' production, "The Prince of Pilsen."

Gordon Griebenow, well known to Twin City audiences for his singing in "The Desert Song," and other Singers' productions; Evelyn St. Angelo, who has received auditions in the East; Peter Bardon and Donald Davenport in comedy roles; Agnes Helenius, Helen Claire Landrum, Orville Aftreth, Melvin Vickland, Linn Firestone and Frank Honack portray other important roles.

Munitions Inquiry

The senate committee on student affairs recently voted unanimously to allow students to conduct a model munitions inquiry, February 23.

The permission has strings on it, however.

First, the conference, which will be modeled after the Nye investigation of the United States senate, must be confined to University of Minnesota students—the committee in charge must not seek to interest high school pupils, for example.

Secondly, partakers in the conference will not be allowed to formally express their sentiment at the close of the investigation. There must be no votes and no resolutions.

Thirdly, all publicity is to be on the campus only, and city newspapers are not to be approached for use of their columns.

Youth and Tomorrow's Education

By

PRESIDENT L. D. COFFMAN

This is a continuation of Dr. Coffman's observations on the subject of the University and higher education which appeared as the first section of his biennial report to the Board of Regents. In this installment President Coffman discusses the place of the University as a center of adult education and defends the cost of schools.

IT IS my opinion that universities should become centers of stimulation within the state for the continuing education of adults who are exercising leadership or are in a position to exercise it. A few random lectures delivered here and there will not accomplish much. There is a theory of social psychology to the effect that influence radiates from centers of stimulation and the more dynamic these centers of stimulation the more powerful the flow of influence. I believe that is true. I think the work that universities do for the education of adults should be done in large part at the institutions themselves. Potentially they are the most powerful agencies we possess for promoting adult education on the higher levels.

Not long ago I discussed this problem with two hundred pastors of one of the church organizations of the state. These men hold important positions in the communities in which they reside. They feel handicapped because it is difficult, if not impossible, for them to keep themselves informed about the recent contributions of science. They are not certain that they understand economic theory; they are anxious to learn more about international relations; in fact, they are hungry for the opportunity to learn more about everything. I suggested that we should have at the University a building to which the representatives of the church could come once a year for a short course of ten days or more. This building should house a working library; it should have seminar rooms, living accommodations, and a chapel. The instruction would be given by members of the University faculty and by noted scholars of theology who would be invited for this purpose. The suggestion met with an encouraging response. When one bears in mind that there are in the state of Minnesota approximately thirty-five hundred ministers of all denominations one begins to appreciate how gigantic the problem is. Here is a professional class that has an extraordinary opportunity—not merely of preaching the Gospel, but of disseminating information to the masses—yet a class that, on account of low salaries and other conditions, is practically denied the privilege of doing anything to keep its membership well informed.

I would not confine my program of adult education to the ministers; I would do the same thing for the medical profession. As a matter of fact, I think the medical profession might well adopt the policy of requiring doctors to return to the University once in four

years for a course at least a month in length, and it might also require them to pass an examination at the end of the month for a renewal of licenses. Such a policy may not be possible now but it is something to which we might look forward.

What I would do for the ministers and doctors I would do also for the other professional groups; as a matter of fact, I would open the building to non-professional classes, such as, for example, the League of Women Voters. I would bring these various groups to the campus, outline a definite program of instruction for each of them, and I would see that the programs were fully up to date and abreast of the times.

Such a plan would do three things. In the first place, it would disseminate the most recent knowledge available in every branch of human learning; in the second place, it would stimulate professional interest and growth on the part of professional leaders; and in the third place, it would give to the people of the state a higher quality of professional service than they could otherwise expect.

THE PENALTIES OF NEGLECT

In this discussion thus far I have been trying to show that neglecting the youth and impairing universities will be paid for in social distress. Russia, with the advent of communism, expanded her lower schools but stifled her universities. She withdrew support from them, lowered standards, placed poorly equipped, and oftentimes unqualified, persons in university positions, with the result that she doomed her-

self to skip a generation in her intellectual leadership. England, on the other hand, has not reduced support of her universities in the present crisis. As a matter of fact, she has increased their appropriations and expanded their functions. In the distress of today we should lay the basis for greater security tomorrow. A great nation will have the courage to take a long view of its destinies. We may also be reasonably certain that with the return of sober thought and stable conditions, many of the problems now being disposed of by political methods will be passed on to impartial students for further study and consideration. The educational leaven is already at work. Never before was there so much discussion of public questions—a discussion that arises partly out of necessity and partly out of a wider diffusion of knowledge.

YOUTH AND PRESENT-DAY ISSUES

The present generation faces three issues of paramount importance. First, how to prevent war. Something has been accomplished already, but not nearly enough. The nations of the earth, living behind their tariff walls, training new armies and disregarding international covenants, are laying the basis for further international jealousies and new wars. The leadership of the world has not prevented war in the past and it is not now succeeding in building the forces that will prevent it in the future.

Second, this generation must learn how to prevent depressions in the future, or at least to mitigate them. This calls for an understanding of commerce, tariff, exchange, international relations, and general economics.

Finally, this generation must find a way of lifting human welfare above the level of human selfishness. This necessitates a re-evaluation and readjustment of the values of life. Material gain that is dependent upon the exploitation of one's fellow men is unworthy as an ideal of a college man. Liberal-mindedness, which after all is the goal of a university, will exalt service and good will as aims of life.

Youth will have its part to play in disposing of these problems. The danger is that it will feel fully prepared to accept responsibility long before it has discarded its swaddling clothes. Far better for it to seek the humility of the scholar than for it brazenly to seek notoriety and distinction by doing unconventional things. A scholar never parades his virtues nor his possessions. And the true leader is a man who leads

by virtue of his ability, knowledge, and worth, rather than by show or pretense.

WHY SCHOOL COSTS HAVE MOUNTED

But we say we can no longer support the schools for such a program as is herein outlined. It costs too much and times are too hard. Indeed we are critical of the schools because of their expense; we seek to curtail them by reducing their cost. While we express a sympathy with the needs of youth, we hope that somehow Providence may care for them. The reasons why the schools cost so much are easily understood and may be quickly stated.

The real reasons are far deeper than the salaries paid teachers, the elaborateness of school buildings, or the books and equipment supplied the schools. Teachers have never been overpaid. In days of prosperity there are many who do not respect teachers because they are not prosperous, and in days of depression teachers seem to lose the respect of many because they are public servants. There may be instances where communities have erected school buildings that are architecturally too ornamental, but the number is small, and even in such communities one usually finds that courthouses, city buildings, railroad stations, banks, buildings for public utilities, and many of the stores, far outrival in magnificence the structures that have been provided for the housing and education of youth. So far as school equipment is concerned, it must be kept modern if the instruction is not to fall hopelessly behind the needs of the times.

These are not the reasons why we are spending what we do spend on our schools. The real reasons, as I have already said, lie far deeper and, for the most part, outside of the schools themselves. The first and most easily understood reason is found in the number of children attending schools. The number has increased enormously in recent years. This increase has been due, as I have previously pointed out, to the fact that it is no longer profitable for us to employ children. Rather than leave them on the streets after we deprive them of work, we have put them in the classroom. The schools have become society's greatest protective agency, its greatest humanitarian, as well as its greatest educational institution. Sending children to school has been society's more or less unconscious solution for the unemployment of youth.

Another reason for the cost of education is that the number of adults per one thousand youth in the total population is 400 per cent greater than it was one hundred forty years ago. It costs more to educate older boys and girls.

Still another reason affecting the cost of education has been the expansion of

the curriculum. I picked up a metropolitan newspaper recently that contained an editorial excoriating the schoolmasters of this country on the ground that they had greatly increased the cost of education by introducing an array of fads and frills. The editorial was a cry to return to the good old days and to simple things. For their wickedness in introducing these unnecessary and trivial subjects the poor schoolmasters were to be punished by having their salaries cut.

THE NATURE OF "FADS AND FRILLS"

What are the facts with regard to these fads and frills? There was a time in America when instruction consisted of reading and writing. Later other subjects were added until we had what were known as the common branches, some eight or ten in number. These were regarded as the essentials of learning. Now how many things are taught in the schools? I do not know exactly — perhaps thirty or forty — some of them for brief and others for longer periods of time. It is these additional things that are regarded as fads and frills.

WHY has the number of things we teach expanded from two or three to thirty or forty? The answer is that every one of them appeared in response to some social demand, pressure, or sanction. Each came in to satisfy a definite need. Music, for example, was introduced in the American schools under pressure created by religious workers who wanted the schools to teach the singing of sacred songs in order that there might be a higher and finer type of public worship. Home science came in because certain charitable organizations that were helping poor girls to make themselves more attractive and more nearly self-sustaining conceived the idea that the same could be done for all girls. Physical education came in because the medical profession and its associates were interested in personal and public health. Safety instruction—something that was wholly unnecessary in my day, for we were never in any danger—came in because the casualty insurance companies of America were of the opinion that if a generation of young people could be taught safety, it would mean fewer accidents and longer lives, and this would be good for the insurance business. Thrift instruction came in because the bankers recognized thrift as a virtue whose practice by millions of children would mean larger deposits in the banks. So one might go through the entire list of subjects now taught in the schools. Every one of them represents a response to a social need. The fads and frills have become the essentials of educa-

tion. If we strike them from the curriculum, it will be left threadbare.

What I have been saying about the expansion of the lower schools applies with equal force to the higher schools, for every new subject has come in response to the changing needs of society. True it is that some subjects persist after the social need for them has passed, but we cannot always be certain when the need for a given subject has passed. Furthermore, a scholarly knowledge of the past is necessary for a clear understanding of the present. Subjects of study are like other human instruments; they eventually pass out of existence or are transformed when the need for their existence has finally disappeared.

In these movements to which reference has been made, viz., the unprofitableness of the labor of children and youth, the shift in the ratio of youths to adults, and the enrichment of the offerings on every level of education in response to social needs, lies the explanation of why we spend what we spend on education.

YOUTH'S FAITH IN EDUCATION

Education costs what it costs because society is growing more complex in its organization, because its problems are more numerous and more difficult, and because the schools are society's chief agency for fitting youth, so far as that is possible, to face with some assurance the problems of its day. In this statement we begin to find the answer, I think, to the question, What lies ahead for youth? It knows now that there will be fewer jobs and that there will be keener competition for them. It knows that the struggle for human existence is becoming more and more intense and that the prizes and rewards will go with greater certainty in the future than in the past to the best qualified and equipped. It knows furthermore that the world it is entering will not be narrowly circumscribed. Especially does youth today know that it cannot sit idly by waiting for a turn of the wheel of fortune to solve its problems.

Youth beholds a world in transformation before its eyes. Some of these changes are born of planning, others are invading the social structures silently but with subtle certainty. Youth must grapple with them all. It is faced with a new challenge. The hope for youth is more, not less, schooling; a better, not a poorer, education; an expanded, not a restricted, curriculum. The youth of today must be taught in schools that are sensitive to ideas. No appeal to preserve the status quo, no outmoded insistence on traditional learning will be sufficient; the appeal must be to living needs.

(To Be Continued)

Gopher Sports

THE Minnesota basketball team jumped from the second division in the western conference race into a tie for third place as a result of victories over Iowa and Chicago Saturday and Monday. At the half way mark in the conference race the Gophers have won four and lost two. The defeats came at the hands of Iowa and Wisconsin.

The victory over the Hawkeyes came as a distinct surprise to those who had been following the fortunes of the Minnesota quint. In the Field House two weeks ago the contest between Iowa and Minnesota went into an overtime period with the score tied at 33-all at the end of the regular playing time. Up until the game Saturday evening the Hawks were leading the conference with four victories and one defeat and on their own floor the Iowans were favored to topple the Minnesotans.

Coach Dave MacMillan started a new combination which included Eddie Stelzer and Jimmy Baker at the forwards, Gordon Norman at center, and George Roscoe and Dick Seebach at the guards. Seebach, a sophomore from Red Wing, playing his first game as a regular was given the job of stopping the Iowa scoring ace, Johnny Barko, and he held the sharpshooter to two field goals while he scored three goals for Minnesota.

At half-time the Gophers were leading 22 to 15 and had much the better of the play during the first period with their fast breaking offense which clicked for a succession of short shots under the basket. The Iowans rallied in the second half and threatened the Gopher lead in the closing minutes of the game. With but two minutes to go the count was 32 to 30 in favor of Minnesota. Eddie Stelzer then made good on two free throws and Iowa responded with a field goal from well out on the court, and then cut the Minnesota lead to one point with a free toss. Mickey Kupperberg, sophomore forward, swished one through from the side of the court and it was well that he did for a moment later, Rosenthal of Iowa, made good on a long shot.

Minnesota's victory sent Purdue into the lead in the Big Ten championship.

The summary:

Iowa	fg.	ft.	pf.
Tangeman, f.	1	2	1
Rosenthal, f.	3	0	0
Barko, f.	2	7	1
Blackmer, c.	1	6	3
Walsh, c.	0	0	1
Grim, g.	1	0	4
Bobby, g.	2	0	0
Totals	10	15	10



Here is one of Minnesota's "all time" athletic teams which made the old Armory its headquarters. It is the undefeated basketball squad of the 1903-04 season and the man with the black hat and the poker face is not Wild Bill Hickok, Two Gun Pete, or any other western gunman but the Gopher coach, Dr. L. J. Cooke. The police, however, of Troy, New York, where the picture was made, were taking no chances and from the window at the right a couple of officers are keeping their eyes on Doc and his bunch of hard shooting Minnesotans.

This team defeated all opponents in this section and then invaded the East defeating several of the leading quints of that part of the country. The regulars were Pierce and Varco at the forwards, Tuck at center, and Kiefer and Hugh Leach at the guards. The reserves, who rarely got to play because of the iron-man performances of the regulars, were Collins, Helon Leach and McRae.

In the back row, left to right, E. B. Pierce, Minnesota's alumni secretary, Dr. L. J. Cooke, George Tuck of San Francisco, Helon Leach of Owatonna, Hugh Leach of Alexandria, William C. Deering of Tacoma, Washington, and Richard D. Collins. In front, Randolph McRae, Dr. Ray Varco of Miles City, Montana, and the late Dr. Michael Kiefer of Sleepy Eye.

Minnesota	fg.	ft.	pf.
Roscoe, f.	3	1	4
Wallblom, f.	0	2	0
Stelzer, f.	1	3	4
Norman, c.	1	0	3
Antil, c.	0	1	1
Baker, g.	4	0	4
Seebach, g.	3	0	3
Kupperberg, g.	2	1	0
Totals	14	8	19

feature of the game for the fans was the work of Bill Haarlow of Chicago who is leading the conference in scoring. Against the Minnesotans in the first game at Chicago he counted a total of 22 points and on Monday night he was the high point man of the game with 15 tallies.

Jimmy Baker was high man for Minnesota with four field goals and three free throws. George Roscoe scored four times from the floor while Stelzer and Norman each contributed two field goals. Dick Seebach was credited with five free throws and the Minnesotans led the Maroons in this type of scoring, 11 to four. Bill Freimuth of Duluth, six foot six athlete, was given a trial at the center position as a replacement for Gordon Norman. Norman has been playing without rest and Coach MacMillan has been seeking a

[To page 337]

Defeat Chicago

The Minnesota victory over Chicago in the Feld House Monday night sent the Gophers into a tie for third place in the conference standings. The score was 35 to 26. The contest was rather slow although at times the Gophers showed flashes of great team work and passing in working the ball into Maroon territory for close shots. A

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NEWS and COMMENT

THE state legislature was planning to act this week in the matter of filling eight places on the Board of Regents of the University. It is felt that at least three of the present members, Fred B. Snyder, Dr. William Mayo and John G. Williams, are certain of re-election and that others may also be returned to the board.

At their meeting this week the members of the Board of Regents accepted a gift of \$20,000 from the Carnegie Foundation for the support of activities in the General College.

The gift, \$10,000 of which is to be available this year and the balance next year, will be used to increase the efficiency of the teaching staff and to aid in preparation of comprehensive examinations. The grant was given for the general support of the college and the administration may use it as it sees fit.

Besides the \$20,000 gift for the General college, a gift of \$3,000 for a research conference on higher education was also given by the Carnegie corporation. Another large gift, one of \$1,200, was accepted for the Law school alumni fund, while others for less than \$250 were also accepted.

Prof. Bruce D. Mudgett of the School of Business Administration received a furlough for 1935-36 to be spent in Europe. He will study the dispersion of prices in relation to fluctuations in economic conditions.

Oliver P. Field, professor of political science, will assume duties at Harvard university next fall. He will take the place of Prof. Henry Yeoman now teaching there.

To complete writing a book in the field of adolescent literature, Dora V. Smith, associate profes-

sor in the College of Education, received a furlough for the coming spring quarter. Helen Starr, instructor of physical education for women, will begin a year's graduate work next fall at either Columbia university or New York university.

The board extended the retirement age of Prof. J. S. Young of the political science department until the end of next fall quarter. Professor Young will reach his sixty-eighth birthday September 9. Sixty-eight is the regular retirement age, but part-time work is allowed up to the age of 70. Professor Young will teach during the second half of the summer session.

The resignation of Dr. Richard O. Beard as secretary of the endowment fund of the School of Nursing because of ill health was accepted by the board. About \$7,000 in pledges has been raised for the fund by Dr. Beard.

COMPLETION of a pharmaceutical historical museum for the School of Pharmacy is the hope of Dean Frederick J. Wulling.

The present collection includes old apothecary jars, mortars and other priceless items of great historical value, according to Dean Wulling. One bronze mortar is dated 1601; another has the date 1627 and the name "Johann Von Afflen." Others are dated 1701, 1729 and 1739.

The collection also includes an old convent pesaro, a holy water jar, a syrup pitcher, and old Italian faenza, ginori, and pesaro jars. Most of these items are from Italy, Spain, and southern Germany.

Establishment of the museum was made possible by a trust fund created by Dean Wulling, the interest being used to purchase items of historical pharmaceutical value. The museum will be located on the second floor of the Pharmacy building.

THE state House of Representatives this week by a vote of 77 to 36 approved a measure to transfer the administration of the division of rehabilitation from the state department of education to the University Board of Regents. The present head of the education department is Dr. John G. Rockwell, who is on leave of absence from the College of Education of the University.

A REQUEST for a special appropriation of \$86,000 to enable the University to connect its sewage disposal facilities with the metropolitan sewage system will be made to the state legislature during the present session. University officials announced this week.

Although the request was to be withheld until the next biennial session of the legislature, notice has been received from the metropolitan drainage commission that a city interceptor running across the campus will be completed by January, 1937.

The University's system must be changed and ready to connect with the city main when it is ready. Since approximately 10 months will be required to make the change, work must start early in 1936 and funds appropriated before that time.

The Reviewing Stand

W. S. G.

NOT until the new athletic building was opened at the beginning of the winter quarter has the University of Minnesota had a men's gymnasium devoted entirely to physical education. Since 1897 the old Armory has served as the headquarters for the department of physical education. Of course, there have been training rooms for the wrestling and boxing teams in the stadium and the other indoor intercollegiate squads, with the exception of the gymnastic and the swimming teams, removed their centers of training from the Armory to the stadium and the field house some time ago. Alumni who are interested not only in inter-school competition but in other phases of athletic training for men should make it a point to visit the new building on Northrop field. As many as possible should make an effort to be present to enjoy the program on February 16.

Organized physical education for men was introduced to the campus in 1897 with the appearance on the Minnesota scene of Dr. Louis J. Cooke. He assumed his duties just thirty-eight years ago on February 1, 1897.

Late in 1896 President Cyrus Northrop attended an educational meeting at the University of Wisconsin and while there he became interested in the new athletic program for men just being introduced at that school. He decided that Minnesota should do something along that line and a committee appointed Dr. Cooke as director of the gymnasium. This gentleman who has been so closely associated with Minnesota athletics for nearly forty years received his M.D. degree from the University of Vermont medical department in 1894. He also attended the Y.M.C.A. training school at Springfield, Massachusetts. For various periods between 1889 and 1897 he served as Y.M.C.A. physical director in Toledo, Ohio, Duluth, Burlington, Vermont, and Minneapolis. In September of 1897 he was named full time director of physical education for men at Minnesota and he served in that capacity until 1913. From that year until 1922 he acted as medical examiner and director of physical education for men. Since 1922 he has served as assistant director of the department and director of ticket sales.

Dr. Cooke's early activities are described by Alumni Secretary E. B.

Pierce in an article which appeared in the *Athletic Journal* three years ago and I quote the following excerpt from the story:

"What did he have to do? Nothing much, except *alone* to found, to organize, to run, to develop, and to expand a department of physical education in a rapidly growing university and furthermore to act as coach (without the title or the honor—just as a matter of course) for each of the sports in its turn, basketball, baseball, wrestling, boxing, hand ball, gymnastics (practically everything except football), while at the same time personally conducting classes for all men students in physical education as such. How he stood the physical strain of it all during these years is a mystery; yet he seemed to thrive on it.

"While he was actively interested in all sports, basketball more than any other one in particular seemed to capture his interest and appeal to his imagination. The game had not been invented or devised until just a few years before the Doctor became affiliated with the University. So he alone brought it to the campus, introduced it to his classes, and then began developing intramural and intercollegiate teams. In 1897 his team played only one intercollegiate match, beating Macalester College, 11 to 9. It was not until 1899 that he could secure games with opponents outside the state. In that year he won from Iowa, 13 to 4, and from Wisconsin, 18 to 15.

"At the beginning neither the number of games played nor the character of the opposition was such as would justify styling the victorious teams champions, but in 1901-02 he played a season of fifteen games, including Yale, Nebraska, Iowa, and Wisconsin, without the loss of a single contest, clearly a 1,000 team. Again in 1902-03 he won the complete program of thirteen games and then in 1903-04, not satisfied with Midwest triumphs, he took his team on a national jaunt to the Atlantic seaboard, playing nine games enroute, from January 22 to February 1, or nine games in eleven days, including such sterling opposition as Purdue, Ohio State, the University of Rochester, Cornell University, and Williams College. These particular teams were clearly the strongest in the East at that time. Yale had previously been de-



DR. L. J. COOKE

feated, and as Minnesota was recognized as the champion of the West, this trip gave her the national championship.

"Dr. Cook went right on developing team after team until he completed twenty-eight years of continuous coaching. When the record is perused it shows that he had championship teams in 1902, 1903, 1904, 1917, and finally his wonderful 1,000 team of 1919, when he won twice from Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Purdue, by decisive scores, the closest one being the second game with Purdue which ended 26 to 21. Through the entire twenty-eight years only four of his teams had a rating lower than .500, and the percentage average for the entire period was .662."

Junior Ball

The annual Junior Ball was held at the Hotel Lowry in St. Paul Friday night. At only one other occasion of its kind in the history of the traditional event has there been a larger guest list. The grand march was led by Sherman Pease, who recently won a Rhodes Scholarship, and Miss Carla Meacham.

Elected

Seven students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics have been elected to Alpha Zeta, national honorary agricultural fraternity, and were initiated at the chapter house this week.

They are Harold Anderson, Roy Carter, Donald Dailey, Andrew Downie, George Fausch, John Meyer and Alfred Trahms.

Minnesota Women

MMARGUERITE J. QUENEAU '25Ag, is now nutritionist for the State of New York and is working in New York City. Recently she was selected as the nutritionist for the model precinct of the city. Her job entails figuring out diets for people on relief and seeing that they have the extra money to follow these diets. She also is planning to give courses on dietetics to the other relief workers.

The Twin City alumnae chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha had a dinner party at the chapter house Thursday, January 24. Lois Finger was in charge of arrangements and the alumnae who assisted her were Andrea Kiefer, Frances Bruce, and Mrs. Alex Miller. Lois Powell, president of Theta province of Zeta Tau Alpha, was an honor guest.

Carol Linner '35Ed, and Marion Miller '35A, prominent in dramatic activities at the University, played the leading roles in "Both Your Houses," Maxwell Anderson's Pulitzer prize play, which was presented in the Music auditorium on the campus this week, February 5 to 9. Miss Miller has played important roles in campus productions for three years. She carried the feminine lead in "The Drunkard," which ran for twelve weeks in the Moorish room of the West hotel last year.

Mrs. Walter Beadell (Ethel Aarestad) was honor guest at a post nuptial shower given in January by her sister, Mrs. E. Harold Headean of 4641 Aldrich avenue south. Covers were placed for sixteen guests. Mr. and Mrs. Beadell, who were married during the Christmas vacation, are living at 721 Fifteenth avenue southeast. Mr. Beadell is business manager of the Minnesota Daily.

Virginia Swift '30, 2007 Fremont avenue south, was hostess to the book club division of Alpha Omicron Pi alumnae chapter at its first meeting in January. Mrs. Leland F. Leland (Wilma Smith '25A) reviewed "Mary Peters" by Mary Ellen Chase '18G.

Geraldine Teisberg '34B, 904 Fairmount avenue, St. Paul, gave a tea and shower in January for Mrs. Carl R. Gray (Dorothy Anne Winter) whose marriage took place recently. Mr. and Mrs. Gray will make their home in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Avery ('34UC) and Beatrice Barnard '34GC, also entertained for Mrs. Gray at an afternoon party at the

Kappa Kappa Gamma house. Gladys Gray gave a kitchen shower and tea for her sister-in-law and Jane Dennis was hostess at a miscellaneous shower for the bride. Dr. and Mrs. Harry P. Ritchie, 46 Crocus Place, St. Paul, gave a family luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. Gray. A tea was given by Mrs. Winter for the intimate friends of the family.

Lillian Nippert Zelle '15Ex, violinist, was a member of the string quartet which presented a program at the Woman's Club at 5:30 p. m. Sunday, January 27. A buffet supper was served following the music. Other musicians participating were Marion Baernstein Bearman, violin; Albert Shaw, viola, and Adeline Milch, cello. Agnes Teasdale, soprano, sang a group of songs.

Ardis Olson '34MdT, is medical technician at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Ah-gwah-ching, near Walker, Minnesota. Helen DeLury '30A, is also employed there as epidemiological secretary.

Dean Anne Dudley Blitz '04A, was honor guest at a tea given Tuesday afternoon, January 29, in Shevlin Hall by the Women's Self-Government Association, the Y. W. C. A., the Women's Athletic Association and Mortar Board. The hours were from four until six o'clock. The tea is an annual affair. It is open to the public, but a general invitation goes out to friends of Miss Blitz among the faculty and students and residents of the Twin Cities.

The boards of the four women's organizations were in charge of the tea, details being assigned to a committee comprised of Catherine Burnap of Fergus Falls and Katherine Regan of Minneapolis, from the W. S. G. A.; Jane Wilson of St. Paul, representing the Y. W. C. A.; Helen Brohaugh of Minneapolis, Mortar Board, and Genevieve Goldblum of Minneapolis, W. A. A.

Black pansies, the sorority flower, decorated the dinner table when members of Kappa Alpha Theta, the first Greek letter fraternity for women, celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of their founding at a formal dinner Saturday evening, January 26, at the Woman's City Club, St. Paul. Mrs. Louis Villaume and Mrs. Gordon Roth planned the decorations. Mrs. Dale Merrick, in general charge of the ban-

quet, chose as toastmistress Mrs. Fred Bathke, district president of Kappa Alpha Theta. Musical selections were played by Mrs. Julian Gilman, pianist, and Mrs. William Kueffer, violinist.

"East Lynne Gone Theta" was the name of the original skit which was presented by St. Paul alumnae. Mrs. Pierce Atwater and Mary Louise Reimbold had charge of this entertainment. In keeping with sorority tradition, birthday pennies were collected from all members and passed on to the national loan and fellowship fund. Other St. Paul alumnae actively assisting in the banquet plans included Doris Broomell, Florence von Nieda, Mrs. Burke F. Gaver, and Ruth Hicks.

Mrs. Kingsley Day (Margaret Wagenhals '23A) of Homedale avenue, Interlachen Park, was to be one of the guests at the large annual charity ball last Friday at the Hotel Fort Gary, Winnipeg. Mrs. Day, district advisor of Delta Delta Delta sorority, went to Winnipeg to visit the chapter of the University of Manitoba, which is in her district. One of the entertainment features which the chapter had planned for her was the party at the Charity ball.

Sarah Converse, head mistress of Summit school, St. Paul, discussed "Europe at the Crossroads" at the meeting of the Agricultural Faculty Women's Club in the home economics building, University Farm campus, last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Clayton O. Rast was chairman of hostesses.

Izetta Winter Robb '26A, '28G, spoke on "Cities of the Near East" at a meeting of the Women's Club of the Country Club district last week. Mrs. A. E. Bryngelson opened her home for the meeting.

Committees of the woman's auxiliary of the Minnesota State Dental Association met at the Curtis hotel last week to discuss features for the program of their annual meeting in connection with the annual convention of the state dental association this month.

Mrs. Guy B. Steadman of St. Paul, president of the auxiliary, and Mrs. J. B. Tegner of Minneapolis, president-elect of the organization, led the discussion at the meeting.

The state dental association convention will open Monday, February 25. The auxiliary's sessions will begin about the same time and continue during the three days of the convention which will attract dentists from all over the state. A style show in which spring and summer fashions will be displayed will be a feature of a luncheon session Tuesday, February 26, in the Young-Quinlan tearooms. Annual reports will be submitted and new officers elected.

Sports

[From page 333]

man to serve as a reliable reserve center. The Rochester youth, playing his third year for Minnesota, is rated as one of the leading contenders for all-conference honors as a result of his all-around play.

This weekend the Gophers will face a tough opponent when they tangle with Indiana at Bloomington on Saturday night. The Hoosiers also conquered the Hawkeyes at Iowa City and have been defeated only once in conference play. On Monday evening, Minnesota plays Michigan at Ann Arbor. A victory over Indiana would send the Gophers into a second place tie.

The box score:

Minnesota (35)	fg.	ft.	ftm.	pf.	tp.
Stelzer, f.	2	0	4	1	4
Baker, f.	4	3	4	1	11
Kupperberg, f.	0	0	1	0	0
Wallblom, f.	0	0	0	2	0
Norman, c.	2	2	1	1	6
Freimuth, c.	0	1	0	0	1
Roscoe, g.	4	0	0	2	8
Seebach, g.	0	5	1	2	5
Kane, g.	0	0	0	1	0

Totals 12 11 11 10 35

Chicago (26)	fg.	ft.	ftm.	pf.	tp.
Eldred, f., c.	1	0	0	0	2
Haarlow, f.	6	3	2	4	15
Merrifield, f.	0	0	3	0	0
Duvall, f.	0	0	0	0	0
Peterson, c.	0	1	2	4	1
Kaplan, g., f.	0	0	0	3	0
Lang, g.	3	0	0	4	6
Flinn, g.	1	0	0	3	2
Weiss, g.	0	0	0	0	0
Dorsey, g.	0	0	1	0	0

Totals 11 4 8 18 26

Score at half: Minnesota, 20; Chicago, 13.

Referee: John Getchell, St. Thomas. Umpire: George Levis, Wisconsin.

Hockey Team Wins

The Minnesota hockey team will hit the comeback trail in the conference campaign this weekend in a two-game series with Wisconsin. Since their early season setbacks at the hands of Yale, Manitoba and Michigan the Gophers have hit their winning stride with four victories over Michigan Tech, Friday night they trimmed the Tech team, 6 to 1, in the Minneapolis Arena and repeated the victory with a 3 to 0 score on Saturday night.

In addition to the two conference games with Wisconsin here this week the Minnesotans will meet Michigan

at Ann Arbor in a two-game series on February 22 and 23.

The summary of the second Minnesota-Tech game:

Michigan Tech	Pos.	Minnesota
Maki	G	Wilkinson
R. Ferries	D	Wagnild
Mullins	D	Malkerson
Croze	C	Bjork
Latimer	W	Gray
C. Ferries	W	Russ

Spares — Michigan Tech, Olson; Minnesota, Zieske, Mitchell, McGlone, Carlson, Seidel, Baker, Cairncross, Taft.

First period—Scoring, Zieske (McGlone) 10:50. Penalties, none.

Second period — Scoring, Russ, (Gray) 4:35; Zieske, 9:57. Penalties, Russ, Croze.

Third period—Scoring, none. Penalties, R. Ferries.

Stops:

Maki	8	9	7—24
Wilkinson	8	11	4—23

Referee, Hamman.

Wrestling

The Minnesota wrestling team without the presence of its regular heavyweight, Wes Brown, was defeated 19 to 11 by the strong Cornell College squad in the new Athletic Building, Saturday.

Cornell won two falls and three decisions. The Gophers received one fall and two verdicts.

Tilton, Cornell, defeated Hanson, Minnesota; Probst, Minnesota pinned Johnson, Cornell; Miller (C) decisioned Brown (M.); McGrath (C) pinned Dailey (M); Burlaug (M.) decisioned Kunz (C); Weiler (C) pinned Whitacker (M.); Johnson (M.) pinned Frye (C); Burish (C) defeated De Vinter (M.).

Swimmers

The Gopher swimmers defeated Carleton, 48 to 27, at Northfield Friday. A Minnesota swimming team has never been defeated by a state college in the fourteen years that Neils Thorpe has been the Gopher coach.

The summary:
160-yard relay: won by Minnesota (Pfeil, Conley, Sparling, Webb). Time—1:25.

100-yard breast stroke: won by Brude, M.; Comstock, M., second; Carlson, C., third. Time—1:11.7.

40-yard dash: won by Webb, M.; Golder, C., second; Pfeil, M., third. Time—0:20.5.

220-yard free style: won by Sparling, M.; Hess, M., second; Herman, C., third. Time—2:27.2.

100-yard backstroke: won by Pascoe,

C.; Therien, M., second; Church, C., third. Time—1:13.

100-yard dash: won by Gjelhaug, M.; Johnston, M., second; Golder, C., third. Time—0:56.7.

Medley relay: won by Minnesota (Webb, Brude, Bennett). Time—3:21.8.

Diving: won by Carleton (forfeit). Minnesota will meet Iowa at Iowa City this Saturday for its first Big Ten competition of the year.

Briefly Speaking

Elmer L. Anderson '31B has been awarded a scholarship by the National Institution of Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. Anderson will study governmental methods in the nation's capital and will confer with government officials on practical operation of the government.

Irvine McQuarrie, professor and head of the department of pediatrics, has been appointed to an editorial position on the *Journal of Pediatrics*, a national magazine.

A grand total of \$11,943,469.29 has been received in gifts by the University from private sources from 1850 to 1935. W. T. Middlebrook, comptroller, reported this week. More than 81 per cent of the entire amount was received in the ten years, 1920-1930.

Gifts for research work in various fields led the list, totaling 47.2 per cent. Buildings, 23.2 per cent of the total amount, and crippled children welfare, 17.9 per cent, followed.

More than 90 per cent of the gifts have been designated by the donors to be used for specific purposes. Only 0.9 per cent of the total was given for miscellaneous purposes, to be used at the discretion of the Board of Regents.

The percentages of the total amount given for specific purposes are as follows:

	Per Cent
Land	1.0
Buildings	23.2
Equipment	.6
Research	47.2
Scholarships and fellowships	3.7
Loans and prizes	1.4
Miscellaneous (research, scholarships, fellowships, loans and prizes)	.9
Educational	4.1
Maintenance of Minnesota hospital and home for crippled children	17.9
	100.0

For 20 years, 1860-1880, the University received no private gifts whatso-

ever. The four decades following 1880 only 6.5 per cent of the total amount donated, was received. On the other hand, 93.4 per cent has been received since 1920; 5.2 per cent last year.

The figures released, by ten year periods, are as follows:

Years	Amounts	Per Cent
1850-1860.....	\$ 6,500.00	.1
1860-1870.....		.0
1870-1880.....		.0
1880-1890.....	144,000.00	1.2
1890-1900.....	69,875.00	.6
1900-1910.....	483,150.00	4.0
1910-1920.....	78,650.00	.7
1920-1930.....	9,695,022.14	81.1
1930-1933.....	849,300.20	7.1
(Three years)		
1933-1934.....	616,971.95	5.2
(One year)		
	\$11,943,469.29	100.0

WLB Schedule

Monday, February 11

1:00 P.M.—Marian Nelson, pianist

1:15 P.M.—University Farm Hour

Tuesday, February 12

7:00 P.M.—Inquiring Reporter — T. E. Steward

7:15 P.M.—Irving W. Jones—Adult Education

7:30 P.M.—Securities Legislation — Prof. J. W. Stehman

7:45 P.M.—Minnesota P. T. A. — S. O. Sieverson

Wednesday, February 13

1:00 P.M.—“What’s On the Air?”—Burton Paulu

1:15 P.M.—Schlusnus Recordings

Thursday, February 14

10:45 A.M.—“Listening to an Orchestra”—Music Appreciation

11:15 A.M.—“Choices” — Marion Faegre

11:30 A.M.—Secretary Henry A. Wallace — University Convocation

12:20 P.M.—Little Art Gallery

7:00 P.M.—Sigma Xi Series

7:15 P.M.—C. P. Barnum — World Affairs

7:30 P.M.—A. A. Stomberg—Swedish Lesson

Friday, February 15

1:00 P.M.—Patricia Fitzpatrick, pianist

1:15 P.M.—University Farm Hour

4:00 P.M.—Organ Recital — G. H. Fairclough

7:00 P.M.—Minnesota Daily News Dramatization

7:30 P.M.—E. C. LeFort — Spanish Lesson

Saturday, February 16

8:00 P.M.—Chamber Music — Abe Pepinsky

8:30 P.M.—Dr. John Walker Powell — “Kipling”

9:00 P.M.—Delius “Brigg Fair”

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Brief Notes About Minnesota Alumni

12,000 Minnesotans read this department each week for news of friends of College days.

1894

Mr. ('94L) and Mrs. Alfred F. Pillsbury of Minneapolis have just spent two weeks at the Paulette plantation in Mississippi.

1897

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Ritchie (Elizabeth Chapman) of Orono, Lake Minnetonka, have named their son, born Friday, January 18, Joseph Chapman for his maternal grandfather, Joseph Chapman '97L, of Minneapolis.

1902

Charles J. Brand '02A, on January 17 participated in a radio debate on the Agricultural Adjustment Act as a force for Recovery with Dr. Joseph S. Davis, Co-director, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, over the extended blue network of the National Broadcasting company. Mr. Brand defended the Agricultural Adjustment Act as an agency for promoting Recovery while Doctor Davis criticized its achievements.

Recently also, he appeared before the National hearings of the National Recovery Administration on the pricing provisions of codes of fair competition. In addition to his duties as Secretary and Treasurer of The National Fertilizer Association, Mr. Brand is the Executive Director of the Chemical Fertilizer Industry Code.

Dr. Niels Nielsen '02P, '06Md, medical missionary in Siu-yen, China, for the past twenty-seven years, and Mrs. Nielsen arrived in Minneapolis recently on their first visit since Dr. Nielsen's escape from the bandits who had kidnapped him in 1933. He is known all over China as “the white doctor.”

Dr. Nielsen told of his harrowing experiences with the bandit gang and explained for the first time why the men considered him worth a half million dollar ransom.

“The bandits had two reasons in kidnapping me,” he related. “They needed a doctor to treat them when they were wounded in shooting affrays with other gangs. And they wanted money to equip themselves with up-to-date munitions and uniforms.”

“After being told to get my surgical instruments ready late the night of April 11, 1933,” Dr. Nielsen explained,

“I awaited the advent of some men who were supposed to be bringing a wounded man. They came, but without the injured one. Drawing three pistols and a rifle, they marched me quickly away, after allowing me to don a coat. That’s how the capture was effected.

“Then for the next six months I lived a life of privation with those bandits. They feared detection.

“At night, if one of the band started to cough, he was beaten on the head, for the sound of a cough carried far in the hills. And when a stream had to be crossed, I had to slosh through the water at some unknown fording place, by moonlight, along with the rest. For a man nearing 60, that was no easy life. I lost 47 pounds in the six months I was a captive.”

Humor found its way into the captivity, despite all the privations. Dr. Nielsen told how his captors made him perform operations for hills folk, and then charged the families 50 eggs for his services.

“The bandits had been through several months before and had eaten all the chickens,” the missionary chuckled, “and I explained to the gang that old story about ‘which came first, the chicken or the egg?’ Since there were no longer any eggs, they agreed that the chicken must have come first.”

Torture was a favorite with the bandits, and Dr. Nielsen never knew when he would be next, despite the fact that he was extremely valuable to the gang.

Shortly after this the fall began to set in, and the bandits had no clothing. They were desperate, for nobody had been able to raise half a million dollars to redeem their captive.

“The time was ripe,” Dr. Nielsen explained, “so, after talking with the leader for days, I convinced him that if I could get \$4,000 for him to clothe his men, he would be well off. On October 25, 1933, I set out from the camp, a free man.”

1904

W. Sumner Covey '04A, formerly of Duluth, died December 23 at his home on South Peninsula drive, Daytona Beach, Florida, as the result of a heart attack. About four weeks previous, Mr. Covey had suffered a heart attack but from all appearances had recovered. On the day of his death he had just completed his Christmas letter writing and was starting out to mail the letters when he suddenly became ill again and died within a few minutes.

Mr. Covey was born in Hartford, Connecticut. He had been president of a large chain concern which operated sandwich shops extending from coast to coast. Ill health compelled him to retire six years ago, when he brought

his family to Daytona Beach. He is survived by his wife, the former Kathleen Watterworth '07Ex, who is president of the Florida P. T. A. Congress; three sons, William, Allen, and Leland, Daytona Beach; a sister, Mrs. Hugh C. Gillis, Minneapolis; and a brother, Leland C. Covey, New York.

Dean Anne Dudley Blitz '04A, See Woman's Page.

1905

William B. Stout '05Ex, aerodynamics expert internationally famous for his airplane and streamlined locomotive designing, recently introduced to the American public the Scarab, first popular rear-engined automobile offered in the United States. He announced that he will build one hundred Scarabs this year.

1907

J. O. Halverson '07C, who is a member of the staff at State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, writes: "I attended meetings of the American Chemical Society at Cleveland where I met a number of alumni at the Minnesota Alumni luncheon. Some sixty people, including university professors, attended.

"I gave a paper before the biological section of the American Chemical Society. I also have published a series of four scientific papers on an injurious substance, gossypol, in cottonseed meal. Last summer we motored through Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana while up visiting at Hanska, Minnesota, the home of my parents."

William H. Shephard, husband of Gertrude Gee Shephard '07A, died November 5, 1934, at his home in Minneapolis after a month's illness. At the time of his death he was principal of the Miller Evening School for Adult Education and supervisor of community life problems of the Minneapolis schools.

Mr. Shephard was born in Oneonta, New York, in 1874. He was a graduate of the Platteville, Wisconsin, normal school and of the University of Wisconsin where he received his bachelor's and master's degrees.

In 1907 he came to Minneapolis as head of the social science department at North high school. While at North, he originated classes in community life problems and in 1925 organized the courses for all schools of the city. He was later appointed supervisor of the courses.

He became principal of the evening school at Miller in 1930 because of his knowledge of adult education.

Mr. Shephard was state secretary of the Minnesota Education Association

Enrollment

THE University's winter quarter enrollment increased approximately 1,018 over the corresponding term in 1934, according to final statistics released this week by R. M. West, registrar.

The total enrollment is 11,873 as compared with only 10,855 registered last year.

This figure is only 189 less than the fall term when the total registration of 12,062 was near that of the record year of 1930-31.

The University's total enrollment, including the University high school, the Northwest School of Agriculture, the farm school at Morris, experimental stations, correspondence and evening extension classes, is almost 20,000.

for many years and was a life member of the National Education Association. He was past president of the Schoolmasters Club of Minneapolis, a member of the Professional Men's Club and an active member of the Apollo Club, at one time serving as secretary. An active member of Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, he was a member of the official church board, chairman of the music committee and at various times served as organist.

Mr. Shephard is survived by his wife, Gertrude Gee Shephard; an aunt, Mrs. Thirza Hendy of Oneonta, N. Y., and an aunt and uncle, Miss Grace Williams and George Williams of Cornwall, England.

1908

Dr. ('08) and Mrs. G. A. Hagberg, 4633 Drexel avenue, Minneapolis, were hosts at a supper party after a sleigh-ride given by the young people of St. Mark's church.

1915

Lillian Nippert Zelle '15Ex, See Woman's Page.

1917

Excerpts from a letter to Dean E. P. Lyon from Dr. M. F. Smith '17Md, of Raton, New Mexico, are most interesting. He writes: "I thought of your letter the other day while elk hunting. We have 'most every kind of game within a very few miles of Raton. Riding one of those sure-footed mountain horses we gained great altitudes, noble vistas, places where even a horse could not go. We climbed until the sweat rolled off us and our clothes soaked from the snow and the effort and perspiration. Once I almost gained

a cliff where I fell some ten feet into a deep snow bank. It took me some time to regain my rifle. As we came down the bridle trail again, the horse stepping carefully as only a mountain horse can, I just wondered how many of my old classes could physically endure what I had just done and done so often. Physical power gives one a great satisfaction. It's a privilege to live in this grand country and we try to enjoy it to the full.

"Owing to snow the golf game is over for a few days. But we will be at it again shortly and try and beat par always. That is also a feat for a man of my cloth. Few can get themselves in condition to do this and carry a practice like mine. It takes a dynamic effort to do it, really.

"My boys ranging from seven to twelve are mountaineers in the words of Dr. Rowntree who saw them in action when here last summer. We showed Dr. Rowntree the Indian Cliff dwellings at Frijoles Canon. One of my youngsters kicked up a rattle snake. Like a true westerner he backed off and killed it thoroughly.

"I shall try soon and come by and see you all. It would be a pleasure indeed and I would learn much were I to remain about the clinics for a time. When a fellow gets away and does a lot of work, further access to learning seems so imperative. And then one can really soak it up. However a hard won practice can't be slighted and so we find the time hard to get.

"I might say that this little car in the enclosed photo slipped off a snowy road and went down a steep grade into a smother of snow recently and getting it back on the road was an engineering problem. That's the first time I ever did such a thing since driving these hills. I was hunting, of course, and in a most precarious piece of road. I kept the car headed straight down when I saw we were gone and managed to find a soft place to light. The car was in no wise injured and we simply got out and surveyed the situation. A heavy chain and a logging truck and a pine tree for anchorage got us back after some delay. Usually such a mishap is quite damaging to the car. Might say also that we had a fine young blizzard while on this last hunt. A storm at 10,000 feet altitude is a fierce thing at times. We managed to gain shelter and with the aid of these good horses we suffered no ill effects. Coming home we shoveled out of one drift after another and finally, as I said, we slipped off the road and had to be pulled back up. It's a great thrill though, and none seem to mind. These new Fords are fine sturdy cars. The only change we make is to move the batteries up under the hood and away from the rocks which, as you know, would smash such a slight thing and

leave you stranded miles from help. Our hunting now will be duck, quail, wild geese and turkey. The last is the king of all wild game on the table.

"... Seldom do we get a call into the country. Practice is usually town and hospital, and for me mostly office and hospital. The sick are brought in for care. This is far different from Iowa and Minnesota. So we suffered more from weather there than here. Winters are not cold and summers a delight of cool nights and sunny days."

1919

Dr. ('19Md) and Mrs. A. T. Haas of Missoula, Montana, and their children, James and Delores, will sail February 13 from New York for Europe. They will spend a year in Vienna. Dr. and Mrs. Haas visited in Minneapolis on their way to New York.

1921

Vera Mari Righter '21Ed, and Professor Leon Arnal of the department of architecture were married at the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes Saturday morning, January 19. After the ceremony a buffet wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur H. Tusler. Professor and Mrs. Arnal are at home at 1000 University avenue southeast. They plan to sail next summer for Marseilles, France, where they will visit Mr. Arnal's sister, Madam Leon Jaras, and his brothers, Alexander and George Arnal.

1923

Evert W. Johnson '23B, former Minneapolis resident, died Tuesday, January 22, in Denver. Funeral services were conducted at Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Johnson was a member of Alpha Kappa Psi and Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternities. He was a World War veteran. Surviving him are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Johnson, and a brother, Stuart, of Duluth.

Louisa Amundson '23A, of Chicago, travel representative for the Holland-America line, recently spent a few days in Minneapolis on business.

Mrs. Kingsley Day (Margaret Wagenhals '23A), See Woman's Page.

1924

We have just been informed of the death of Margaret Sayre Howatt '24A, of St. Paul, which occurred a year ago, February 2, 1934, in Long Island College Hospital. Miss Howatt formerly was prominent in amateur dramatics here. She was engaged in social service work in Brooklyn, New York, when her health began to fail. At the time of her death she was teaching in Manhasset Long Island high school. Miss Howatt was always a student of dram-

Henry A. Wallace to Speak at Convocation

HENRY A. WALLACE, secretary of agriculture and regarded in Washington political circles as one of President Roosevelt's closest advisers, will speak at convocation Thursday, February 14. The subject of his address is not known as yet.

The former editor of "Wallace's Farmer" has consistently ranked high among members of the new deal cabinet. Washington newspaper correspondents look upon him as the best source of news copy in administrative circles.

Another convocation to which everyone is looking forward with interest is that of March 7 when Alexander Woolcott, newspaperman, columnist, and radio personality, will deliver the address. The subject of his lecture will be "The Invisible Newspaper." It will deal with radio's treatment of news and its possibilities for future activities as a news dispensing source.

Although definite arrangements have not yet been made, preliminary plans call for only one appearance in the Twin Cities and that will be here on the campus.

atics. She taught the subject privately in St. Paul, besides appearing in plays. She was born in St. Paul and was a graduate of St. Joseph Academy, attended St. Catherine's College, and then came to the University. Surviving her are her mother and two brothers, Waverly and Lincoln.

Mr. ('24E) and Mrs. Roscoe Wilson Bauer announced the birth of their second daughter Carol Wilson Bauer, on January 25 at Muskegon, Michigan.

1925

Marguerite J. Queneau '25Ag, See Woman's Page.

1927

Margaret Hennessy '27Ed, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Howe Hennessy of Milwaukee, and Frank W. Butterfield of Kansas City, were married January 19 in All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee. After the wedding they left for a short trip and are now at home at 5335 Upton avenue north, Minneapolis.

1928

Kathryn Grill '28Ex, left recently for the east. She plans to spend two weeks in New York City.

1929

Dr. ('29Md) and Mrs. Clarence E. Arlander (Ruth E. Peterson '28A,N), 2205 Johnson street northeast, Minneapolis, announce the birth of a son, Thomas Raynor, on Saturday, December 15.

Rabbi Harold Gordon '29A, has returned from Palestine where he spent fourteen months in study at the Hebron Theological Seminary and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He was ordained by the Seminary and the chief Rabbi of Palestine. Before returning to America he visited Syria, Egypt, Italy, France, and England.

Dr. ('29Md) and Mrs. James Perkins (Anna Diehl '30N) who since their marriage in the fall have lived in Albany, New York, are now at home in Amsterdam, near New York city, where Dr. Perkins is district health officer.

1930

The engagement of Marie Anne Kearns of Minneapolis to Thomas M. Kelly '30A, has been announced. The wedding is to take place Saturday, February 23.

The engagement of Martha Pitner of Decatur, Illinois, to Edward E. Amblad, Jr. '30B was announced recently. They will be married this summer. Mr. Amblad is a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He is the local manager of Retail Credit company in Decatur. Miss Pitner attended James Millikin University and is a member of Alpha Chi Omega sorority.

1931

Mary Morton '31Ed,N, of Stillwater, Minnesota, and John C. Neemes, Jr. '30M, of Chicago and Mound, were married Saturday noon, January 26, at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Philip Neville (Maurene Morton '32A) was her sister's only attendant. Richard Bracher '25B, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Neemes are at home at 4827 Lake Park avenue, Chicago. Mrs. Neemes is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and Mr. Neemes is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Another engagement recently announced is that of Aileen Johnson of Minneapolis to Charles A. Hearn '31E, also of Minneapolis. The marriage will take place Saturday, April 13. Mr. Hearn is a member of Triangle fraternity.

1933

Engaged—Florence Ansel of Minneapolis to Donald H. Landy '33P, also of Minneapolis. Mr. Landy is a member of Alpha Beta Phi fraternity.



THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE

THE value of a nation-wide telephone service, under one unified system, is reflected in the day-by-day efficiency of your own telephone. It is given dramatic emphasis by an emergency.

Several years ago, the worst sleet storm in telephone history swept north from Texas almost to the Great Lakes and ravaged a section 150 miles wide. Thousands of telephone poles were broken. Thousands of miles of telephone wire were snapped by the weight of clinging sleet. Telephone communication throughout the country was affected by this gap in the Middle West.

To restore the service quickly was beyond the power of the local telephone companies. Had they been forced to tackle the job alone it would have taken months and imposed a heavy financial burden.

Instead, the full resources of the Bell System were thrown into the breach. From the Southwest, from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the Northwest, the repair trucks started rolling into the stricken area.

Even while men were on their way, the warehouses of the Western Electric Company started shipments of tools, wire, poles, cross-arms and other needed equipment. It was only because of standardized material and standardized methods that the emergency was met and service quickly restored.

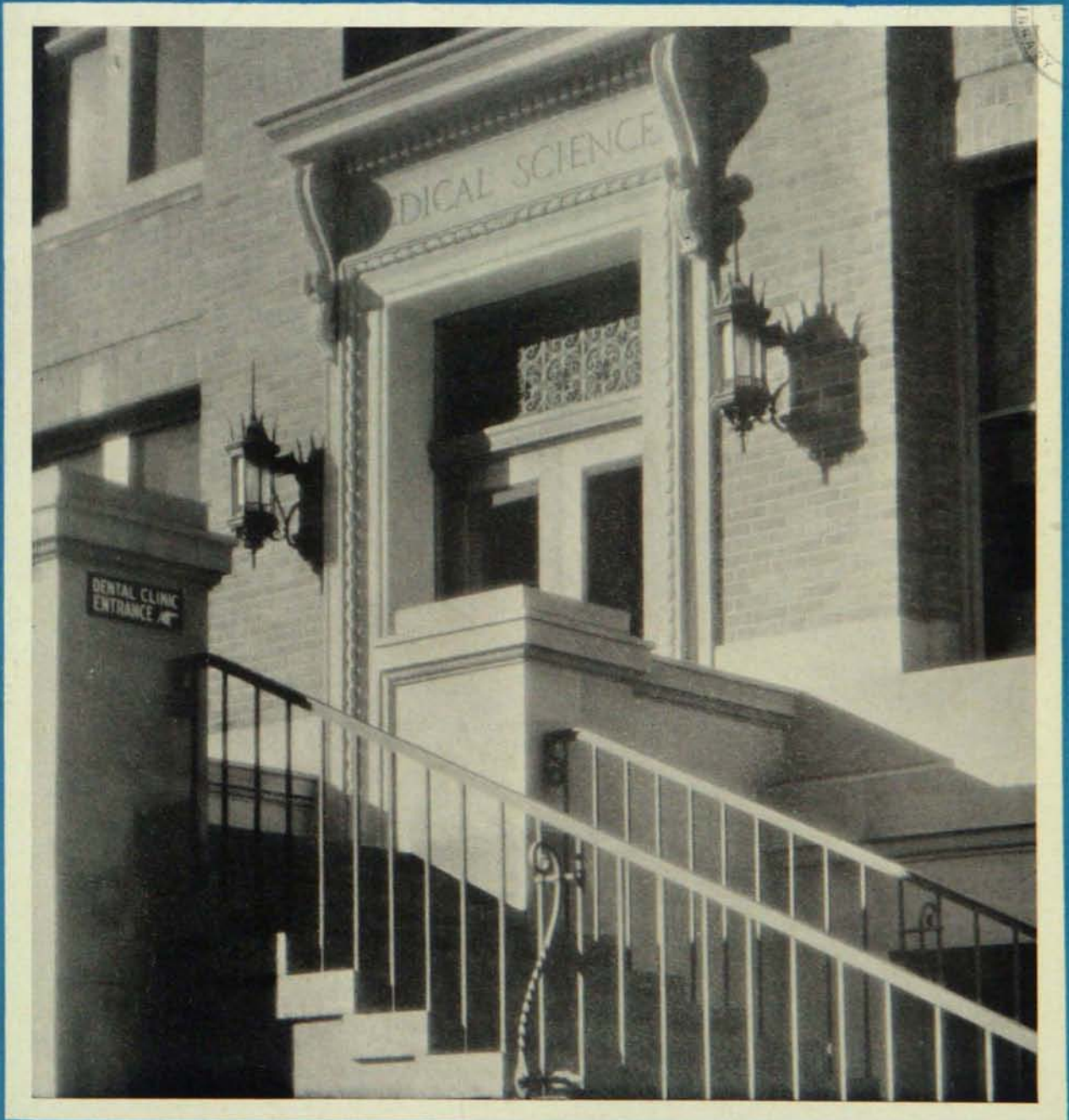
Telephone service as you know it today would be impossible without the unified Bell System.

The Western Electric Company is the manufacturing, distributing and purchasing organization for the Bell System. Centralized activity of this kind means better quality at lower cost.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY



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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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G-E *Campus News*



HEATING WITH COLD WATER

Reversible air-conditioning equipment, which may be adapted to either heating or cooling, depending on the season, is now in operation in a new building in Salem, N. J.

Reversing the cycle of the ordinary household refrigerator, the refrigerant absorbs heat from the water of a well which is at least 52 degrees even in coldest weather. This heat is added to that created by the work of the electrically driven compressors, and the refrigerant at 135 degrees gives up the total heat to the air of the building. Thus it is possible for an expenditure in electric energy equivalent to 100 heat units to obtain a total of 300 or 400 units for heating. Physics students will recognize this system as the heat pump.

During the summer, the process is reversed. The heat is absorbed from the air of the building. Then this heat and the heat from the compressors is dissipated in the water from the well, which then can be used for bathing, or washing dishes.

The building is completely equipped for year-round air conditioning. Besides heating and cooling, the equipment automatically controls the humidity, and cleans and circulates the air. The engineering and the planning for the installation were done by engineers of the American Gas and Electric Company and the General Electric Company, and the equipment was built and installed by General Electric.



FLEA-POWER MOTOR

New photoelectric cells, recently developed in the General Electric Research Laboratory, furnish enough energy to operate a tiny electric motor rated at four ten-millionths of a horsepower.

These "cells" differ from photoelectric "tubes" in that the cells convert light energy into electric energy, whereas phototubes do not themselves generate electricity but instead control the amount of current permitted to flow through them according to the amount of light they receive. The cells are of the selenium type, the selenium being coated with a film of platinum so thin as to be semitransparent.

Four of the cells are used to operate the motor, which in direct sunlight turns at about 400 rpm. But enough light energy is converted into electricity, when a 75-watt incandescent lamp is lighted eight inches away from the cells, to turn the motor at good speed, using three ten-thousandths of an ampere. One watt of power can be obtained from about 15 square feet of cell area in direct sunlight.

Dr. C. W. Hewlett, North Carolina State, '06, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins, '12, of the Research Laboratory was in charge of investigations that led to the development of the cells and the tiny motor.



GREEN BLUES

When the G-E "House of Magic" was exhibited at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia not long ago, the cathode-ray oscillograph was one of the most popular features. This device, as you undoubtedly know, shows the wave shape of any sound, music, speech, or just plain noise—in the form of a moving, pale greenish-blue line on the end of the tube.

Rubinoff, the well-known radio violinist and orchestra leader, came down to see how his violin notes looked in the device. He had only a few moments in between engagements. But he became so interested after watching the gyrations of the dancing green line when he played "Humoresque" that he stayed for half an hour. He played on, and found that his violin produced green notes—even when he played the blues.

R. H. Mighell, U. of Denver, '29, of the G-E Research Laboratory, was in charge of the exhibit.

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NUMBER 20

Some Opening Remarks—

AT A joint session last Thursday night the state legislature chose eight members of the Board of Regents of the University.

The need to name eight persons to the 12-member board at this time arose from the expiration of four regular terms, and the expiration of the terms of four other regents who were interim appointees of the governor.

Of the eight named two are new. They are Ray J. Quinlivan of St. Cloud, a former state legislator, and Albert Pfaender of New Ulm, former state legislator and a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. The new appointees succeed Anna O. Determan of Litchfield, an interim appointee, and Charles R. Butler of Mankato, who has left the state.

Dr. W. J. Mayo, Rochester, first district; Albert Pfaender '97, New Ulm, second district; George W. Lawson, St. Paul, fourth district; Fred B. Snyder '81, Minneapolis, fifth district; Ray J. Quinlivan, St. Cloud, sixth district; Frank W. Murphy '93, Wheaton, seventh district; Dr. A. E. Olson, Duluth, eighth district, and John G. Williams, Duluth, at large.

SEVEN of the eight were recommended by the nominating committee. Its slate was broken in the election of Frank W. Murphy over Archie R. English of Tracy, many members of the independent majority in both houses going to Murphy, an Olson appointee.

The legislature elected three of the four regents appointed by Governor Olson two years ago, when the 1933 legislature failed to act. They were George W. Lawson, Frank W. Murphy and Dr. A. E. Olson. The only one defeated was Mrs. Determan who is replaced by Ray J. Quinlivan.

These four are elected for four-year terms. The regents whose terms regularly expired were elected for six-year terms. Dr. Mayo, Mr. Snyder and Mr. Williams were re-elected, and Mr. Pfaender replaces Charles R. Butler.

Other nominations in opposition to the slate were made as follows:

Mrs. Anna Olson Determan by Representative J. J. White; Frank Marshall, Litchfield, by Senator Arvid Ruotsinoja; Dr. Albert Fritsche, New Ulm, by William H. Havemeier; Dr. Edward Bratrud, Thief River Falls, by Senator E. L. Tungseth; Mrs. Arthur Brin, by S. A. Stockwell.

Mrs. Brin received strong support. The roll call gave the successful candidates the following votes:

George W. Lawson, 192; Dr. A. E. Olson, 192; Dr. W. J. Mayo, 192; Ray J. Quinlivan, 131; Albert Pfaender, 129; Frank W. Murphy, 127; Fred B. Snyder, 122; John G. Williams, 113.

Votes for other candidates were as follows: Carl H. Salminen, 73; Mrs. Arthur Brin, 67; A. R. English, 62; Dr. Albert Fritsche, 60; Mrs. Anna Olson Determan, 59; Frank Marshall, 7; Dr. Edward Bratrud, 6; Miss Gratia Countryman, 3.

Dr. William J. Mayo is the oldest member of the Board of Regents in point of service, having received his first appointment in 1907. Thus he has served during the administrations of four presidents, Northrop, Vincent, Burton and Coffman. Fred B. Snyder and John G. Williams have been Regents since 1912.

The four members of the Board of Regents whose terms expire in 1937 are Julius A. Coller, Shakopee; Dr. O. J. Hagen '06, Moorhead; A. J. Olson '12Ag, Renville, and R. R. Rand, Jr., Minneapolis.

The Theatre

THE University of Minnesota sponsors many campus projects which have a cultural influence upon the student body, the community and the state. In this connection, of course, we always think of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra which has its home in Northrop Memorial auditorium. Also in the auditorium is the Little Art Gallery. The University Singers, un-

der the direction of Professor Earle Killeen, present some of the finest productions from light opera.

Another project which has been coming to the front during the past few years is the University Theater. Under the direction of Professor A. Dale Riley of the speech department the theater presents a variety of plays each year. With the decline of the legitimate stage Little Theaters and University groups have served to keep the drama alive. Plays which lack the qualities sought by the producers on Broadway are given a chance by the amateur groups.

THE importance of the part being played by University theaters was stressed on the campus this past week by Barrett H. Clark, critic, editor of many collections of the world's greatest plays, and play reader for Samuel French, Inc.

"Forget Broadway!" advised Mr. Clark. "I have seen many fine plays ruined on Broadway by miscasting, misdirecting, or poor acting, and I have seen many more lost to the whole country because they could not keep going long enough to gain the recognition of those who most appreciate fine drama. The fact that Broadway looks for certain elements, certain types of smartness in a play should make us beware of being too much influenced by this one small section of America."

Speaking in Burton Hall on Friday afternoon on "The Decentralization of the American Theatre," Mr. Clark stressed the importance of encouraging the young playwright with ideas writing American Drama for the American Theater, and cited instances of conflicts in plays in which the average metropolitan audience would not recognize the importance of such a conflict, and therefore fail to appreciate the fundamental ideas of the play, and he stated that the fundamental idea of many a play had had to be changed in the process of "doctoring" for the New York palate a play of distinctly folk genre.

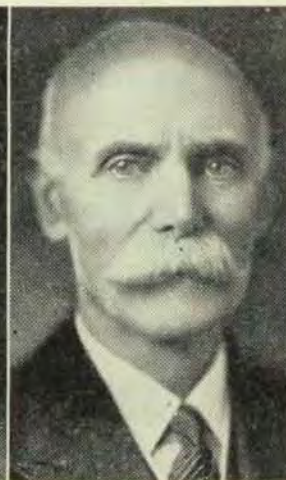
Legislature Names Eight Regents



DR. W. J. MAYO
Rochester



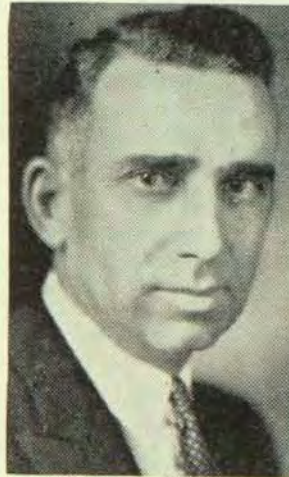
FRANK W. MURPHY
Wheaton



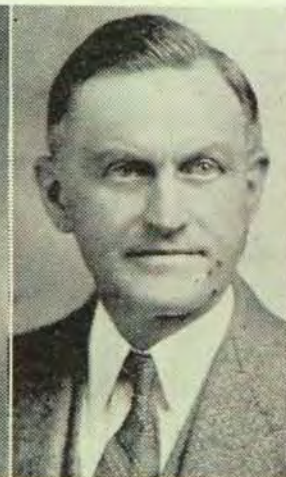
J. G. WILLIAMS
Duluth



FRED B. SNYDER
Minneapolis



RAY QUINLIVAN
St. Cloud



ALBERT PFAENDER
New Ulm



DR. A. E. OLSON
Duluth



GEORGE LAWSON
St. Paul

We are in a period between the road and the stock company and what we hope will be a renaissance of the American Theater through permanent local theaters such as one finds throughout Europe, where a flop in Leningrad may be a success in Moscow. When our young playwrights can get a hearing outside of Broadway they shall not have to depend so much upon New York, and not have to be influenced so much by what that city wants in theater as by what the whole country wants in drama.

The hope of the American Theater now lies in the University and the better Community Theaters with courage to try out original scripts without previous approval, the theater that is willing to give the young playwright an opportunity to develop along original lines. The hope of the American drama lies in the playwright who insists upon

bursting the bonds of old theater conventions, which is always a healthy sign in any of the arts, and while many dramatists are not university trained, it would be to the immeasurable benefit of both university and playwright to get together, the one to encourage by grants and scholarships, the other to create the great American drama that shall not be confined to one place or time.

Iron Mining

Iron mining in Minnesota, for years the state's second largest industry, is doomed within 35 or 40 years unless some method is developed to utilize low grade ores, according to Professor E. W. Davis, director of the mines experiment station.

While the supply of high grade iron ore is definitely limited, and will soon be exhausted, there is an abundance

of lower grade ore unmined, Davis said. As yet, no practical way has been found to make this ore acceptable to refiners who may soon turn to foreign mines for their supply.

To continue experiments in the beneficiation of low grade ores, the University is asking an annual appropriation of \$20,000 from the legislature for the next biennium.

Experiments with low grade ores have been carried on at the station for years, Davis stated, but these have necessarily been limited by lack of facilities for treating ore on a large scale.

During two months of operation of the plant, results were encouraging. Ore previously rejected was developed into an acceptable high grade, but the cost of the process was too high. The next step, according to Mr. Davis, is to find ways to reduce costs of operation so the process may be used commercially.

Youth and Tomorrow's Education

By

PRESIDENT L. D. COFFMAN

This is the concluding section of President Coffman's Biennial Message to the people of Minnesota.

IT is my opinion that the entire program of public education in the next ten or twenty years will follow lines that are fundamentally different from all the lines that are followed now. I believe that the elementary school will end with six grades; that the intermediate school will consist of three grades; and that the high school will consist of three, perhaps four, years. There will be modification of the 6-3-3 plan, to be sure, but it will, in my judgment, more nearly represent the current practice than any other. The whole program of instruction will be so modified that we shall undertake to do in twelve years what we are now doing in fourteen. There is abundant evidence in this country and abroad to support the statement that this can be done. These reorganizations should be brought about not merely in the interest of economy, but in the interest of better education as well.

The junior college movement, in my opinion, will not wholly subside. In the main the work now being done in the first two years of college should be done in the secondary schools. By an intelligent reorganization of the materials of instruction this can be accomplished. There still will be places where secondary school facilities are not available and where it may be necessary and advisable to establish junior colleges. If this is done at public expense careful surveys should be made to determine the area of the district they are to serve. It should have sufficient wealth and a large enough body of students to justify the existence of a college. On the other hand, some of the private collegiate institutions of this country will become junior colleges. Their resources are no longer adequate to justify them in undertaking a four-year program. As we improve standards and demand better results, colleges that are interested in meeting higher standards and in giving a truly genuine education to their students will lop off the two upper years and confine their activities to the first two years of college work.

It is my opinion also that there will grow up in many states a new type of educational institution that is intended to serve the needs of unemployed youth who are not interested in college and who do not possess the ability to do college work. This new type of school will be some sort of technical institute to provide vocational training in cooperation with the various trades and professions. Institutions of this kind have already been established in England under the administration of the Labor Department and they are being

advocated in some quarters in the United States. There is every reason for establishing schools of this character; the number of unemployed youth is not likely to decrease in the near future.

I BELIEVE that the so-called adult education movement will gradually take form and that adult education somewhat similar to that which is provided in the *Folkschule* of Denmark will be available in this country. It probably will not be necessary to erect buildings for this purpose. The school buildings already in existence will be available. Seventy per cent of all of the farming population of Denmark is college bred; not college bred in the sense in which we use that term, but in the sense in which they use it. These farmers attend their colleges or *Folkschule* for a certain number of weeks during the winter when it is impossible for them to engage in farming. They receive some instruction in matters pertaining to farming but most of their instruction is concerned with the humanities and with public affairs. One result is that in Denmark more books and more pamphlets are published per unit of population than in any other country in the world.

In my judgment the time will come when our universities will begin with the junior year and when the distinctions between the senior college and the graduate school will disappear. I think when this time arrives that students in the universities will be selected on some intelligent basis and that to remain in college they will be required to meet high standards of proficiency in their work.

WITH the passing of the pioneer days and the improvement of means of travel and communication, colleges and universities of this country face a number of entirely new situations. Established in the beginning to provide college work for a limited num-

ber of students in a somewhat narrow geographical area—frequently with the sanction of some church denomination—more than a thousand private colleges were created in America. At the same time great bodies of citizens representing communities of the state, believing higher education to be essential for public welfare and the maintenance and advancement of the interests of the estate, established several hundred teachers colleges, land-grant colleges, technological schools, and universities. The competition among these institutions for backing and for students became more and more intense. They expanded activities, they enlarged plants, they increased personnel, they became rivals for private and public support. The origin and growth of the collegiate institutions of this country differed in no fundamental respect from the origin and growth of business enterprises generally. The ambitions of alumni and of the commercial interests of the community in which the institutions were located increased the rivalry among collegiate institutions. The success of college administration was measured by the growth of the college and the increase in its budget. Colleges advertised extensively for students. They created scholarships to induce students to attend them and they sent agents into the field to advertise their wares.

Colleges no longer confine their appeals to the local areas they were originally intended to serve. Students can travel from one end of the state to the other between sunrise and sunset. The colleges that survive must now make their appeals to students over a wider area than they did a few years ago. Financial benefactors who were willing to lavish gifts upon educational institutions to provide memorials for themselves or for their families seem to be disappearing; certainly they are less numerous than formerly. Higher standards are being required of colleges everywhere. They are subject to an increasing amount of public discussion, scrutiny, and examination, partly because of an enormous amount of duplication of effort, of offerings, and of expense. College administrators are giving far more attention to the intellectual organization of their institutions than to exploitation for the purpose of obtaining students. College leaders are now finding it necessary to become students of education.

THE TREND TOWARD CONSOLIDATION

The impact of all these forces upon the collegiate institutions of this country is resulting in fundamental changes that are expressing themselves in at least three important ways, namely, the actual consolidation of institutions, inter-institutional cooperation, and the establishment of confederations in higher education. Since 1928 at least two dozen colleges have merged.

In the state of Minnesota there are thirty-two institutions of collegiate grade. Fourteen receive public support; the remainder are privately endowed. I do not have available the facts that show the income of any of the privately supported institutions of this state, but I do know that a number of them are facing a situation corresponding to the situation that exists in Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and in a number of other states.

The unfortunate feature of this condition is that many colleges do not yet recognize the impossibility of continuing on their present basis. They are still engaged in a struggle to secure students. They are offering and must continue to offer a poor quality of collegiate education. By specious advertising and the blandishments of field agents they are attempting to maintain their registration. They apparently have great powers of endurance and a lingering vitality. If they could continue to exist without wrecking the hopes and dreams of unsuspecting students, it would not be so bad. But that is impossible. Students come to them with high hopes, only to learn later that they have been betrayed by false claims and that the quality of the work which they have pursued is superficial.

The growth and spread of higher education in this country is revealed in striking form by figures collected by Sir Michael Sadler of Oxford, who not long ago pointed out that in Great Britain one out of every 1,000 in the population attends a university; in France, one out of 700; in Germany, one out of 650; and in the United States, one out of every 120. The ideal in America has been that every student who so desires may attend college. This is in keeping with the democratic philosophy prevailing in American education since colonial times. Perhaps now instead of insisting that all students should attend college, or have an equal right to attend, there should be reorganization of the educational system to correspond more nearly with the actual capacities and needs of the students. After all, it must be obvious that a large percentage of the students attending college find it impossible to do satisfactory college work. Dean

Gauss, of Princeton, states that only 37½ per cent attending college leave with diplomas.

The strength of a college is to be found in its faculty. Men of scholarly interests and instincts should constitute its staff. A few great minds located at any particular center will make a great college. A thousand superficial minds located in the same center will not make a great college, even though the student registration is large.

THE NEED FOR REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES

It is my candid opinion that the nation would be far ahead in productive scientific work in the field of agriculture—in all other fields of learning for that matter—if there were a regionalizing of institutions. One great university located somewhere here in the Northwest, staffed with the best minds that can be found, adequately equipped to study the problems of this region, would be more productive scientifically than a half dozen institutions poorly equipped and inadequately staffed.

The best illustration that I have of this is in Australia. A man named Peter Waite left money to establish an experiment station in agriculture at Adelaide. This station is now receiving support from the state of South Australia, from other states of the Federation, and from the federal government. It is carrying on scientific work in every part of Australia. Plots of ground in different soil areas have been made available for it. It studies the plant life and animal life of the sections of Australia as these are related to the various soil and geographical areas. The station itself is staffed by some of the most brilliant scientific minds that the world has produced. Instead of dissipating the energies of the staff and instead of establishing a number of more or less pale imitations of the institute in other sections of the country, there have been concentrated in one place the materials, equipment, and minds necessary for the highest kind of productive work. Perhaps we cannot do this in America but we could look forward to the time when there might be some regionalizing of institutions and when the federal government would make its grants not on the basis of political boundaries as it has in the past, but with a view to the regional advancement of science.

What is suggested with regard to land-grant institutions can be carried out to some extent among the universities themselves if their constituencies will subscribe to the agreement. Each institution might be encouraged to develop along those lines most favorable

to it as a result of its location. Neighboring institutions might agree to accept each other's work. There is no real reason, for example, why there should be several departments of dairy husbandry in the Northwest, several schools of forestry, several schools of mines, why there should be more than one school of medicine or dentistry. Instead of states spending comparatively large sums of money to maintain institutions on a meager basis, why should not the representatives of the states agree, following a careful study of their needs, that they will maintain a certain number of scholarships available at other institutions of learning where the needed work is being carried on? As an illustration, why should not North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana provide a certain number of scholarships for medicine and for dentistry, in which fields there will always be need for highly trained practitioners? If the recipients were required to attend institutions of the highest grade, the general quality of the service could be raised in the states granting the scholarships. The same could be done in many of the fields of agriculture—as a matter of fact, more or less in every field. Under these circumstances, of course, scholars would be expected to attend the best equipped university, there to study the problems of the region in which they reside.

Or, to take another example, why should the University of Minnesota undertake to build up a library which will be among the most distinguished libraries in every field? Why should it enter into competition with the Universities of Wisconsin, Chicago, Michigan, Illinois, and other reputable institutions of similar standing? Why should there not be an understanding that Michigan, for example, will become the chief library center for the Romance languages, and that some other institution, let us say the University of Minnesota, will become the chief center of the Scandinavian languages? Why should we not enter into similar agreements covering other fields? This, of course, would mean that each institution would provide all those books and pamphlets and other library materials that are essential for its undergraduate work; but on the higher levels, in the fields where effort is being made to do scholarly and scientific work of the highest quality, competition among institutions for materials obviously limits and even cripples the full development of scholarly and scientific work.

Another of the factors leading to inter-institutional cooperation, as I have already indicated, is the extent to which human learning has become specialized. Without some specialization human progress would soon be resolved to the dead level of mediocrity. But important as specialization is, we should not overlook the fact that in the final analysis all human knowledge is related.

This overlapping and interlacing of human knowledge is perhaps best seen in research. Specialists in one field are finding that they cannot carry on without the assistance and advice of specialists in other fields, even in their own institution. The pathologist calls for the help of the biochemist and the chemist; the physiologist needs the aid of the biologist, the chemist, the physicist, and the botanist. We know now that disease in one part of the human anatomy may have its cause in some other part of the body. Furthermore, we know that the effects of disease may appear in remote places in the body, and sometimes years later. This is why we are insisting that dentists shall have the same fundamental scientific training as doctors of medicine, and also why researches in dentistry now involve a study of nearly every organ of the human body. In my judgment the next great steps forward in the advancement of learning will be in the overlapping areas of human knowledge where scientists are working in close cooperation with each other. They will be made by those who, although specialists themselves, are trying to synthesize and bring together their separate points of view into a unified whole. I know that there will be an occasional genius living in an attic who will discover something worth while, but for the most part advances in knowledge will be the result of cooperation. They will be made where men in separate fields retain that mutual respect and confidence that truly scientific men are supposed to possess, and where they work in close affiliation with each other.

The necessity that men pool their experience is beginning to result in allocation of research between institutions. No institution can promote research along all lines. It has neither the men nor the money with which to do it. Poverty is teaching us a lesson we should have learned long ago—that even in scientific effort men must work together and in cooperation. To do otherwise is to waste money and human effort. The result of such allocation of research would be that institutions could gather into their folds scientists who are concentrating attention upon

Dental Convention

DR. CECIL C. SPARROW '03D, of Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota State Dental Association, has announced appointment of seven district chairmen to make arrangements for a dental clinic in the Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium February 26, 27 and 28 in conjunction with the fifty-second annual convention of the association.

The chairmen are Dr. J. T. Cohen '16, Minneapolis district; Dr. L. J. Salisbury, St. Paul district; Dr. C. C. Call, Duluth district; Dr. C. D. Mitchell, 20, Crookston, northwestern district; Dr. M. F. Cook '08, St. Cloud, west central district; Dr. Carl A. Lovgren, Red Wing, southeastern district, and Dr. C. S. Bugbee '05, Wells, southern district.

the study of certain major problems not being emphasized nor studied in like degree anywhere else. It does not follow that the more or less random or isolated scholar or scientist at some other institution of learning may not work upon some aspect of the general field emphasized by one of these major institutions. If such a scholar exists and is found, he will be or should be brought quickly into cooperation with the group of scientists who are concentrating their attention upon the more general field in which his problem lies.

All of this suggests that the time has arrived when we should seriously think of research as inter-institutional. Ways and means should be found of bringing the institutions themselves into closer relationships. There should be an interchange of research projects. A research program covering the interests and activities of a number of institutions should be devised and an organization set up for its continuance. This means that the intelligence of various institutions should be brought to bear upon the problems of a given institution. An individual carries on his investigations for the purpose of finding the truth; an institution, likewise, is interested in the truth, but also in the utility or service value of its investigations. Any inter-institutional arrangement such as I am proposing would focus attention still more upon the social utility of the studies being made.

Graduate School

Countries as widely separated as China, Russia and Rhodesia are represented in the new registrations of the Graduate school. Nine students beginning graduate work here this quarter are citizens of foreign countries.

From Tientsin, China, comes Lou Cherng-How, whose major is botany. He is a graduate of Lingnan university, Canton, China. In registering at the University, Lou was surprised to learn that Chin Wang, whom he had known in China, is also studying at Minnesota.

Maria Reimer, specializing in German, calls Russia her home, although she received her B.A. from an American college. Her previous experience in education includes two winters of tutorial work in China and Russia.

Administrators of the commonwealth fund awarded Ronald T. Biscoe of Salisbury, Rhodesia, a scholarship at the University. He is studying for a doctor's degree in geology, having taken his M.A. at Cambridge.

Other commonwealth fund students registered in the Graduate school are Ian W. Tervet, a graduate of Glasgow university in Scotland who is doing advanced work in botany; and William Thomas Owen of Swansea, Wales. Owen is making a study of Scandinavian literature.

Four Canadian students, graduates of Manitoba and Saskatchewan universities, are specializing in agriculture.

Appointments

Seven appointments and fellowships in Colorado, Ohio and New York have been awarded to members of the department of pediatrics of the University. Karin A. Petri, member of the pediatrics staff and medical assistant in the Institute of Child Welfare, and John A. Anderson, research assistant in pediatrics, left this week for the University of Colorado.

Reynold Jensen and Cyrus Erickson will go to Rochester, New York, in July as research fellows. Erickson is to work under the direction of G. H. Whipple of the department of pathology and Jensen will do research work in neurology and psychiatry under Harry Clarke.

A St. Louis appointment has been offered to Emily Ripka, and Leo Nash will leave in July to fill an appointment in the Cleveland, Ohio, city hospital. Also in Cleveland is Wyman Roberts, former teaching fellow in pediatrics, who left at the beginning of this quarter for a 3 year fellowship in the eye, nose and throat clinic there.

Gophers Break Even on Trip

THE Minnesota basketball team defeated Michigan at Ann Arbor Monday night 29 to 26. Jimmy Baker was high point man for the Gophers with six field goals and one free throw. The Minnesotans built up a lead of 18 to 10 by half time but Michigan came back strong in the second period.

The win over Michigan gives Minnesota a record of three victories and two defeats in games away from home. One more game with Illinois has to be played on a foreign court.

The remaining games on the Minnesota schedule are with the leading teams in the western conference race, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

It is expected that the game in the Field house next Monday night, February 18, with Wisconsin will draw a capacity crowd. The Badgers defeated Minnesota in their first game at Madison but the Gophers came away with the idea that they had the ability to even matters when the two teams meet again. Illinois comes to the Field house on February 23. The final home game of the season with Indiana is scheduled for March 9.

The summary:

Minnesota (29)	FG.	FT.	FTM.	PF.	TP.
Stelzer, f	2	2	0	4	6
Baker, f	6	1	0	0	13
Wallblom, f	0	0	0	0	0
Norman, c	4	0	1	0	8
Freimuth, c	0	0	0	0	0
Seebach, g	0	0	0	2	0
Roscoe, g	1	0	0	1	2
Kupperberg, g	0	0	0	1	0
G. Svendsen, g	0	0	0	1	0
Kane, g	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	13	3	3	9	29

Michigan (26)	FG.	FT.	FTM.	PF.	TP.
Meyers, f	3	5	2	0	11
Plummer, f	0	0	0	1	0
Solomon, f	1	0	0	0	2
Tamagno, f	1	0	1	0	2
Gee, c	1	0	0	1	2
Joslin, c	1	0	1	0	2
Evans, g	0	1	0	0	1
Pattanelli, g	1	0	1	1	2
Rudness, g	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings, g	2	0	0	1	4
Ford, g	0	0	0	0	0
Rieck, g	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	10	6	5	4	26

Score at half: Minnesota, 18; Michigan, 10.

Referee: John Getchell, St. Thomas. Umpire, Justin Maloney, Notre Dame.

The Gopher cage team was chased out of the first division in the conference race in a game with Indiana at Bloomington Saturday night. The Hoosiers completely stopped the Minnesota attack during the first period and held a 27 to 4 lead at half time. The Indianans were having one of their best nights of the season while the Gophers seemed unable to hit the basket. Eddie Stelzer scored the first field goal for Minnesota after sixteen minutes of play.

Minnesota made only six field goals during the game while the Hoosiers bombarded the basket for 21 successful shots. George Roscoe was high scorer for the Gophers with three field goals and three free throws.

The summary:

Minnesota (23)	FG.	FT.	PF.
Stelzer, f	1	0	0
Baker, f	0	2	1
Wallblom, f	2	2	0
Norman, c	0	2	3
Freimuth, c	0	0	0
Roscoe, g	3	3	1
Seebach, g	0	0	1
Kupperberg, g	0	1	0
Kane, g	0	1	0
Totals	6	11	6

Indiana (48)

Indiana (48)	FG.	FT.	PF.
Kehrt, f	4	1	1
Stout, f	5	0	2
Baise, f	0	0	0
Etnire, f	1	1	2
Boink, f	0	0	1
Fechtman, c	1	3	3
Hosler, c	1	0	0
Braman, c	0	0	0
Walker, g	2	0	2
Gunning, g	7	0	2
Grieger, g	0	1	0
Porter, g	0	0	1
Stoute, g	0	0	0
Totals	21	6	14

Score at half—Minnesota, 4; Indiana, 25.

Track Team Loses

The Minnesota track team lost its first indoor meet of the season to Drake, 58 to 46, in the Field House Saturday. The Gophers were able to win five of the 12 first places.

60-yard dash—Won by Lander, Minnesota; Worden, Drake, second; Grant, Drake, third. Time :06.4.

70-yard high hurdles—Won by Bier-son, Drake; Krause, Minnesota, second;

Knoblauch, Minnesota, third. Time :09.4.

Mile run—May, Drake, first; Dahl, Minnesota, second; Gallagher, Drake, third. Time 4:30.6.

440-yard run—Won by Worden, Drake; Hall, Drake, second; Everts, Minnesota, third. Time :51.9.

Shot put—Won by Krezowski, Minnesota (43 feet, 6 inches); Kostka, Minnesota, second (42 feet, 10½ inches); Goodman, Minnesota, third (42 feet, six inches).

Pole vault—Ziesmer, Drake, first; Paulson, Drake, and Kotchevar, Minnesota, tied for second. Height, 11 feet.

70-yard low hurdles—Won by Krause, Minnesota, first; Knoblauch, Minnesota, second; Pierson, Drake, third. Time :08.3.

Half-mile run—Won by Gallagher, Drake, first; May, Drake, second; Robb, Minnesota, third. Time 2:01.3.

Two-mile run—Won by Wayne Slocum, Minnesota; Mahannah, Drake, second; Shoemaker, Drake, third. Time 9:46.4.

High jump—Philson, Drake; Reep, Minnesota, second; Larson, Minnesota, third. Height, 6 feet.

Broad jump—Lorenz, Drake and Larsen, Minnesota, tied for first; Hall, Drake, third. Distance 21 feet 3½ inches.

Mile relay—Won by Drake (Custer, Case, Hall, Worden). Time 3:32.

Wrestlers Win

The Minnesota wrestling team defeated the Iowa State Teachers squad, 18 to 14, in the new athletic building Saturday. Minnesota grapplers won four of the eight events, three of them by falls.

The summary:

118 Pounds—Steiner, Iowa Teachers, defeated Hanson, Minnesota. Advantage 8:01.

126 pounds—Cheney, Iowa Teachers, defeated Probst, Minnesota. Time advantage 2:25.

135 pounds—Brown, Minnesota, threw Champlin, Iowa Teachers, 1:45.

145 pounds—Bueghly, Iowa Teachers, threw Daily, Minnesota, 2:45.

155 pounds—Borloug, Minnesota, defeated Ihm, Iowa Teachers. Time advantage 1:39.

165 pounds—Whittaker, Minnesota, threw Cartwright, Iowa Teachers, 7:54.

175 pounds—Chambers, Iowa Teachers, defeated DeWinter, Minnesota. Time advantage 1:44.

Heavyweight—Johnson, Minnesota, pinned Blue, Iowa Teachers, in 3:02.

Referee—Cueneau, Columbia University.

Grand Opera To Be Brought to Campus

FOUR outstanding operas featuring such famous opera stars as Maria Jeritza and Edith Mason will be given in Northrop auditorium March 13 to 16 when the Chicago Opera company brings its entire cast, including ballet and orchestra, to the University.

The presentation will be sponsored by the University and the orchestral association, according to a telegram received from Toledo, Ohio, yesterday from Mrs. Carlyle Scott. The company was in the Twin Cities in 1930 when it presented several operas in the Minneapolis municipal auditorium.

Maria Jeritza will play the title role in "Tosca" for the evening performance on March 16 and the leading part in "Turando" on March 13th. Edith Mason and Coe Glade will be featured stars in "La Traviata" on March 14 and "Carmen" on March 16.

There will be almost a month of musical presentations before the arrival of the opera company. Returning simultaneously from tours of the South and East which have brought new fame to Minnesota, the state's two foremost musical institutions will unite Sunday in presenting on the campus a concert which has become a traditional part of the musical season here.

The Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, under the direction of Eugene Ormandy, and the St. Olaf Lutheran choir, under the direction of Dr. F. Melius Christianson, will appear together in a concert Sunday at 3:30 p.m. in Northrop auditorium.

The orchestra itself will return to Minneapolis just a few hours before the concert Sunday. It has been on tour for almost a month. The choir started its tour two days ahead of the symphony orchestra and the singers returned to Northfield Thursday.

School for Police

A police training school at the University would be established under a bill endorsed by the house crime prevention committee Wednesday. The measure, providing training for police officers, patrolmen, recruits and other peace officers, was recommended by the 1934 state crime commission.

"The school, if established, would make for greater police efficiency," George B. Vold, associate professor of sociology and member of the crime commission, said this week. "Those doing good work in the school would be

in order for promotion, and a high standard of performance of police work can be set up."

Another advantage would be concentration of training at one central point, Mr. Vold explained. Thus the men would be uninfluenced by the prejudices and politics of their locality.

Nothing can be done, however, until the bill has been passed by the legislature and appropriations made. If appropriations are made, then the Board of Regents can act toward organizing the school within limits set by the legislation. This would probably be done through the extension division.

The school would probably be organized on a unit basis, according to the recommendation of the crime commission. Short unit courses, each dealing with one subject, would be given. Under this method, peace officers who cannot remain in school for a three-month period can take a unit of the work several times during the year, Mr. Vold stated.

The proposed course would include such units as traffic and highway regulations, duties and responsibilities of peace officers, physical fitness and efficiency, the care and use of weapons, and the law and procedure for peace officers in making arrests.

New Party Losses

The newly-formed Progressive party began its career with a loss yesterday as Cyrus Barnum, Jr., its candidate, lost by a vote of 60 to 107 to Roy Huber, Gopher, in the Arts college election to fill a vacancy on the All-University council.

Barnum was the first candidate to run under the banner of the Progressive party, formed last week to succeed Pnyx, which has ceased to function. Barnum won the election for junior class president from the Arts college last fall by a substantial majority, but could not carry this victory over to the council election.

Cold Treatment

More than 5,000 students in three years have taken copavin, the cold pill developed by Dr. Harold S. Diehl '18Md, director of the Students Health Service. Last quarter more than 450 students took the treatment, Dr. Diehl revealed.

Apparently the amount of liquids taken during a cold has no effect on

its duration or symptoms. Although detailed studies have not been made of reports handed in by students this year, the reports indicate that drinking large quantities of water with the drug or drinking as little water as possible makes no difference in recovery, Dr. Diehl said.

The study of the effects of the drug is in its third year. In the past months an average of twenty students daily have requested copavin.

During the first year of the study, cod-liver oil was studied as a cold preventative along with other drugs, and the oil was reported as only slightly more beneficial in curing a cold than sugar capsules used as controls. Since copavin gave the best results, it has been used exclusively since then.

Opinions on War

Students at the University of Minnesota are more interested in policies of peace and war than those of any other college in the nation, if returns from the *Literary Digest* peace poll are indicative of collegiate opinion.

Minnesota's totals rank first among 150 colleges that have sent ballots in the poll, partial returns reveal.

Results, with 3,967 ballots in and counted and late returns expected to swell the total to around 5,000 show that Minnesotans have the same general ideas regarding war and militarism as students throughout the country.

For the first question in the poll, querying whether the United States can stay out of another war, 2,851 students here believe it is possible, while 1,086 do not. The second question was, "Would you fight if the United States were invaded?" In all, 3,104 students signified they would fight and 764 answered they would not.

In answer to the next question, "Would you fight if the United States were the invaders?" 542 answered yes, while 3,310 answered no.

A larger percentage of pacifistically inclined students here are also registered in answers to the next question, "Do you believe in a navy and air force second to none?" 1,346 voting yes and 2,566 voting no.

To the question of government control of armament and munition industries, 3,656 students here answered yes and only 280 no.

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NEWS and COMMENT

MINNESOTA's new athletic building dedicated Saturday afternoon is a very valuable addition to the athletic plant. The stadium and the field house were built primarily for the training of intercollegiate teams and as the scenes of interschool games. All the men on the campus may avail themselves of the opportunities for training presented through the facilities of the new building. The thousands of men students who take part in various intramural sports will enjoy the use of the gymnasium, the courts, and the swimming pool. It will be remembered that in addition to the varsity pool there is a second pool to be used by individual students and the intramural teams.

When the program of physical education for men was introduced at Minnesota in 1897 the institution was without any headquarters for such a program. The auditorium of the Armory was drafted and used as a gymnasium and basketball court. As years passed new rooms were acquired by the department of physical education for its activities. Eventually a running track was built around the balcony of the Armory auditorium and a swimming pool was installed in a room in the basement. In this 2x4 tank Coach Niels Thorpe has developed several intercollegiate champions.

The speakers scheduled for the formal dedication program Saturday afternoon were Governor Floyd B. Olson, President Lotus D. Coffman, Major John L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the western conference, Athletic Director Frank McCormick, and Dr. L. J. Cooke. Dr. Cooke takes more than usual pride

in the new building for it marks the realization of one of his cherished dreams. To Dr. Cooke goes the credit for the early development of the program of physical education for men on the campus for he headed the department at its beginning in 1897.

Alumni Meet

SEVERAL alumni meetings are being planned at various points during the next month. On Friday alumni and other friends of the University in Willmar heard discussions by Alumni Secretary E. B. Pierce, Comptroller William T. Middlebrook, and Coach Bernie Bierman. On Monday Mr. Pierce and Professor George P. Conger of the department of philosophy, will speak at afternoon and evening meetings in Fergus Falls. There is a possibility that alumni in Rochester will hold a luncheon meeting this coming Thursday. Meetings are also being planned by alumni in Virginia, Albert Lea, Redwood Falls, Brainerd, and Bemidji.

On Friday, March 8, a banquet will be held by the Minnesota alumni in New York City. Saturday night the graduates of the journalism department of the University met at a dinner at the Radisson hotel in Minneapolis. Russell A. Waller, publisher of a newspaper at Algona, Iowa, served as toastmaster. The principal speaker was Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the department of journalism. Graduates of this department are now to be found in all lines of journalistic endeavor throughout the state and throughout the northwest.

Appropriations

NOW that the regents have been selected, the committee in the legislature considering University affairs will turn to considerations of the matter of appropriations. A proposal introduced to the senate this week by Senator Burt L. Kingsley, chairman of the University committee would give the institution \$3,275,000 a year for general maintenance and \$650,000 for new buildings. It is expected that members of the administration will be called before the committee next week to discuss the financial needs of the institution.

Items included in Senator Kingsley's bill include: care of indigent county patients at University hospital, \$165,000; research experiments and investigations, agricultural extension, \$45,000; maintenance of county agricultural agents and cooperative extension work, \$94,000; soil experiments and demonstrations, \$5,000; soil surveys, \$8,000; dairy manufacturing, \$5,000; livestock sanitary board diagnosis laboratory, \$15,000; Bang's disease fund, \$7,500; farm crop investigations, \$4,000; ore experiments, \$20,000; medical research, \$25,000; cast iron pavement experiments, \$10,000; child welfare, \$5,000 for 1936 and \$20,000 for 1937; school of social welfare, \$35,000.

Funds for two new buildings to house the School of Business Administration and the Forestry school, costing \$650,000, are requested in the senator's second appropriation bill. It provides for \$400,000 for the former building and \$250,000 for the latter.

The Reviewing Stand

W. S. G.

ANOTHER instance of three generations in the same family attending the University of Minnesota was brought to our attention by Mrs. J. N. Childs (Martha Butler '76A) of Minneapolis. She writes: "I was graduated with the class of '76, my two sons both took the engineering course, the younger one, John Chauncey Childs, graduating in 1906. The elder son, Donald Childs ('04Ex) left college in the spring of his senior year to take an engineering job, but two of his children have graduated here, Betty '29, and Donald H. '34E.

"We are really quite a U. of M. family; my husband ('77A) and myself, our two sons, the elder one's wife, and two of their children have attended the University, and all with that one exception took their degrees. I never thought of it as being anything very unusual, but as you ask us to report any cases of the kind, I thought you might find it interesting."

Chance To Fly

Graduates of universities throughout the country, including Minnesota, will be eligible for naval reserve aviation training beginning next summer at Pensacola, Florida, according to Lieut. K. B. Salisbury, commanding officer of the naval reserve base at Minneapolis.

The training course requires approximately two years during which students complete over 500 hours of solo flying, making them eligible for commercial licenses upon completion of the training. Students receive pay while in training.

Minimum requirements for entrance are: graduation from college with work in higher mathematics, college algebra, plane and solid geometry, plane trigonometry and practical physics. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 26 and physically fit. Application may be made in the senior year if the student expects to be graduated in June.

Pharmacists

A group of 34 papers and addresses was approved as part of the program for the annual convention of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical association in February, when the School of Pharmacy faculty and representatives of the association arrangements committee met.

Contributors to the program will include Dean F. J. Wulling, who will read six papers, Prof. E. B. Fischer, Prof. Gustav Bachman, Dr. C. H. Rogers, Dr. Malcolm MacLean of the General college, and Theodore Arneson, president of the association. Dr. Hugh Cabot of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester is tentatively on the program.

The convention, the outstanding annual activity of Minnesota pharmacists, drew an attendance of 2,000 last year.

Dean Wulling has been chairman of the Scientific and Practical section, the professional backbone of the association since he organized the section in 1902.

Sports Facilities

With the completion of the new athletic building Minnesota now has one of the best equipped structures of its kind in the western conference and one second only in the United States to that of Yale University. Yale's building is considered the best in the country due mainly to its more elaborate swimming pool and greater seating capacity.

In comparing Minnesota's entire athletic plant with the others in the Big Ten, Michigan has the only system comparable to Minnesota's. Michigan's stadium holds 87,000 people as compared with Minnesota's 60,000. Minnesota has a larger and better equipped field house. Both have the same number of basketball courts, but the Sports building at Michigan has only one swimming pool while Minnesota has two. The armories at the two schools are about on a parity. Both schools have a golf course but only Minnesota has a club house. Michigan has an indoor skating rink, however, and Minnesota has no rink, using the Arena in Minneapolis for its hockey games.

Ohio State University, probably ranking third in athletic facilities, has a stadium with a seating capacity of 72,000. Their Sports building has two swimming pools and a large gymnasium but the rest of the building is not as well equipped as Minnesota's.

Illinois, with an excellent modern plant, has a seating capacity of 60,000 in its stadium. They boast the best indoor skating rink in the conference but they have no hockey teams. Their Sports building has a large gymnasium, a large swimming pool, and an indoor track around the gymnasium of one-sixth of a mile as compared to Minne-

Milwaukee Meeting

DR. WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN of the department of pathology was the guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Milwaukee alumni group which was held February 7 at the Hotel Astor. More than sixty Minnesotans attended. The subject of Dr. O'Brien's talk was "The University Today." Henry Hilton '29B, presided and Dr. Earl Ellsworth '15D, had charge of the program which consisted of several musical numbers including "Tripoli" sung by a male octet. Carl F. Scheid '26M, was elected president of the organization for the coming year, and a summary of the club's activities was given. It was brought out that there are 141 Minnesota alumni living in Milwaukee county.

Dr. O'Brien was the joint guest of the alumni group, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, and the Women's Auxiliary of the medical society. He spoke to the women's group at a luncheon meeting at the Y.W.C.A. on Friday and appeared before the men in the evening.

sota's one-eighth. There are twenty-one basketball courts in the athletic plant—the largest number of any school in the conference. Their nine hole golf course is without a club house.

Old News

Bound files of the Wienerisches Diarium, official newspaper of Vienna from 1704 to 1789, are now in the possession of the University library.

The collection was purchased from Paul Gottschalk, Berlin bookseller, with funds made available by the library, Graduate school and the Herschel V. Jones endowment fund for journalistic research books.

The 96 volumes contained in the collection are being catalogued and will be placed in the periodical room soon. The books will not be put into general circulation but will be used for reference purposes only.

All available records show that this is the only collection of its kind in the United States. None of these books are in the British Museum and only a few copies are in France and Germany.

This collection is valuable, according to Thomas P. Fleming, head of the order department, because the paper

was published by royal sanction and contains many official statements and decrees.

The paper, which was a semi-weekly publication during the eighteenth century, became the Wiener Zeitung (Vienna newspaper) in 1800 and is still published under that name.

Gymnasts

The Minnesota gymnastic team lost the decision to the Chicago team Monday night by the narrow margin of three points. The Maroons have held the conference championship for the past six years but in the last three seasons they have been pressed by the Gophers. Three Minnesota sophomores won first places in the Chicago meet.

Minnesota Land

Only two states have more land classed as "excellent" by the President's national resources board than has Minnesota, Dr. F. J. Alway, chief of the division of soils at University farm, said in the third Sigma Xi address on "The Soils" in Northrop auditorium last week.

"Minnesota has 12,000,000 acres called excellent and another 12,000,000 called good. Minnesota has only 25 per cent of its land in the excellent class, however, whereas Iowa has 75 per cent."

Climate, topography, contour and other factors, as well as richness of soil, must be considered in land classification, he stated, pointing out that the almost complete lack of excellent land in the Dakotas is due to the dryness of the climate.

On Courts

What happens to contracts made, to taxes imposed, to offices created and officials appointed, under laws that are later found by the courts to be in violation of the United States constitution?

Oliver P. Field '24G, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, who will teach at Harvard next year, goes into a detailed discussion of this question in his book, *The Effect of an Unconstitutional Statute*, just published by the University of Minnesota Press. Many different situations may result from a court declaration that a law is unconstitutional, he says. "To one reform movement such a decision is practically a death knell; to another it serves only to strengthen the cause and to result in an educational campaign to enlist public support for a constitutional or statutory change."



Here is the office in the Armory which served as the early headquarters of the department of physical education for men. At the first desk is Dr. L. J. Cooke who came to the University in 1897 as director of physical education. In his spare time during those early years he coached the athletes in nearly every sport except football, planned and directed the annual University Circus, made speeches, and attended to other routine matters. Hanging from the ceiling of the office is the original Little Brown Jug. After nearly forty years in the Armory, "Doc" now has a modern and comfortable office in the new athletic building which was formally dedicated this Saturday.

Thus, he remarks, an unconstitutional statute may frequently have great economic and political significance, and for this reason the courts should make every possible effort to provide for the readjustment of machinery thrown out of action by their declaration of a law's unconstitutionality.

Courts finding any law unconstitutional ought, he says, in the public interest to go beyond their present practice of merely saying that a law is invalid "and then with a shrug of the judicial shoulder informing the parties and the country that 'as to all the things connected herewith that you now need to know, and to which we could give an answer, this court says nothing.'" If the courts are to continue to share in the work of government, he adds, they must modify the practice of merely declaring a law unconstitutional and doing nothing further in the matter. An increase in the number of problems referred to the courts is likely to be necessitated, he says, by our increasing governmental power and ad-

ministrative activity, and the courts' treatment of such problems can and should be improved. "A first step in such improvement," Professor Field declares, "would be a careful statement of the rules on the effect of unconstitutional statutes, and the effect of decisions on constitutionality. If courts cannot do this satisfactorily, legislatures may wish to attempt it, and if legislatures are not permitted to do it, the framers of new constitutions will have to do it."

May Play Texas

During the football seasons of 1935 and 1936 the Gophers have games scheduled with two southern teams, Tulane and Mississippi. Now it appears that a third southern gridiron foe may be listed for Minnesota. This past week, Jack Chevigny, head coach at the University of Texas, visited the campus and it is understood that he sought games with Minnesota. The 1936 contest would be played in Memorial Stadium.

Property Relief and State Aid For Schools

TWO generally accepted conclusions stand out clearly despite the befogged state of our economic and political consciousness. One of those conclusions is that general property must be relieved of a part of its present tax burden. The other is that the success of a democratic society depends upon adequate educational facilities for the children and youth of each generation. It is fortunate that there need be no conflict between the two conclusions. The apparent conflict may be avoided by deriving an increased proportion of school revenues from indirect taxes collected by the state.

A bill which proposes to apply these two conclusions to the life of the state was unanimously approved on January thirty-first by the Committee on Education of the Minnesota House of Representatives. It has been introduced as an Education Committee bill, and, at the time this article is being written, the bill is before the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Education.

The number of the bill is H. F. 382. Its title is, "An Act to Appropriate Money for Aids to High, Graded and Semi-Graded, and Rural Schools."

The bill provides that:

1. The amount of money distributed by the state shall be increased by \$11,400,000 each of the next two years.
2. The \$11,400,000 shall be distributed on the basis of aggregate number of days attended, based each year upon the previous year's attendance.
3. The distribution shall be made to all districts which levy five mills or more, including the county one-mill tax for schools.
4. The appropriations of this act shall not take the place of obligations of the state required in acts now in force.
5. Districts shall not levy for school maintenance an amount greater than the amount levied for maintenance for 1931.
6. In making the local levies the estimated delinquency shall not be greater than the actual delinquency experienced in 1934.
7. The county auditor shall credit toward subsequent tax payments of each taxpayer, or shall pay in cash if so requested, a substantial amount of the \$11,400,000.
8. The amount to be credited or paid taxpayers for 1936 is found by subtracting the amount used for

By J. G. UMSTATT

Chairman Legislative and Legislative Advisory Committees, Citizens' Committee on Public School Finance

maintenance in 1931 from the sum of the 1936 maintenance levy plus the receipts from the new appropriation. The same procedure applies to 1937.

9. If any part of the act is held unconstitutional the other parts shall not be affected by such decision.
10. The action of the law would be limited to the next two years.

Elaborations of the ten provisions, in order, are as follows:

1. If the schools are to continue without serious impairment the burden must be shifted from local property tax to a replacement tax. In 1931 local taxes for maintenance of schools yielded \$34,213,922. It is here proposed that approximately one-third of that amount, \$11,400,000, be shifted from local property taxes to indirect taxes collected by the state. For the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 various Minnesota state funds distributed to local schools averaged approximately \$10,500,000 per year. In 1934, including \$1,923,430 from the income tax, the state distributed \$12,516,386. For 1935 the income tax, at present rates, will yield more than it did in 1934. Thus, the present income tax, plus the present statutory and constitutional obligations which approximate \$10,500,000 per year, plus the proposed additional \$11,400,000 would total approximately \$25,000,000 for 1935.

The \$25,000,000 thus provided would be about fifty per cent of the total amount (\$50,000,000) needed for 1935 for all school purposes if the schools are to meet in a conservative manner the obligations of increased enrollments. (The comparable amounts for the last five years are: \$53,112,438 in 1929; \$54,436,246 in 1930; \$54,131,880 in 1931; \$50,077,893 in 1932; \$43,981,968 in 1933; and \$43,338,229 in 1934.) The \$25,000,000 would give on the average approximately five dollars per month per pupil, although this amount would vary according to the distress of the school, more going to those in greater need.

2. One of the acknowledged weaknesses in the manner of distributing a part of the present state aid is the

forty-day attendance base provided by law many years ago. Under that provision a school is paid the same amount for the pupil who attends forty days as for the pupil who attends the whole term. Under the proposed act the basis is the total number of days attended by all pupils in the school, which as a temporary emergency measure is an improved basis. In 1931-32 the aggregate or total number of days attended in Minnesota was 85,186,330. The comparable figure for 1933-34 is not yet available, but inasmuch as enrollments have increased since 1931-32 the aggregate number very likely fell between 90,000,000 and 100,000,000 pupil days. On this basis the \$11,400,000 would amount to eleven or twelve cents per day per pupil.

3. In 1934 there were 650 school districts which levied less than five mills for school maintenance. It seems quite clear that they have no need of additional state aid. Under this act, no school which levied less than five mills, including the county one mill tax, would receive any funds from the \$11,400,000.

4. Laws now on the statute books obligate the state to distribute certain funds to local school districts. Such laws would not be affected in any way by the proposed act. The proposed \$11,400,000 per year would supplement all other amounts provided by prior enactments. The new act, by deriving a greater proportion of school revenues from state sources, encourages improvement of state aid practices.

5. This bill recognizes the needs for a reduction of taxation on local general property. To be eligible for funds under this act a school district may not levy for maintenance an amount greater than that levied for maintenance for 1931. The restriction is to be in dollars instead of millage because of the fluctuations in valuations.

6. In estimating the amount to be levied the per cent of the delinquency is a factor to be considered. According to this bill, the local board would use the rate of delinquency experienced in 1934.

7. The aid to the property taxpayer would be achieved by crediting his next tax bill or by paying him cash. The bill provides that the county auditor shall credit toward each taxpayer's subsequent tax payments his due share. If he sells his property, his refund will be made to him in cash.

8. The bill would make available for maintenance an amount approximating

that spent for maintenance in 1931. In most districts the local levy plus the new appropriation would exceed the amount used in 1931. The excess would be credited or refunded the taxpayers.

9. The section of this bill which refers to constitutionality was inserted to protect section one in the event any part of the bill was contested in courts. There is no thought that the bill in its present form would be challenged on constitutional grounds.

10. This bill is an emergency measure. It does not attempt to correct fundamental weaknesses in methods of distributing state aid other than the two points previously discussed, namely eliminating districts which levy less than five mills any year the bill is operative, and using aggregate days of attendance instead of forty days of attendance as the basis of distribution. This bill if enacted will be operative only two years.

Debating

A series of inter-squad forum debates given before Twin City audiences will precede intercollegiate competition for the coed debate team, Franklin H. Knower, coach, said this week in announcing the names of those who had been selected for the 1935 varsity squad.

Two teams, each composed of four, will participate in debates during the year. On the affirmative team are Marian Hyde, Olgamarie Novak, Maxine Morse and Alberta Haycraft. Chosen on the negative team were Faye Colby, Jean Cresswell, Iantha Powrie and Lucie Lawson.

The question they will debate is "Resolved: That the several nations should agree to prevent the international shipment of arms and munitions."

The initial western conference debate will be against Northwestern university at Evanston, February 26. Minnesota's negative team will engage in this debate. February 27 the same team will debate the Rockford college team at Rockford, Ill., and February 28 the Wisconsin team will be met at Madison.

To Visit Campus

The state legislature will be sightseeing guests of the University on March 12, according to E. B. Pierce, general alumni secretary. Dinner will be served at the Union after which the solons will tour both campuses.

The financial needs of the University will be presented by President Coffman to the finance committee of the senate Monday and Tuesday.

Two Alumnae Get Fellowships

TWO graduates of Minnesota are among the ten winners of Fellowship awards offered for the year 1935-36 by the American Association of University Women. Miss Margaret Pearse Boddy '31, is the recipient of the Dorothy Bridgman Atkinson Fellowship of \$1,500 and Miss Ruth A. Normann '29, was awarded the Anna A. Brackett Memorial Fellowship of \$1,000.

Both prospective Fellows are 25 years old, both are graduates of the University of Minnesota, and both will spend at least part of their Fellowship years in London. Miss Boddy, who is an assistant in the English department at the University of Minnesota, plans to do research in the British Museum concerning English translations of the Roman poet, Vergil. Miss Normann, who is a critic teacher in the English department of University High School, plans to study modern educational practices of London schools as compared with those in such cities of this country as Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Chicago.

Particular interest accompanies the fact that this is the first time a Minneapolis resident has won the annual Fellowship named in honor of Mrs. Frederick G. Atkinson of Minneapolis, chairman of Fellowship endowment for the American Association of University Women. This is also the first time for several years that a Minneapolis woman has won any of the Fellowship awards of the A. A. U. W., which grants 13 different Fellowships, the number varying from year to year because of the fact that some are biennial and one triennial.

A total of 178 candidates applied for the ten Fellowships this year. News that two of the awards have come to this city brings gratification to University of Minnesota associates of the prospective Fellows as well as to Mrs. Atkinson and other members of the Minneapolis College Women's Club, the local branch of the A. A. U. W. Mrs. Guy Stanton Ford is the club's chairman of national Fellowships, with Mrs. Gunnar H. Nordbye serving as chairman of the committee concerned with the \$500.00 biennial Fellowship which the club gives at the University of Minnesota.

Both Miss Boddy and Miss Normann are members of Phi Beta Kappa and Lambda Alpha Psi, and both were graduated with honors from the University.

Margaret Boddy was born in Ontario, Canada, but she has lived in

Minneapolis since 1920. She attended Central High School in Minneapolis, from which she graduated in 1926. Two years later she entered the University, graduating in 1931 with the distinction, Magna Cum Laude. In her last year she held the Captain DeWitt Jennings Payne scholarship in English and she was Lambda Alpha Psi essay winner. She received her Master's degree in 1932, her thesis on the subject of Ovidian influences in Spencer's poetry. She expects to present her thesis for her Doctorate this June on the subject, Verse Translations of Vergil from Douglas through Dryden. Her Fellowship year, starting next fall, will enable her to continue her research upon Vergilian translations through the period of William Morris, finding in the British Museum translations not available in this country.

Miss Normann was graduated Cum Laude from the University in 1929 and received her M.A. degree in 1930, her thesis upon the subject of Chaucer's use of Ovid and Vergil. She taught English in Sioux Falls, S. D., in 1930-1931, the next year returning to the University of Minnesota, where she became an assistant in the English department. She later transferred to the Department of Education, and this is her third year as a teacher at University High School. She belongs to Pi Lambda Theta, honorary sorority in education. She is making a comparative study of the subject matter and methods used in the teaching of English in the tax-supported secondary schools of the London County Council and the public high schools of such mid-western cities as Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Chicago.

The granting of Fellowships to advance women who give promise of outstanding scholarly distinction has been a feature of the practical idealism of the American Association of University Women almost since the date of its founding in 1882 under its first name, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The early members of the association, banded together for practical educational work, perceived that nothing would so effectively speed the recognition of women in the educational field as the demonstration that women could do scholarly work of the first quality. Accordingly, in 1890, a Fellowship was established, to give to promising women scholars the opportunity to develop their powers.

Minnesota Women

ALICE BARDWELL '34MdT, is the technician in charge of the laboratory of the MoArk Clinic at Springfield, Missouri. It is located in the Medical Arts building, one of the finest structures in Springfield. She writes that her sorority, Zeta Tau Alpha, has an alumnae chapter there and that the members, as well as all others she has met in the city are very friendly and sociable. She is very much at home in this metropolis of southern Missouri and lives at 586 East Elm street.

Leone Cooper '33Ex, whose marriage to Robert Manning McKercher is taking place today, February 16, at Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, recently was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Margaret Williams at the Town and Country Club. There were twelve guests.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Berrisford Horn, 4236 Pillsbury avenue, gave a dinner for twelve guests at their home in honor of Miss Cooper. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Elwell entertained twenty-four guests at a dinner the preceding evening. Mrs. A. A. Dahlin and her daughter, Mrs. Terrell C. Foreman (Bernice Dahlin '32Ex), gave a buffet supper for thirty guests at the home of Mrs. Foreman, 1631 Beechwood avenue, St. Paul, in honor of Miss Cooper. A dinner and kitchen shower was given by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Young, 2290 Commonwealth avenue, St. Paul, January 6. There were eighteen guests.

Frances Godwin '37UC, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Godwin, left recently for Jacksonville, Florida, to spend a few weeks with her mother who has taken a house at Jacksonville for the winter. Miss Godwin will return for the spring quarter at the University and will live at the Alpha Phi house until her mother's return from the south.

Alumni members of Delta Phi Delta, national honorary art fraternity, who live in Detroit, Michigan, recently organized to further their artistic efforts. People from various schools have responded, although there are many others who have not yet been contacted. The group meets every Tuesday evening in their studio in the Artisan Guild. This building is loaned to the artists of Detroit absolutely free by Mr. Henry Ford and Delta Phi Delta was very fortunate in being assigned

to a studio. Plans have been made for a tea and exhibit during May.

The officers of the organization are Mrs. Roger B. Williams (Amy Mooers '24 ArtEd), president; Catherine Burkit (Wisconsin), secretary; Carol Auck (Art Institute of Chicago), treasurer. Thus far the following have reported: Mrs. Margaret Halbkat Gordon '28, Ruth Spencer '27, Virginia Eliassen '26, Atlanta C. Sampson '25, Mrs. Williams, Phillis Clemetson '24, Mrs. Olga Bergman Farnsworth '26, Mrs. Catherine Rademacker Gibson '29, Mrs. Bonita LaFavor Keck '28, Miss Burkit of Wisconsin, and Miss Auck, Irene Cox, Helen Starkweather, and Emily Kantzer Fox, all of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Professor Mabel Carney of Teachers College, formerly with the State Department of Education in Minnesota, will conduct in Mexico a field course on rural education during the summer of 1935.

Mrs. Raby Plank gave a luncheon recently at the Minneapolis Athletic Club for Mrs. W. W. Remington and Louisa Amundson '23A, who was here from Chicago on business.

Lucy M. Will '18Ed, of the University High School, was appointed to serve from 1935 to 1938 as associate editor of the *German Quarterly*, official journal of the American Association of Teachers of German. She also was elected to serve two years as a member of the executive board of the same association at the annual meeting held December 26-27 in Philadelphia.

Miss Will published a work book for elementary German, *Lernen sie Deutsch*, Henry Holt and Company, 1934. This work book incorporates all the different types of questions which may be used in testing language skills and also gives model tests covering units throughout the year.

On September 25 Miss Will returned on the S. S. Bremen from her annual trip to Europe after conducting the student section of the travel group known as the "Educational Pilgrimage to Europe" on a seventy-two day trip through France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and England. French and German are taught enroute and opportunity is given in the various countries for the travelers to mingle with the people themselves. Each year there have been over fifty participants in Miss Will's student groups represent-

ing Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, New York, and other states. The German government has given public recognition to Miss Will in promoting a better understanding between German and American people.

Mrs. J. D. Faegre, 1915 Irving avenue south, was hostess at the dinner meeting of the alumnae of Alpha Phi sorority Monday, January 28, at 6:30 o'clock at her home. Assisting hostesses were Mrs. Van Hook C. Benton, Janet Parmelee and Mary Hunt.

Mrs. Carl A. Bratnaber (Anne Thompson-Hall '25A) and Mrs. Alfred Olson presided at the tea table at the tea and musical given Sunday, February 3, by Mrs. Jean Griffie and Mrs. Otto Sanaker at the home of Mrs. Sanaker, 2036 Queen avenue south. The musical program was given by members of the Little Opera Company.

Dr. Dora V. Smith '16A, '19G, associate professor of education at Minnesota, has been granted a leave of absence from the University for the spring quarter of this year. She will devote her time to writing in the field of adolescent literature, returning to the University in time for the summer session.

Dr. Smith was the guest speaker at the English section of the Wisconsin State Teachers meeting in Madison February 8 when she discussed the subject, "Preparation for Life Activities in Oral English." She will attend the meeting of the executive board of the National Council of Teachers of English in New York City on February 23, returning by way of Atlantic City to attend the meetings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association and associated organizations. On March 5 Dr. Smith will address the Parent Teachers Association of the Demonstration School of Mankato State Teachers College on the topic, "Guiding Adolescent Reading."

The 1935 Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, which is on the general subject of Diagnosis of Difficulties in Learning in the Elementary School, contains a contribution by Dr. Smith on the teaching of English and a diagnosis of its difficulties. Three other Minnesotans also contributed to the yearbook, Dr. L. J. Brueckner, Dr. E. B. Wesley, and Dr. John G. Rockwell.

Alpha Xi Delta Twin City alumnae were entertained by Mrs. J. J. Ahem, 15 Sherburne avenue, St. Paul, at the January dinner meeting. Assisting hostesses were Mrs. Burton Reinfrank and Mrs. William Hoff of St. Paul. Bridge followed a business meeting.

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Brief Notes About Minnesota Alumni

12,000 Minnesotans read this department each week for news of friends of College days.

DR. ('93D, '94Md) and Mrs. Thomas B. Hartzell returned recently from Detroit, Michigan, where they were guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. John B. Hartzell, and small son, for a week. The son of Dr. and Mrs. John B. Hartzell was born Wednesday, January 16.

A new orientation handbook for high school students, *Social Studies*, just published by Little, Brown and Company of New York contains chapters by two Minnesotans. "You and the Art of Thinking" was written by Julius Boraas '95A, '98, '17G, of St. Olaf College, and "Why We Have High Schools" by Professor Harl R. Douglass of the University. Among other chapters is one written by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on "American Ideals."

1900

L. H. Colson '00A, is now unit man for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Minneapolis. His office is in the court house in Wadena.

Dr. Owen W. Parker '00Md, was elected president of the Range Medical Society at their annual meeting in December.

1901

Beyer Aune '01Ag, superintendent of the Belle Fourche Government Experiment Station at Newell, South Dakota, recently visited in the Twin Cities on his way back from Washington, D. C.

1902

R. S. Mackintosh '02Ag, has been in Midway Hospital since December 31 suffering from pneumonia.

1904

William C. Deering '04Ex, vice president and general manager of the John Dower Lumber company, Tacoma, Washington, recently was named president by the board of directors. Mr. Dower, retiring president, suggested the appointment of Mr. Deering and said of him, "I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Deering and know that he will fill the position to the satisfaction of everyone."

Mr. Deering began working for Mr. Dower in 1910 at Crosby, Minnesota.

They both went west first in 1919 when the Dower Washington yards were opened with headquarters in Tacoma.

John H. Mark '04L, Wadena lawyer and for fourteen years Wadena county attorney, died late in January at his home in Wadena, Minnesota. Surviving him are his wife and two daughters, Margaret and Catherine, of Wadena. He practiced there for thirty-one years and formerly was a partner of Judge Clyde White of Minneapolis.

1905

Pointing out that the cost of education in America is one-sixth the cost of crime in a single year, John P. Devaney '05A, '07L, chief justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, recently told members of the Minneapolis Teachers League that problems facing this country in the future will be solved "peacefully and lawfully" by persons now being educated in public schools.

This country's future will be safe in the hands of its educated citizens, Chief Justice Devaney declared. He cited figures to show the entire nation's cost for education in one year is \$2,600,000,000, and that a smaller period cost \$13,000,000,000 for crime.

The following concerning W. C. Adams '05E, appeared in the February issue of *The Blue Bell*, publication of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

"We record with regret the passing of W. C. Adams, Consulting Engineer of the Northern Electric Co.

"Mr. Adams has resided in Montreal for the past fifteen years, having been transferred from the Western Electric Company to the Northern Electric Company, Limited, as Chief Engineer. In this capacity, he had a great influence upon the development of electrical communications in Canada.

"Born in the Prairie State of Minnesota, he graduated from high school in Minneapolis, and had the distinction of being president of his class in his final year. University training followed, and he graduated in Electrical Engineering in 1905. Upon leaving the University of Minnesota, he became connected with a number of well-known electrical companies where he gained a wide and varied experience in the science of electrical communication. Finally joining the Western Electric he was transferred to the Northern Electric, in Montreal, as head of the Engineering Department. At the time of his death, he held the position of Consulting Engineer reporting to the President.

"Mr. Adams was a member of the

Engineering Institute of Canada and has taken more than an average interest in its affairs. In 1927, 1928, and 1929, he was a member of the Council, and held the office of Treasurer. He was also a member of the Main Committee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and was the Northern Electric Company's representative in the American Society of Testing Materials. Other memberships included those of the Professional Engineers of the Province of Quebec; the Telephone Pioneers of America; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; and the University Club."

1910

Joseph H. DeWitt '10C, is state parole agent for the State Board of Parole with an office in Room 230, State Office Building, St. Paul.

1915

A bill for recodification of state pharmacy laws was drawn up by the pharmacy legislative committee, of which Frank W. Moudry '15P, former Gopher football star, is chairman. Requirement of five years' experience before an applicant can receive a license and more rigid control over sale of patent medicines are clauses in the bill.

1916

Mrs. J. M. Nortner, mother of Major Sylvester E. Nortner '16E, of Fort Dupont, Delaware, was fatally injured late in January when struck by an automobile as she was leaving the Basilica of St. Mary where she had attended services. She died at General hospital, Minneapolis.

Mrs. Nortner was born in Germany, December 10, 1862, and came to Rochester, New York, with her parents when she was six years old. The family later moved to Racine, Wisconsin, where she was married in 1879 to John L. Nortner, prominent carriage manufacturer of the Twin Cities and Racine. The following year Mrs. Nortner and her husband moved to Minneapolis.

Forty years ago Mrs. Nortner became an active member of the Basilica parish, then known as the Immaculate Conception. She has been prominent in many of the church societies and organizations ever since.

Dr. Dora V. Smith '16A, '19G, See Woman's Page.

1918

Lucy M. Will '18Ex, See Woman's Page.

1920

Gordon J. Cummings '20A, writes: "Calgary, Alberta, is a long distance from the U. of M. and it's very seldom that I see any Minnesotans. I have been living here since graduation, am married, and have two children, a daughter age six and a son age four. I am working with the Cummings Grain company, grain elevator business, and find it keeps me both busy and interested. Certainly enjoy the Weekly. I would be very glad to hear from any of the Class of '20Arts."

O. W. Guilbert '20P, owns and operates the O. W. Guilbert Pharmacy at Waterville, Minnesota.

Dr. Carl G. Arvidson '20MD, 1301 Twenty-fifth avenue north, Minneapolis, will soon be the recipient of the King of Sweden's coveted first class Order of Vasa.

C. F. Hellstrom, Swedish consul here, announced word of the honor was conveyed to him by the Swedish minister to Washington. Dr. Arvidson's citation will be based on his service as one of the American citizens who helped raise 1,000,000 crowns for the King of Sweden's jubilee fund, a sum of money collected for cancer research in honor of the king's seventieth birthday. In addition, the doctor's work in organizing the Swedish Society here, which has for its aim the furthering of Swedish culture, contributed to his selection for the honor. He is now serving as vice-president of this group.

1923

Warren D. Treleaven '23D, former hockey star at Minnesota, is again in the height of his glory with a brand new rink in his town of Hallock, Minnesota, and they have a fine team, too.

Dr. E. J. Simons '23Md, of Swanville was elected president of the Upper Mississippi Medical society at its convention in Brainerd.

1925

Fred A. Maides '25D, writes: "Fred A. Maides, Jr., is only a few weeks old and is planning to be a dentist like his Dad." Dr. Maides practices in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

1926

Mrs. R. Ramsay Parker (Barbara Harris '26Ed), 2301 Girard avenue south, Minneapolis, entertained a group of her friends and their children at a birthday party Saturday, February 9,

Alumni News Flash

(Special to Minnesota Alumni Weekly)

TO THE EDITOR: Here is a news item for the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*:

Clip this out and mail to *The Minnesota Alumni Weekly*, 118 Administration Building, University of Minnesota

for her daughter, Barbara, who was three years old.

May Mackintosh '26Ag, is teaching home economics at Aitkin, Minnesota. She has one hundred and fifty students in her classes.

Dr. C. A. Rohrer '26Md, is practicing medicine in Waterville, Minnesota.

H. L. Sargent '26B, has been cashier of the Security State Bank in Waterville, Minnesota, since 1931.

Dr. G. D. Guilbert '26Md, has been with the United States Veterans Hospital in Tucson, Arizona, since 1930.

1927

John L. Beal '27E, is an instructor in the chemical engineering department

of Iowa State University, Iowa City.

Emerick I. Peterson '27B, '28G, is personnel manager with the Federal Farm Credit office at Wichita, Kansas. Mrs. Peterson was Dorothy F. Catlin '27A. Two children occupy her time.

Marion Olson '27P, is still employed by the O. W. Guilbert Pharmacy in Waterville, Minnesota. She has been there since graduation from Minnesota.

L. Wallace Cornell '27C, began work February 1 as research chemical engineer in the laboratories of Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wisconsin. Previous to this time and since October, 1932, he had been engaged in research at Minnesota for the University and the Northwest Research Foundation.

Marion Knudson '27B, is with the Bank for Co-operatives at Oakland, California.

1928

Mary Fitzgerald '28Ed, of Long Beach, California, is planning to visit Minneapolis in June with her husband.

1929

For the past two years R. R. Reeder '29Ed, has been superintendent of schools in Waterville, Minnesota.

Dr. William Enoch Sargent, father of Marion Sargent Haugen '29Ag, wife of Lieutenant L. Haugen of the United States Army now stationed in Honolulu, died January 27 in Aberdeen, South Dakota. Surviving Dr. Sargent, besides his daughter, is his wife, Jane. Dr. Sargent, before moving to Aberdeen about a year ago, had practiced dentistry in Minneapolis for ten years.

1930

Dr. J. Emery Frank '30Md, located in Cottonwood, Minnesota, in August, 1931, was there for two years, and in August, 1933, moved to Springfield, Minnesota, where he is doing very well.

Born to Mr. ('30E) and Mrs. Raymond E. Hertel, a baby girl, Holly Anne, on January 6, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Hertel is employed as a highway engineer in the Bureau of Public Roads. The Hertels' home address is 700 Eric avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland.

Dr. Arthur B. Johnson '30Md, of Minneapolis, president of the Minneapolis Alumni Association of Theta Kappa Psi, medical fraternity, spoke at the twenty-sixth annual Founders' Day dinner of the organization at the Curtis hotel. Dr. Frank Smisek '28Md of Minneapolis was toastmaster. Dr. Lawrence Larson '26Md, of Minneapolis outlined the 1935 program.

1931

The engagement of Mary Elizabeth Jackson '31Ag, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Jackson, to Edison James McGowan, son of Mrs. John T. McGowan, has been announced. Miss Jackson is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. Mr. McGowan is a graduate of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, and is attending the Minnesota College of Law.

Bill Mortenson '31G, has gone to New Jersey to work with General Electric.

1932

Mr. ('32Ag) and Mrs. Keith Barrons (Delphine Brooks '33A) have been visiting their parents in Minneapolis on their way to Doyleston, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Barrons is to be connected with the W. Atlee Burpee Seed Company. He has been in California with the same company on their technical staff. While he was in Minneapolis Mr. Barrons finished his work for a master's degree at Minnesota. The Barrons' home address will be 485 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

The engagement of Evelyn Lawrie to Joseph King '32Ex, has been announced. The date for the wedding has not been set.

Dr. Francis M. Brennan '32D, died recently in Fairmont, Minnesota. His home was at Eyota. Dr. Brennan was a member of Xi Psi Phi dental fraternity.

Clarence Munn '32Ed, recently accepted the post of head football coach at Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania.

One of the most outstanding grid-ders ever to perform for the Gophers, Munn was a triple threat man despite the fact that he was a guard. In addition to his football activities he was a brilliant performer in the shot put and holds the Conference record.

In his coaching capacity at Minnesota, Munn has carried most of the burden in coaching the track team during Coach Finger's illness. He also served as freshmen football coach.

Munn does not take over his new duties until next fall but will go to Albright for a few weeks during spring practice. He will not only be head football coach but will also be director of athletics.

1933

Bernice Dalon '33Ed, '34N, is now instructor and assistant supervisor at the Biltmore Hospital in Asheville, North Carolina.

Dr. Theodore J. Catlin '33Md, completed an eighteen months' internship at the Cincinnati General Hospital and has been practicing at Buffalo, Minnesota, since July in the office of his father, John J. Catlin '03Md.

Post nuptial entertainment for Mr. ('33Ex) and Mrs. Joseph E. Borg (Ruth Lenske '34A) included a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lenske, parents of Mrs. Borg, on January at the Oak Grove hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Borg, who were married January 11, are now at home in Decorah, Iowa. Mrs. Borg is a member of Sigma Delta Gamma, honorary social service sorority.

Dr. L. L. Rieke '33D, has located in Waterville, Minnesota, and is practicing his profession there.

Mr. ('33Ed) and Mrs. Frank R. Arko (Gladycce Olson '32N) and Frank Robert, Jr., are now living in Virginia, Minnesota, at 302 Eighth street south. Mr. Arko is an instructor in social sciences at the Leonidas junior high school. They formerly lived in Minneapolis where Mr. Arko was employed by the State Highway department.

Leone Cooper '33Ex, See Woman's Page.

1934

Milton F. Kernkamp '34Ag, has cancelled his winter quarter registration in the graduate school at Minnesota to accept a one-year research fellowship in sulphur toxicity to plants at Texas A. and M. College, Bryan, Texas.

Russell Laxson '34B, since his graduation has been employed by Arthur Andersen and Company, Accountants and Auditors, Chicago.

Dr. Joel Margaretten '34D, announces the opening of his offices for the practice of general dentistry, Suite 204-05, 1853 South Arlington avenue, Los Angeles.

Three former heads of Minnesota publications and a former manager of the University station, WLB, are employed by the publicity department of the General Electric company, Schenectady, New York.

These men are Wint Merritt '29B, editor of the *Minnesota Daily* during 1928-29 and a member of Iron Wedge; David Donovan '34, editor of the 1934 *Gopher*, managing editor of *Ski-U-Hah* in 1932-33, and a Grey Friar; Tom Rogers '34B, 1933 business manager of *Ski-U-Mah*, business manager of the *Techno-Log* during 1932-33, and a member of Iron Wedge; and Bob Orth '32B, manager of WLB for 1929-30.

Merritt is in sales promotional work, Rogers and Donovan are in the editorial section, while Orth now works in the G-E News Bureau. Over thirty other Minnesota graduates are employed in various capacities for the General Electric.

Alice Bardwell '34MdT, See Woman's Page.

Betty Leitz '35Ex, and John F. Sherman were married January 26 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Overholt, 2837 Irving avenue south. They motored east on their wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman will occupy the home of Mr. and Mrs. Overholt who have gone to California to spend the remainder of the winter.



The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

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February 23, 1935

No. 21

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

If

You have not put off the purchase of anything you really wanted--in the past year or before -- because you did not like to part with your cash.

And if you have never wished afterward that you could "turn the clock back" and have the same chance over again after it was too late.

Then it is possible that you might not appreciate this story of our Reconstruction Special.

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WELL --

Take for instance a man, age 35: through the "Reconstruction Special"—He can get the Protection that he has been putting off buying at a rate about the same as an ordinary life contract would have required when he was age 20, fifteen years ago.

And that rate is good for 20 years—if he never finds himself back on Easy Street—

After which half the original protection may still be continued for life at the rate applicable to age 35—twenty years back.

On the other hand he may at any time during the first fifteen years—and that's long enough—arrange to continue the full amount, or any part of it, for life, at the rate at age thirty-five—with little or no cash outlay to make the change—A remarkable arrangement.

Let's Be Frank Too --

There's no "new discovery" and no "untried principle" involved in this really remarkable contract. It does involve a happy combination of tried old line life insurance principles that we had not thought of before.

And it is peculiarly a helpful combination at the present time—when one needs more than ever to safeguard the future of his family—Yet must be so careful about committing himself to further cash outlay—while his age goes on increasing in spite of himself.

The "Reconstruction Special" not only stops the clock. It turns it back again.

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The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

The Official Publication of Minnesota Alumni

VOLUME 34

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 23, 1935

NUMBER 21

Some Opening Remarks—

THE University of Minnesota campus is the scene of an interesting experiment and test in the use of iron pavement. The little strip of cast iron paving was laid last fall near the School of Mines building on Fifteenth Avenue at the point where that through-campus street runs into Washington avenue.

E. W. Davis, superintendent of the mines experimental station, who last week presented a request to the senate finance committee for \$10,000 for research on construction of cast iron pavement, stated that tests made thus far reveal the superiority of the experimental pavement.

"We have never found the new pavement inferior to cement," he stated. "It is usually better, as much as 50 per cent, in respect to the amount of skidding."

Tests are being made to compare the skidding with that on the concrete pavement adjacent to it. An automobile with the back wheels locked is pulled by a hand reel, while a spring balance in the cable measures the force required to make the wheels skid. This is done 8 or 10 times and the results averaged. Tests are made twice daily—in the morning before the thaw and in mid-day—under all road conditions, ice, snow, slush and sand.

The superiority of the cast iron pavement has been demonstrated in England, where it has been used for several years. If it is proved practical here and put into use, the iron ore industry of the state would be benefited.

THE annual Minnesota Clinic for band and orchestra leaders of the northwest was held on the campus this week. Demonstrations in the use of various instruments were given by leading musicians of the University and the Twin Cities. The guest conductors for the concerts presented by the Clinic bands were Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman of New York City and William Revelli of Hobart, Indiana. The special Clinic orchestra offered concerts and demonstrations under the direction of Paul Lemay, assistant conductor of the

Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, and William MacPhail of the MacPhail School of Music, Minneapolis.

The problems confronting school and municipal bands were discussed by a group of noted speakers including Dr. Goldman, Mr. Revelli, Superintendent Carroll R. Reed of the Minneapolis Public Schools; Professor Henry E. Hartig of the College of Engineering, Professor Abe Pepinsky of the department of music, and William Allen Abbott, former University band director, the president of the Minnesota State Bandmasters Association. The program was arranged under the general supervision of Gerald R. Prescott, director of the University of Minnesota band.

The primary purpose of the annual conference and clinic is to advance the teaching of band and orchestra music. The sessions were held in the Minnesota Union with the special concerts being presented in Northrop Memorial auditorium.

THURSDAY marked the tenth anniversary of the dedication of the Arthur Upson Room in the University Library. For ten years it has been enjoyed by students, alumni and faculty as a retreat for leisurely reading and meditation.

The Arthur Upson room in the main library was given by an anonymous donor in memory of Arthur Upson, a gifted young poet who was once a student and later an instructor in the department of English at the University.

He entered the University as a member of the class of 1898 but ill health and financial reverses forced him to withdraw from school for a period of four years. He completed the work for his degree in 1905. In 1906 he was appointed to a position in the English department. His promising career was cut short by death in 1908.

Arthur Upson when 32 years old was drowned in Bemidji lake, and a manuscript of a completed verse-drama, "Gauvaine of the Retz," was lost at that time. Few of his original manuscripts have been found.

Each of the 4,746 volumes in the collection contains the bookplate of the Arthur Upson room which is a modification of Arthur Upson's personal bookplate. It was designed from a photograph of a yew tree taken by the poet himself in a garden at Wadham college. The original bookplates contain the motto, "Have roots," but the adaption used in the books has the poet's initials instead.

Books in the room furnished in the style of the Italian Renaissance, are arranged loosely by class. The bookplate design carried out in the tapestry, chairs and the plaque over the fireplace were especially designed and woven for the room, giving it the effect of a private library.

Rare old books are kept in one of the drawers of a genuine old Italian cabinet. The oldest, the works of Petrarch, dated 1574 was part of the original gift. Another is "Le Caslegiano," a story of a courtier, by Castiglione which is dated 1584. The translation of the book in a limited parchment edition is included in the collection.

RICHARD E. SCAMMON, dean of medical sciences, will share honors with Eugene Dubois, discoverer of the Java ape-man and professor emeritus of anthropology at the University of Amsterdam, when a volume of anthropological papers delivered at the recent International Congress of Anthropology is published soon.

Of the 300 papers presented at the congress, which met in London in August, only the studies of Dean Scammon and Professor Dubois will be published in full in the volume commemorating the congress. The other papers will be reduced to abstracts and will be included in the publication, which is being printed in England.

Dean Scammon's paper is based on the studies he has made concerning the growth pattern in children, showing that each child has his own individual rate of growth, but that the main pattern of growth among children is the same. While each body tissue grows at

a uniform rate of speed in the pre-natal condition, the respective tissues do not grow at the same speed after birth.

His study shows which of the various body tissues grow at different periods of the child's life and the rate at which the part grows.

Professor Dubois' presentation covered further studies on the famous fossil man he discovered at Trinil, Java. The ape-man is believed to be a collateral ancestor of man who lived before the glacier period in pre-history. Anthropologists believe that he evolved after the separation of man and the apes from a common lineal ancestor.

The volume being published is the first of its kind, as this was the first meeting of the group. In the future it will hold triennial meetings for anthropologists and ethnologists from all parts of the world. Dean Scammon made the opening address at the first meeting.

Pharmacists

Invitations have been issued to nearly 1,000 pharmacy graduates to attend the fifty-first annual convention of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical association, February 26 to 28, at Hotel Lowry, St. Paul. The convention has been designated as Homecoming for former University pharmacy students.

A program of 30 papers has been arranged for the scientific and practical section which meets Wednesday at 9 a. m. with Dean Frederick J. Wulling and Professors Charles H. Rogers, Gustav Bachman, Earl B. Fischer, instructors Charles E. Smythe, Ralph Voigt, Karl Goldner, Edward Brecht, Charles Netz, George Crossen and Miss Hallie Bruce.

Dr. Malcolm MacLean, director of the General college, Sister St. George of St. Joseph's hospital and Theodore Arneson, president of the association, will speak at the convention.

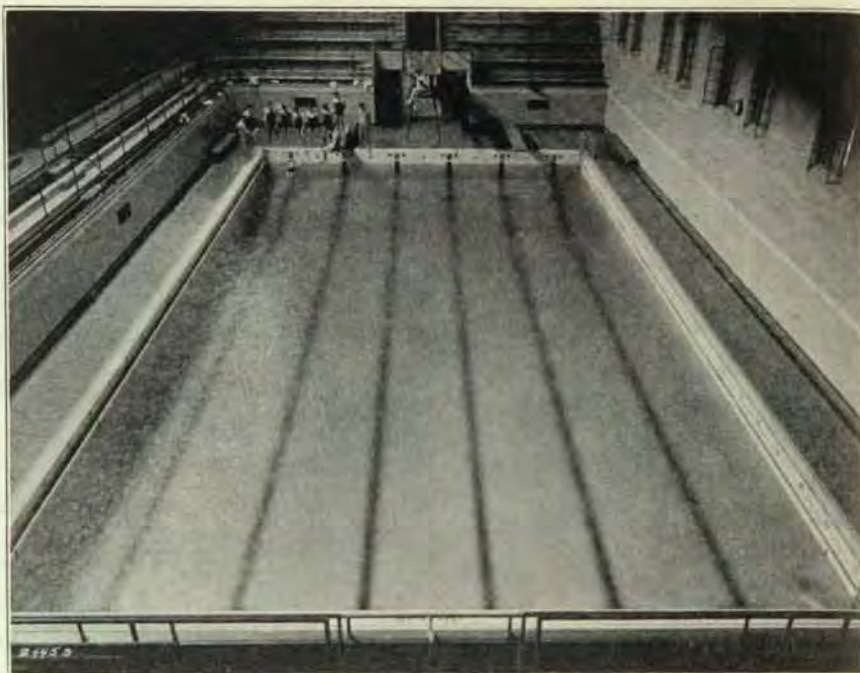
It is estimated that 1,500 retail druggists and drug trade representatives of Minnesota and adjoining states will attend.

Psychopathic Ward

The house committee on University and state schools this week voted unanimous approval of a bill now in the lower house providing for the construction and maintenance of a psychopathic ward at University hospital.

Although it is ultimately up to the house appropriations committee to make the recommendations on the bill, the University group took its action as an indication of its opinion.

The bill, introduced into the house early in the week and referred to com-



Varsity Pool in the New Athletic Building

mittee for consideration, was authorized by Mrs. Mabeth Hurd Paige, chairman. It provides for \$124,000 for alterations, \$16,000 for a roof house and \$112,000 for maintenance.

The University committee declined to give any opinion on appropriations until after it had heard further explanations of the regents.

Orchestra Returns

Grete Stueckgold, blonde young Metropolitan opera soprano, made her second appearance in Northrop auditorium when she sang with the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra Friday evening in the first of the regular weekly concerts in over a month.

Over 1,000 Twin City symphony-goers were turned from the doors Sunday as the orchestra played its homecoming concert, in collaboration with the St. Olaf choir, to a capacity house.

Miss Stueckgold appeared on the Artists series last spring. She has sung with the Metropolitan Opera company in such roles as the Wagnerian heroines, Elsa, Eva and Sieglinde, and the Italian roles, Aida and the Marschallin in "Rosencavalier." Her concert debut was made in Germany at the age of sixteen.

New York Concert

Karl Andrist '14Ex, noted violinist, will present a concert in Concert Hall, New York City, on February 25. On

his first appearance at the Town Hall in New York three years ago he was accorded an ovation by the large audience present and he has appeared in recitals in various parts of the United States.

Andrist made his first public concert appearance at the age of eleven after beginning his violin studies at the age of five in Paris. When his parents returned to this country he entered the University of Minnesota with the intentions of gaining a degree in medicine. Later however he decided to return to his music and to make that his career.

Following the World War in which he was temporarily disabled he became a member of the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra. In 1927 he returned to Paris for further study and attended the class of Jacques Thibaud at the Ecole Normale.

Judd Lecture

Elliott C. Cutler, Moseley professor of surgery at Harvard medical school, delivered the second E. Starr Judd lecture at 8:15 p.m. Tuesday in the Chemistry auditorium. At 3 p.m. he conducted a clinic in Todd amphitheater for junior and senior medical students.

"Total Thyroidectomy for Heart Disease" is the subject for the evening lecture. Dr. Cutler is well known for his contributions to thoracic surgery and especially for his work in the field of heart surgery.

Some New and Artificial Chemical Elements

By

DR. S. C. LIND

Director of the School of Chemistry

This discussion was originally presented in a radio series sponsored by the American Chemical Society.

IT HAS long been the desire of men to make new elements out of the ones we already have or to change the common into rarer and more valuable ones. The attempt to change lead, mercury or any of the baser metals into gold was the aim of the alchemists for two centuries.

The accomplishment of this object was often claimed, patent rights have been bought and sold, awards have been made by kings to the fortunate, or oftentimes unfortunate, discoverer of a process which was always found later to have been either a mistake or a fraud.

In more recent times even very eminent scientists have made similar mistakes. In the earlier years of this century an eminent British chemist, a Nobel prize winner, thought he had changed copper into lithium by means of radium rays. Two American chemists believed they had decomposed tungsten into helium by suddenly raising it to a high temperature. Two German chemists and a Japanese physicist independently claimed to have changed metallic mercury into gold by means of electrical discharge, and a distinguished German chemist thought he had converted hydrogen gas into helium by burning it in contact with palladium.

Only in the latter case did the investigator discover his own error. But we know with equal certainty today that the other claims were unsound though the results were honestly obtained. It is only in the last few years that physicists and chemists have learned how to change one element into another and their results show that the older claims must have been wrong for two reasons: first, the means previously used to effect atomic changes were wholly inadequate; second, the amounts of new element which they thought they had produced, small as they were, nevertheless were impossibly large.

Before one could attack the problem of transmutation intelligently, it was necessary to know more about the structure of atoms. The first great step consisted in obtaining the knowledge that some kinds of atoms do change spontaneously, by ejecting part of their mass in the form of particles and rays, a process termed radioactivity. This showed that atoms have a structure and are not indivisible. The next great step was the idea, now firmly established, that all atoms consist of two very distinct structures, a nucleus or innermost center, very minute (about 1/100,000 the size of the outer

shell). Yet this minute center contains about 99.95% of all the weight of the atom, has positive electrical charge varying in the different atoms from 1 to 92 units and consists of as many as 238 different particles all packed into this infinitesimally small volume. Outside the nucleus in concentric layers surrounding it at relatively great distances are a number of unit negative electrical charges called electrons, equal in number in any atom to the central positive charge of the nucleus, thus making any atom, taken as a whole, electrically neutral, as we know them to be.

THESE outer shells of electrons constitute the outer wall of the atom which protects it from all milder forms of attacks. If one, or even all of the electron shells are removed, we still have but a charged modification of the same atom. As soon as the electrons return to their positions, as they will do automatically, we have the same atom as before. When atoms combine with each other to form chemical compounds, they are held together by the forces between the outermost electrons. Evidently then we should never expect the atom itself to be permanently or fundamentally changed by any force or agent that acted only on the electron shells. This would apply to all types of chemical reaction, to any agents such as mechanical or electrical stresses, or light or X-rays of ordinary amounts of energy.

The identity of the atom, the thing or structure that makes it the kind of atom that each one is, lies deeply buried in this citadel, the nucleus, which is very difficult to reach or change for two very potent reasons: first, it is so small it is hard to hit by a projectile which must also be small otherwise it could never be put into sufficiently swift motion to penetrate the barrier surrounding the nucleus; second, the amount of energy to produce a projectile with the necessary velocity to reach or penetrate the nu-

cleus is very high and no means of imparting it were available until within the last few years.

We can then dismiss, for the causes just given, the former claims of transmutation and devote ourselves to the newer results and the reasons for thinking they are valid.

First, what is the nature of the barrier that makes the nucleus difficult to penetrate? One idea is based on a supposed change in the repulsion of like charges at very close distances. Everyone knows that oppositely charged bodies (i.e., plus and minus charges) attract each other while like charges repel. How is it then that so many positive particles as 92 protons can remain together in one atomic nucleus? This difficulty is met by supposing that at such close approach as is represented in the nucleus, the sign of repulsion changes, or that positives attract each other. There must then be a boundary around each nucleus where this change occurs, which constitutes an energy barrier so that charged particles will find it hard to cross in either direction, those inside being attracted to each other which keeps the nucleus from flying apart, those outside being repelled, thus keeping it intact from outside approach. Positively charged projectiles from the outside then must have sufficient speed to get close enough for the sign of attraction to change, in other words, to penetrate the barrier. The greater the positive charge already in the nucleus, the greater the repulsive force against close approach. Therefore only the light atoms, those with small positive charge on the nucleus, can be penetrated. This has been the universal experience, that only the light atoms can be pierced and changed. By similar reasoning only light projectiles would be expected to be effective. The three projectiles so far used are: (1) the singly charged nucleus of the lightest atom hydrogen, called the proton; (2) the singly charged nucleus of a deuterium (heavy H) atom, called a deuteron; and (3) the doubly charged nucleus of a helium atom, which so far has been available only as an alpha particle from a naturally radioactive atom. Historically, the alpha particle was the first to be used, but is limited by the amount of radioactive material available.

For unknown reasons the particle of unit negative charge, the electron, has not yet been found to be effective in penetrating the nucleus.

The means of putting the positive particles into swift motion is by the use of new and very ingenious arrangements of high electrical fields, or by multiplying the number of times the particle moves through the same field until it attains the desired velocity. The probability of success with a given light atom then depends on the number of high speed projectiles in a beam and on their velocity, which must correspond to the order of many hundreds of thousands of volts or more. Most of the projectiles are wasted through failure to hit the small target, the nucleus.

When the nucleus is struck the projectile is captured thus adding its charge and mass momentarily to that of the nucleus. It is this change in charge of the nucleus which gives a different kind of atom or a new element. Immediately then a different particle is ejected which may be a proton, alpha particle, electron or positron, subtracting mass and charge as the case may be. When the remainder after the ejection is stable no further change occurs, but if it is unstable then the new atom changes with time to some other type of atom, accompanied by further radiation. Such changing atoms represent artificial radioactivity.

It seems at first strange that this artificial radioactivity belongs to the light atoms, whereas natural radioactivity belongs to the heavy atoms. But the anomaly is only apparent. Unstable light atoms, artificially produced, change quite rapidly, usually in a few minutes, the longest yet observed being radioactive sodium with a half life of fifteen hours. Thus the unstable light atoms appear even more radioactive than the heavier ones, and we find no representatives among the light ones in nature because they have long ago disappeared, although some were probably produced at the same time as the heavier ones like uranium and thorium which still persist on the earth. As the result of the alpha ray bombardment of certain light atoms, especially beryllium, a new particle, the neutron, was discovered in 1932 to be liberated with high velocity. It has the same weight as the hydrogen nucleus but no charge at all. This property lends it great importance as a projectile since its approach to the nucleus will meet no opposition due to charge, therefore it has been used to bombard even the heaviest atoms with great success.

So far all the new atomic species produced have fallen within the present limits of the periodic system of atomic species. The most interesting example is R_dN_a produced by bombarding ordinary sodium or its compounds with deuterons. The R_dN_a as it decays at a rate of one-half in fifteen hours emits

electrons, thus giving ordinary magnesium and also gamma rays twice as powerful as any from radium. It can be produced in quantities sufficient for therapeutic use and may prove valuable in that connection. The limits of application or even the number of these new species of elements is beyond present prediction.

Finally we should consider whether this type of transmutation is likely to have other practical results. Will it be possible to produce useful metals from cheaper ones? Can gold be produced from other more plentiful metals? As a laboratory experiment it is certainly possible now, but the cost of the process appears prohibitive both from the standpoint of the high energy that it is necessary to apply and the low efficiency of its utilization, because of the small size of the nucleus. Most of the high energy projectiles miss, as has already been explained.

And why is it we are so much surer of the new than of the earlier results, though the quantities produced are much smaller—below the limits of spectroscopic observation? First, because it is possible to observe and photograph the paths of the projectiles and of the resulting particles by means of their fog tracks produced in air supersaturated with water vapor. Then all the energies and masses can be calculated with certainty. Also the new artificial radioactive atoms have definite life periods characteristic of each kind and different from any previously known.

This kind of research is going on daily and hourly in various parts of the world. The consequences are too new and far-reaching to be forecast. But it is a thrilling period in the progress of science and further marks the mastery of man over matter, which has finally extended into the heart of the atom.

Problem

The annual problem in chemical engineering sponsored by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers was released to Minnesota undergraduates early this week by Dr. C. A. Mann, faculty adviser of the local chapter.

The problem involves some process in chemical engineering that has not yet been practically solved. This year's problem is to calculate the approximate investment necessary to recover a solvent evaporated into the air in drying a product.

Campus Notes

FURTHER experiments with visual education and a comprehensive check on results obtained with students are among projects which the General college will finance with the \$20,000 received from the Carnegie foundation, according to Director Malcolm MacLean.

A complete set of visual education aids will be procured to supplement work in one group of courses. Appreciation of the fine arts will probably be selected, and equipment will include sound and silent motion pictures as well as lantern slides. In this way it is proposed to explore possibilities of visual aids to education.

Questionnaires have been sent to 950 former students in the General college and about 40 per cent of this number have submitted replies.

Conclusions drawn from this material as well as from surveys in the fields of visual education, student attitudes, appreciation of fine arts and comprehensive examinations are to be embodied in pamphlets and published here.

Dr. MacLean left Thursday night for Kansas City where he attended meetings of the regional conference of the Progressive Education association. He visited Stevens college at Columbia, Missouri, and spoke at Lansing, Michigan, before returning to the University late this week.

Donate Books

A service project to aid transients residing in camps along the Minnesota river valley begins this week as the Interfraternity council sponsors a campus-wide campaign to provide books and magazines for the camp-dwellers.

Appeals have gone out to all campus organizations and persons to search attics and basements for reading materials. Greeks will delegate pledges to the task of collecting and distributing the material.

The four TRA camps were established to care for several hundred men. No extensive provision was made for furnishing amusement, however, and the council has taken over part of the job of providing books, magazines, sheet music, novels and other printed material.

When the camps were built every convenience but amusement was provided. In the rush to get the buildings erected and the men comfortably lodged before winter set in such things as books and magazines were overlooked. The council is attempting to remedy the oversight.

Journalists Elect Officers

RUSSELL A. WALLER, publisher of a weekly newspaper at Algona, Iowa, was elected first president of the newly organized journalism alumni group at the dinner in Minneapolis last Saturday. Margaret Birch, society editor of the Faribault Daily News, was elected secretary and Thomas F. Barnhart of the journalism faculty was chosen as faculty representative.

It was decided that a luncheon for graduates of the department of journalism should be held on the campus at the time of the annual Homecoming football game next fall.

The principal speaker of the first meeting of the group was Dr. Ralph D. Casey, head of the department of journalism.

Among those present from the faculty were: Ralph D. Casey, Kenneth E. Olson, Thomas F. Barnhart, Edwin H. Ford, Mitchell V. Charnley, Fred L. Kildow, William P. Kirkwood, and T. E. Steward; alumni present were Wilbur Elston, Lois Hopkins, Harriet Premack, Carl O. Linnee, Margaret Birch, Alan M. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hammargren, Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Waller, William T. Harris, John Harvey, Bjorn Bjornson, Carl A. Pearson, Carl P. Anderson, Sheldon Peterson, Earl Anderson, Sylvia Gottwerth, William S. Gibson, O. Sylvia Ericson, Ben Kern, Daniel K. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wambolt, Robert L. Shannon, Carol Stoltz, Virginia Harris, Marvin Kent, Herbert C. Richardson, Gertrude Metchnek, Ethel Wilk, Eleanor Shaw, Helen Bolstad, Leon Hagen, Delores Fahey, James Emerson, Phil Potter, and Marvin Spettler.

Graduates and former students of the department of journalism hold positions in all parts of the land although most of them are at work in Minnesota and other northwestern states. During the past year many recent graduates have been placed through the cooperation of the department.

The *Minneapolis Star* led in the daily newspaper field, with three new positions and one promotion for journalism graduates. Wilbur Bade, James P. Emerson and Wilbur Elston were added to the staff in reportorial and copyreading positions, and John H. Harvey was promoted from reporter to assistant city editor.

Other positions in the daily newspaper field were opened for Daniel K. Stern, who joined the copy desk staff of the *Minneapolis Journal*; for Dean

Tromanhauser, who joined the circulation staff of the New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard*; for William T. Harris, who joined the Mankato (Minn.) *Free-Press* as assistant city editor; for Strand Hilleboe, who joined the staff of the Yankton (S. D.) *Press and Dakota* as assistant advertising manager; for Lois Hopkins, who was placed with the advertising staff of the Faribault (Minn.) *Daily News*; for Harold Elfmann who joined the management staff and for Sidney Goldish who joined the news staff of the Crookston (Minn.) *Daily Times*; and for Laurel B. Sand, who joined the advertising staff of the Berlin (Wis.) *Journal*.

Philip Potter, former editor of the *University of Minnesota Daily*, recently joined the Associated Press as bureau manager for the city of Minneapolis.

Patricia Early is now a reporter on the Hibbing (Minn.) *Tribune*; Reginald Buck was recently moved into the position of sports editor on the Virginia (Minn.) *Daily Enterprise*; Lloyd Gustafson was promoted to court house reporter on the Duluth (Minn.) *Herald-Tribune*, and James J. Weeks was recently promoted to sports editor of the Minot (N. D.) *Daily News*.

Paul Anderson is now on the news staff of the International Falls (Minn.) *Journal*.

The weekly newspaper field has accounted for positions for Carl Pearson, publisher of the newly-established Kimball (Minn.) *Messenger*; for Lyall Peterson, now assistant editor of the Ortonville (Minn.) *Independent*; for Noreen Haugen, who has assumed the editorship of the Nashwauk (Minn.) *Eastern Itasca*; for Floyd Warta, who joined the *Carver County News*, Wattertown (Minn.) as advertising solicitor; for Raymond Anderson, news writer and columnist on the *Crow Wing County Review*, Brainerd (Minn.); for Rebekah Kenney, now on the advertising staff of the *Minneapolis Shopping News*; for Esther Lennerville, who is now on the staff of the Dickinson (N. D.) *Press*, and for Sylvia Ericson, Brainerd (Minn.) *Tribune*.

The teaching field has brought openings for Philip A. Beedon, an assistant last year in the journalism department, who is now on the staff of Macalester College, St. Paul, as an instructor in English; and for Russell Hammargren, who took the master's degree in journalism last year, who is now supervising the high school publications at Mankato, Minn.; and for Robert Shannon, now director of print-



DR. RALPH D. CASEY

Chairman of the Department of Journalism

ing at the Boys' Training School, Red Wing, Minn.

Retail advertising has claimed Herbert C. Richardson, now assistant to the advertising manager of Donaldson's department store in Minneapolis; Ruth Plank, who has joined the advertising staff of Harold's, exclusive Minneapolis apparel shop; and Bettie Bfasié, a minor student in journalism, now in the merchandising department of Powers' store in Minneapolis. Advertising research is the field selected by Chester Oehler, who recently joined the Chicago staff of Lord and Thomas, and by Eleanor Shaw, who now conducts her own advertising research department in Minneapolis. Direct mail advertising has drawn Florence Sumi into the Sears-Roebuck organization.

Jobs have been opened in the publicity field for Norman Himle, who handles promotion for the St. Paul parks and playgrounds; for Albert Horlings, who joined the news bureau of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.; and for Harriet Premack, who assists Professor William P. Kirkwood, of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota in preparing news releases on agricultural topics.

The trade, class and technical magazine publishing field has created opening for Constance Trygstad, now assistant editor of the *Younger Democrat*, new political magazine for Minnesota.

The MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY



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NEWS and COMMENT

THE University will act as host to the largest organization of scientists in the United States next summer, according to arrangements completed recently. The American Association for the Advancement of Science has agreed to hold the summer meeting of its semi-annual convention schedule on the campus the week of June 24.

Two other scientific groups will probably meet on the campus at the same time, as efforts are being made to have the Midwest section of the American Chemical society and the Minnesota State Medical society come here the same week.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science consists of 142 affiliated societies, covering most of the various sciences. Nearly 2,000 delegates are expected to attend the meetings at which more than 1,500 papers will be read.

It will be the first time that the group has met in Minneapolis.

A committee to make local arrangements for the convention was appointed recently by President Coffman. Included in the group are 15 University men and four others.

At a meeting of the committee D. E. Minnich, professor of zoology, was elected chairman and Donald G. Patterson, professor of psychology, secretary.

Other University members are: Andrew Boss, professor of agriculture; W. H. Emmons, professor of geology; Edward M. Freeman, dean of College of Agriculture; Ross A. Gortner, professor of biochemistry; William F. Holman, superintendent of build-

ings and grounds; Dunham Jackson, professor of mathematics; C. M. Jackson, professor of anatomy; Samuel C. Lind, professor of chemistry; E. C. Stakman, professor of plant pathology; John T. Tate, professor of physics; William A. O'Brien, associate professor of pathology; Malcolm M. Willey, assistant to the president; Thomas Steward, director of the University news service.

Also on the committee are Dr. T. B. Magath of the Mayo Foundation; Dr. E. A. Meyerding, president of the Minnesota State Medical Association; S. G. Stoltz of the Association of Minnesota Colleges, and William C. Walsh of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

Besides presenting new scientific material to its members, the society has done much to popularize science and to bring it to public attention.

NINE University of Minnesota scientists were added to the list of university faculty members whose names are "starred" in the most recent volumes of "American Men of Science."

Men honored in the latest edition are Professors Dwight L. Minnich, head of the department of zoology; John M. Anderson, head of the Institute of Child Welfare, William A. Riley, head of the division of entomology; Donald Paterson, psychologist; William S. Cooper, botanist; R. B. Harvey, plant pathologist; Edward A. Boyden and Hal Downey, anatomists, and Isaac M. Kolthoff, head of the division of analytical chemistry.

Other active members of the university staff who have won the star include Dean E. M. Freeman, botany; E. C. Stakman, plant pathology; Dean Richard E. Scammon, anatomy; W. H. Emmons, geology; Frank G. Grout, geology; S. C. Lind, chemistry; R. A. Gortner, agricultural biochemistry; John T. Tate, physics; Henry A. Erikson, physics; J. F. McClendon, physiology and several men of the Mayo foundation.

THE Minnesota Alumni Weekly now numbers among its regular readers the more than 1,500 members of the class of 1934. Sixty members of this group are the first graduates of the General College. And so this newest of Minnesota's divisions now boasts an alumni body.

The Alumni Weekly was established back in 1901 and has been published continuously since that time. It is the official publication of the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota. Minnesota alumni are the only graduates of a state university having a weekly journal.

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly has a list of nearly 9,000 subscribers and these men and women, and countless others who borrow and read their copies, keep in touch with University affairs and with the activities of friends and classmates through the pages of this publication.

During the course of the year meetings of Minnesota alumni are held at various points throughout the state and the nation. There are active Minnesota alumni units in New York City, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Seattle, Schenectady, Denver, and other cities.

The Reviewing Stand

W. S. G.

WITHIN wide ranges, civilization is not dependent on census reports, but lies in the character of people who make it and partake of it, Richard E. Scammon, dean of medical sciences, told the Sigma Xi audience Friday night of last week in Northrop auditorium.

He reviewed "the terrible law" of Malthus, who in the eighteenth century predicted a gloomy future for mankind. Misled by the spurt in population at that period, Malthus believed that people increased in geometric ratio and the food supply in an arithmetic one. Thus the world would become over-populated and man would be left without an adequate food supply.

Mathematicians have since discovered that an early spurt of growth, characteristic of the majority of nations, is followed by a period of consistent increase, and then a decline in additions.

The fact that we are approaching a stable population was declared to be no cause for pessimism. "There are many advantages in a stable population, and the fact that growth in numbers of people is static does not mean that their lives will be stagnant. The very fact that numbers may remain constant may help us plan a fuller life in the future because of absence of this fundamental uncertainty," Dean Scammon said.

As historical evidence for his convictions, Dean Scammon cited advancement in British culture between 1500 and 1700, when England experienced a period of very slow growth.

With the aid of slides, Dean Scammon traced growth of the world's population from 465 million in 1650 to the present population of more than one and a half billion, pointing out that the rate of growth has been decreasing since the turn of the century when the apex was reached with an increase of about 11 million persons in one year.

Parallel with growth in world population, North America has shown a similar increase.

The United States showed steady growth and an increase in rate of growth until about 1925. Subsequent figures indicate that we may expect a population of approximately 140,000,000 people some 25 years hence.

Dean Scammon also stated that Minnesota is in the group of states in which growth has reached its maximum, and although the rate of increase continues, it becomes steadily less. The first state census in 1850 showed a population of about 6,000 persons (exclud-

ing Indians). The last census report showed a population of more than 2,500,000.

If no unforeseen factors enter the picture, Dean Scammon predicts that there will be an increase of approximately 10,000 persons annually until about 1940, 7,000 per year until about 1950, and that population will become stationary when a 3,000,000 total is reached.

To Rest

One of Minnesota's most loyal rooters will be absent from athletic contests for the rest of the season. He is John H. Moffett of the mechanical engineering department and former Panama canal engineer, who has been asked by doctors to rest for the balance of the year.

Moffett has been sick in University hospital for about a month. Physicians have advised him to cease his strenuous foundry class work. Moffett will leave shortly for his home in Cincinnati.

Faculty members of the department have petitioned the Board of Regents to give him a leave of absence. As yet that body has not passed on the proposal.

"The foundry will not be the same without him," William H. Richards declared. "I really don't know any man on the faculty who has as many friends as Moffett."

Addresses Educators

President Coffman will preside at a discussion of Personal Problems in Educational Administration at the department of superintendence of the National Education Association meeting in Atlantic City, Monday.

He also will give the principal address of the general session of the convention on Wednesday morning, on the subject "Education and Public Service."

February, 1851

THE act which was to become the charter of the University of Minnesota was adopted by the legislature on February 13, 1851. It was decided to erect a building at a cost not to exceed \$2,500.

In 1854 the Regents paid \$6,000 for a parcel of land on the present site of

the University. In 1856 a new building was authorized at an estimated cost of \$125,000. It was the west wing of the Old Main. For ten years the building stood uncompleted and deserted. In 1867 the legislature voted the first appropriation ever made for the University, a sum of \$15,000.

The University was given a new charter by an act of the legislature in 1860.

A special commission headed by John S. Pillsbury made an encouraging report concerning the prospects for a University in 1867 and the legislature voted \$15,000 for the repair of the building and for the expense of initiating a course of instruction. During the term of 1867 a faculty of three men labored with seventy preparatory students.

In February, 1868, the legislature passed an act reorganizing the University and making provision for the appointment of a Board of Regents.

In the fall of 1869 the institution offered work of full college grade and William Watts Folwell became the first president.

Campus Meeting

To finance a national convention of superintendents and school officials meeting on the campus in September, the Minnesota Conference on Higher Education has received a donation of \$3,000 from the Carnegie foundation fund.

Modern Art

Thomas Craven, author of "Men of Art" and America's severest contemporary art critic, spoke at convocation Thursday at 11:30 a. m. in Northrop auditorium. His subject was "Modern Art."

In his latest book, "Modern Art," Craven vigorously attacks studio art and the excesses of abstract modernism. This book is a survey of modern art in terms of the personalities who have made it, and of the background against which they have labored. His lecture Thursday was based upon much of the material contained in the book.

A graduate of Kansas Wesleyan university, Craven set out to become a poet. He sold two manuscripts immediately, and then never placed another one for eight years. He turned to newspaper reporting and then tried teaching school. The war interrupted his search for a vocation and after a term in the navy, he returned to New York to write. Craven published his first novel "Paint" in 1923 and since then has devoted all of his talent to art criticism.

Basketball Team Loses Close Game

IN ONE of those story book finishes with a field goal in the final thirty seconds of play the Wisconsin basketball team defeated the Gophers in their game in the Field House last Saturday night. The Minnesotans put up a great game against the highly favored Badgers and were leading 19 to 17 at the end of the first half. The record crowd of 12,300 fans saw one of the most thrilling contests of the year with the Gophers breaking through the famous Badger defense for shots under the basket. The visitors on the other hand were unable to penetrate the tight defense set up by the MacMillan men and were forced to do most of their shooting from well out on the court. But this they were able to do with a great deal of accuracy.

Midway in the final period the Gophers were leading, 26 to 19. The long shots turned loose by the Badgers began to find their mark and Wisconsin crept up even with Minnesota with two minutes left to play. At this point, Jimmy Baker sent the ball through the hoop and the Gophers had a two point lead. A foul was called on a Minnesotan and the Badger tosser scored one point. Then in the closing seconds of the game, Rolf Poser sent the ball into the basket from a point well out on the floor for the deciding points.

Baker was high scorer for Minnesota with four field goals and two free throws. Roscoe scored twice from the floor. The Gophers have three more conference games, two with Illinois and one with Indiana in the Field House on March 9.

Minnesota (27) fg.	ft.	ftm.	pf.	tp.
Stelzer, f	1	1	3	3
Baker, f	4	2	0	10
Wallblom, f	0	0	0	0
Kupperberg, f	0	0	1	0
Norman, c	1	3	1	5
Roscoe, g	2	2	0	6
Seebach, g	1	1	0	3
Totals	9	9	4	27

Wisconsin (28) fg.	ft.	ftm.	pf.	tp.
Demark, f	4	1	0	2
Preboski, f	1	1	0	2
Fuller, f	0	0	0	0
Stege, c	2	0	0	2
Jones, c	0	1	0	1
McDonald, g	0	0	1	1
Poser, g	4	3	1	3
Hamann, g	0	0	1	0
Totals	11	6	3	10

Score at half—Minnesota, 19; Wisconsin, 17.

Attendance Records

With two games left to play in the Field House, the Gopher cagers are well on their way to beat last year's attendance figure of 75,775.

Eleven games will be played here this year, the same as a season ago. Although past figures are not available, indications are that the attendance to date is higher than that of the corresponding period in 1929, the year that the Gophers set their all-time attendance record.

Records to date show that a total of 63,500 persons have visited the Field House to watch the Gophers perform 9 times this season, four times against Big Ten teams. The Conference figure for games is 34,300, already higher than the non-conference record of 29,200 for 5 games. That is nearly 6,000 higher than the record for the same number of games last season.

Only 12,275 behind last year's total figures, the Gophers may eclipse that record Saturday when the tough Illinois five invades the Field House. The last game of the season, against Indiana, March 9, should see the Field House nearly filled again.

The highest single-game attendance of the season was made at the Wisconsin tilt last Monday night, when 12,300 came in to watch the Badgers hand the Gophers another defeat. The largest pre-conference total is the 10,000 crowd that saw Minnesota defeat Notre Dame.

Wrestlers Lose

A strong, clever University of Iowa wrestling squad took the measure of the University of Minnesota in a meet at the new athletic building on the campus Saturday afternoon, 20½ to 7½.

The Gophers performed without the services of Captain Probst, who suffered an injured rib in practice last week. His substitute, Cooper, was pinned by Monroe of Iowa, in 5:55 minutes in the 126-pound division.

The summary:

118 pounds—Hanson, Minnesota, defeated Sedlacek, Iowa. Time advantage 3:22.

126 pounds—Monroe, Iowa, threw Cooper, Minnesota, in 5:55.

135 pounds—Brown, Minnesota, and Maricie, Iowa, drew after two overtime periods.

145 pounds—Larson, Iowa, defeated

Dailey, Minnesota. Time advantage 3:14.

155 pounds—Guernsey, Iowa, defeated Borlaug, Minnesota. Time advantage, 1:38.

165 pounds—Wittaker, Minnesota, defeated Chism, Iowa. Time advantage 3:10.

175 pounds—Kielhorn, Iowa, threw DeWinter, Minnesota, 7:30.

Heavyweight—O'Leary, Iowa, defeated Johnson, Minnesota. Time advantage 4:37.

Northwest Meet

Minnesota will attempt to continue its string of victories in the Northwest Gymnastic Society's Class A division when the society holds its twenty-fifth annual meet in the Athletic building March 9.

Herb Watson, formerly instructor in gymnastics at Minnesota, is generally regarded as the founder of the society. Dr. L. J. Cooke, Minnesota's assistant athletic director, is the president of the body.

Coach Ralph Piper will send the Gopher varsity against the Class A gymnasts and his freshmen against the Class B men. Over 200 competitors will take part with 15 to 20 schools and institutions expected to enter teams.

Gymnasts Win

The gymnastic meet between the Universities of Minnesota and Iowa, first event of the dedication of the new athletic building, proved a success Saturday afternoon as the Gophers nosed out the Hawkeyes, 1,051.5 to 1,001.

The summaries:

Horizontal bar—Won by Iowa, 210.5; Minnesota, 201. Wettstein, first; Olson, second; Lockwood, Iowa, third.

Side horse—Won by Minnesota, 212.5; Iowa, 199. Swanson, Minn., first; Wettstein, Iowa, second; Dech, Minn., third.

Flying rings—Won by Minnesota, 221; Iowa, 193.5. Holm, Minn., first; Olson, Minn., second; Kringle, Iowa, third.

Parallel bars—Won by Minnesota, 222.5; Iowa, 164. Shawbold, Minn., first; Olson, Minn., second; Kriedt, Minn., third.

Tumbling—Won by Iowa, 234; Minnesota, 194.5. Kringle, Iowa, first; Nissen, Iowa, second; Kriedt, Minn., third.

In CCC Camps

By STEVE GADLER '32E

ED PANIC '33Ag, who recently passed his Junior Forester exams, has been transferred from the State ECW to the federal forest service. His headquarters are now at Cut Foot Sioux. . . . **Dr. Phillip Gordon**, who was camp medical officer at the CCC camp at Brinson, is now at the General Hospital in Minneapolis. . . . **Lt. Edward Gadler '33**, who was transferred from Tofte, Minnesota, to Liberty, Missouri, last April, has recently been transferred to the district headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri, in the capacity of adjutant. . . . **Maurice Day '31**, who was an assistant ECW inspector for Minnesota, has been transferred to Michigan with the federal forest service. . . . **Don Burkula '33**, located near Duluth, froze his foot last month, necessitating the amputation of a toe. . . . **William Plant '33**, who was transferred south with a CCC camp last year, is back in Minnesota. He is located near Milaca. . . . **Wiley Fuller '33** is now located at Cut Foot Sioux ranger station. . . . Although the temperature ranged at 18 degrees below zero, the following Minnesotans attended a wedding dance given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Toffeland: **Herman Olson '32**, stationed at Ely; **Liana Anderson '32Ed**, who is teaching languages at New Glarus, Wis., and **Emil Kukaehka '33**, at Brinson. Mr. Toffeland is in the school of medicine with the class of '36. . . . **H. R. Anderson '27Md**, First Lieutenant in the medical reserve, is the camp surgeon with Company 797, located near Big Fork, Minn. . . . **Scott Lindsay** has resigned his position as engineer with the ECW to accept a position in similar capacity with the St. Paul-Minneapolis Sewage Disposal Plant Commission. . . . **C. J. Bakken '27Ed** is the commanding officer of CCC Co. 797, located near Big Fork. . . . **Francis L. Moore '33**, stationed at Elbow Lake, was married on Dec. 28 to Miss Dorothy Davis.

Capt. James Notestein is the commander of the Mesaba subdistrict with 18 CCC companies under his command. Headquarters are at Hibbing. . . . **M. C. Guerny '34** is a First Lieutenant in the medical reserves and is stationed with the CCC at Ely. . . . Also at Ely with another CCC camp is **J. W. Annis '34** in capacity of Doctor. . . . **U. M. Marttila '27** is the camp superintendent with Co. 715, located at Virginia, and at the same camp **Charles Lazarro '33** is the technical forester. . . . **L. F. Steffens '33 Md.** is the doctor at 715. . . . **Charles Ten Brock '29Ex**, **J. F. Barrett '32Ex** and **F. Jorgenson** are also with the CCC's at 715. We have heard that an

alumni club should be formed at this camp. . . . **Merle A. Engeset** is the assistant educational advisor at one of the CCC camps near Orr. He graduated with the famous class of '32. . . . At Deer Lake near Effie, Minn., three former graduates are army officers. **Fred Gaumnitz**, Captain, is the commanding officer ('17), with **Walter R. Nichols '28** Second Lieutenant as the Captain's assistant. **Albert B. Brussell '33Md**, First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve, does the camp's medicating. **A. W. Lindquist '33** is the forester and **G. A. Schroeder '31** is the engineer with the ECW at this camp. This CCC camp holds the record for Minnesota grads. . . . Ely again on the map, with **D. M. Garrow '30**, First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve, breaking into the column. He is the doctor with CCC Co. 1774. . . . **Paul Perrault '23** is the camp superintendent at Big Falls. At the same camp we find the following Minnesota men: **J. S. Gowan '25**, in the capacity of construction foreman, and **John A. Murphy '35Ex** as technical forester. **Walter A. Carpenter '29** is the company adjutant at this camp. . . . **Lt. H. J. Wolkoff**, with the medical reserve corps, is stationed near Chisholm, Minnesota, as camp surgeon with a veterans' company. The doctor also has fame thrust upon his shoulders, for his class is '32. . . . **Arvid Peterson '33**, who is the educational advisor at CCC 724, near Ray, Minnesota, has for his assistant **John Kearns '29**. . . . **Fred P. Wolf '13** is the camp superintendent with the state ECW camp at Ray and one of his technical men is **Ero Laitala '33**, who is the forester.

(CORRESPONDENT'S NOTE: Much of this material was contributed by Captain James Notestein '17, commanding officer of the Mesaba Sub-District, and his adjutant, Captain E. J. Brucker, and their cooperation is deeply appreciated.)

Chicago

Week by Week
by
Paul Nelson '26

VERONICA COLLINS went through the windshield of her brother's car the other Saturday night and was badly cut. Plastic surgeons have got her fixed up and she's up and around again. Vron has just started a publicity service for several steamship lines in Chicago that is beginning to click. . . . The "33 Club" gathered at Johnny Paulson's home last week (13) for its monthly meeting and election of officers. Art Bohnen and yours truly elected to the board of directors and also placed in charge of the entertain-

ment for the coming year. . . . By the way, the big membership drive at the Interfraternity Club that J. P. has chairmanned is over with 240 new men added to the list, which is a colossal achievement, considering the way things are these days. . . . **Stanley Hahn** bulletins from Washington, D. C., of his appointment as P.W.A. architect. He will be in the capital for a few weeks and then will be assigned to some project, possibly in the northwest. Stan is living at the George Mason in Alexandria, Va., but will maintain his Chicago office at 605 North Michigan Boulevard. . . . **Art Bohnen** has made two flying trips to Washington recently on federal housing plans and it is quite probable he will have a lot to do with the design and management, too, of a large housing project in Chicago. . . . **Marian Spornitz** is the secretary to the convention manager of the Morrison Hotel. . . . **Voyle Clark Johnson** has formed a partnership with **Elliott A. and Charles T. Johnson** for the general practice of law, giving special attention to corporation, real estate, NRA, RFC, and probate matters under the name of **Johnson, Johnson and Johnson**, with offices at suite 807, 30 North La Salle street. Voyle was formerly assistant State's Attorney and a member of the law faculty of De Paul and of the business law faculty of Northwestern University. **Glen M. Johnson**, formerly a law partner of his brother, Voyle, has withdrawn from practice and is now an officer of the City National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago. **Fred A. Johnson** (no relation) is now living at the Medinah-Michigan Club on Michigan avenue. Fred is the supreme Vice Archon and general organizer of the Royal League, a fraternal benefit association.

Survey Chairman

Edward C. Johnson '06A, '07G, is Dean of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. He also is serving as chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Committee of the State Planning Council.

The purposes of this committee are to assemble data on the agricultural resources of Washington and on the basis of such study to make plans and recommendations that will contribute to agricultural and industrial development of the state. Such subjects as soil erosion in Washington, the possibilities of agricultural by-products as a basis for new industries, the potential uses of electricity on Washington farms, part-time farming, the development of canning crops and the canning industry, and land use have been considered by this committee during the year.

Minnesota Women

ALUMNAE and active members of Gamma chapter, Delta Phi Delta art sorority, gave their annual mid-winter reception and tea Sunday afternoon, February 3, at the studios of Josephine Lutz '20Ed and Florence Smythe '23Ed, 1000 University avenue southeast.

Guests of honor included Ruth Raymond '20Ed, head of the art education department at Minnesota; Harriet and Vetta Goldstein of University Farm; Mrs. Bess Foster Mather, supervisor of art in the Minneapolis schools, and Ella Witter.

Husbands of alumnae members were entertained at a special art appreciation program.

Berenice Maloney '30Ed, '34G, supervisor of the elementary grade schools of South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, spoke recently over the Milwaukee *Journal* station, WTMJ, on "Education for the New Leisure." Miss Maloney also is chairman of the state committee for the study of problems in intermediate grade reading.

The Minneapolis Alumnae chapter of Alpha Delta Theta gave a benefit bridge party Saturday, February 9, at Shevlin Hall. Committees included Irma Ekstrom '29Ed, Hope Hosmer '32Ag, Lillian Anderson '35Ag, Marjorie Hanson '33A, Marion Peterson, Myrtle Cox '35Ed, Ellen Ransburg '26Ag, Johanna Collins '31B, Mable Trumble and Helen Neimann '33Ed.

Mrs. Arnulf Ueland (Louise Nippert '17A) was the guest speaker when Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Addy entertained members of the Minnehaha Reading Club at their home on February 11. She discussed "The Proposed New City Charter."

Mrs. Quade C. Weld (Fay Kent '10Ex) was re-elected as president of the Minneapolis Council of Camp Fire Girls at the annual meeting held recently at the Athletic Club.

Among the council members re-elected to serve for a period of three years was Mrs. L. L. MacLellan (Irma Baker '20Ag). Miss Gratia Countryman '89A, also a member of the council and one of the first guardians in Minneapolis, addressed the annual meeting. She pointed out the need of organized groups of young people working together and expressing themselves under the right type of leadership. Miss Countryman praised the work

done by the Camp Fire Girls and similar organizations for young boys and girls.

"Watch the youth movement," she advised. "See that the youth of the nation has the right objective. See that they do not become frustrated, because out of such frustration has come revolution."

Camp Fire Girls in the Trufalo group with Mrs. H. S. Diehl (Julia Mills '18Ag), guardian, gave a demonstration of the growth and progress in Camp Fire through work in the seven crafts and advancement in the three ranks.

Mrs. H. Mason King, 5141 Zenith avenue south, was hostess to the Twin City alumnae chapter of Delta Zeta sorority at a bridge party early in February at her home. The assisting hostesses were Mrs. A. R. Waters, Mrs. L. D. Olson, Mrs. W. F. Graves, and Mrs. C. J. Scott, all of Minneapolis.

Eunice J. Lindgren '31N resigned her position as school nurse at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, last fall. She accepted the appointment as county health nurse of Guadalupe County, New Mexico. Miss Lindgren's headquarters are at Santa Rosa, New Mexico.

The second week in February saw the departure of a large group of Minneapolitans for various foreign countries.

Among those sailing on a Mediterranean cruise on the S. S. Statendam were Mrs. Preston King (Josephine Marrs '86A), Miss Hope McDonald '94A, '98G, Miss Ina Firkins '88A, and Miss Helen Smith '06A. Miss Firkins visited friends in the east before sailing. They plan to return from the cruise in April.

Alumnae Luncheon

By

Laura Shafer Thompson
Minnesota Alumnae Club
Correspondent

MR. GUNNAR H. NORDBYE entertained the Minnesota Alumnae Club at a patriotic luncheon at her home, 4511 Fremont avenue south, Minneapolis, Saturday, February 16.

Miss Maude Scheerer, dramatic reader and temporary General college instructor at the University, was the guest of honor.

Professor A. Dale Riley, director of

the University Theater, was the speaker of the afternoon. His subject was "Modern Trends in Drama." Speaking of changing tastes in contemporary American drama, Mr. Riley said the plays of the last fifteen years since the Great War might be divided into plays of three distinct periods, first, that period of escape when everyone wanted to forget, to get away from what had been uppermost in men's minds, the aftermath of the war, and to see the beautiful and the fantastic. *Romance*, by Edward Sheldon, might be cited as typical of that, which was rudely interrupted by a play by two young playwrights, Maxwell Anderson and Laurence Stallings, that smashed all previous ideas of the social war play by making war realistic and showing what the professional soldier thought and said and did in *What Price Glory*. This play marked the beginning of an era in which people began to demand the truth in the theater and during which they were willing to listen to it in any kind of language so long as they were sure it was the truth. This has been called by Hiram Motherwell the critical age in the American theater, and during this period we had such plays as *The Front Page*, showing life as it is lived in the offices of certain types of newspapers; *Chicago*, the making of a heroine through the tabloids; *Burlesque*, the industrialization of even our amusements.

This last period might be called one of reevaluation, Mr. Riley said, and it also owes something to Maxwell Anderson, for it was he who, in *Both Your Houses*, debunked a great many of our ideas of the politicians who carry on in Washington as statesmen, though *Of Thee I Sing* had already appeared before Anderson's play was on the boards. The period of reevaluation has brought out a great variety of successful plays, from *Green Pastures*, in which we are willing to take another look at religion from a primitive point of view to *Mourning Becomes Electra* and *Yellow Jack* wherein we are enabled to thrill to the idea that those about us think as we, whatever our thoughts may be, and that heroes may be very human individuals who are willing to take chances off the battlefield.

Unfortunately, Mr. Riley said, we are in a period between the road show and the resident stock company, still looking for sustenance from New York, yet not always ready to accept the Broadway stamp of approval as the last word. We must look forward to the time when the warmed-over Broadway play is not sufficient, when we shall find our own plays and establish not a New York, but an entire American theater.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Brief Notes About Minnesota Alumni

12,000 Minnesotans read this department each week for news of friends of College days.

1888

Ina Firkins '88A, and Mrs. Preston King (Josephine Marrs '86A), See Woman's Page.

1892

Listed in the new 1934-35 edition of *Who's Who in America* is Gottfried Hult '92A, '93G, professor of classical languages at the University of North Dakota. Dr. Hult, as you know, is the Ibsen authority and has published several excellent translations.

1894

Hope McDonald '94A, '98G, See Woman's Page.

1899

A tribute to his father, a pioneer settler in western Minnesota, and a sketch of early days in the state has been written by Willard Dillman '99Ex, in his *A Human Life*. The volume was printed on the press of the Minnetonka Record which Mr. Dillman has published at Excelsior since 1902. Born near Long Lake, Minnesota, in 1872, the author spent his childhood in western Minnesota, his youth in South Dakota, and was educated at South Dakota State College and the University. The book, among other things, describes the panic of the 1870's and the great blizzard of October, 1880.

1903

Minnesota dentists will honor Dr. Fred S. Yaeger '03D, of St. Paul, Spanish-American war veteran who acted as regimental dentist in the Philippine insurrection in 1899 at their fifty-second annual convention in Minneapolis February 26, 27 and 28. Dr. Yaeger is a pioneer northwest dentist who began serving as an apprentice in the dental profession in Helena, Montana, in the early nineties. He is a former instructor at the University. At one time he was president of the state dental association.

Dr. John H. Higgins '08Md, who has been in active practice at Lake and Twenty-seventh avenue south, Minneapolis, for the past twenty-five years, was tendered a complimentary dinner by his many professional and business friends in that district.

1904

John Howatt '04E, Chief Engineer for the Chicago Board of Education, recently was installed as president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Mr. and Mrs. Howatt celebrated the occasion Saturday evening, February 9, with a dinner for a party of twenty at the South Shore Country Club.

Mr. Howatt has had an interesting career as an engineer. While still in college he took a Civil Service examination for an engineering position with the federal government and received an appointment shortly after his graduation. By 1913 he had been advanced to Chief Electrical Inspector for the Western division, and being located in Chicago, was induced to enter a competitive examination for the position of Chief Engineer for the Chicago Board of Education. Brilliantly surpassing all competitors, he received the appointment and after more than twenty-one years in the trying position he has established a reputation that is more than local. His many friends consider his selection as president of a national organization a fitting tribute to his long and useful service.

Mr. and Mrs. Howatt are leaving shortly for a visit to the Pacific coast in the interest of the Society over which he presides.

1905

Robert A. Jehle '05Ag, spent the month of December at Laguna Beach, California, visiting his parents and sister. He has a daughter, Ruth A. Jehle, who will be graduated from the University of Maryland in June. Mr. Jehle is specialist in plant pathology for the University of Maryland Extension Service and Experiment Station.

1906

Dr. L. N. Bergh '06Md, of Montevideo, Minnesota, is the newly elected secretary of the Steele County Medical Society.

Louise Burwell '06A, and her nephew, John Burwell, left recently for a motor trip to Florida. They planned to visit in Orlando.

1907

Members of the Class of 1907 from the school of dentistry will gather for their annual reunion February 27 at the Curtis hotel. Their program will begin at noon.

1908

Cassius E. Gates '08L, with Mrs. Gates will leave for Japan, China, and

the Philippines on March 30 to be gone about two and one-half months. Mr. Gates is a member of the law firm of Bogle, Bogle and Gates in Seattle, trustee and past president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, director in the Oregon Mutual Life Insurance company of Portland and the Puget Sound Title Insurance company, and president and director of the Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association of Seattle.

1910

Mrs. Quade C. Weld (Fay Kent '10Ex), See Woman's Page.

1912

Dr. Edwin L. Gardner '12Md, 5151 Belmont avenue, is host at a winter sports party over this week-end at his cabin near Danbury, Wisconsin, on the St. Croix.

1913

F. A. McCartney '13E says there is no unemployment in the life insurance business. His address is 1400 Union Guardian Building, Detroit, Michigan.

1920

Dr. L. A. Steffens '20Md, of Red Wing, Minnesota, recently was elected secretary of the Goodhue County Medical Society.

1921

Carl S. Johnson '21E writes to change his address from Cleveland to Room 414, Y. M. C. A. Building, Zanesville, Ohio. He says: "I am now with the United States Engineers Corporation at Zanesville designing dams on the Muskingum River project. The project involves fourteen earth dams with concrete spillways and control structures."

1924

Earl Martineau '24Ag will continue as a member of the coaching staff at Princeton next year.

Dr. Norman J. Kittleson '24D recently was elected president of the Mayville, North Dakota, Civic Club. He practices dentistry in Mayville. Dr. and Mrs. Kittleson have one son, John Alden, three years old.

Margaret Mullen and Harold H. Herberger '24A, '26L, were married February 4 at St. Mary's Catholic church in Grand Forks, North Dakota. Jean Monley played the organ, accompanying Lucille Coghlan, a sorority sister of the bride, who sang "Ave Maria." Mrs. Edward Kiewel of Crookston, another sorority sister of the bride, was her matron of honor. The bridegroom's

attendant was his brother, G. Robert Herberger of St. Cloud, and the ushers were Dr. W. W. Murray and the bride's brother, Kenneth Mullen. After a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Herberger left for a month's trip in the south and east. They will be at home in the Central Park apartments, Grand Forks. Mrs. Herberger is a member of Delta Delta Delta sorority. Mr. Herberger went to Grand Forks from Alexandria three years ago.

1925

A daughter was born to Mr. ('25A) and Mrs. John Chapin Brackett (Mary Symons '29A) of Kansas City, Missouri, on Wednesday, February 6. She weighed eight pounds one ounce at birth and has been named Cynthia Symons Brackett. Mr. and Mrs. Brackett live at 804 West Forty-eighth street.

1928

Dr. D. H. Dewey '28Md, of Owatonna, Minnesota, is the newly elected president of the Steele County Medical Society.

Early last spring Donald M. Stuart '28EE, electrical engineer of the bureau of standards, Washington, D. C., and another expert from the department of commerce set out in a special radio-equipped plane to tackle the problem of making the radio range beacons for the guidance of airplanes more efficient and reliable in the mountainous country of the west. In a comparatively short time the problem was solved. *Western Flying* for August, 1934, stated:

"The cone of silence, a dead space directly above the transmitting towers of a radio range beacon and the one indication to an airman following a radio beam and endeavoring to orient himself that he is directly over the sending station, may now be identified in the pilot's cockpit by a red light on the instrument board as he passes through this zone.

"Eugene L. Vidal, Director of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce, announces that D. M. Stuart, radio engineer of the Bureau of Air Commerce, has developed a method of identifying this important land fall to a pilot flying blind and who needs to know the whereabouts of the radio beam transmitter before he can determine the location of the airport.

"Rex Martin, Assistant Director of Air Commerce in charge of air navigation, states that some pilots have confused the cessation of the beacon signals received through the headphones in mountainous country with the cone of silence and also at times they have had difficulty locating this dead spot

when static was heavy. Mr. Stuart, who recently was employed by the Bureau of Air Commerce, rectified this condition by building a high frequency transmitter which projects a vertical beam in the cone of silence area. To receive this special beam or signal the airplane need add only a small, light, compact receiver which is constantly tuned to but one frequency and will receive the special signal from any radio beacon so equipped. The receiver picks up the signal and in turn lights a small red light on the instrument board as the plane passes through the cone of silence. If the pilot desires, he may use his headphones in conjunction with the light to advise him when he has passed over the station.

"The direction and distance of radio beacons with respect to landing facilities are known to all pilots who fly the federal airways," Mr. Martin said. "Therefore, when coming into an airport which may be covered with fog the pilot flies to the beacon, picks up the cone of silence and from that time on knows his exact location with respect to the landing field. By radio telephone he is advised as to the height of the ceiling and if it is sufficient to attempt a landing, he will mush down through the fog until he breaks into the clear at the edge of the field.

"This development has been thoroughly flight tested in a Department of Commerce airplane at the Washington radio range beacon and is so satisfactory that we are now considering plans for equipping all our radio beacons with the special signal and advising the users of the federal airways as to the type of receiving set necessary to receive this additional aid to air navigation."

Edna Holiday '28N completed a postgraduate course in obstetrics at the University a short time ago.

Kathryn Grill '28Ex returned recently from New York City where she visited for two weeks.

1929

Robert E. Heyer '29ME visited the campus during the Christmas holidays. His message to other '29ME's is: "When in Lafayette, Indiana, call at Purdue University, School of Chemical Engineering, Department of Metallurgy."

Vincent F. Peterson '29Ag, 4150 Vin-

cent avenue north, plant pathologist at University Farm, known for his work among fruit growers and nurserymen, died February 14 at St. Barnabas hospital after a brief illness. Surviving him are his wife, Verna, and a three-year-old daughter, Vee.

Mr. Peterson was a native of Balfour, North Dakota, and came to St. Paul in 1925. After his graduation from the college of agriculture he took some postgraduate work and then went to work as plant pathologist for the division of insect control, nursery inspection, under the state entomologist. He was thirty-two years old.

Maxine E. Geske '29DH and Torrance L. Jacobson '28Ex, of Detroit, were married February 2 at a candle-light service in the Tau Kappa Epsilon chapter house on the campus. Nola Geske, sister of the bride, was her only attendant. Robert Johnson of Paynesville, fraternity brother of Mr. Jacobson's, attended him as best man. At the reception which followed the ceremony Agnes Newhouse and Katherine Gardner assisted.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson left on a wedding trip to Chicago and are now at 4894 Whitefield avenue, Detroit. Mrs. Jacobson is a member of Alpha Kappa Gamma sorority and Mr. Jacobson is a member of Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

1930

Helen Moor '30N is still at the General Hospital in Salt Lake City. She says, "There is something very intriguing about this broad valley surrounded by mountains. It acts like an opiate."

Berenice Maloney '30Ed, '34G. See Woman's Page.

1931

Sarah L. Lund of Minneapolis and Dr. John T. Casey '31D were married February 2 at the Church of St. Thomas. A wedding breakfast at 2615 Park avenue followed the ceremony. Dr. and Mrs. Casey left on a wedding trip north. They will be at home after March 1 at 4004 Xenwood avenue, St. Louis Park.

The marriage of Agnes E. Lee, daughter of Mrs. L. B. Lee of Dallas, Texas, to Paul Kuhn Honey '31E, of New York, took place January 19 in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Honey are at home at Staten Island, New York. Mr. Honey is a member of Sigma Nu fraternity.

Mr. ('31Ex) and Mrs. John Clayton Peterson (Eleanor Bratholdt '31A), whose marriage took place in December, have returned from a trip to Texas and the south. They are at home at

Western Electric

Leaders in
Sound Transmission



500 Harvard street southeast. Mrs. Peterson is a member of Sigma Kappa sorority.

Eunice J. Lindgren '31N, See Woman's Page.

1932

Ralph H. Knowles '32Ed is now county supervisor of adult education in Aitkin county.

Bevan Bunker '32Md recently opened his office for the practice of medicine in Grantsburg, Wisconsin. He and Mrs. Bunker find it a very pleasant town.

Marie E. Dillon '32Ed, who formerly taught at the North Sand Lake School in Caslyn, Wisconsin, is now principal of the Roosevelt School, Barronett, Wisconsin. She finds teaching very interesting, she says.

Sidney E. Kaner '32A, '34L, is practicing law in the law offices of Mr. S. K. Lewis at Duluth, Minnesota. While at the University Mr. Kaner was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif. He led his law school class in scholastic standing.

William T. Harris '32A has joined the Mankato *Free-Press* as assistant city editor.

Rita Fiterman '32Ed has been employed as stenographer with the Fidelity Acceptance Corporation, Minneapolis, since her graduation. Recently Rose Segal '32Ed also was added to the personnel of the same company.

Strand Hilleboe '32A is assistant advertising manager for the Yankton (South Dakota) *Press and Dakotan*.

Agnes Neitzel '32Ed is a member of the high school faculty at Felton, Minnesota. This is her second year there.

1933

Dr. Paul W. Searles '33Md, who took his internship at the Hackensack Hospital in New Jersey, is now doing work at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester.

Olive Bradshaw '33UC, Carol Hoidale '34A and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hoidale, parents of Miss Hoidale, returned recently from a trip to Florida and Texas.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nuffer (Olga Kalvig '33N), a son.

1934

Aileen Miller '34N is assistant superintendent of nurses at Minnesota State Sanatorium, Ah-gwah-ching. Employed on the general duty staff are Ruth Chamberlain '34N and Loyce Geick '34N.

Daniel K. Stern '34A has joined the copy desk staff of *The Minneapolis Journal*.

Engaged—Charlotte O. Klugman of Minneapolis to Monroe J. Shine '34Ex.

Alumni News Flash

(Special to Minnesota Alumni Weekly)

To THE EDITOR: Here is a news item for the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*:

Clip this out and mail to *The Minnesota Alumni Weekly*, 118 Administration Building, University of Minnesota

Lillian M. Munson '34N is working in the operating room at the Glen Lake Sanatorium.

Dean Tromanhauser '34A is in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he is on the circulation staff of the *New Bedford Standard*.

Since an announcement party February 2, Mildred L. Weld '34Ed.N, of Minneapolis, has been wearing a diamond received from Clifford E. Streed, also of Minneapolis. Miss Weld is a charter member of Sigma Theta Tau, honorary nursing sorority, and is one of the Minneapolis Community Health Service nurses.

Alice Peterson '34N is on the Public Health Nursing Staff in Minneapolis.

Ralph M. Dahlquist '34Md is in-

terneing at the Hackensack Hospital, Hackensack, New Jersey.

The engagement of Louise Casparis to Robert Gish '34GC has been announced.

The engagement of Helen B. Lidberg to Frederick W. Reichert, Jr. '35Ex has been announced. The wedding will take place sometime in May. Miss Lidberg attended Carleton College. Mr. Reichert is a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

The engagement of Phyllis E. Brown '35A to O. Melrose Sando of Minneapolis has been announced. The marriage will take place in May. Miss Brown, who will be graduated from the University in March, is a member of Delta Delta Delta and Theta Sigma Phi sororities.



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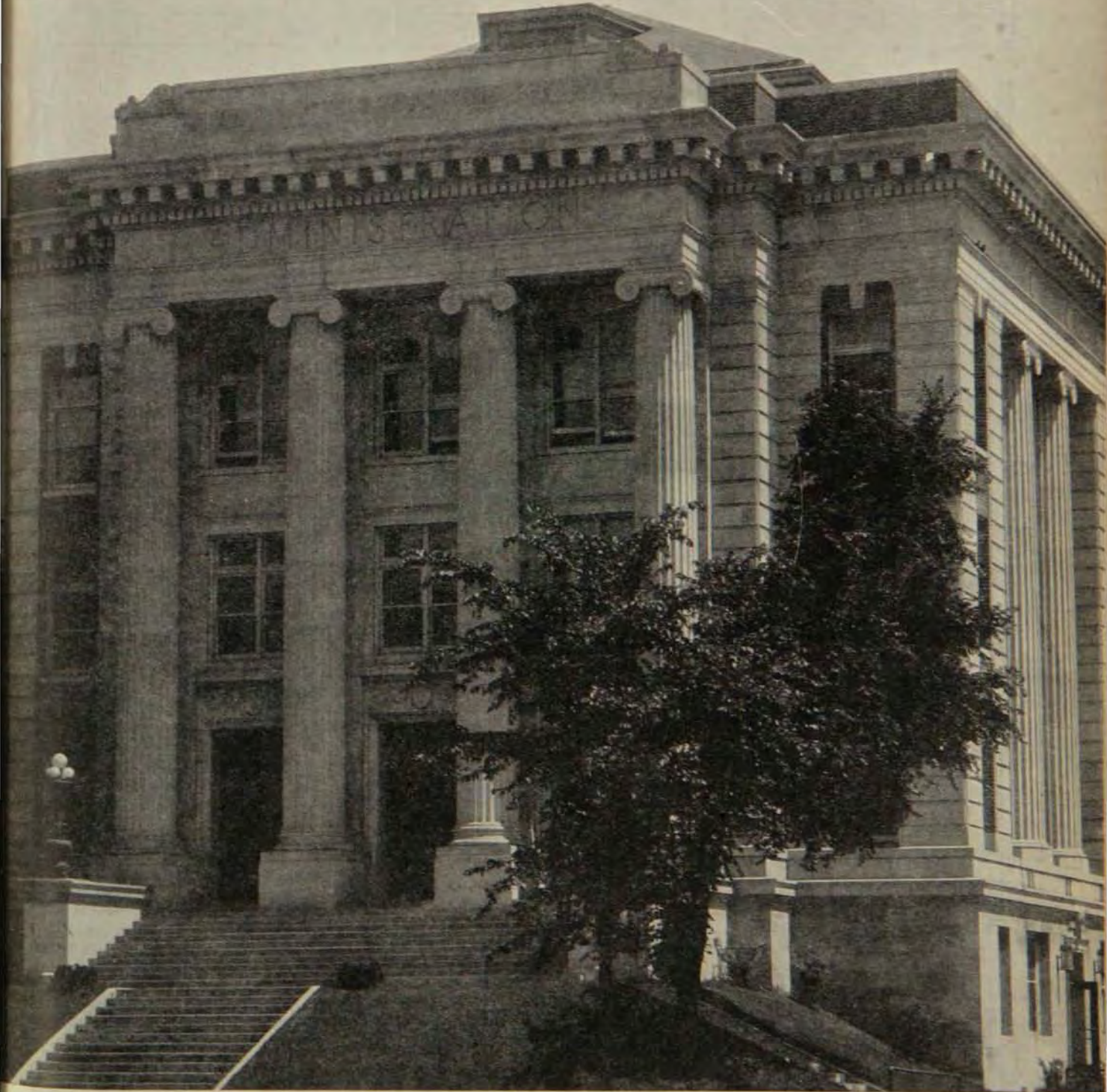
The art of printing placed education within reach of all. Education in turn has improved the graphic arts . . . They have gone forward together . . . Printing enters into every University activity, and to properly serve its purpose it must meet the modern trend of these activities.



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No. 22

PUBLICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Are You
Going to Travel
This Summer?

In the spring numbers of the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* you will find many suggestions on both foreign and domestic travel. Our Travel Department will be glad to assist you in securing any detailed information you may desire on tours, transportation facilities or vacation spots.

Travel concerns have found that the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* with its paid circulation of nearly 9,000 is a choice medium in which to advertise their tours and accommodations.

Address Inquiries to

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT, MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY
118 Administration Building
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VOLUME 34

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NUMBER 22

Sales Taxes and Their Development

THE rapid development of general sales taxes is one of the most striking of post war phenomena. The revival of this form of taxation was confined almost wholly to foreign countries until 1930, one might almost say until 1933, but the cumulative pressures of the current severe depression have recently forced the acceptance of such taxes by numerous American commonwealths.

Many are now hailing the sales tax as the savior of our public finances and thus of our public services and property values. This is particularly true with respect to states and their local subdivisions. Certain it is that no other new tax of equal importance, except possibly the gasoline tax, has swept so rapidly over our states in recent years. None other seems likely to be pressed so vigorously upon the many state legislatures.

Sales and excise tax terminology is in much confusion; authorities disagree among themselves and the same individual is not always consistent throughout his discussions. There is a tendency on the part of recent writers to confine the term "excise" to the hitherto rather common internal taxes on the manufacture and/or sale of selected commodities such as tobacco, liquor, gasoline, et cetera and to reserve the term "sales tax" for a general impost with more or less uniform rate or rates.

In order to get away from the general confusion of current terminology there is a marked tendency on the part of recent writers to follow (approximately) that adopted in the monumental study of Haig, Shoup, and associates. (*The Sales Tax*, pp. 3 and 4. See also the "Research Report" on the same subject by the Kansas Legislative Council, Nov., 1934, and "Memorandum" by the American Legislator's Association, Dec., 1934.) These definitions may be briefly summarized approximately as follows, beginning with the most restricted in application and ending with the most inclusive:

"Retail sales tax" is the term commonly used where the tax applies to retail sales generally, though not to other types of sales such as those by manufacturers, wholesalers and other

By

PROFESSOR ROY G. BLAKEY

Minnesota's Professor Blakey is recognized as a leading authority on tax problems.

sales for resale. Food, clothing, farmers' sales, admissions, sales of services by public utilities, et cetera, may or may not be exempted.

"General sales tax" commonly covers most or all of what is covered by "retail sales tax," and, also, resales of tangible personal property and sometimes sales of real property, but not sales of personal or professional services by individuals.

"Gross receipts tax" covers a still broader base, including sales of personal and/or professional services, such as incomes of physicians, lawyers and others.

"Gross income tax." — The above taxes are primarily taxes on business. If the tax is applied to a still broader base, covering gross income from all sources, including that from occasional and non-business activities, it is called a "gross income tax."

THE revival of these so-called "new" taxes is generally dated from the adoption of the war and post war emergency general turnover taxes of Germany (July, 1918) and France (June, 1920) and the manufacturers' sales tax of Canada (May, 1920). Somewhat similar taxes were pressed upon the Congress of the United States in 1920-1921 and again in 1931-1932 but our national government has never resorted to general sales taxes, if the excises of the Civil and World Wars are not included under this terminology. Some thirty or more other national governments throughout the world have, however, recently adopted such taxes, the most notable exceptions besides the United States being the Scandinavian countries, Great Britain and Japan.

West Virginia has commonly been cited as the American pioneer in the field of general sales taxation ever since the inauguration of its "occupation taxes" in 1921.

No American state followed the lead of West Virginia until Georgia adopted a sales tax in 1929 and Mississippi in 1930.

Why have we had such a sudden stampede for state sales taxes? Without going into a detailed analysis, it is safe to say that we would not have the current sales tax movement had it not been for the war and the cumulative effects of the post war depression. Incomes, the source of all revenues, have been generally and drastically reduced by various forces, but practically all are traceable to the war and post war derangements; taxes of all kinds have declined in productivity, while unemployment and other forms of relief have put more burdens on the government. There has been a general inability to balance either public or private budgets. Public and private salaries and wages have been cut, many have lost their jobs, many have lost their farms, homes, and all or a large part of any other savings, property values have declined or vanished, taxes and debts have been impossible to meet. In such a situation taxpayers grasp for the proverbial straw, for any measure that is promised to save them, and administrators grasp as hopefully for any measure that will bring in revenue.

In an indirect sense, tax limitation laws and rigid constitutions have been causes of the adoption of sales taxes in some states, in fact, some proponents have used such devices to force the adoption of sales taxes and other measures that would enable them to shift their burdens. They feel justified in doing this because, with the modern shift in social and economic institutions, many people no longer own property or pay property taxes directly; moreover, for political reasons, income and inheritance tax exemptions are made so high that the great majority avoid these taxes also. Consequently, there is a feeling on the part of many direct taxpayers that they are bearing too large a part of the support of the government and that the masses should be reached through some measure such as the general sales tax.

Two per cent is the most common rate applied to retail sales, but four

states apply 3 per cent; three, 1 per cent; and two $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to such sales. States having sales taxes more general in application than those on retail sales only usually apply much lower rates to sales by manufacturers and wholesalers. The manufacturers' sales tax in Canada is at the rate of 6 per cent, though it was formerly much lower; the one recommended by the United States Committee on Ways and Means in 1932 was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It has been roughly calculated that, as a revenue producer, a general sales tax of 1 per cent is approximately equivalent to a one-stage manufacturers' tax of 4 to 5 per cent, and to a retail sales tax of 2-3 per cent.

EXEMPTIONS

Most exemptions from state sales taxes may be divided into four main classes: (1) those accorded to business or individuals in a lump-sum, for example, \$600 a year in Michigan; \$1,000 a year in Indiana; (2) sales of commodities already subject to other special taxes, for example, gasoline, cigarettes, etc.; (3) sales not legally taxable by states, for example, interstate sales and sales to or by the federal government; (4) special classes of businesses or sales, for example, sales by farmers and cooperatives and sales to relief agencies.

ADMINISTRATION

The simplest sales taxes with low rates are probably easier to administer than the usual income and property taxes, if adequate supervision is provided. Many proponents, however, have overstressed the ease and simplicity of sales tax administration. Later developments have indicated that many of them knew or cared little about administrative difficulties, but rather that they were mainly concerned in getting rid of their tax burdens regardless of other considerations. Generally speaking, the most universal and simple sales taxes are the easiest to administer; exemptions and exceptions made for the sake of equity commonly complicate administration and often increase evasion.

The most frequent and troublesome difficulties that have arisen in the administration of the new state sales taxes have been connected with the following: (1) the definition and interpretation of such terms as "sales," "retail sales," "sales for resale," "business" vs. "non-business sales," "interstate commerce"; (2) distinctions between sales of tangibles, intangibles, and services; (3) problems of conditional and credit sales, consignments, returned goods, discounts, containers, rentals of tangible personal property; (4) problems of collecting fractional amounts due on small purchases and

(5) the ever-present problem of evasion.

There is little question that substantial revenues can be raised from sales taxes of different kinds. In fact, if equity is no consideration, general sales taxes may be used to extract millions of small sums aggregating huge totals from unsuspecting masses who pay consequently higher prices for necessities. Many advocate such "painless" taxation, particularly if it secures the results they desire. The amounts collected will depend mainly upon the incomes, that is, the spendable funds of the population, but also much upon the type of tax, the rates levied, the extent of urbanization in the area in question, and especially upon the effectiveness of the administration.

Studies of the effects of urbanization show clearly that collections increase generally and usually rapidly as urbanization increases.

LEADING foreign governments using rather general sales taxes report collections running from 6 per cent to 75 per cent of total national revenues for 1931 to 1933 (not including provincial and local revenues). While West Virginia has gotten a considerable part of its revenues for state government from sales taxes since 1921, these taxes have never been a very large fraction of total state and local revenues, (3-7 per cent until the adoption of the three new taxes of the past year, when they approximated one-fourth of the much reduced total. During the past year other American commonwealths, notably California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Indiana, and Iowa, have gotten sizable revenues from sales taxes, but most of these sums amount to only 8 per cent of total state and local revenues.

While the incidence of the same tax varies with different commodities, time, place and persons, and though each tax differs somewhat from every other, it is fairly well accepted by scholars as well as by others that the tendency of general sales taxes is to bear unduly heavily upon individuals with small incomes or means. This is much less true of excises upon luxuries than of general sales taxes; it is less true of taxes that exempt such necessities as food, clothing, shelter and fuel than of those which do not; in fact, generally speaking, the more general a sales tax, the more inequitable it is likely to be, though there are possible exceptions to this rule. If sales taxes are not shifted to the consumer, but fall upon business concerns, they may be fully as inequitable and indefensible as those that are shifted.

OTHER EFFECTS

Among the effects that should be

considered are the influences of sales taxes upon integration of industry as well as upon savings, the distribution of wealth, the development of industry, and the business cycle.

If administered by the states, retail sales taxes are more feasible than manufacturers' sales taxes though, if used, prime necessities should be exempted if possible. Generally speaking a 2 or 3 per cent rate appears more justifiable than much lower rates if the emergency is such as to require such taxes at all. Costs and difficulties of administration are usually much less than twice as great for a 2 per cent sales tax as for one of half that amount. But such a necessity would usually be political and reflect little credit on a state.

Nearly all problems of taxation raise questions of alternatives. Should the best available tax be levied or should the services which such a tax would supply not be furnished? Which alternative would involve the most serious public (social) consequences? Or which would result in the greatest public welfare, all things considered?

Believing as the writer does that there are better available sources than general sales taxes for both federal and state governments, especially for any large portions of their needs, he cannot wholeheartedly recommend such taxes unless better measures are not politically possible.

Nor is the present writer willing to concede that all real estate and other existing taxes should be eliminated or even finally established upon the basis of present incomes and values, as if the current depression would last forever. Past history should be remembered and selfish vested interests should not be allowed to stampede us into giving them perpetual bonuses, though we should always take adequate cognizance of significant economic and social changes and adapt our tax systems accordingly. For example, we probably should shift perceptibly from so much dependence upon property taxes to more reliance upon income taxes.

If the states and their local units turn from much less dependence upon property taxes to more dependence upon income, inheritance, sales, or other taxes with very fluctuating bases, much more attention will have to be paid in the future to the building up and maintaining of reserves and to the paying off of debts in times of prosperity so that more borrowing will be possible in times of depression. American experience with reserves in the past has been a sad one; moreover, our experience with public debts has been far from ideal and should give pause to all advocates of inflexible drastically low tax limits which tend to increase borrowing instead of paying-as-you-go.

Theatre Presents New Play

WHEN the curtain parts on the premiere of Martin Flavin's latest play *Sunday*, March 5-9 at 8:30 p. m. in the Music Hall on the campus, The University of Minnesota Theatre will be able to chalk down its fourth premiere of new scripts by famous American playwrights. The first was the production of Allan Scott's *Doublon* three years ago, the second was Maxwell Anderson's *Sea Wife*, the third Martin Flavin's *Amaco* two years ago, and now another new and thrilling drama by Martin Flavin. *Sunday* deals with the sociological aspects of the depression as it affects the entire family of a hardware merchant in a small mid-western American town in 1932. Unlike its predecessor, *Amaco*, *Sunday* is drama touched with humor and hope. Every character in the play will represent a neighbor to the audience.

The scene is laid in the living room of the Perkins family where odds and ends of everything have been moved to make room for relatives who have moved in since the depression came along. There are Sarah and Ephraim Clark (played by Norma Ransom and Arthur H. Peterson, Jr.), seventy-five and eighty years of age, respectively, Mrs. Perkins' father and mother, who paid three hundred dollars an acre for fifty dollars an acre land and lost it. There is Fred Perkins, played by Saul Raskin of St. Paul, the hardware merchant, paunchy, bald, and fifty-five who has lost his enthusiasm and initiative. Business is bad but fishing is good; one can't make collections anyway, but one can go fishing. His wife, Mary, played by Margaret Kelley of Minneapolis, hurries about with these words, "Business can stop, and banks can fail, and people can lose their farms, but cooking and washing dishes goes right on." There is Sally, played by Carol Linner of Minneapolis, the daughter, young, pretty, who has come home while her husband, Dave, played by Melvin Vickland of Minneapolis, tries to find another job in Chicago. There is the son, Joe, now the town loafer, played by Leland Clay of St. Charles, who lost his job in Detroit two years ago and has allowed himself to steal rather than work for a mere dollar and a half a day. Chester Moreneau of Ogilvie is Amos Perkins, the hardware merchant's brother and the county sheriff whose hopeful philosophies and understanding have a wholesome influence on the other characters in the play. The ninth character in the play, and the only one not a member of the Perkins family, is Mac, the old

station master, played by Robert C. Bruce of Minneapolis.

In *Sunday*, there is mingled humor, pathos, hope, and drama. The play is the work of a master in the art of playwrighting, and its production in the Twin Cities offers Twin City audiences a thrilling and unusual experience in the theatre. Martin Flavin is the author of *Children of the Moon*, *Criminal Code*, *Broken Dishes*, and many other plays. The director of this production is Clement Ramsland, assistant director of The University Theatre.

Pioneer Hall Alumni

PIONEER HALL, residence for men students at the University, will have an alumni organization in the future, according to plans being made by C. C. Plank, director of Pioneer Hall. The two units of the building have accommodations for more than 500 men and with the passing of the years the residence will boast a long list of alumni.

A welcome will always be in store for former residents whenever they return to the campus and arrangements may be made to reserve rooms for those who return for Homecoming and other University events.

Student of Today

The College student of today is a more serious person than was his brother of ten years ago, according to a discussion of trends in a report of the Carnegie Foundation and this is evident on the Minnesota campus. The report also declares that Minnesota is one of the four American universities showing definite trends away from the "rah-rah" type of college student. The scarcity of this general type on the campus has often led to the assertion that Minnesota is without the true college spirit. The other three colleges listed with Minnesota in this modern development are Chicago, Harvard and Princeton.

One of the things about which the present day student is very serious is the matter of war and armaments if one is to judge from the amount of space given to the subject by the *Minnesota Daily*. There are various pacifist organizations on the campus which manage to keep in the headlines with their various activities. A protest against the government's military ac-

To Give Lecture

DR. LOGAN CLENDENNING, author of popular works on medical subjects, including "The Human Body" and "Behind the Doctor," will talk on "The Human Side of Medicine" at 8:15 P. M., Friday, March eighth, in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. Dr. Clendenning is professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Kansas.

Dr. Clendenning's is the second annual lecture to be given in honor of Dr. Clarence Martin Jackson, professor of Anatomy at the University Medical School. The lectures are sponsored by Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity. The public has been invited to attend.

Dr. Jackson and Dr. Clendenning will be guests of honor at a dinner to be given at the Phi Beta Pi fraternity house preceding the lecture.

tivities will be made in a demonstration staged by college students throughout the country on April 12. The Minnesota committee for peace action will consider endorsement of the affair at its next meeting.

To Edit Newspapers

Student teams from the weekly newspaper class of the department of journalism will be responsible for publications of five weekly papers in Minnesota during spring vacation.

Students will go to newspaper offices shortly after final examinations and will be in charge of editorial, reportorial and advertising phases of papers.

Four students, Joe Hendrickson, Arnold Rost, Melissa Mitchell and Francis Somers will be in charge of the Park Region Echo, Alexandria. A team of three, Harold Hulsing, Joe Friedheim and Lorraine Skinner, will be responsible for the issue of the Stewartville Star.

The Preston Republican will be edited and managed by Lora Lee Chase, Arvo E. Haapa and William Hoffman. A team of two students, Maurice Helland and Dorothy Hjortsberg will work on the Chisago County Press at Lindstrom.

Margaret Stukel and Helen Kuutti will divide the work of publishing the Eastern Itasean at Nashwauk.

Band Announces Annual Spring Tour

ALUMNI in various communities throughout Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa will have the opportunity to enjoy concerts by the University of Minnesota band during the spring vacation while the organization is on its annual tour beginning March 25. The concert band will be under the direction of Minnesota's conductor, Gerald R. Prescott.

The tour itinerary will include afternoon and evening concerts in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota on Monday, March 25; afternoon concert in St. James, Minnesota, and an evening performance at Tracy, Minnesota, on March 26; a two concert series in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on March 27; an evening appearance in Sioux City, Iowa, on March 28; two concerts in Des Moines, Iowa, on March 29; evening concert in Albert Lea; afternoon concert, Fort Dodge, March 30. Immediately after the evening performance at Albert Lea the men will board the buses for the last time and return to Minneapolis to resume their studies for the spring quarter at the University.

As special features of the concerts, a trumpet trio, a saxophone quartet, and two harpists will accompany the band. George "Bud" Aagaard, All-American drum major, will put on a baton-twirling exhibition during the intermission period of the concerts, and go through some of the paces which earned his All-American title for him. Standing six feet three inches, Aagaard is famous for his leadership of the University of Minnesota marching band during the football season, and his personal appearance with these concerts will give many who have read about his skill the opportunity of seeing him in action.

One of the outstanding features of the tour concerts is a harp duet played by Miss Marion Van Ness and Miss Frances Gilman. They will play "Grand Duet in E-flat Minor" and "March of the Men of Harlech." Both of these members are by John Thomas, harpist to the Queen of England, and under whom Mr. Henry J. Williams, harpist for the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and the girls' present instructor, studied.

Another novelty which has always proven popular in the past is a trumpet trio which consists of Mr. Howard



Schweer, who plays first trumpet; Mr. Robert Davis, who plays second trumpet; Mr. Elmer Peterson, who plays third trumpet. Schweer, a resident of Mason City, Iowa, is a freshman in the General College; Mr. Davis, from Stillwater, Minnesota, is a graduate student in the School of Business; and Mr. Peterson, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a junior in the School of Engineering. "Triplets of the Finest," the piece in which the trio is featured, was written by Paul Henneberg, a former Victor Herbert man, expressly for Victor Herbert and John Phillip Sousa. The piece was undoubtedly inspired by the "Three Solitaries," written by Victor Herbert.

In charge of the instruments, stage, and settings, the band will have a bag-

gage crew under the supervision of William Ried. These men are selected not only on their ability to do heavy work but also on their musical ability, and are expected to fill in in case any man in the band gets sick.

In addition to Gerald R. Prescott, director, the officials of the band include: Paul Runnestrand, band manager; Herbert Jensen, president; Robert Davis, vice-president; C. R. Swanson, secretary; James Featherstone, treasurer; Gus Cooper, publicity; Justin Karon, librarian; Robert Starkey, equipment custodian; and Emmett Kriesel, uniform custodian.

A tentative program for the afternoon and evening concerts is as follows:

EVENING

1. "Huldigungsmarsch"—Homage March *Wagner*
2. "Oberon"—Overture *Weber*
3. (A) "Largo" *Handel*
 (B) "Triplets of the Finest"—Cornet trio *Henneberg*
4. "Courts of Granada"—Suite *Chapi*
5. "Prelude, Chorale and Fugue" *Bach*

INTERMISSION

6. "Symphony in B-flat"—1st Movement *Fauchet*
7. (A) "Valse des Fleurs" *Tschaikowsky*
 (B) Harp Duet—Marion Van Ness, Frances Gilman
8. "The Desert Song"—Selection *Romberg*
9. Special Demonstration by George Aagaard, drum major
10. "Marche Slav" *Tschaikowsky*

AFTERNOON

1. "Northwards"—from the Four Ways Suite *Coates*
2. "Phedre"—Overture *Masselet*
3. "Sounds from the Hudson"—Cornet Solo *Clarke*
4. "Virginia"—A Southern Rhapsody *Wood*
5. "Gollywogg's Cake Walk" *DeBussy*
6. "The Three Bears" *Coates*
7. (A) "Irish Tune and Shepherds Hey" *Grainger*
 (B) Special Demonstration by George Aagaard, drum major
8. "Headlines"—The Rhythm of Life *Colby*

Gophers Lose to Illinois

THE Minnesota basketball team out-scored Illinois from the floor in the Field House Saturday night but points from the free throw line gave the visitors a victory. The fast breaking attack presented by the Illini caused the Gophers to commit many fouls and the Illinois players made good on 14 of their attempts from the free throw line. The Minnesotans scored 15 field goals but made only four points on gift tosses.

George Roscoe was the scoring star for Minnesota with seven field goals. Gordon Norman found the baskets on five occasions in spite of the tight defense set up by the Illini. Jimmy Baker, ace point-getter for Minnesota in recent games was held to a single field goal. The sharpshooting of Henry, an Illinois guard, contributed to the downfall of the Gophers. Three times he sunk long shots from the center of the floor.

The Gophers now have a .500 rating in the standings and must win one of their two remaining games if they are to break even in the conference race. There is a possibility that four teams may share in the conference title and the Gophers must yet meet two of this group of four leaders, Illinois and Indiana. Monday night the Hoosiers defeated Purdue and Wisconsin stands at the top of the list with only two defeats whereas the Boilermakers, Illinois and Indiana have each been defeated three times. This week-end, however, the Badgers must meet Purdue at Lafayette and the chances are good that the Boilermakers will come through with a victory on their own floor.

Minnesota plays Illinois at Campaign on Saturday night and then moves to South Bend for a game with Notre Dame on Monday night.

Illinois (38)—	fg	ft	pf
Froschauer, f.	3	4	2
Guttchow, f.	1	3	0
Riegel, c.	4	3	3
Henry, g.	3	3	1
Combes, g.	1	1	1
Totals.....	12	14	7

Minnesota (34)—	fg	ft	pf
Baker, f.	1	0	2
Stelzer, f.	0	0	1
Norman, c.	5	4	4
Roscoe, g.	7	0	3
Seebach, g.	2	0	3
Svendsen, g.	0	0	1
Wallblom, f.	0	0	2
Freimuth, c.	0	0	0
Totals.....	15	4	16

Football Schedules

Seven of the eight games which the University of Minnesota football team will play in 1936 were completed Tuesday with the signing of a contract with the University of Texas for a contest at Memorial stadium on November 14 of that year.

Bernie Bierman, head coach, in announcing consummation of negotiations when Jack Chevigny, head coach at Texas, stated that only one game would be played with the Longhorns. Bierman refused to engage in a home-and-home series as proposed by Chevigny with a return game at Austin, Texas, in 1937.

The game with Texas gives Minnesota an ideal home schedule in 1936 as six of the eight contests will be played at Memorial stadium.

Minnesota's schedule for 1936 follows:

- Oct. 10—Nebraska at Minneapolis.
- Oct. 17—Michigan at Minneapolis.
- Oct. 24—Purdue at Minneapolis.
- Oct. 31—Northwestern at Evanston.
- Nov. 7—Iowa at Minneapolis.
- Nov. 14—Texas at Minneapolis.
- Nov. 21—Wisconsin at Madison.
- The 1935 schedule:
- Sept. 28—North Dakota State at Minneapolis.
- Oct. 5—Open date.
- Oct. 12—Nebraska at Lincoln.
- Oct. 19—Tulane at Minneapolis.
- Oct. 26—Northwestern at Minneapolis.
- Nov. 2—Purdue at Minneapolis.
- Nov. 9—Iowa at Iowa City.
- Nov. 16—Michigan at Ann Arbor.
- Nov. 23—Wisconsin at Minneapolis.

Record Tied

The Western conference indoor record for the 60-yard dash was tied as the University of Iowa smothered the University of Minnesota under a 54½ to 31½ score in a dual track meet at the University of Minnesota Saturday afternoon.

James Owen, Iowa speedster, tied the Big Ten mark of :06.2 for the short dash event, first race on the afternoon's program.

The summary:
Pole vault—Hale and Oslund, Iowa, tied for first; Kotchevar, Minnesota, third. Height, 11 feet, 6 inches.

High jump—Gretzmeyer and McElhinney, Iowa, tied for first; Brandt, Iowa, and Larson, Minnesota, tied for third. Height, six feet.

Two mile run—Won by Slocum of Minnesota; Hass, Iowa, second; Wisnerhof, Iowa, third. Time, 10:01.

One mile relay—Won by Iowa (Smith, Thomas, Skinner, Dooley). Time, 3:30.4.

60-yard dash—Won by Owen, Iowa; Garrison, Iowa, second; Lander, Minnesota, third. Time, :06.2 (ties conference and fieldhouse record held by George Simpson, Ohio State).

70-yard high hurdles—Won by Gretzmeyer, Iowa; Krause, Minnesota, second; Latham, Iowa, third. Time, :8.8.

One mile run—Won by Slocum, Minnesota; P. Nelson, Iowa, second; Dahl, Minnesota, third. Time, 5:28.1.

440-yard run—Won by Skinner, Iowa; Laird, Minnesota, second; Hugg, Iowa, third. Time, :52.2.

Shotput—Won by Freimuth, Minnesota; Kostka, Minnesota, second; Mau, Iowa, third. Distance, 46 feet, 8 inches.

Half-mile run—Won by Page of Iowa; Robb, Minnesota, second; Rich, Minnesota, third. Time, 2:03.2.

Gymnast Veterans

The Northwest Gym Meet will be held in the new athletic building on Saturday, March 2. In the evening the veterans of the sport in this section of the country will be the guests of Dr. L. J. Cooke, president of the Northwest Gymnastic Society.

Herb Watson, the foremost trail blazer in the history of gymnastic athletics, will be the guest of honor. Watson, now residing in Pontiac, Michigan, originally conceived the idea for a general gymnastic meet in 1910 when he was a member of the St. Anthony Turnverein of Minneapolis and assistant welfare worker at the Pillsbury Community House. The inaugural tournament was held in the spring of 1910 at the YMCA building in Minneapolis where 62 contenders from six different sources met to set a precedent for future meets—a succession that will be climaxed this year with an expected field of 200 contenders reporting for the competition.

The first meet staged by Watson involved the University of Minnesota, Riverside Chapel, St. Anthony Turnverein, Minneapolis YMCA, Hope Chapel and Pillsbury House. The events which were pushed under way at 8 p. m. and lasted until 1 a. m. the following morning, crowned the Gophers with team and individual honors. The Minnesota clique composed of R. S. Callaway, Rand, Nelson, Fixen, Gullickson and Avis outclassed the field for the team award while Callaway copped the personal all-around championship laurels.

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NEWS and COMMENT

WHAT does the University mean to the state?

In the first place it is the heart of the educational system. It has an influence not only upon the men and women it turns out as graduates but upon the entire educational system of the commonwealth. It provides thousands of youth with educational opportunities which would not be so definitely open to them if the institution did not exist. And as a matter of fact, if there were no state university there might not be this great desire on the part of young men and women to continue their education and to make themselves more useful citizens through this continuation. This brings to Minnesota or any other state the advantage of an enlightened citizenry and this advantage is an essential factor in a successful democracy.

The University of Minnesota in recent years has been forging to the front as the cultural center not only of the state but of the entire northwest. In music, art, and the drama it has been making definite advances. Northrop auditorium is the home of one of America's great symphony orchestras. A significant forward step in the field of art was made with the establishment of the Little Art Gallery in the auditorium. The influence of the University Theatre will have an uplifting effect on drama throughout the state as the theatre develops.

The man who looks at everything from the so-called practical angle will think of the University as a research center. Studies made on the campus may aid in the development of the natural resources. It

is only necessary to point out the valuable work being done in the field of agriculture and in mining. Work in the field of medicine and public health is of value to every man, woman, and child in the state.

Through various extension services the University carries its influence into all corners of Minnesota and the extension experts and teachers render various types of assistance to individuals. The Municipal Research Bureau assists municipalities in the solution of their problems. Members of the staff of the Institute of Child Welfare give their services in the interest of proper development of the younger children. The value of the work being carried on by the men and women in agricultural extension is beyond estimation.

One could fill pages with the numerous services being offered not only to students but to men and women beyond the campus by various departments of the University. There is a speech clinic which is always ready to help parents and individuals with speech defects in children. The University Testing Bureau works with the high school principals and superintendents.

Thus in nearly all fields of endeavor the influence of the University is felt, and the institution plays a part in the development of various projects which add to the material and cultural wealth of the state.

THE various quinquennial or five-year classes will soon be making plans for their meetings on the campus on Alumni Day in June. The general arrangements for the annual Alumni Day Dinner in the Minnesota Union just preceding the Commencement exercises in Memorial Stadium will be made this year by a committee of members of the twenty-five year group, the class of 1910. Each June the members of the Silver Anniversary class are among the guests of honor on the campus on Alumni Day and they play an important part in the program for the day.

At noon, the returning members of the five-year groups from 1875 to 1930 hold special class luncheons in the Minnesota Union and in recent years interest in these functions has been growing and the attendance increasing.

Members of all the classes will be able to marvel at the changes which have taken place in the campus since their days at the University. Even the members of the five-year class will find that the place has changed some since their sojourn here.

Minnesotans do not go in for the "Rah-rah" type of annual reunion which is so often caricatured in picture and in the printed word. A visit to the campus of one of America's greatest universities is an event of value to anyone and for graduates it is an occasion which should not be without its inspiration. There is always the chance, of course, to meet old friends of college days and to renew friendships with favorite members of the faculty.

The annual dinner is open to members of all classes and the affair is attended each June by several hundred graduates and former students from all parts of the country.

The Reviewing Stand

W. S. G.

DR. L. J. COOKE was chairman of the committee on arrangements for the dedication of the new athletic building on Northrop Field and he opened the formal dedication exercises with a few reminiscences before introducing Athletic Director Frank McCormick, one of the group of speakers.

From his remarks we quote the following interesting passages:

"Back in 1897 the Athletic Association had no funds. Not a dime. The University had no athletic field that it could call its own and there was no building on the campus designed to house an athletic department or a department of physical education.

"During the year of 1896 there was erected on this campus, by the bounty of the state, an armory wholly designed for military purposes. But some one with influence must have contacted some one with power, for in a remote corner of the armory there were installed a few shower baths and in an adjoining room 72 lockers were placed. These lockers were comparatively small, 12 by 12 inches, 36 inches high, constructed of wood, and arranged in tiers—two tiers. And the students were grateful for that, so they gave three cheers for the showers and the lockers with the two tiers.

"During the Christmas holidays of the college year, 1896-97, President Cyrus Northrop attended a conference of western college presidents held at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and while there he attended a demonstration of physical education given by classes in the gymnasium. When he returned to Minneapolis he proposed in faculty meeting a department of physical education for the University of Minnesota and so such a department was inaugurated February 1, 1897, with a director and one assistant, and with headquarters in the armory. The department of athletics immediately followed the department of physical education into the building, and the department of physical culture for women at the University did the same, and when those three departments and the military department burst forth into action simultaneously the scene resembled a kaleidoscopic panorama of regal magnificence.

"Nor were those departments the only ones to accept the gracious hospitality of the military department. The administration came over and for many years commencement exercises were held in the building, and convocations,

mass meetings, football pep fests, political meetings. The University concert course started in that building and the initial performance was so successful that it remained there for many years. The University theatricals were held there and annually for years the histrionic deviling cavorted on the stage in that building. The building became the social center of the campus, for sunlight and electric light dances were held there, as well as freshman, sophomore, junior and senior class dances. Also the Senior Prom and the Junior Ball. For a number of years the track coach with his family lived in the tower of the building. For a year the head of the department of electrical engineering had an office in the building and for part of a year at least the physics department held forth in the building with classroom and laboratory privileges. And many times I marveled at the fortitude and endurance of the structure. You know, I honestly believe that that old pile of bricks—and I say that reverently, for she nurtured me during the earlier years of my physical directorship—I honestly believe that my foster-mother is stronger and sturdier today than she was when she was first constructed, and she stands there at the present moment a monument dedicated to the efficiency of the department of buildings and grounds. I should certainly be sorry to see her dismantled during my lifetime. It seems to me that the least that the Board of Regents can do, in view of her long and faithful service and when she has outlived her usefulness, which we hope will be a long time from now, would be to retire her and give her a pension for eternal maintenance.

"Lest I forget in passing, I wish to pay tribute at this time to several individuals who have made fine contributions to both the department of physical education and the department of athletics. To Professor James Paige of the Law School, who so ably represented Minnesota in the Western Conference for more than twenty-five years and who safeguarded the funds accruing from football games which made possible the earlier development of both departments. And to Dr. Henry L. Williams, now deceased, who put Minnesota on the football map and kept her there for twenty years. To Dr. Jennings C. Litzenberg of the Medical School who ably assisted in the department of physical education for the first ten years of the life of the department

New York Meeting

THE spring banquet of the Minnesota Alumni Club in New York will be held on the evening of March 8 at the Montclair Hotel, Forty-eighth and Lexington. The master of ceremonies will be the inimitable George Lamb. An orchestra popular at New York University will present a group of college songs, including Minnesota's, and will play for the dancing. Howard Laramy and Katherine Wise Jefferson will entertain with songs. Dr. Harold J. Leonard of Columbia University, vice president of the Minnesota club, is arranging the program with the assistance of Sigurd Hagen, secretary of the New York unit, and others including Ruth Lamp-land, who is in charge of the publicity. The affair will be informal and all Minnesotans in New York are urged to be present.

and to Dr. William K. Foster, now practicing medicine, who made a fine contribution to physical education for about twenty-five years. To Professor Otto S. Zelner of the engineering department who made a fine contribution to intramural athletics in the earlier years. And finally to Oscar Munson, now custodian of athletic equipment, who has been a faithful servant to both departments for about thirty-five years. Oscar, you know, has become quite a diplomatist. He learned tact in the old armory in trying to keep enough hot water in the tanks so that all the students could have comfortable baths, something utterly impossible to do and he appeased the students at the same time."

Alumni Meetings

The Minnesota alumni unit in Albert Lea will hold a dinner meeting on March 25 in the Albert hotel. Alumni Secretary E. B. Pierce will be present and pictures of the past football season will be shown by Phil Brain of the athletic department.

On February 21 the football pictures were shown at an alumni luncheon in Rochester. The third in a series of three meetings for alumni and others interested in the University will be held at Fergus Falls on March 18. The speakers will be Dr. E. C. Stakman, internationally known plant pathologist from University Farm, and Alumni Secretary Pierce.

Highlights of Yesterday

HERE are some highlights from University and alumni news of the year 1934.

January: The University of Minnesota ranked as fourth largest in the United States from the standpoint of full-time students in annual survey made by Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati. The Minnesota enrollment 11,292. . . . Gopher basketball team defeats Nebraska 37 to 16. . . . President Coffman and members of the board of regents were guests of the Moorhead alumni unit at a dinner. . . . Bernie Bierman elected vice president of the American Football Coaches' Association. This meant that the Minnesota coach would be elevated to the presidency at the next annual meeting. . . . Hedley Donovan, editorial writer on the *Minnesota Daily*, named 1934 Rhodes scholar from this district. . . . Minnesota basketball team defeats Iowa 39 to 38 in upset. . . . Plans completed for the starting of work on Minnesota's new \$350,000 athletic building. . . . Alvin H. Hansen, professor of economics now on leave of absence, has been appointed the new representative of the American Economics Association on the Social Science Council. . . . Roy G. Blakey, professor of economics, appointed associate editor of the *American Economic Review*. . . . Proposal made at Washington to extend federal aid plan originated at University of Minnesota to all colleges throughout country. . . .

February: Regents approve renewal of contract with Minneapolis Orchestral Association. . . . Securities owned by the University have come through depression in excellent condition, according to Comptroller William T. Middlebrook. . . . President and Mrs. Lotus D. Coffman and Regent John G. Williams were guests of honor at alumni dinner in Duluth. . . . Principal J. O. Christianson reports enrollment increase of seventeen per cent at School of Agriculture, University Farm. . . . Alumni Secretary E. B. Pierce delivered address at district meeting of American Alumni Council at Ames, Iowa. . . . Alumni in Schenectady, New York, meet at home of Dr. and Mrs. Burt Newkirk. . . . The book value of land owned by the University at the close of the last fiscal year was \$6,316,788. . . . Minnesota hockey team assured of at least a tie for Big Ten title by winning two games from Wisconsin. . . . Annual charter day address on campus delivered by Walter

L. Stockwell '89. . . . Drs. William J. and Charles Mayo make gift of \$500,000 for medical research to the University. . . . A new college attendance record was set in the Field House at Minnesota-Purdue game. A crowd of 13,600 was present. . . . Minnesota alumni in Boston meet at home of Mr. ('28A) and Mrs. Kenneth I. Wolan (Helen Strand '31Ag).

March: Hockey team wins Big Ten title. . . . Minnesota ranked eighth among collegiate education institutions of the country in number of scientists who have been honored since 1921 with the inclusion of their names and works in the American Men of Science index. . . . Dr. John E. Anderson, director of the Child Welfare Institute at the University, awarded the annual book medal given by *Parents* magazine for the most helpful book published during 1933. . . . Heath and Company of New York announce publication of new book, "The Art of Effective Speaking," by Haldor B. Gislason '40L, head of the community service department of the University. . . . Dr. John Corrin Hutchinson '76, for forty-one years a member of the University faculty, dies. . . . President Lotus D. Coffman named chairman of the commission of inquiry on public service personnel, group appointed by the Social Service Research Council to make a nation-wide survey of those employed by governmental units from Washington down to the townships. . . . Dr. C. C. Sparrow '03D, of Minneapolis elected 1934 president of the Minnesota State Dental Association. . . .

April: The Fidac award for efforts to promote international understanding, good will and friendship among the youth of the world presented to the University of Minnesota. . . . More than one hundred candidates report for spring football practice. . . . Little Art Gallery established in Northrop Memorial auditorium. . . . Dean Richard E. Scammon named chairman of state planning board. . . . Committee from Class of 1909 initiates plans for annual alumni day program on campus on June 18. . . . Bernie Bierman disappointed with performance of football squad in spring season drills. . . .

May: Elvin C. Stakman '06, professor of plant pathology at University Farm, elected to the National Academy of Sciences. . . . The five-year classes from 1879 to 1929 make reunion plans. . . .

June: Cass Gilbert, the architect who drafted plans for a greater University of Minnesota campus, dies in England. . . . Alumni visit campus for reunions and commencement exercises on June 18. . . . Fred Hovde '29, assistant director of the general college, elected president of the "M" club at annual meeting. . . . Banquet given in honor of Professor James Paige, veteran member of law school faculty. . . . Zenas L. Potter '09, served as toastmaster at annual dinner, Minnesota Union. . . . George R. Martin, president of General Alumni Association, guest of alumni at dinner in Washington.

October: University opens for sixty-sixth term with few faculty changes. . . . Gophers display power in first game to defeat North Dakota Aggies 56 to 12. . . . University enrollment shows increase over previous year. . . . Orren E. Safford '10L, elected president of the General Alumni Association at annual meeting. . . . Gophers defeat Nebraska 20 to 0. . . . Frederick C. Koelsch, professor of chemistry, given the Langmuir award for meritorious service in field of chemistry. . . . Minnesota wins national recognition by defeating Pittsburgh 13 to 7. . . . Gophers defeat Iowa 48 to 12. . . .

November: Thousands of alumni return to campus for annual homecoming on November 3. . . . Minnesota defeats Michigan to retrieve Little Brown Jug, 34 to 0. . . . Milwaukee alumni hold meeting. . . . University of Minnesota Press publishes book by Dean J. B. Johnston on "Education for Democracy." . . . Dr. Otto Folin '92, distinguished scientist of Harvard medical school, dies. . . . Professor Henry T. Rottschaefer of the law school named Minnesota's western conference representative to succeed Professor James Paige. . . . Minnesota alumni unit in St. Louis holds annual fall meeting. . . . Gophers defeat Indiana 30 to 0. . . . Dean O. M. Leland of college of engineering was guest of honor at luncheon given by engineering alumni in Washington. . . . Minnesota defeats Chicago 35 to 7. . . . Minnesota defeats Wisconsin to win conference title and claim the national championship.

December: Several Minnesota players named on various All-American selections. . . . Pug Lund, Bill Bevan, and Frank Larson placed on Grantland Rice's All-American team. . . . Walter C. Beckjord '09E, vice president and general manager of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, New York, listed as one of the two top ranking operating men in the gas industry.

Minnesota Women

PHILENA FREDERICK '29Ed, N, recently has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital, Minneapolis. Miss Frederick takes the position vacated by Frances Madigan Lucier '21Ed, N. Mrs. Lucier has accepted the position of superintendent of nurses at Northwestern Hospital in Minneapolis.

The St. Paul members of the Twin City Alumnae League of Sigma Delta Tau will be in charge of the March meeting of the group to be held today, March 2, at the home of Mrs. Barney B. Garber (Adeline Tenzer), 2338 Marshall avenue, St. Paul. Mrs. Theodore Abramson (Bernice Mark), vice president and editor of the monthly bulletin of the organization, will act as assisting hostess. A number of surprise features are scheduled for the program.

Doris M. Fish '34Ag. is with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston, Massachusetts, taking the Administrative Student Dietetics course.

Virginia Niess '29Ed, was honor guest at a miscellaneous shower given Thursday, February 14, by Mrs. Carl E. Swanson, Ruth Welander and Harriet Lindberg at the home of Mrs. Swanson, 5550 Clinton avenue. Mrs. Raymond Opstad (Helen Swain), 4414 Beard avenue south, and Helen Frank entertained twelve guests at a shower in her honor at the home of Mrs. Opstad. A Valentine motif was carried out in the decorations with bouquets of red and white roses. Mrs. F. B. Knapp, 4000 Bryant avenue south, was hostess at a handkerchief shower Wednesday evening, February 6, in honor of Miss Niess. The marriage of Miss Niess and Dr. James E. Lofstrom '31Md, of Detroit took place March 2.

Honor guests at a musical and tea given February 10 by the Minneapolis alumnae of Alpha Phi sorority at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Fansler, 2323 Park avenue, were the pledges of the sorority, their mothers, the active chapter and the St. Paul alumnae. Mrs. Norman L. Newhall, Clara Harrington, and Mrs. Harold W. Sweatt poured. In the assisting group were Mmes. Walter M. Paulson, Donald B. Simmons, Lewis M. Sutton, Jr., Miles H.

McNally, Harry A. Tuttle, Silas M. Bryan, Gordon Murray, Josiah Hartzell III, Joseph Griffith, Parker L. Kidder, and the Misses Helen Harrington, Jane Millar, Katharine Post, Katharine Root, Helen McLaughlin, Mary Ella Brackett, and Mary Jane Coleman. A group of girls from the active chapter who also assisted were Helen Jane Sweet, Betty Bushnell, Mary Jaffray, Edith Rizer, Elizabeth Ady, and Betty Hayes.

Rennetta Meyer '31, was chosen out of eight people from the State of Wisconsin to do graduate work in sociology at the University of Wisconsin for the past semester, having been awarded an FERA fellowship. She is now case work supervisor of the Marinette County Relief Unit, Marinette, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Helen Cates Evans '18A, formerly of Minneapolis, who has made her home in Hawaii and the Philippine Islands for the last sixteen years, recently visited here for a few days. She was en route to Mamaroneck, New York, her present home.

Pi Beta Phi Alumnae Club was entertained at a party at the chapter house, 1109 Fifth street southeast, February 19. Jane Mason was in charge of the dinner, assisted by Alfrida Hagen, Nina Hill, Mrs. J. W. Stehman, Mrs. W. W. White, and Mrs. F. J. Osander. Dinner was served at 6:30.

Marguerite M. Kolb '34Mdt, has been appointed head of the General and X-Ray Laboratories at the Athens General Hospital, Athens, Georgia. The hospital is located at 797 Cobb street, Athens.

Alpha Omicron Pi alumnae met at the chapter house, 1121 Fifth street southeast, Tuesday evening, February 12, at a 6:30 o'clock dinner. Hostesses were Mrs. Henry Bjorndahl and Mrs. Ray Amberg of St. Paul, Mrs. George Foster, Mrs. E. J. Knutson, Mrs. Carl E. Smith, Mildred Chance, and Dorothy Sonnenfeld of Minneapolis. Helen Richardson reviewed a book and Mrs. Rodney L. Jones sang.

Vivian Klyver '31Ex, who was married February 19 to Burton B. Healy, was honor guest at many pre-nuptial

parties. Mrs. David J. Cochrane (Florence Christopher), 2706 Pillsbury avenue, was hostess at a kitchen shower for her. There were sixteen guests. She was the guest of honor at a shower given January 29 by Mrs. James Lane Allen (Ione Weber), 222 Otis avenue, St. Paul. Mrs. Allen was matron of honor at the wedding.

Mrs. Fred Klævon and her daughter, Betty Klævon, 1725 Portland avenue, St. Paul, entertained at a miscellaneous shower January 22 in her honor; that evening Mrs. Kenneth Jensen (Betty Boynton) and Mrs. Fred Hempfer (Grace Charlesworth) were hostesses at a bridge and linen shower at the home of Mrs. Jensen, 5329 Oliver avenue south. There were sixteen guests.

Mrs. Cushman D. Minar returned to the campus last week to lead a discussion on programs and entertainments at the fourth of a series of eight lectures planned by the social service committee of the Y. W. C. A. She spoke at 11:30 a. m. in Shevlin hall.

Mrs. Minar has been associated with Camp Kawajwin in northern Minnesota for ten years where she has planned programs for campers. She explained stunts and entertainments which can be used for all occasions.

Elaine Nortz '34A, will open her home, 4916 First avenue south, to Zeta Phi Eta, speech arts sorority, for an evening bridge party March 5. Mary Alice Kane ('32 Northwestern) is president of the alumnae chapter. Margaret J. La Lane is general chairman of the arrangements for the active chapter.

Elizabeth R. Rogosheski '33Ag, is with the Home Service Department of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Frank R. Pond (Adelaide Baerboom), 1510 Emerson avenue north, was hostess at a luncheon on Lincoln's birthday, for Kappa Delta alumnae, with Mrs. Harold Westerman (Kay Sorenson) assisting.

Members of the evening section met at the chapter house February 18. Hostesses at the meeting were Mrs. Ruth Nethercott, Gladys Cairncross, Celeste Carney, and Cora Groth. The new officers are Gladys Cairncross, president of the evening section; Mrs. R. S. Durrell, president of the luncheon group; Ellena Ventura, treasurer; Marion Schroeder, secretary of the evening section; Mrs. John Wandmaker, secretary of the noon section; Regina Esterly, editor. Borghild Sundheim was president of the Kappa Delta alumnae last year.

Oregon Alumni Debate Football Problem

THE University of Minnesota Alumni Association of Oregon held a delightful dinner meeting at the University Club, Portland, Oregon on Saturday evening, February 16th, 1935.

A simple but effective scheme of decorations created a realistic Ski-U-Mah atmosphere. These included Old Glory and Minnesota pennants for the room and crepe paper ribbons of Maroon and Gold running along the center of the "U" shaped table and several vases of daffodils.

After singing America, led by Horace Plummer, and accompanied at the piano by Mrs. O'Rourke, thirty-nine grads and friends of Minnesota sat down to eat an Oregon turkey dinner and to chat about old times.

President L. W. O'Rourke presided in an able and happy manner. He appointed a nominating committee early so that it might act during the dinner. Also at intervals Mrs. O'Rourke rendered a pianologue and Drs. A. G. and J. H. Rossman presented a musical skit, both of which were well received.

A short snappy business session followed the dinner. Reports included a statement by the Secretary-Treasurer that there was no bonded debt and all bills were paid.

The Nominating Committee, composed of Alumni Dr. Hand, Rawson and Jungck, recommended that the badge of office for the new term be conferred on Dr. A. M. Webster as President, Dr. J. H. Rossman as Vice President and Everett W. Harding as Secretary-Treasurer. They were so elected unanimously.

Following the business session Everett Harding led the group in singing "Hail Minnesota" and the "Minnesota Rouser."

President O'Rourke then introduced the Hon. Homer D. Angell, a member of the 1935 Oregon Legislature, as the guest of honor. Representative Angell presented in a pleasing and very instructive way the composition of the Legislature of Oregon, how legislation is initiated, considered and passed or rejected.

The concluding number on the program was a debate upon the question, Resolved: That the rules of the Mid-West Conference should permit the teams of the Big Ten Universities to become eligible to play in the Rose Bowl New Year's Day Football Contests.

Alumni Lefever and Rawson ably presented the affirmative side's case and Alumni Jungck and Harding upheld the negative side. The Judges,

Dr. Webster, Dr. Payne and Frank Nichol rendered the decision for the negative, who successfully contended that while "our hearts desired such eligibility as the affirmative demanded, our heads dictated the support of the Big Ten and Mid-West Conference Officials in carrying out established educational policies and the impartial enforcement of the rule prohibiting post season games."

Before adjournment the group voted to send its greetings and the table flowers to a Junior member of the Harding family who was convalescing from an operation.

The committee in charge of arrangements included in addition to the retiring officers, L. W. O'Rourke, President, Dr. A. M. Webster, Vice President, and Dr. J. H. Rossman, Secretary-Treasurer, Alumni Lefever, Dr. Payne, Dr. A. G. Rossman, Rawson and Jungck.

The following were present: Henry W. Aldrich ('05) and Mrs. Aldrich; Hon. Homer D. Angell, (U. of O. and Rep. 1935 Ore. Legislature) and Mrs. Angell (born in Minnesota); Dr. E. W. Brunkow ('21Md.) and Mrs. Brunkow; Dr. Floyd L. Dunnavan ('29 Md.); Dr. John R. Hand ('23Md.) and Mrs. Hand; Everett W. Harding ('24B); W. W. Jones, Milwaukie, Oregon; Harold Jungck ('14L) and Mrs. Jungck; Dr. Fred'k A. Kiehle ('94-'01Md.) and Mrs. Kiehle (Claire A. Cross '00); Miss Florence E. Kiehle ('97-'98); Orland L. LeFever ('02E) and Mrs. LeFever; Frank E. Nichol ('25) and Mrs. Nichol; L. W. O'Rourke ('10L) and Mrs. O'Rourke (Anna O'Neill '10); Dr. Harvey G. Parker ('01Md) and Mrs. Parker; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Patterson (Harriett L. Campbell '03); Dr. Roy A. Payne ('15Md) and Mrs. Payne; Horace Plummer ('02E) and Mrs. Plummer; Ralph H. Rawson ('07E); Melville E. Reed ('88) and Mrs. Reed (Maud E. Messner '99); Dr. Arthur G. Rossman ('07) and Mrs. Rossman; Dr. J. H. Rossman; Mrs. Thayer; and Dr. Albert M. Webster ('91-'04Md).

Melville E. Reed, class of 1888, was the oldest grad present and Dr. Floyd L. Dunnavan, class of 1929, was the youngest.

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Brief Notes About Minnesota Alumni

12,000 Minnesotans read this department each week for news of friends of College days.

W. L. Bassett '79A, who was a member of the Class of 1876 but did not get his diploma until three years later, is living in Los Angeles. Although one of the oldest living alumni, he is still a very young man and is much interested in the plans of Dr. Townsend and Upton Sinclair's EPIC which have their situs in California.

1884

When the Class of 1884 held its semi-centennial reunion at the University in June, 1934, Dr. A. K. Pigott (Addie Kingsbury) of 1532 State street, Santa Barbara, California, was unable to be present. Elmer E. Adams, also of '84, was designated to take the greeting of the survivors of the class to Dr. Pigott. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are spending the winter in Pasadena. Last week Dr. Pigott and Mr. Adams spent a day recalling the events which had happened since they graduated from the stage of the Old Coliseum over fifty years ago. There are six survivors and some of them have not met since receiving their diplomas, the last to be handed out by Dr. Folwell.

1891

Dr. Theodore Soares '91A, '92G, is one of the popular pastors of Pasadena and many Minnesota visitors attend his church.

1905

Dr. James Reynolds '05Md, was elected to the executive committee of the St. Barnabas hospital medical staff.

Dr. Fred Burgan '05D, member of the late Dr. H. L. Williams' famous football teams of the first years of the present century, died at the Glen Lake sanitarium Saturday, January 26. He was 54 years old.

Dr. Burgan played on the University football teams for four years, from 1902 through 1905. He played at end, halfback and quarterback and was the hero of the catch of the kickoff after the touchdown in the classic 6-6 tie with Michigan in 1903.

Upon graduating from dentistry Dr. Burgan began immediately to practice in Minneapolis and had been active in his profession up to the time illness took him to Glen Lake. He had a col-

orful career in athletics both as a player and coach.

In 1906 athletics were at a low ebb at North high and Dr. Burgan was called back to his alma mater to take hold of the athletic situation at the Polar school. Leaving his dental office a good share of the day, he proceeded to develop a strong team. His basketball quintet of that year won the national championship.

From that time on, success followed Dr. Burgan in the coaching field. Hamline University was in dire athletic straits and the authorities obtained the services of the Gopher star. He took charge in 1908 and in his first season turned out a state championship eleven at the Piper school. His 1909 Hamline team also was powerful.

In 1910 Dr. Burgan was called back to North where he developed a team that captured the Twin Cities high school football championship. This was the last active coaching done by him and he devoted all of his efforts to his dental profession although keeping in close touch with sports, particularly football, at Minnesota. One of his greatest desires in recent years was to see another championship football team at Minnesota before he passed away and that desire was fulfilled in the season just ended.

1906

Dr. ('06Md) and Mrs. Ray R. Knight, 3245 Park avenue, entertained recently at a dancing party for the cast of "Little Women," following the performance of the play. It was presented by the Westminster Church Drama Guild in the Westminster auditorium.

1912

Judge Frank T. Wilson of Stillwater, father of Chester S. Wilson '08A, '12L, former assistant state attorney general; Robert Wilson '12Ag, of San Fernando, California; Donald Wilson '14Ag, of Bayport; Philip Wilson '23Ag, of Lexington, Kentucky; Henry M. Wilson '21Ex, of Cromwell, Minnesota, and Mrs. Frederick G. Tryon (Ruth Wilson '16A, '17G), died at his home in February following a long illness.

Born in 1856 in Sinclearville, N. Y., he came to this territory in 1881, teaching school at Marine.

Mr. Wilson was appointed superintendent of Stillwater schools in 1886, a position he held until 1893. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, but did not practice until 1894, being appointed probate judge in 1898, a position he held until 1908.

He was first chairman of the Still-

water park board, a post he held until his illness; secretary for 19 years of a building and loan association there; secretary of a co-operative he aided in organizing, and member of the group that was organized to build the Stillwater auditorium.

1913

Dr. Albert D. Cornica '13Md recently was elected secretary and treasurer of the St. Barnabas hospital medical staff.

Mrs. Helen Cates Evans '13A, See Woman's Page.

1915

Robert Geiger '15Ag, who for the last twelve years has been secretary of the Minnesota Holstein Breeders Association, has been appointed extension representative of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, assuming his new duties February 15. One of the best known Holstein men in the northwest, he will devote his entire time to promoting the Holstein breed in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan for the national association, cooperating with 4-H club groups and county organizations. For the last four years Mr. Geiger also has been manager of the Quality Park Certified Milk Farm at Hudson, Wisconsin.

1917

Ernest T. Bros '17E, 42, vice president and general manager of the William Bros Boiler & Manufacturing Co., died Thursday, February 21, at Cleveland, as result of a heart attack. He was in Cleveland on business when he became ill Wednesday night at his hotel.

Mr. Bros had been the executive head of the boiler manufacturing industry since the death in 1928 of his father, William Bros, founder of the company. He was educated at Shattuck Military academy and the college of engineering of the University.

At the University Mr. Bros was prominent in athletics, as a back on varsity football teams of 1916 and 1917 and a track runner and pole vaulter. He retained his interest in sports through his life and in recent years was a skilled golfer.

Mr. Bros is survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia Wall Bros, daughter of Sheriff John Wall; two children, Virginia and William Bros; four brothers, Raymond J., Ben M., Chester W. and Kenneth Bros, all of Minneapolis, and a sister, Mrs. William Walsh, St. Paul.

1921

Albert E. Wackerman '21Ag has just returned to his home in New Orleans after spending a week in Washington, D. C., where he attended the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters. He delivered a paper on "Sustained Yield Forestry in the Southern Pine Region." Mr. Wackerman is division forester for the Southern Pine Association.

At the recent annual dinner and meeting of the St. Barnabas hospital medical staff at the Athletic Club, Dr. C. W. del Plaine '21E, '31Md, recounted his experiences as a member of the Canadian overseas forces in France and Egypt during the World war.

Mrs. Frances Madigan Lucier '21Ed, N, See Woman's Page.

1922

Dr. ('22Md) and Mrs. George N. Ruhberg of St. Paul announce the birth of another daughter, Virginia Louise, on January 23.

1923

Byron K. Curry '23E, who is working on the San Francisco-Oakland bridge, in a recent letter to his brother Edson, said: "I don't know whether I mentioned it or not, but several months ago I received a fine promotion to Associate Construction Engineer on the bridge. The work is coming along in fine shape and everyone seems not only pleased but also enthusiastic over our showing. There is to be a World's Exposition here in 1938 to celebrate its completion. . . ." Mr. Curry was one of the first editors of *Techno-Log*. He is still unmarried.

1924

Celius Dougherty '24A accompanied Povla Frijsch at the piano when she gave her song recital in Sprague Memorial Hall, Yale University, on February 18.

1925

J. R. Pratt '25L of Duluth recently was elected president of the Minnesota Association of Commercial Secretaries.

1926

Reverend George P. Helliwell '26Ex, of Canova, South Dakota, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Thirty-eighth street Congregational church, Minneapolis, and conducted his first service February 17.

1927

Joseph H. Mader '27A, head of the department of journalism at the University of North Dakota, has just been reappointed Director of Publicity, Advertising and Radio Promotion for Yellowstone National Park for the fourth consecutive season.

1928

Dr. E. F. Clothier '28Md, of Westfield, Wisconsin, was married recently to Doris Haines at the Trinity Methodist church in Madison.

Lyder L. Unstad '28G has been named head of the economics department of Alma College, Alma, Michigan. Mr. Unstad goes there from Columbus, Ohio, where he has been teaching in the Franklin University of that city and at the same time working to secure his Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University.

Mr. Unstad received his B.A. degree from Concordia College and his A.M. from Minnesota. He began his teaching career as professor of economics at the Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, and during the last year he has acted in that capacity at the Franklin University in the same city. At the same time he has been doing graduate work at Ohio State. In the summer of 1933 he took his general Ph.D. examination and his thesis, *An Economic-Industrial History of Columbus, Ohio*, has been accepted and is being read by members of his committee. He expects to receive his degree in the spring.

1929

Fredrica Jane Alway '29Ed, of St. Paul, became the bride of Henry B. Bull of Stateburg, South Carolina, at a marriage ceremony February 13 at the home of her parents. There were no bridal attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Bull will make their home at 327 Sixth street southeast, Minneapolis. Mrs. Bull is a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority. Mr. Bull is a graduate of the University of South Carolina. Later he studied at the University of Minnesota, Rochester, and in Vienna and at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin.

Mr. ('29Ed) and Mrs. Claude C. Lammers (Lorraine Webster '30Ed) are the proud parents of a daughter, Jean Claudette, born last September 29. Mr. Lammers received his M.A. degree last summer at Minnesota. He is principal of the high school at Grand Marais.

Elo C. Tanner '29E writes: "Perhaps it's the touch of spring in the air that prompts me to break away from a winter-long spell of silence, or perhaps it's

the desire to add a little to that rather scanty bit that appears under the heading of '29 each week.

"We are in the midst of a busy season at the East Springfield Plant of the Westinghouse company getting ready for a big season in the refrigeration field.

"Beside my professional activities, I have been busily engaged with Mrs. Tanner in keeping young with Audrey Louise, who is nearing her seven months' birthday.

"The past winter here has been somewhat like those that I used to enjoy in Minnesota except for the rapid changes in temperature. Since living in Massachusetts I can appreciate the words of Mark Twain who said that if you don't like New England weather, wait a minute.

"A letter or letters addressed to 143 Russell street, Springfield, Massachusetts, will receive a hearty welcome."

Philena Frederick '29Ed,N, See Woman's Page.

Virginia Niess '29Ed, See Woman's Page.

1930

M. Virginia Darmody '30N is employed at the Crow Agency, Montana. She says: "My new work is field nurse with the United States Indian Service. I find the Indians interesting but very hard to please."

1931

Janet Rohweder '31Ed was maid of honor at the wedding of her sister, Dorothy Louise, and Roy E. Sorenson of Winona.

Lloyd Gustafson '31A was promoted to court house reporter on the Duluth Herald-Tribune.

Rennetta Meyer '31, See Woman's Page.

Vivian Klyver '31Ex, See Woman's Page.

1932

Dr. W. J. Roberts '32Md, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "After completing my year's fellowship in pediatrics at the Minneapolis General hospital I accepted a fellowship at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation in otorhinolaryngology under Dr. William V. Mullin."

Harold Elfmann '32A is a member of the management staff of the Crookston Daily Times.

Edith Whittier, '32Ex and Lloyd V. Hopfenspirger of Morgan, Minnesota, were married February 14 at the home of the bride's parents in Minneapolis.

Robert M. McAdam '32E, '34G, writes: "On December 13, 1934, I left St. Paul to accept a position on the research staff of the Krebs Pigment and Color Corporation of Baltimore, Maryland." Mr. McAdam's address is Lanthicum, Maryland.

Wayne Kakela '32, of Virginia, former University griddier, recently was named to the board of directors of the Minnesota Association of Commercial Secretaries.

Francelle Ringbloom and Charles J. Larson '32Ex, both of Minneapolis, were married recently and are now at home in Faribault, Minnesota.

Lucretia Wilder '32A, laboratory technician in the institute of anatomy, died Friday, February 22, as the result of an accident while she was conducting an experiment. She was inoculating a rabbit with a newly discovered type of germ when the animal kicked, scratching her arm. A few drops of the liquid spilled on the open wound and the fatal infection was begun.

Physicians sought to halt the lightning-like spread of the disease, but despite all their efforts she died in a short time.

A graduate of West high school, Miss Wilder was graduated from the University of Minnesota with a bachelor's degree. She became a laboratory technician in the institute of anatomy, with a view of becoming a bacteriologist. She was working for her master's degree at the time of her death.

In addition to her mother, she is survived by a sister. She resided at 707 Summit avenue, Minneapolis.

Mrs. Kenneth R. Ferguson (Dorothy Geckler '32Ex) returned recently from a trip to Phoenix, Arizona, where she visited Mr. and Mrs. C. Vernon Breithaupt, Jr. (Jane Reinhard), formerly of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Blanche Nelson Reinhard, prior to their departure early in March for Australia. Mrs. Ferguson traveled by plane.

Janet E. Polley '32Ex, and John P. Devaney, Jr. '32Ex, were married in the afternoon of February 9 at a quiet ceremony at the home of the bride's parents in Winona. Her sister, Mary Ellen Polley, was the bride's only attendant. Robert Hurtle '32Ex was best man. A wedding reception and dinner were given for thirty guests after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Devaney are at home in Minneapolis. Mrs. Devaney attended Carleton College as well as Minnesota. She is a member of Alpha Phi sorority. Mr. Devaney is a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

James J. Weeks '32A recently was promoted to sports editor of the Minot (North Dakota) Daily News.

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NUMBER 23

Unemployment Insurance

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance is one of the subjects on which there will be much heated discussion, both in Congress and in the state legislature during the next few weeks. Although formerly there was much opposition to unemployment insurance in America, that feeling has largely passed. While it is quite generally recognized that unemployment insurance is a constructive measure looking toward greater economic security, there are differences of opinion as to the particular type of plan that should be adopted.

Unemployment insurance is a system by which reserves are accumulated in order to make payments to unemployed individuals in a systematic manner. The reserves are raised by assessments against employers alone or against employers and employees jointly. In some cases the state also contributes from tax funds. From these reserves insurance benefits are paid to unemployed persons on terms agreed upon in advance.

It is not intended as a complete substitute for relief. In normal times it would provide all of the assistance necessary for those workers who are normally employed but are temporarily out of work. It aims also to provide the first line of defense in meeting the relief needs of a depression. It could never completely dispose of the necessity for relief that is due to unemployment, however. There would always be some not eligible for benefits and others whose rights to benefits had been exhausted who still would be in need of relief. The problems of meeting these relief needs should be considered apart from the problems of unemployment insurance.

President Roosevelt's special message to Congress covering his Social Security Plan presents a clear-cut statement of the issues involved. Accompanying his message which was transmitted to Congress last Thursday was a report of the Commission on Social Security which was appointed last summer to make a special report with recommendations for legislation. That part of the Commission's report pertaining to unemployment insurance, or as it is termed in the report, unemployment compensation, is the basis for a bill

By

DEAN RUSSELL A. STEVENSON
College of Business Administration

presented by Senator Wagner of New York. The President has urged Congress to act speedily on this bill so that the several state legislatures now in session will be able to take such action as is necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Commission.

There are several major issues in this bill on which public attention will be focused.

FEDERAL AND STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

The bill places responsibility for the administration of unemployment compensation upon the states with some assistance from the federal government. The Commission recommends the establishment of separate state funds because it is generally understood that Congress would not have the power under the Constitution to set up a national fund. This is a type of social legislation that falls within the province of the individual states, yet some form of federal aid or compulsion seems necessary to stimulate action by the several state legislatures.

Two years ago bills were introduced in thirty-nine state legislatures providing for unemployment insurance. In only one state, Wisconsin, was a plan of compulsory insurance adopted. The bills failed to pass not so much because of an objection to the principle of unemployment insurance as to the fact that a plan limited to the boundaries of a state would place the industry within that state at a disadvantage in competition with producers in other states not having such a law. Suppose that the employers in the state of Minnesota were required to contribute a certain proportion of their payrolls to an unemployment insurance fund, while their nearest competitors in Illinois, for example, were not required to incur this expense. It is clear that the local employers and workers would be placed at a competitive disadvantage. This is a real objection to independent state funds.

The proponents of unemployment insurance thus have been placed in a dilemma. Left entirely to the individual states, very little progress could be expected. On the other hand, it would be unconstitutional for the federal government to enact a national plan. The legislation proposed by the Commission aims to clarify this situation. It proposes to stimulate state action through the taxing powers of Congress. The proposed bill is, in fact, a tax measure. It provides an excise tax on the payrolls of all employers of four or more workers. It further provides that employers who pay in to a state fund would be allowed a credit against the tax up to ninety per cent of the excise tax. The tax which is proposed starts at one per cent and will be increased to three per cent as soon as the index of production of the Federal Reserve Board indicates that industrial recovery has been effected. Under the provisions of the act, an employer in Wisconsin, for example, would be allowed a credit against the three per cent federal tax equal in amount to his contribution under the Wisconsin state law. He would, therefore, pay two per cent into the state fund and one per cent on his excise tax, making a total of three per cent which is equal to the amount assessed against employers in all states. It can readily be seen that this law would stimulate Wisconsin to increase the state rate so that the maximum credit would go into the state funds. Likewise, other states would be stimulated to introduce plans that would tend to be identical as far as rates are concerned.

POOLED VERSUS COMPANY FUNDS

One of the most important questions in an unemployment insurance plan is whether company funds should be allowed or whether reserves should be pooled in one fund. Proponents of unemployment insurance are divided on this question. The Wisconsin law provides for separate company funds. Under this plan the employer's contributions to the fund are segregated and credited to his account. He pays into the fund two per cent of his payroll until the amount to his credit is equal to fifty-five dollars for each regularly

insured employee. He then pays one per cent until there is a credit of seventy-five dollars per worker. After that his contributions are limited to an amount sufficient to keep the fund equal to seventy-five dollars per worker. If none of his workers are laid off and no new ones are added, he pays nothing into the fund after it reaches seventy-five dollars per employee.

The main purpose of this plan is to stimulate the employer to maintain continuous full-time employment for all of his employees. Those who favor the company fund policy look upon unemployment insurance as a means of regularizing employment. Obviously an employer will take every precaution possible to keep from laying off workers under such a plan in order to reduce operating costs.

Under the pooled plan, on the other hand, assessments are made alike on all companies, regardless of their employment experience. Those who favor this plan are of the opinion that the individual employer is unable to do very much on his own account to regularize employment. A company would be unable to keep all of its workers continuously employed if the demand for its product were severely reduced, no matter how favorably disposed the management might be to maintaining a regularized employment plan.

These two plans are definitely in conflict. The company fund plan assumes that management can effectively control its demand for labor, and, therefore, provides that the payments into an unemployment reserve be considered primarily as a penalty for allowing irregular employment. The proponents of the pooled fund plan recognize the fact that individual employers are powerless to determine the amount of labor needed and assume that the primary purpose of unemployment insurance is to accumulate funds which may be paid to workers when they become unemployed. If this is the primary function of unemployment insurance, it is clear that the establishment of company funds would tend to defeat its purpose since those companies that have a good employment record would cease to contribute to a fund and those companies whose employment fluctuates widely would be unable to accumulate substantial reserves. As a result reserves would not be adequate to be of any real benefit to those unemployed workers most in need of aid.

The Commission report presents a compromise on this question. It assumes that the several states will decide for themselves whether or not they will permit company funds. Additional credits on the excise tax will be allowed to employers who are permitted to reduce their contribution to state

funds but they are required to pay at least one per cent into the pooled reserve and no additional credits on this account will be allowed until the state law has been in effect for five years. This appears to be a reasonable compromise between the two policies.

WHO SHOULD CONTRIBUTE?

The Commission report also refers to the state legislatures the question as to who should contribute to the funds. Here again there is a difference of opinion.

In practically all of the European systems contributions to the fund are made by both employers and workers. In some cases contributions are also made by the government. The Wisconsin plan calls for contributions by employers alone. It is generally agreed among students of the subject that contributions to a pooled reserve should be made by workers as well as by employers. The workers should have a direct interest in the funds and should share in the administration of the plan. These ends can best be obtained when the workers are required to make regular contributions.

On the basis of experience in European plans students are also agreed that no contributions should be made to the fund by the government. The government's contribution should be restricted, first, to the costs of administration, and, second, to provide relief to unemployed workers in need after their rights to benefits from the reserves have been exhausted. The President's program for public works employment is definitely in conformity with this policy.

WHO SHOULD BE EXEMPT?

An ideal plan of unemployment insurance would provide coverage for all workers, regardless of occupation or wage status. As a practical matter of administration, however, it is necessary to exclude certain classes of workers. In all bills that have been proposed to date agricultural labor and domestic workers have been exempt. Furthermore, a limitation as to number of workers per establishment has been found necessary. Some European plans exempt firms that employ less than three employees. The Wisconsin bill excludes firms employing less than ten workers. The Commission recommendation provides that exemption will be granted under the excise tax to firms employing less than four workers. It also provides that all workers receiving fifty dollars a week or more be excluded.

There are some industries in which the risk of unemployment is so great that either special provisions should be made for them or they should be excluded from coverage. Such seasonable industries as forestry, fishing or can-

ning fall in this category. The Wisconsin law excludes certain seasonal employment by exempting industries operating less than four months in the year. The Commission recommends that all industries, with the exception of railroads which are treated separately, be included in the general plans.

BENEFITS

It is necessary, of course, to limit the number of benefits that may be paid if the reserve funds are to be kept solvent. Most of the plans now suggested provide for one week of benefits to four weeks of previous contributions and a four-week waiting period. While this matter is left to the discretion of the states, the Commission states that the benefit period cannot safely exceed sixteen weeks if a contribution of three per cent is adopted and the rate of compensation is fifty per cent of the regular wage. It also recommends a maximum of fifteen dollars per week.

The amount of benefits that can be provided under any plan depends upon these factors, the rate of contributions to the fund, the waiting period before benefits accrue and the amount of the weekly benefits. If the weekly benefit rate is high, the maximum number of benefits will be reduced. If the waiting period is short, the number of benefits that can be paid will be reduced. In America the reserves will be most useful in providing for fairly long periods of unemployment. Such provisions should be included in state bills, therefore, as will insure the worker the longest possible period of benefits.

CUSTODY OF FUNDS

The Commission report recommends that the funds accumulated under state plans be placed in the custody of the United States Treasury. The investment of the funds that would be accumulated presents one of the most difficult problems. It is essential that these funds be so invested that they will be available for ready conversion into cash for payment when needed. The amounts of money involved will reach into tremendous sums measured in billions of dollars. To invest such huge sums of money without affecting the money market and central bank policy would be well nigh impossible. Some plan of coordination between the administrative board of control of the unemployment insurance fund and the central bank authorities should be developed to the end that their policies would be harmonious.

ADMINISTRATION

The Commission recommends that and federal appropriations that may be made be limited to grants-in-aid to states for the administration of the

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Alumni Directors Meet on Campus

THE annual spring meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association was held Tuesday evening, March 5, in one of the private dining rooms in the new unit of Pioneer Hall, the residence for men.

A feature of the occasion was a discussion of the needs of the University for the coming biennium by William T. Middlebrook, Comptroller of the University. He pointed out that the total enrollment at the present time is about even with the all-time registration peak of the 1930-31 college year and the cost per student to the state is the lowest it has ever been.

The collegiate enrollment this quarter is greater by more than 1,000 than it was at the same time last year. The total enrollment including the students served through the extension division and the schools of agriculture shows an increase of 2,624 over last year. The total number of students being served by the University is 19,784 as compared with 17,142 a year ago. The total enrollment in the peak year of 1931-32 was 17,756.

To some this growth of the student body might be a source of pride but to the administration it is a problem of grave concern because the income of the University has been decreased rather than increased to meet the greater responsibility. The marked increase in enrollment this year may be taken as a warning of what may happen during the coming biennium. During these past few years thousands of young men and women in the state who are anxious to secure a college education have remained at home awaiting the time when circumstances would allow them to enter some college or university. If that time has come then a flood of new students will present themselves at the University during the next two years.

Classes and lectures are overcrowded at the present time and the staff has been reduced to a bare minimum and any further increase in registration will place the institution face to face with a critical situation even if the legislature grants the University every penny requested by the Board of Regents for maintenance during the coming biennium.

There has been a more than seventy per cent increase in enrollment since 1921 and yet the legislative appro-

priation for the present biennium has been \$675,334 less than the appropriation for the two year period beginning with 1921.

One might logically suppose that the standards of the University of Minnesota may have suffered from the acute economic measures which have been necessary particularly during the past few years. But it is to the everlasting credit of President Coffman that such has not been the case. Under his leadership and able administration the institution has more than held its place in the front rank of American universities. The danger line has been reached, however.

During the school year of 1921-22 the cost to the state for each student enrolled in the University was \$332. This figure has steadily decreased until during the school year of 1933-34 the cost per student was \$206 and this year with the increased registration it is approximately \$180.

But to get back to the meeting. C. P. Bull '01Ag, the representative on the Board of Directors from the School of Agriculture briefly discussed the alumni organization of the central School of Agriculture at University Farm. This group holds an annual reunion at the time of the graduation exercises on the campus in March and the organization also holds open house in Alumni Hall on the state fair grounds during the week of this annual event. Mr. Bull pointed out that the school alumni association antedated the General Alumni Association of the University.

Reports were presented by the alumni secretary, the treasurer, the investment committee, the editor of the Alumni Weekly and by Stanley Gillam '12, the alumni member of the Minnesota Union Board of Governors.

President Orren E. Safford '10L, presided. The directors present were Parker Anderson '21Ag, Mrs. Stanley R. Avery '08, C. P. Bull '01Ag, Dr. T. H. Dickson '10Md, Dr. George Earl '06; '09Md, Dr. Olga Hansen Litzenberg '15Md, Miss Rewey Belle Inglis '08, George R. Martin '02L, Charles V. Netz '20Ph, Fred A. Ott '04E, Ben W. Palmer '13L, C. F. E. Peterson '93L, E. B. Pierce '04, Dr. Erling S. Platou '20Md, William T. Ryan '05E, Orren E. Safford '10L, George M. Shepard '09E, Mrs. Eva Blaisdell Wheeler '06, Mark Woolley '09L, and Edgar F. Zelle '13.



SIGURD HAGEN

The Minnesota Alumni Club of New York held its annual dinner on March 8 in the Montclair Hotel, Sigurd Hagen, secretary of the club assisted with the arrangements for the affair.

Campus Scenes

Scenes of the University campus have been included in 42 illustrations of Minnesota that accompany an article on the state in the March issue of the National Geographic. The article, written by Glanville Smith, a native of Minnesota, touches all phases of the life of the state and emphasizes its industry and residents. The author calls Minnesota the "Mother of Lakes and Rivers" because of its beauty and abundance of lakes and classifies the state as unique in that its waters flow into three oceans.

Book

"Contemporary American Institutions," by F. Stuart Chapin, chairman of the department of sociology, will be published soon by Harper and Brothers. The book is a sociological analysis emphasizing local institutions. "Discussion of the New Deal centers about national institutions; those which are local are largely forgotten," Dr. Chapin points out. "This neglect is the cause of some of the NRA's difficulties, bringing about a clash of interests. The book discusses a balance between the two."

News of the Week on the Campus

PROBABLY the largest crowd ever assembled in Northrop Memorial auditorium greeted the convocation speaker of this past Thursday, Alexander Woolcott, noted journalist and radio commentator. He spoke on the subject, "The Invisible Newspaper."

New Book

"Propaganda and Promotional Activities," a new book by Ralph D. Casey, head of the department of journalism, and Bruce L. Smith and Harold D. Losswell of the University of Chicago, will be published April 1. The book is one of the social science research council series and is being published by the University of Minnesota Press. It contains an introductory essay, "The Study and Practice of Propaganda."

Positions

Fifty-six per cent of the 1933-34 education graduates of 374 institutions throughout the country obtained full-time teaching positions, Professor J. G. Umstadd, head of the College of Education placement bureau, stated in his report of a recent national survey of teacher placement. The University is below average with only 45 per cent.

The survey included 37,832 persons, or about 40 per cent of the graduates in the country. Of these, 21,145 obtained positions. Teacher colleges scored the highest placement, 63 per cent.

Professor Umstadd conducted the survey for the National Institutional Teacher Placement association, of which he is president. A grant of two hundred dollars by Dean Guy S. Ford made the study possible.

Placement for women was 57 per cent, for men, 49. Elementary teachers were most favored, 62 per cent being placed. Percentage for academic secondary positions was 45.

Generally speaking, special fields of teaching gained higher percentages. Professor Umstadd plans to publish the completed findings of his survey soon.

Relief Program

Under the direction of a University professor the liberalized \$1,500,000 state program of drouth relief is being launched in Minnesota. The leader is Robert W. Murchie, professor of sociology and president of the state rural rehabilitation corporation.

Features of the new program are that individual states will work out their own problems to meet the emergency and that maximum allowances are based on the acreage of farms in distress. Twelve western counties and parts of six others were designated as the "extreme distress areas," he stated. Here the full benefits of the new regulations will be made available immediately without special re-investigation. The old regulations providing \$25 a month for each farm will apply to the rest of the drouth area, but individual cases will be investigated and grants made as needed.

Federal Aid

A total of 170 additional federal aid appointments will be made for the spring quarter from applications now on file, Dean Malcolm M. Willey, in charge of the work project on the campus, announced this week.

The two-quarter appointments allotted to the four farm schools under University jurisdiction lapse at the end of winter quarter. Since the schools holding them end their terms at that time, their quotas are transferred to the main campus.

University officials announced yesterday that there are at present approximately 500 applications on file. New appointments will be selected from this list.

A survey of the staff has been completed recently in an effort to add jobs to the original list. Sufficient jobs have been made available to take care of additional appointees.

Panhellenic

Carla Meacham, junior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and leader of this year's Junior ball, was elected president of the Panhellenic council this week. She succeeds Ellen Hulbert, Kappa Alpha Theta, who has held the office for the past year.

Miss Meacham, who has been treasurer of the council this year, is vice president of Delta Delta Delta and secretary-treasurer of Punchinello, dramatic organization on the farm campus. She is also a member of the farm campus W.S.G.A. board, the Home Economics association council and Phi Epsilon Omicron, national honorary home economics sorority. Last year she was one of the leaders of the Military ball.

Constance Fegles, also a junior in home economics and a Junior ball leader, will serve as secretary of the council. She is a member of Pi Beta Phi and has been active in W.S.G.A. and the Y.W.C.A.

Greek Publicity

A University press relations bureau to disseminate to Northwest papers publicity and news from the various Greek houses was unanimously voted by the inter-fraternity council at its meeting this week.

According to Otis Dypwick, former editor of the Gopher, who explained the plan on behalf of the fraternity counselors, the bureau would serve to counteract sensational news disadvantages to fraternities by emphasizing accomplishments of fraternity men. He asserted that many prospective fraternity men are prejudiced against the Greek organizations because of sensational pictures received through metropolitan tabloids and small town papers.

Intramural

A total of 1,487 students playing on 269 teams took part in the extensive fall quarter athletic program sponsored by the intramural department, recently compiled figures revealed.

Touchball accounted for the bulk of the imposing total with 810 men playing on 81 teams. Tennis and volleyball drew slightly more than 400 players together. Golf, handball, boxing, bowling and squash racquets were popular autumn sports.

The I-M staff is preparing to accommodate at least a thousand additional athletes during the winter quarter. "The facilities in the new building and the natural desire for exercise during the winter months will attract over 2,500 students this quarter," Ed Haislet, assistant I-M director, said.

Dentists

The two-day short course for graduate dentists held on the campus closed with a demonstration on immediate denture work by Carl O. Flagstad, professor of dentistry, and Roy M. Jernal, assistant professor of dentistry. More than 60 dentists from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota attended the sessions, which were arranged through the extension division.

Cagers Close Season Against Indiana

THE Minnesota basketball team suffered a pair of defeats on the final road trip of the season this past weekend, losing to Illinois on Saturday night and to Notre Dame on Monday. The Gophers will meet Indiana in the final game of the season in the Field House Saturday night.

The Illini fighting for a share of the conference title got away to a fast start and smothered the Minnesotans under a barrage of baskets to lead, 25 to 8, at halftime. The Gophers staged a rally in the opening minutes of the second half and climbed to within eight points of the Illinois total. The Illini defense tightened at this point and the Indians breezed through to win.

In the first contest between the two teams in the Field House the Gophers outscored their opponents from the floor, 15 baskets to 12, but free throws gave the victory to Illinois. George Roscoe was high point getter for Minnesota with five field goals. Gordon Norman was the only other Gopher who was able to connect for more than one field goal.

The summary:

Minnesota (29)—

	B	F	P
Eiken, f.	0	0	0
Stelzer, f.	1	1	4
Kupperberg, f.	1	0	0
Norman, c.	2	1	3
G. Svendsen, c.	0	0	1
Freimuth, c.	0	0	0
Roscoe, g.	5	0	2
Svendsen, g.	0	0	1
Seebach, g.	1	0	1
Baker, f.	1	3	2
Wallbloom, f.	1	0	1
Totals.	12	5	15

Illinois (41)—

	B	F	P
Froschauer, f.	4	0	0
Mills, f.	0	0	0
Guttchow, f.	4	3	2
Roegel, c.	5	2	2
Combes, g.	1	1	1
Beynon, g.	0	0	1
Henry, g.	2	3	1
Michelson, g.	0	0	0
Totals.	16	9	7

Lose to Notre Dame

Notre Dame defeated Minnesota, 38 to 27, at South Bend. The lead changed several times during the first half and the score at the end of the period was 18 to 15 in favor of the

Irish. Gordon Norman, Gopher center, was forced out of the game on personals after five minutes of play in the second half and his loss was felt by the Minnesotans.

In an earlier game between the two teams in the Field House Minnesota trimmed Notre Dame.

Senior

Only one member of the first squad will be lost through graduation and that member is Gordon Norman, center on the Gopher cage teams of the past three seasons and this year one of the leading pivot men of the conference. George Roscoe and Jimmy Baker have one more year of competition while the other two members of the starting combination, Dick Seebach and Eddie Stelzer, are sophomores. The task of the coaches will be to find a man for the center position and if a capable performer can be found the Gophers will be a speedy outfit next season.

The Minnesota team has been a dangerous one throughout the present season and a bit of luck on several occasions would have placed the Gophers up in the first division of the race. Wisconsin, now tied for the lead, won from the Gophers on a basket in the final thirty seconds of play after the Minnesotans had held the lead.

Purdue defeated the Badgers Monday night and now it appears that the conference race will end in a three-way tie with Illinois, Wisconsin and Purdue sharing honors at the top. The Boiler-makers have one more game to play with Northwestern and they must win this contest to hold a place at the top.

Hockey

Minnesota's hockey team closed its season Monday night on a high note by winning its second consecutive game over the Minneapolis A.A.U. champions, the Ascensions, 3-0, at the Arena.

Immediately after the game Chuck Wilkinson, brilliant sophomore goal guard and grid star, and Ted Mitchell, veteran forward, were elected co-captains of the 1935-36 puck team.

Captain Spencer Wagnild, closing an outstanding hockey career, led his team to victory by scoring on a solo play 30 seconds after the start of the first period. The Gopher attack was outstanding during the first session with Coach Frank Pond's players monopolizing the puck. The Gophers took

advantage of their team play and the two star wingmen, Clyde Russ and Russ Gray, teamed for the second goal of the period.

The Ascension attack picked up in the second period and the two teams played through a scoreless session. In the final period two sophomores, Kenny Carlson and Ray Bjorck, combined to give the Gophers their last score.

Six players concluded their hockey careers for Minnesota. The defense combination of Captain Spencer Wagnild and Les Malkerson has concluded its play and will leave the Gophers without veterans at this position next year. Wagnild has been a bulwark on defense for the past two seasons and Malkerson's improved play has made him a valuable member of the team.

The graduation of four forwards will also leave a large gap. The two flashy wingmen, Russ Gray and Clyde Russ, have given the Gophers outstanding service for three years. The loss of John McGlone and Bill Zieske will also be greatly felt since this pair has been the mainstay of the second line.

Gymnasts Win

The University of Minnesota gymnastic team, host to the 25th annual northwestern Gymnastic Society meet, won Class A honors Saturday night in the new athletic building.

The St. Paul Turnverein placed second while West high of Minneapolis was third.

The best all-around gymnast of the Class A participants was George Matison of University of Minnesota. Matison placed among the first four in all of the events.

The best all-around teams to enter all three events in the tourney were declared to be West high of Minneapolis with the St. Paul Turners second and North high of Minneapolis, third.

Swimmers

Taking seven first places in nine events, the University of Minnesota easily defeated Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa, in the exhibition pool in the athletic building on the campus Saturday night, 58 to 26.

High school swimmers who had staged their annual state meet at the university in the afternoon were the guests of honor.

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NEWS and COMMENT

MANY new buildings have been erected on the campus since the approval of the first ten-year building program in 1919 and yet at the present time due to the rapid growth of the student body there are fewer square feet of floor space per student for classroom instruction than there were in 1919.

In that year the administration presented to the legislature a ten-year program which called for an appropriation of \$560,000 each year for new buildings. Because of the rising building costs it was impossible for the University to complete the program in ten years and in 1929 a ten year extension was asked. The legislature approved the idea with the understanding that \$300,000 would be available each year for additions to the physical plant. Two years ago the administration suggested to the legislature that the building program be held in abeyance for two years and that the period be extended from 1939 to 1941. The legislators went further than this suggestion and cancelled the whole program.

The University is in need of several new structures and the legislature has been asked for funds for a new Business School building and a Forestry building. On the staff of the School of Business there are thirty-seven teachers and in the building occupied by this University division there are only seven classrooms. The School has continued to grow in enrollment and the research activities have been greatly expanded in recent years. There are 415 students enrolled in the School of Business Administration proper as compared with 225 in 1924 and 347 in 1929. The total

enrollment of those taking work offered by members of the staff of the School, including pre-business students and those from other departments, is approximately 1,500. It is estimated that the cost of the new building would be \$400,000.

For the past four or five years the Minnesota Forest School has been the second largest in the United States. The present enrollment is approximately 270 and the average floor space per student in the present quarters is about thirty feet. The floor space available per student in the nine other leading forest schools in the United States averages 213 square feet and the lowest at any other school is 103 square feet. It can be seen from these few figures that the facilities at Minnesota are quite inadequate.

Athletic Ability

PHYSICAL tests which he hopes will show a student's ability in athletics and games as clearly as the so-called intelligence tests show "college ability" are being devised at the University of Minnesota by L. F. Keller, associate professor of physical education.

Mr. Keller, who spent a year's leave pursuing research studies at New York University in 1933-34, is at present conducting experiments to determine the best methods of testing for this classification.

He did some research in this field while on leave and now is doing further work on it with the help of J. E. Curtis of University high school and seniors in the department of physical education. A room has been set aside for this project in the new athletic building recently opened at Minnesota. Mr. Curtis is conducting experiments with boys in University junior and senior high school.

These tests would be distinct, of course, from the physical examinations given by the student health service. The aim of the experiment is to work out a series of "battery" tests that will enable the department of physical education to find out the physical status of an entering freshman and to prescribe the amount and kind of physical training he should have.

Further tests to measure the degree of advancement from the prescribed training also are being sought. These comprehensive tests will include knowledge of sports, technique in sports, and physical ability plus a complete physical examination.

After the series of tests the students would be classified, according to Mr. Keller, as to their ability and then grouped in such a way that in various sports and games only boys of like ability will be competing against each other.

Under the ideal setup students whose tests showed them to possess marked physical ability would not be required to take as much physical education work as others less gifted or might even be excused. The amount and kind of physical education taken would be prescribed according to the examination given at the time of the student's entrance to Minnesota.

This step is in keeping with the general trend in physical education throughout the country in an effort to keep in stride with the advancement in general education.

The Reviewing Stand

W. S. G.

OUR subject today is water. . . . And the information on the subject that we here present was taken bodily from the address "The Relation of Human Activities to Depletion of Our Water Resources," given by Dr. George A. Thiel '17, as one of the 1935 Sigma Xi Lectures on the campus. Dr. Thiel is a member of the Geology Department.

Geologically the earth may be subdivided into three spheres—the outer, gaseous atmosphere, the watery hydrosphere, and the rigid and rocky lithosphere. Water is present in varying amounts everywhere in the lower portion of the atmosphere and nearly everywhere in the outer crust of the lithosphere.

The earth's atmosphere constitutes slightly less than a millionth part of the earth's whole mass. But the rain which falls from the atmosphere every century weighs seven times as much as the air itself. Three-fourths of this rain falls back into the ocean. Even so, the work of the atmosphere amounts to pouring all the water of the oceans over the land once in twelve thousand years. Nearly three-fourths of this rainfall again vaporizes. What remains flows back to the sea in rivers. An amount of water equivalent to the whole volume of the ocean has done this at least thirty thousand times during the known duration of geologic history. However, an analysis of evaporation and precipitation figures discloses the fact that one-fifth of the entire evaporation on the earth's surface comes from evaporation on the land. Only seven per cent of all the water evaporated from the oceans enters into the precipitation over land. Thus we see that the water supply for the land areas of the earth, receives but slight addition from oceanic waters.

The total annual fall of meteoric water on the earth's land areas is about 26,600 cubic miles. This precipitation varies greatly both with respect to geographic location and time. Furthermore it may be in the form of rain or snow. In polar regions the snowfall represents from eight to fifteen inches of water, whereas on certain southern slopes of the Himalayas the rainfall may be as much as five hundred inches a year. In dry regions such as the vast desert areas of northern Africa, central Asia, Australia, and along the coast of Peru, only a few inches of water is precipitated annually. Among

the Canary Islands surrounded by water, are localities that have very little rainfall for periods as long as three years in duration. Such great variations in rainfall raise important problems in agriculture, forestry and water supply engineering.

The average rainfall for the United States varies from 70 inches for the Gulf Coast and Northwest Pacific Coast region to 15 inches over the Great Plains and less than 10 inches in the American Desert of Nevada, Arizona and S. E. California.

Minnesota receives on an average about 10 inches more precipitation in the eastern part of the state than in the northwestern counties. For the Twin City area there are a few marked variations but the general average is uniform. The greatest fluctuation occurred from the extreme low of 11.59 inches in 1910 to the abnormally high of 40 inches in 1911. The average rainfall in this region for the crop-growing season from May to August inclusive for the past 97 years is 14.32 inches. The average for the last five summers has been only 11.55 inches.

A comprehensive study has been made of precipitations for each state east of the Rocky Mountains, showing the annual average precipitation for each state for the 40 years up to 1933, on the basis of 10 year moving averages. These disclose a well marked tendency during the past quarter of a century to descending trends in much of the North, especially the Northwest, and to rising trends in the South.

In Minnesota, for example, the average for the 10 years ending in 1908 is approximately 29.5 inches, and for the decade ending with 1933 the average is just a little more than 25 inches. In other words, the former 10 year period had nearly 30 per cent more rainfall than the latter. A falling off in precipitation of such magnitude is especially noticeable in a region like this where the amount normally is rather small. The Northwestern decline in precipitation centers in Minnesota but covers the northern Plains to the west, especially the Dakotas, and extends eastward to the Great Lakes.

An examination of the long time record for the Twin City area shows that conditions similar to those now being experienced have occurred twice before in the last 100 years. Plotted as a trend line, it would show three

minima: For the 10 years ending with 1848, 1894 and 1933. The averages for these were practically the same. In other words, our present droughts are no more severe than those of 40 and 80 years ago.

The total amount of water in storage within the outer part of the earth is enormous. Dr. Slichter, consulting engineer of the United States Geological Survey in charge of the investigations of movements of underground water for the United States Reclamation Service, computed the water in the earth of both the land and ocean areas to be nearly one-third the amount of the oceanic waters.

The quantity of water within the first 100 feet from the ground surface in the United States has been estimated as sufficient to fill a reservoir as large as the U. S. and about 17 feet deep. That is, an amount equivalent to six or seven years' rainfall or some 20 years' discharge of all the rivers of this country.

A glacier forms lake basins in a number of different ways. Some basins are gouged out of solid rock by the abrasive and plucking action of the ice.

Glacial deposition, however, is responsible for the formation of more lake basins than glacial erosion. As a glacier melts and recedes the rock debris in the ice is deposited in such an irregular manner that numerous depressions without outlets remain in the topography. If the floors of such depressions are lower than the regional ground-water level the basins are filled with water and lakes are formed. Such basins are most numerous in the terminal moraine zones where the greatest quantities of rock debris or drift were deposited. A study of the glacial history of the lake region in west central Minnesota indicates that a typical terminal moraine extends southeastward from Detroit Lakes through the region of Alexandria, Glenwood, Spicer and Hutchinson. Throughout the entire zone lake basins are very abundant. Lake Minnetonka and numerous smaller lakes in Hennepin and Carver counties are in a similar morainic belt.

Whatever the origin of lakes, there are processes laboring perpetually for their destruction. As soon as the lake is formed there is a constant struggle for existence against atmospheric influences that work by drawing water from its surface by evaporation.

The amount of loss through evaporation is commonly overlooked in discussions of the lowering of lake levels. Observations at Lake Minnetonka during the summer of 1933 showed an evaporation loss of 1.9 inches in three

days. Calculated in the entire area of the lake, this means a loss of about 500,000,000 gallons into the atmosphere in three days, or 166,000,000 gallons per day. This is approximately three times the amount consumed by the entire city of Minneapolis for an equal period of time.

Lakes are also destroyed by streams and wave action. Each tributary stream bears its load of sand and mud into the lake, building its delta of coarse material farther and farther out from the original shore. Dencutting of the outlet eventually drains the lake and allows the streams to trench the delta deposits, leaving them as terraces.

Vegetation too plays an important part in the filling of lakes. This is especially noticeable in the smaller, shallow lakes. Sedges, rushes, and other marsh plants catch and hold the sediment along the shore, thus building shores slowly out into the lake. This continues until the strip becomes dry grassy land, and if the lake is sufficiently shallow the filling may progress from all sides until the lake is completely choked and destroyed. In some lakes a bed of marl is deposited in the shallow bays. Peat then grows over the marl and completely fills the bay.

The water table at any one point marks the balance between supply from rainfall and inflow, and escape through drainage, evaporation, and plant transpiration. The position or depth below the surface, therefore, fluctuates under the influence of the above factors.

The loss through plant transpiration is far greater than is generally realized. Under favorable conditions an acre of land may produce about seven tons of dry vegetable matter. It has been found that corn evaporates 233 pounds and turnips 910 pounds of water for every pound of dry substance produced. If the evaporation of water is 500 times more than the amount of dry substance produced, then an acre will evaporate during the vegetative period about 3,500 tons of water.

Observations for a period of years have shown that one acre of oak forest 115 years old absorbed in one day from 2,000 to 2,600 gallons of water per acre. This corresponds to a rainfall of about 0.1 inch per day, or nearly three inches per month. Taking the period of vegetation as five months, the absorption of water would be about 160,000 cubic feet, which represents a rainfall for this period of about 17 inches.

Much rainwater is also lost by interception by tree crowns. Under average conditions a spruce forest will intercept about 39 per cent of the precipitation if it falls in the form of

a slow rain. A broadleaf forest intercepts about 13 per cent.

However, we must not condemn the forest for these transpiration losses, for trees increase both the abundance and frequency of local precipitation over the areas they occupy. The excess of precipitation as compared with that over adjoining unforested areas amounts in some cases to more than 25 per cent. Forests in broad continental valleys enrich with moisture prevailing air currents that pass over them and thus enable larger quantities of moisture to penetrate into the interior of the continent, and thereby increase rainfall. Furthermore, under ordinary conditions of rainfall, there is practically no surface run-off from forest covered slopes that have an abundant leaf litter. The saving of precipitation effected in this way by the forest is more than sufficient to offset whatever loss may have been sustained through transpiration or interception of the tree crowns. The ability of a forest to check surface run-off is greatest when the ground beneath is covered with an unbroken leaf litter. A forest without leaf litter on moderate slopes has little effect in checking run-off. Hence for a forest to exercise its most beneficial effect upon run-off and in turn upon rainfall it must not be burned over, grazed, or otherwise interfered with in its normal functions.

Benjamin Franklin once said, "When the well goes dry, we know the worth of water." In 1865 water was selling at \$1 per bucket in San Francisco. Last summer we were reminded that such conditions can recur even today—for whole communities in the Middle West were dependent upon water shipped in railroad tank cars. The people in a number of towns in Minnesota did not have sufficient water in reserve to put out a fire if one had broken out in their city.

Such conditions in large areas of the United States during the last few years have served to focus attention on the necessity of conserving our supplies of water. While it is believed that there is no occasion for undue alarm with regard to depletion, it is imperative that precautionary measures be taken to safeguard present supplies and guard against future depletion. Under present conditions the water in a natural subsurface reservoir is depleted seriously before the need for conservation is seen.

Hydrologists and geologists have suggested a number of methods for maintaining water levels. These methods apply to both surface and subsurface storage:

1st. Rehabilitation of vegetation—

both forests and grasses to retard the run-off during rainfall.

2nd. Artificial control of run-off by means of dams and reservoirs.

3rd. Artificially increasing the recharge due to percolation, by spreading and other methods.

4th. Artificially decreasing the discharge of underground reservoirs.

5th. The capping and control of flowing wells to conserve hydrostatic pressure in artesian basins.

6th. An educational program to bring before the consumers of water, the details of occurrence and means of utilization.

In large areas of the Great Plains region the rehabilitation of vegetation, especially sod-forming grasses on the grazing lands, is a problem of first magnitude. It is a matter of common record that before the area was settled, the grass in many of the grazing areas was, in terms of the stock men, "high enough to hide a calf," whereas now it is seldom over a few inches high. Such depletion of vegetation results in rapid run-off and erosion, and rapid run-off is unfavorable for percolation of water into the ground. The depletion of vegetation has been brought about by the over-grazing of cattle and sheep ranges and the cultivation of semi-arid, non-irrigatable, marginal land. Such a practice has proven disastrous in many places, not only to the settler but also to the land. Due to over-grazing and to cultivation, soil erosion has set in over extensive areas, and if this condition is not remedied within a short time, many square miles of lands now suitable for grazing will be lost, and I might add that we in this region will then continue to have dust storms similar to those we experienced a year ago.

The artificial control of run-off by means of dams and reservoirs is now common practice in many localities. The Minnesota State Planning Board has recommended the construction of a number of check dams along the valley of the Minnesota River and the tributaries of the Red River of the north. Small dams across small lines of drainage result in a two-fold benefit. They conserve the surface supply and they allow the reservoir water to escape slowly down a stream channel where it can percolate into the alluvium and thus maintain the subsurface flow. Some reservoirs have been constructed over areas of outcrop of permeable strata so that surface waters may be diverted to underground storage.

On the cover this week is an early spring snow scene near the Farm Campus.

Staff Members Study Land Problem

WITH approximately half the taxable land in northeastern Minnesota reverting to the state for tax delinquency, some new plan is needed if an immense waste of taxpayers' money and human effort is to be prevented in the future, declare Oscar B. Jesness, chief of agricultural economics, and Reynolds L. Nowell, whose book, "A Plan for Land Use in Northern Minnesota: A Type Study of Land Utilization," has been published by the University of Minnesota Press.

In the fourteen northern counties covered by this report—Aitkin, Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Koochi-ching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Pine and St. Louis—only 16 per cent of the total land area was in farms and only 30 per cent of the farm land was improved.

Many settlers were located on land unsuited to farming. For those farmers who are fighting against overwhelming odds for subsistence on land that is incapable of yielding them any adequate returns, they recommend settlement in more suitable areas. Enough good lands are available, they state, to make resettlement in nearby districts feasible.

It is planless use of land, these observers assert, that has been responsible for the present calamitous situation in the cut-over areas of Minnesota. To avoid repetition of such waste as there has been in the past, they recommend that the following steps be taken as soon as possible:

1. Make the best use of available land resources by basing the program on the economic as well as the physical factors involved.
2. Classify land.
3. Authorize zoning to make classification effective.
4. Relocate persons settled at present on unsuitable land.
5. Provide for state ownership of more land within state forests.
6. Pass laws clarifying title and control over lands reverting to public ownership through tax delinquency.
7. Abolish "bargain" settlements of delinquent taxes.
8. Authorize the state to make desirable exchanges of land with the federal government or private individuals.
9. Establish more cooperation between agencies concerned with land use.
10. Make provision for administration of state aid to schools, roads and other services in such a way that

better land use programs will be fostered by these aids.

11. Improve organization of schools, towns, etc., in the interest of economy.
12. Supply information to the public on land policies and programs.

The report includes maps of fourteen counties, outlining suggested conservation zones and agricultural areas which represent, according to the authors, a first approach to a general classification.

Legislative Hearings

Any decision as to whether the University will continue to receive \$350,000 yearly from the Morrill land grant act now that it has adopted an optional military training policy will rest in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, it was brought out in the course of a University hearing before the house appropriations committee this week.

At least, that is the opinion of President Coffman, who made a statement to the effect in outlining what is probably the University's official attitude on the military drill controversy. In making his prediction in response to a query by Representative George MacKinnon, Dr. Coffman indirectly took the issue out of the hands of the supporters of the return of compulsory drill to the campus.

Partisans of a required R.O.T.C. unit have, up to this time, been persistent in emphasizing that the war department would make a decision as to whether the optional system now in

The following lines were written by an Alumnus at the time of the death of Professor Gisle Bothne.

BOTHNE

*A son of Norway not to resent,
To him the fullest wealth is lent
Of freedom in America;
But first love ruled his giant mind
And not the wealth of this new land,—
His thoughts at first are far away.
He makes no fields, he plows no corn,
But brings from there, where he was
born
The virtues of his Norway.
The giant mind now is at rest.
It leaves to us what was his best,
For dawning of another day.*

force is adequate under the provisions of the act.

The University is now conducting a credit survey of various colleges at the request of the War department and will send a report to Washington in the near future. On the basis of this report, army officials will probably make the recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior. It would then be his duty to decide whether or not the University merits the grant.

Acknowledgment of a \$500,000 mistake in his budget recommendation for the University has been made to the house committee by Budget Commissioner I. C. Strout in a letter to the committee, Representative J. R. Sweitzer, chairman, told University officials during the hearings. The mistake was called to the attention of the senate finance committee by the University earlier in the session.

Unemployment Insurance

(From Page 398)

reserves. In order to encourage efficient administration the government will set up the standards for operation and grant aid only to those states which meet the standards. The Commission states that to attain proper administration, "We deem selection of personnel on a merit basis vital to success."

In order to put teeth into this phase of the program it is provided that no state system will be recognized (which would mean that employers would not be eligible for credits against their excise tax) unless the state has accepted the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act. This act, passed in 1933, provides for the establishment of a public employment service with very liberal federal grants for state employment offices that measure up to the standards set by the federal government.

An adequate system of public employment offices is an essential part of the administrative machinery. It provides for the registration of unemployed workers and also serves as a means of locating suitable employment.

An administrative board consisting of representatives of employers and workers is also essential to settle questions in dispute. The particular arrangement for such a board is left in the Commission's report to the states. There are innumerable questions that must be considered in setting up a state plan. Most of these are matters of technical detail and are not major questions of policy such as have been raised in this discussion.

Minnesota Women

EDITH WOOLSEY '13A recently returned from the east where she attended a convention of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics held at Atlantic City February 22 and 23. She is a director of the national council. After the convention Miss Woolsey spent some time in Washington, D. C. She also visited friends in Detroit and Chicago. Miss Woolsey teaches at the Maria Sanford Junior High School in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Arthur A. Law (Helen Lougee), Clara and Helen Harrington, Mrs. Norman L. Newhall and Mrs. Walter A. Fansler poured at the benefit bridge tea of the Alpha Phi sorority alumnae Friday afternoon, March 1, at Atkinson's tearooms. There was a style show in connection with the party and a group of members of the active chapter acted as models. Mrs. Walter M. Paulson was chairman of general arrangements. Mrs. Harold B. Finch was ticket chairman. Proceeds from the party went to the national scholarship fund.

Women physicians of Hennepin County were honor guests at a program and tea given by the Hennepin County Medical Society Friday, March 1, in the medical library.

Guest speakers were Dr. Esther M. Greisheimer '23Md, Dr. Ruth Nystrom '26Md, and Dr. Eleanor J. Hill '02Md. A musical program including a group of songs by Mrs. W. E. Kiehne and cello solos by Esther Sanford Haggquist were given. Both were accompanied by Mrs. C. O. Maland. The program was followed by a short business meeting at which Mrs. G. T. Norodin presided.

Mrs. Henry P. C. Barber (Mary McElwain) of Evanston recently spent two weeks visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. McElwain, Jr. (Mary Ballentine), 2284 Highland Parkway, St. Paul. Mrs. Josiah Hartzell III, 2615 Park avenue, entertained at luncheon for Mrs. McElwain. There were twelve guests. June Guynes, 4607 Drexel avenue, was hostess at a luncheon for the visitor at the Lowry hotel, St. Paul.

Twelve pledges of Theta Sigma Phi, honorary and professional journalistic sorority, who were initiated recently were honor guests at a dinner given by the Twin City alumnae chapter of the sorority following the initiation ceremony. The initiates included Mary

Brown, Minneapolis newspaper woman who became an associate member, and Marie Bauman, Mildred Brennan, Phyllis Brown, Joan Bowman, Ethelyn Greenwood, Lora Lee Chase, Dorothy Kuechenmeister, Dorothy Hjortsberg, Thelma Thurston, Betty Rohan and Maxine Kennedy.

Lorraine Skinner, president of Nu chapter, conducted the initiation in the Jean Martin Brown room of Shevlin hall. The dinner was given at the Hostess House.

Arrangements for the dinner were in charge of Josephine Flynn, chairman, Mrs. Arthur C. Strachauer (Ehrma Lundburg), Betty Ebeling, Margaret McEachern, and Marion Rasmussen. Officers of the alumnae chapter who assisted include Doris Thompson, president; Janet Salisbury, vice president; Shirley Warner, corresponding secretary, and Margaret Cox, treasurer.

Ruth Dietrich '35Ex, who has played many roles in University theater productions, returned recently from New York where she spent two weeks attending the shows. She made the trip from Chicago to New York and back by airplane.

At a party given at the home of Dr. Gertrude Jacobsen '17A, '18G, in New York City on February 16 the following Minnesotans were among the guests: Mr. ('20E) and Mrs. John Echebarria (Anne Van der Hagen '20A), Mr. ('14, '16G) and Mrs. V. Kokatnur (Helen Graber '19Ex), Mr. and Mrs. Myron Fisher (Bessie Kasherman '21A), Mr. and Mrs. Jean Cherramie (Helen Bayne '20A), Gladys Meyerand '21A, and Reola Appel '17A. Dr. Jacobsen is an assistant professor at Hunter College, New York.

Mrs. James E. Cracraft, 4205 Alden Drive, was hostess to Phi Beta Twin City Alumnae Club Monday evening, March 4. Mrs. Frank Jensen gave a talk on her recent trip to Mexico. Mrs. George Seirup and Dorothy Swanson played a group of piano duets and Mrs. Ivar Sivertsen gave a number of readings.

Mrs. Hibbert M. Hill (Rachel Hanna '29A), 839 Fairmount avenue, St. Paul, and Eleanor Mann '29A, '33G, 202 Ridgewood avenue, were hostesses at a party at the home of Mrs. Hill for Virginia Niess '29Ed, who was married last Saturday to Dr. James E. Lofstrom of Detroit. Mrs. John P. Spooner (Margaret Donnelly '29Ed) of

Grand avenue, entertained at a linen shower in honor of Miss Niess. Another party was given for her by Mrs. James M. Wallace (Eleanor Ibberson '29Ed), who was matron of honor at the wedding. It was in the form of a kitchen shower. Mrs. Fred Soderberg, 112 West Minnehaha parkway, was hostess at a personal shower for Miss Niess and Miriam Wedge '29Ed, and Gretchen Schmitt '29Ed entertained at an evening party Friday, February 22, at the home of Miss Schmitt.

Mrs. F. C. Eustis, 509 East Fifth street, Minneapolis, entertained the Alpha Delta Pi Alumnae Bridge Club last Tuesday. Alpha Rho alumnae of Alpha Delta Pi had a dinner meeting at the chapter house, 1009 University avenue southeast, on Wednesday evening. Hostesses were Mrs. George Hennessy and Alice Culhane.

Dr. Keith Clark '22G, associate professor of political science and history at Carleton College, spoke recently at a banquet of the League of Women Voters at Evans dining hall. Last week Dr. Clark addressed a group of clubs at West Union, Iowa, where she was the guest of Mrs. E. A. Nicoll. The following day Dr. Clark was the speaker at a dinner meeting at St. Mark's Episcopal church.

Mrs. Malvin J. Nydahl (Audrey Bloomgren '29A) entertained nine guests at dinner and bridge recently at the King Cole hotel.

Helen Canoyer '25B gave a short talk at the initiation dinner of Delta Sigma Rho, honorary forensic fraternity at the University, on March 5. Miss Canoyer is an instructor in economics and marketing in the school of business.

WIDESPREAD interest it attached to the Minneapolis visit of Dame Rachel Crowdy of England, who will address the Minneapolis College Women's Club at 8 P. M. on Monday, March 18, meeting in the Woman's Club Assembly, 410 Oak Grove street. Her address, which will be upon the subject, "Women in International Affairs," will be followed by a reception in the lounge of the Woman's Club.

This will be Dame Rachel's only address during her brief Minneapolis visit. Arrangements are in charge of Mrs. Richard E. Scammon, program chairman of the Minneapolis College Women's Club. She has provided for a limited number of guest tickets, at fifty cents each, which may be obtained at the College Women's Club House, 310 Groveland avenue.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Your courtesy in sending your change of address promptly to this office will be greatly appreciated, and you will not miss any numbers of the Alumni Weekly. Enclose a news note about yourself or alumni friend.

The ancient title of Dame Commander of the British Empire was bestowed upon Rachel Crowdy because of her services during the war as commandant of the V. A. D.'s (Voluntary Aid Detachment members) in France and Belgium, where she had several thousand women under her command.

It is for Rachel Crowdy's services since the war, however, that she has gained the most distinction. She joined the secretariat of the League of Nations as first member of the Health Section, and for eleven years she was head of the Social Questions and Opium Traffic Section of the League. She is now serving as an expert on the White Slavery Committee and the Child Welfare Committee of the League. In recognition of the importance of her work to the world at large, Smith College has conferred upon her an honorary LL.D. degree. The scope of her work has included dealing with refugees, repatriation of prisoners of war, traffic in women and children, child welfare, traffic in opium, suppression of obscene publications and similar questions.

Many graduates of the University of Minnesota belong to the Minneapolis College Women's Club and are keenly interested in Rachel Crowdy's lecture of March 18, and with the reception following in honor of this distinguished Englishwoman.

Brief Notes About Minnesota Alumni

12,000 Minnesotans read this department each week for news of friends of College days.

1888

Melville E. Reed '88A was not only the oldest grad present at the recent alumni meeting in Portland, Oregon, but he has consistently been one of the most regular in attendance. The same must be said for Mrs. Reed (Maud E. Messner '99Sp). They are a fine ex-

ample of college sweethearts in later life, and of loyal alumni of Minnesota.

1896

Thirty years as chairman of the scientific and practical section of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical association were completed by Dean Frederick J. Wulling '96L, '98, of the college of pharmacy at the end of the association meeting late in February. He has held that position since the establishment of the section at Duluth in 1905 and has always taken an active interest in scientific pharmacy.

1899

Charles F. Keyes '99L recently discussed "How Shall We Be Taxed?" at a public forum in the art gallery of the Public Library. The lecture was open to the public.

John Vaughan McAdam '99 (M.E. Cornell '30) is a consulting engineer at Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.

1901

Professor Gustav Bachman '01P resigned as secretary of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical association at the recent convention in St. Paul after fourteen years of service in that capacity.

"More important work for pharmacy is done in Minnesota than anywhere else," Bachman stated, addressing the scientific and practical session. "The high standing of our association is deserved because we recognize and give prominence to professional pharmacy at our conventions."

An automobile accident two years ago made it impossible for Bachman to carry on work as secretary. His position is being filled by his assistant, A. Roy Johnson, a Minneapolis druggist.

1903

Mrs. E. G. Quamme (Sadie Nelson '03A), former editor of the Minnesota Parent Teacher, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Irving PTA recently.

1906

Dr. ('06Ex) and Mrs. Donald G. Colp of Robbinsdale have returned from a six weeks stay at Miami Beach.

1907

Walter H. Parker '07M, professor of mining at Minnesota, attended the annual meeting of the American Insti-

tute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in New York. Mr. Parker is vice president of the institute's Minnesota section. He also attended the annual banquet of the New York Society of the Founders and Patriots of America at the Biltmore hotel.

1908

Inez Hobart '08Ag, and Mrs. H. G. Zavoral (Angeline Keenan '15Ag) were among the speakers at the eighteenth annual convention of the Minnesota Retail Meat Dealers Association conducted at University Farm in February.

1910

Edward Leach '10E is now manager of the Minnesota mines for Pickands-Mather and company. Mr. Leach has seven children: three boys and four girls. He began his career as a civil engineer on the Mesabi range for Butler Brothers Contractors of St. Paul in 1913, and in 1914-15 he branched off into municipal work, later going back into mining and now he operates eleven mines on the Cuyuna, Mesabi and Vermillion ranges. He has a son, Edward P. Leach, who is a sophomore in the School of Mines.

1912

O. B. Jesness '12Ag and Warren C. Waite '19Ag, '21G, were among the speakers who discussed the meat business and its merchandising at the annual convention of the Minnesota Retail Meat Dealers Association at University Farm in February.

1916

The Reverend Bruce M. McCullough '16E, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church, Minneapolis, for ten years, recently accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian church of Freeport, Illinois. He will leave here April 1.

For two years after his graduation from Minnesota Mr. McCullough was an engineer with the state highway commission. He then attended McCormick seminary in Chicago and took postgraduate work at the Universities of Minnesota and Chicago. His first church was at Litchfield, Minnesota, where he preached four years before coming to Minneapolis.

While in Minneapolis Mr. McCullough has been active in the Christian Endeavor movement and was president of the state organization two years and pastor councilor six years.

Myrtle M. Hollo '16N is located at 9 Oakhurst Circle, University, Virginia.

1917

Dr. ('17Md) and Mrs. John A. Lepak (Cecilia Rosenthal '16N) are the parents of a second son, John Albert, born February 4. Dr. Lepak is practicing internal medicine in St. Paul.

1920

Dr. J. A. Myers '20Md, professor of preventive medicine and public health at the University, made two addresses in Chicago recently. He spoke before the thirty-first annual Congress of Medical Education, Hospitals and Licensure on "Functions of the General Hospitals in Tuberculosis Treatment." He also addressed the Chicago Medical Society on "Tuberculosis Among Nurses and Physicians." Dr. Myers attended a session of directors of the National Tuberculosis Association while in Chicago.

1921

S. L. Lyksett '21 is telegraph editor on the Rochester Post-Bulletin.

1922

Skuli Rutford (Hrutford) '22Ag, former St. Louis county agricultural agent, has been appointed to the directorship of the Minnesota SERA, rural rehabilitation division. Mr. Rutford, who has recently been corn-hog specialist in northeastern Minnesota for the AAA is on leave of absence from the St. Louis county office where he has served for the past seven years.

1923

Dr. ('23Md) and Mrs. John R. Hand now have a home unit of four, two delightful youngsters having arrived since they went to Portland, Oregon, several years ago.

1924

Lois Schenck '24 is home and household editor of *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago. Her work includes radio, traveling, occasional work with tours, and some special features.

Harley R. Langman '24E maintains that the Procter and Gamble company is the best company on earth to work for. He has been with them since his graduation. Mr. Langman's home is at 907 North Hills Drive, Normandy, Missouri.

1925

George A. Nelson '25E is engaged in the Aleutian Islands survey in Alaska. His office is 601 Federal Office building, Seattle, Washington.

Frank E. Nichol '25 complained that the previous meeting report from Portland intimated that he was the youngest one present. He said he is making an effort to look older and feels that he is succeeding. Dr. Floyd Dunnavan '28Md took the honors for the youngest member present this year.

1927

Henry Fonda '27Ex, who has the leading male role in the stage version of "The Farmer Takes a Wife," will have the same part in the picture to be produced by Fox. Janet Gaynor will have the leading role of Molly Larkins in the screen play. Mr. Fonda studied journalism at Minnesota. Among the important parts he has played on Broadway are the leads in "I Loved You Wednesday," "Forsaking All Others," and "New Faces."

Sidney L. Stolte '27E is chief draftsman for the J. Clark company. He is working on a million and a quarter dollar court house in New York City.

Dr. Charles E. Lauder '27D is the newly elected president of the Warren County Dental society at Monmouth, Illinois.

1928

Dr. Floyd L. Dunnavan '28Md announces that he is at the present time completing four years of postgraduate work in eye, ear, nose and throat, serving in the capacity of resident in ophthalmology and otolaryngology at the Doernbecher and Multnomah County Hospitals, University of Oregon medical school, Portland.

Dr. and Mrs. Hillyer Rudisill, Jr. (Helen Heard '28Ag) of Charleston, South Carolina, announce the birth of a son on February 15. They have named the baby Hillyer III.

Mr. ('28L) and Mrs. Thomas H. Hodgson (Ruth Kent '27Ex) of Minneapolis returned recently from a trip to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Sandison (Martha Shute '28A) of 2800 Dean boulevard, Minneapolis, announce the birth of a son on February 14.

Evelyn S. Malmstrom '28N is the Curry County Public Health Nurse and her address is Box 785, Clovis, New Mexico.

Rudolph Damm '28 is purchasing agent and assistant production manager of Hutchinson Advertising company, Minneapolis.

A beautifully illustrated article by Anne Haycraft Hellickson '28A, entitled "A Brief for the Broiler," appears in the February issue of *American Home*.

Senator George H. Sullivan, father

of Katherine, Daniel '28A, and Goodrich Sullivan '25A, died February 15 at his home in Mahtomedi, Minnesota. He was sixty-seven years old and had been a member of the Minnesota legislature for twenty-seven years.

1929

Her job as travel copy writer has resulted in two trips abroad for Veronica Collins '29. Last summer it was Russia. She is advertising manager of Journeys, Inc., 333 North Michigan avenue, Chicago. She was formerly employed by the Travel Guild, Inc.

Wendell Erickson '29Ex is feature writer with the Des Moines Register-Tribune.

Edward L. McAdam, Jr. '29G is teaching English at Yale University where he expects to continue for the coming year.

1930

M. Virginia Darmody '30N is employed at the Crow Agency, Montana. She says, "My new work is field nurse with the United States Indian Service. I find the Indians interesting but very hard to please."

Irene Brown '30 is now a buyer in college girls' clothes for Powers Mercantile company, Minneapolis.

Dr. ('30Md) and Mrs. Milo M. Loucks of Madison, South Dakota, announce the birth of a son, Edmund James, on February 10.

Margaret Engels '30N is head nurse on Station E at the Minneapolis General Hospital.

1931

Robert M. McAdam '31E, '33G, recently has accepted a position in the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Krebs Pigment and Color Corporation, a Dupont subsidiary, at Baltimore, Maryland.

The engagement of Ruth C. Dickson '31A to Everett A. Drake '31A, '33L, has been announced. The wedding will take place in the spring. Miss Dickson is a member of Alpha Phi sorority. Mr. Drake is a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Vivian Klyver '31Ex and Burton B. Healy of Minneapolis were married February 19 at St. Paul's Episcopal church. A wedding dinner was served at the Curtis hotel after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Healy left for a wedding trip and will be at home at 2406 First avenue south, Minneapolis, after March 15.

E. M. Ostland '31E has returned from Russia and now lives at 84

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The MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY



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The Thirty-Hour Week

THE essence of the thirty hour week is as follows: The working day will be standardized at six hours, the working week will be limited to five days, except in those industries where technical conditions or the requirements of the public service make a six or seven day week necessary. In no case would the standard working time for an individual in any seven days exceed thirty hours. There is to be no reduction of wages. How widely this standard week would be applied has not been definitely stated. We shall assume that it would be applied to all industry, to transportation and communication, mining, construction and trade. It would not apply to farmers, to self employed merchants, to professional workers and possibly not to other groups. It would apply to the majority of urban workers.

The first question to be discussed is, How great a reduction in working hours would be accomplished by this innovation? The answer depends on the base from which you measure. In 1929 the average week was about 50 hours in manufacturing. The reduction would therefore be 20 hours a week or 40 per cent. If the scheme were extended to employments where a shorter week was common, the reduction would of course, be less. If it were extended to trade and to clerical occupations, the reduction would probably be greater. The reduction would be greater in some parts of the country than in others.

At the present time the average week is about 34 hours in manufacturing. But this average is due in part to irregular employment. If business should again prosper the week would be considerably longer under most of the codes.

It may be assumed by some of my readers that the proposal for a thirty-hour week is but a continuation of the movement for a shorter working day which has gone on in the United States for more than a century. In a certain sense that is true. But the present proposal differs from the ten-hour and the eight-hour movements. A century ago the working day for factory hands and for mechanics was from dawn to dusk,

By

PROFESSOR FREDERIC B. GARVER
School of Business Administration

as it still is on many farms. Twelve hours was common and fifteen not unheard of. That such long hours are likely to be injurious to health in arduous employments was long ago demonstrated. The ten-hour day came after the middle of the last century. Then followed from about 1880 onward the battle for the eight-hour day. In many trades this battle had been won twenty-five years ago. In industry, the eight-hour day came in some sections of the country through legislation forbidding the employment of women for more than 48 hours a week. The courts upheld such legislation.

So far as I have been able to discover, the argument for the thirty-hour week does not rely on the protection of health or the need for more leisure. At least it does not rely on these points for its main support. The supporters of the proposal advance what they believe to be economic arguments.

The first argument is that of over production. It is contended that there cannot again be full employment unless labor is made more scarce. This is the old argument that there is somehow an over-capacity of plant and an over-capacity of labor, in spite of the fact that in 1929 we *did* not produce, and *could* not have produced enough goods and services to afford every family in the country a comfortable standard of living. Yet, the proponents of the plan assert that the majority of the people would have higher incomes if the majority of the people did less work. This might be possible were there a minority from whom the compensating income could be derived. But the data of the federal government report on National Income, 1929-1932 show clearly that in spite of the existence of the large property incomes, the major part of the national income was paid out in return for personal exertions of one sort or another.

The supporters of the thirty-hour

week reply to the criticism just stated by saying that for more than a century the opponents of shorter working hours have raised the bogie of a decline in production. But the working week was shortened and while it was shortened the productivity of industry increased. Shorter hours do not, they assert, cause a decline in production. This answer is valid, provided one includes all the conditions that accompanied the reduction, which have not yet been mentioned. One of these conditions is that the decline in the hours of labor in the past came gradually, over a considerable period of time. It did not apply to all sections of the country at once nor to all industries at once. It was brought into existence by the process of bargaining and adjustment and not by government fiat. If the supporters of the thirty-hour week will state their case as follows it will be much stronger: With the advance of technique it is proper that the people who perform the most arduous toil should be relieved of long hours and that a general reduction should come in many employments as fast as it can without diminution of the national income or the standard of living of any large class. The supporters of the plan could also consistently urge that in certain sections where the eight-hour day has not yet become common, laws, such as those contained in recent recovery legislation, should be employed to prevent the degradation of standards in other sections of the country. They might also add that a time may come when it will be more important for people to have additional time for education and recreation than to have more goods. When that time arrives, productivity should be sacrificed to shorter working hours.

A still further unstated assumption or condition is that the reduction proposed at the present time is proportional to earlier reductions. The decline from twelve to ten was 1/6th or 16 2/3 per cent. The decline from 10 to 8 was 1/5th or 20 per cent. But the reduction from 50 to 30 is 2/5ths or 40 per cent. The reduction from 44, the week of the standard eight-hour day, to 30, is almost 32 per cent.

A final unstated assumption is that capital accumulation will proceed as in the past. That means saving by some one, either the individual or the corporation or the state. Recent investigations show that in the period from 1899 to 1929 the accumulation of capital used in manufacturing proceeded more rapidly than did the additions to the number of employees. Real wages in many lines of manufacturing also rose during this period. They did not rise as rapidly as capital grew. We should not expect them to do so because production is more responsive to an increase of labor than to an increase of capital. It has also rather conclusively shown that the increase in capital has been beneficial to labor.

Another argument for the thirty-hour week is the inequality of incomes. It can easily be shown that the distribution of incomes in the United States was very unequal before the depression began. About this fact there is no disagreement. Now it is argued that the proposal would make labor more scarce, raise wages and redress this inequality. All are familiar with the fact that as a good becomes more scarce it usually rises in price. It does not always do so. If the demand for the good declines at the same time that it becomes more scarce it may rise but little, not rise at all or even fall in value. Now the supporters of the plan appear to rely on the same mechanism to force up wages that usually acts to force up the price of a commodity when it becomes more scarce. Unfortunately the mechanism is not quite the same. One commodity is usually small in relation to the total of a family's consumption and it may rise in price a good deal without affecting any other particular expenditure very much. But a rise of 40 per cent or more in the cost of labor for all industry would not be a negligible influence. It would affect the demand for labor.

We may next ask, How would a reduction of 40 per cent in the working week affect industry? We do not know exactly what would happen because we have never experienced such a reduction by fiat at a moment of time. To repeat, previous reductions came gradually.

The effect would probably be different, depending on whether the industry was a monopoly or competitive. But since the cost of getting 30 hours' work done would be higher, producers would be confronted with increased expense. It is often assumed that the rise in costs will be compensated by a decline in profits. We may omit all consideration of the question whether profits were sufficient in 1929 to compensate for the increased costs. We may

do so because no employer will sacrifice his profits if he can pass the cost on to someone else.

The monopolist possesses the power of raising prices at will. It can easily be proved that if a higher cost of this type is put upon a monopolist he will raise prices, reduce output and recover from the consumer a part of the increased cost. Unemployment would be increased.

If the employer is in a highly competitive industry he cannot raise prices at will. All competitors must raise prices if they are to remain higher. Now many employers in competitive industries do make profits. But many do not. Some just cover costs and some are always losing money and these must eventually quit business, which is a fact often overlooked by those who quote the statistics of business profit. The losing employers would be rapidly eliminated when confronted by the thirty-hour week. Those that were just covering costs would be reduced to the class of losing employers. Eventually both classes would be forced to close their plants and as a result the output of goods would be reduced, prices would rise and more men would be out of jobs. It may be replied that prices cannot rise unless purchasing power first goes up. That is not true. They can rise with a decreasing purchasing power if the supply of goods is cut down sufficiently. Of course in this process property incomes would have been reduced. They would have been reduced because property would have been rendered valueless through the closing of plants. But costs would be passed on to the consumers more effectively by competitive industry than by monopolist.

It may seem that the preceding argument proves too much—that it proves that wages cannot be raised by any method. But such is not the case. The argument only proves that wages cannot be increased by any such wholesale reduction of production. Wages advance as they did from 1899 to 1929 when the productivity of the entire country advances. They advance when the accumulation of capital proceeds more rapidly than the working population increases. Wages advance when inventions make possible an increase of man's productivity in industry. They also advance in narrow fields when workers combine and exclude other workers, thus setting up a monopoly of labor. They advance when a strong well managed trade union bargains collectively and secures the benefits of treating with the employer through a few representatives. They advance when a nation produces effectively and

sells its products abroad and willingly receives in payment goods that foreign nations can produce more cheaply than they can be produced at home.

Neither does the argument that has been given prove that labor cannot get a larger share of the national income or that the distribution of income cannot be changed. It can be changed, although it cannot be changed to suit the demands of everyone. It can be changed by progressive taxation of incomes if the proceeds are spent on public services that raise the standard of living of the worker. It can be changed by preventing the growth of monopolies which restrict production and the opportunities for employment.

Finally the argument does not prove that the thirty-hour week is beyond attainment. If production could be made to increase as it did during the periods from 1915 to 1918 and from 1927 to 1929 and if the accumulation of capital and the advancement of technique should proceed as in certain periods of the past, the thirty-hour week might arrive much sooner than many people now anticipate.

Graphic Art

"Bird Portraits in Color," by Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, director of the Natural History Museum of the University of Minnesota, has been chosen by the jury of the American Institute of Graphic Arts for its fifth annual exhibit of American Book Illustration, the University of Minnesota Press, publisher of the book, has been informed.

The illustrations which put this book on the Institute's list are ninety-two quarto-page color plates, reproduced by a seven-color offset process from the original water color paintings by Allan Brooks, Walter A. Weber, Francis L. Jaques, George M. Sutton, W. J. Breckenridge, and Louis Agassiz Fuertes.

Dr. Roberts' book, published last September and a best seller in the Twin Cities and many other places ever since, will be exhibited with the other books selected at the Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street, New York City, March 19 to 30.

On Spokane Program

Dr. Malcolm MacLean, director of the General college, will speak before three groups on matters allied to general education at meetings of the Inland Empire Educational association at Spokane, Wash., April 3 and 4. He will tell of the General college unit and discuss teaching methods in specific courses.

Members of Legislature Visit Campus

MEMBERS of the state legislature and their wives were the guests of the University on Tuesday, March 12. More than two hundred members of the state body spent the afternoon and evening on the campus at University Farm and the main campus.

The visitors first went to the farm campus where they heard discussions by Dean W. C. Coffey of the department of agriculture and J. O. Christianson, principal of the central school of agriculture. The purposes of these units of the University were outlined and the visitors were taken to various points on the campus to see illustrations of what is being done. The final event at the farm was a parade of beef and dairy cattle and horses.

The group had planned to visit several points on the main campus but lack of time made it necessary for them to concentrate their attention upon some of the newer buildings. In the athletic building they witnessed a part of the swimming meet between Minnesota and Nebraska.

In the evening the legislators met with the administrative staff, deans and department heads, at a dinner in the Minnesota Union where the activities, the needs, and the future hopes of the University were discussed.

President Coffman presided at the dinner and outlined the purposes and aims of the institution. He presented his conception of what the University of the future should be. He declared that the campus should be a center of personal culture and that the institution should work for the advancement of knowledge among professional men and women throughout the state. These individuals could return at intervals to the University to learn about most recent advances in their particular field.

One of the features of the dinner meeting was an all student musical entertainment. Following Dr. Coffman's address, three motion pictures, produced by the department of visual education, were shown. These included films on student nursing, on feeble-mindedness and on football.

Iron

Low grade iron ore reserves sufficient for 1,500 years exist in the Mesabi range, E. W. Davis, superintendent of the School of Mines experiment station, declared this week. But before they can be utilized, cheaper concentration processes must be developed.

Davis appeared before the state house appropriations committee last week to ask for funds to carry on experiments with low grade ore.

"The Mesabi range, which supplies 60 per cent of the nation's iron ore, can furnish 1,100,000,000 tons, enough for only 35 years more, from its class one ore deposits," he stated. "Its class three deposits, however, are practically untouched and can furnish 57,200,000,000 tons of ore."

The expense of concentrating class three ore and most of class two is large, hence the necessity of developing cheaper processes to make the use of this ore practical. A plant at Cooley, operated jointly by the experiment station and a private mining company, will resume work in June, to perfect means of utilizing low grade ores.

An appropriation of 4 years ago made possible the study of the resources of the Mesabi range by the experiment station.

Commencement

T. V. Smith, professor of philosophy at Chicago university, will speak on "Telescopes, Microscopes and Politics" at the winter quarter commencement exercises on Thursday, March 21, at 11 a.m. in Northrop auditorium.

Professor Smith who has been much in demand as a debate opponent of Clarence Darrow and others of the same school of thought, recently entered the field of politics when he was elected to the Illinois state legislature.

Fellowships

Nine months of research work in the United States department of agriculture may be awarded to Edward Aiton of Grand Rapids and Ruth Lohman of Zumbrota who have been nominated as candidates for the Payne \$1,000 fellowships. Both candidates are former 4-H club members and graduates of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The announcement of nominations was made by T. A. Erickson, state 4-H club leader, who said that the nomination in itself is a signal honor. The two will compete against candidates from other states, and their records will be analyzed and rated by a committee in the department of agriculture.

Aiton was graduated from the School of Agriculture in 1933; he is now county agent in Wright county.

Miss Lohman was graduated in 1934 and is now teaching home economics subjects at Elkton. She has a record of eight years in 4-H club work.

New Book

J. Arthur Myers, professor of preventive medicine, is the author of a book on chest diseases which will be one of a series of 12 volumes on modern methods of treatment and prevention being published by the American Medical association.

The books are condensed discussions of recent developments in medicine and are written by authorities from all parts of the country. Dr. Myers' section is based chiefly on work he has done on prevention and cure of tuberculosis on the campus and at the Lymanhurst health center.

Doctor Myers will address medical societies in southern states during spring vacation on tuberculosis and will deliver the Gaston Greil memorial lecture at Montgomery, Alabama, on March 28.

Miners

Arrangements are being completed for the four-week field trip in May for junior miners and metallurgists, Professor Walter H. Parker said this week.

On the itinerary are gold mining districts of the Black Hills in western South Dakota, coal fields of northern Wyoming, copper mines of Montana, and silver, lead and zinc mines of the Coeur d'Alene district of northern Idaho.

The trip, required of all Mines school students before graduation, consists of study of metallurgical plants and underground mining operations.

Time Test

Alvin C. Eurich and Elmo C. Wilson of the University of Minnesota cooperated recently with *Time Magazine* in preparing a Current Affairs Test that was used widely in the schools throughout the country. After the schools had given it, the test itself was printed in the March 11 issue of *Time*. The project was conceived to stimulate a wider interest in everyday affairs.

Memorial Service for Dr. Owre

A MEMORIAL service for Dr. Alfred Owre '94D, former dean of the School of Dentistry and one of the leading dental educators of the world, was held in the Medical Science amphitheatre on Thursday, March 14.

Memorial addresses were given by Professor David Swenson, of the department of philosophy; Dr. O. A. Weiss, professor of dentistry, and Dr. Moses Diamond, of the dental faculty of Columbia University. President Coffman presided.

A similar service was held at Columbia University on February 13, at which time the following resolution was passed by the faculty of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery of Columbia:

Dr. Owre was born in Hammerfest, Norway, December 16, 1870. He was the son of Laura Cecelie and Lewis Nannestad Owre, naturalized citizens of the United States. His early education was received in Oslo, in public and private schools, from 1879 to 1884, and in 1884-85 at the Lutheran Preparatory School at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He graduated from the College of Dentistry, University of Minnesota, in 1894 and received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Hamline University, Minneapolis, in 1895. He graduated with the degree of B.A. from the University of Minnesota in 1910.

Dr. Owre was a general practitioner in dentistry from 1894 to 1904, during which period he served as externe in the City Hospital and City Poor Department of Minneapolis. Very early in his career he became deeply interested in dental education. From a Student Assistantship in Operative Dentistry in 1893, the record shows a steady ascent in work and responsibility in the College of Dentistry, University of Minnesota, until his appointment as Dean and Professor of Theory and Practice in 1905. For twenty-two years thereafter, Dean Owre administered the affairs of his school, and led the way in its growth with distinguished success. In 1927 he came to Columbia University and was Dean of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery until his retirement in July, 1933. During that summer he made a trip to Europe to study the organization and relationships of dental and medical societies in Russia, Germany, and Austria. Upon his return he made his home at Cherry Hill, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York, and later at Knickerbocker Village, New York City. He died of a heart attack at Beth Israel Hospital

on the night of Wednesday, January 2, 1935.

Dean Owre was married to Franc Charlotte Hockenberger of Minneapolis, September 1, 1915. Their two children are Alice Cecelie, born June 23, 1916, and Alfred, Jr., born June 1, 1919.

Dean Owre enlisted as a private soldier at Fort Sheridan, S.A.T.C., in the summer of 1916. He became instructor in military hygiene and sanitation, and later organized preliminary courses for reserve officers, and a course for pharmacists mates, U. S. Navy, in the University of Minnesota. He was commissioned Major, D.O.R.C., in 1922, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1924. His active interest in military affairs continued until recent years.

A major activity throughout Dr. Owre's life was the habit of long walking expeditions and of extensive traveling. He spoke of hiking as "the greatest lifetime sport going" and estimated that he had walked, first and last, about thirty thousand miles—or considerably more than the circumference of the earth. In the course of his travels he became a notable collector, chiefly of oriental objects of art.

DEAN OWRE was a member of many organizations—professional, artistic, military, and fraternal. He was a prolific writer on professional and allied topics. One of his many interests was the subject of diet, and his book "Prunes or Pancakes" was written with the conviction of one who had for years practiced the doctrine there set forth.

In his life's work—that of dental education—Dean Owre knew his ground, and was uncompromising in his view that dentistry, having to do with a part of the human body, was therefore a part of general medical science, and should be taught as such. He urged at all times a closer union of dental with medical education. Dr. Owre was responsible for a program of research into the causation of dental caries, under an appropriation of \$105,000.00 from the Commonwealth Fund, given upon his recommendation.

A shrewd critic, and a keen debater, he was nevertheless a delightful companion in his study or on a day's tramp. His conversation was scholarly and varied—from wide reading and travels in many lands—and tinged always with the habit of philosophical approach, which gave pith and force to his opinion. A single-hearted ideal-



DR. ALFRED OWRE

ism carried him afield in controversial subjects. The prophetic attitude was his. Like many another in human history, he walked ahead of his time, and therefore not always in step with his contemporaries. Time will determine the final value of these enterprises, but meanwhile and now our School is indebted to Dean Owre for his labors in the difficult time of transition from Thirty-fifth Street to our present home as part of a great medical center, and for his attitude at all times of aspiration for better things.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

That the Faculty of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery of Columbia University records hereby its sorrow in the passing from this life of Doctor Owre;

AND FURTHER

That this Memorial Minute be spread in full upon our records, and a copy of the same be sent to Mrs. Owre and her children, with our sincere sympathy and kind wishes.
February 13, 1935.

Conferences

The state department of physical education is sponsoring a series of local conferences for the purpose of stimulating teaching standards in physical education. The first of the series was held at Marshall, Minnesota, February 23. Demonstrations and round table discussions were led by Louis Keller, Gertrude Baker, and Grace Christianson of the University of Minnesota faculty.

Ask Abolition of Student Council

AT A meeting of the All-University Council a week ago, Earl Larson '35L, president, came forward with the proposal that the organization be abolished on the grounds that it really had no power and did not truly represent the student body. Several student leaders have echoed Larson's sentiments in the matter while others have urged the retention of the present system of student government.

A campus political party, Pnyx, issued a declaration this week in support of the present system and decrying the agitation for the abolition of the council. In its expression of policy on the subject, Pnyx presented the following statements:

"The council is the best available basis from which to work for any desirable increase of student power.

"The charges that the council is a functionless, powerless body are not based on fact.

"Both the ability and the desirability of having the student body participate in administrative functions has been overestimated. An example is the proposal that the senate committee on athletics be under student control. A study of the history of intercollegiate athletics will show that this would be a direct throw-back to the status of athletics 50 or 75 years ago. Out of the multitude of evils which resulted from this system, many still remain and are presenting a real problem in the administration of college athletics today.

"To abolish the council would accomplish nothing. It would be a step backward."

The administrative committee of the University senate will probably call council leaders together to discuss the situation and the proposed changes at a meeting later in the week.

Golfers

A University Golf club to be composed of students, alumni and faculty members, is being organized this week under the direction of Fred Hovde '29, newly elected president. More than 60 members have already joined.

In charge of the links club, along with Hovde, are Dr. Skorgsberg, vice president; Bill Zieske, member of the varsity golf team, secretary; and Carroll Geddes, University financial adviser, treasurer.

First competition for club members this year will begin April 15 with the

beginning of a series of weekly sweepstakes. In conjunction with these weekly meets, the Golf club will seek membership in the Minneapolis City league for spring and summer play. Last season the Gopher varsity competed in the St. Paul city league.

Don Burris, tournaments; Larry Richards, entertainment; W. R. Smith, handicap; Ray Archer, membership; and Mr. Geddes, finance, are in charge of the various committees.

Y. W. C. A. Elections

Geraldine Anderson, '36, defeated Katherine Perine, '36, to win the presidency of the Y. W. C. A. in the annual election this week.

Nearly 400 votes were cast, more than 40 per cent of the total membership of the organization. Last year about half that number voted.

Victors for other offices are: Constance Fegles, vice president; Elizabeth Anne Fitch, secretary; and Joan Redding, treasurer.

New Course

To satisfy a curiosity in modern government which the depression seems to have aroused, an experimental course in the function of government in relation to modern problems will be offered during the spring quarter with Prof. Oliver P. Field as instructor. Only graduating seniors of the professional schools will be permitted to enroll.

In discussing the various functions of modern government, Professor Field will outline the forces which caused it to take on its powers, and the public and governmental attitude toward these functions. Each duty will be treated in relation to both national and local government.

The functions to be studied are announced in the official bulletin. The course will meet first hour Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Front and Center

Students who desire front row seats in classrooms but are usually placed in the rear rows because their surnames begin with letters near the end of the alphabet, need have no more concern if they register for classes conducted by Anthony Zeleny, professor of physics.

Professor Zeleny, who suffered through his student years because he was always placed in the rear of classes



EARL LARSON, '35L

because of the first letter in his surname, gets revenge for all "Z" names by seating his students from "Z" to "A."

"I know what the people with names like mine have to go through," said the professor. "The Andersons have been getting all the breaks. In my classes at least, the "Z's" have the opportunity of hearing what is said without straining their ear-drums."

Seniors

Seven members of the senior class were appointed this week to the committee on senior announcements by Torvald Eberhardt, all-senior president. They are John McGlone, chairman; Irwin Dahl, assistant chairman; Irma Hammerbacher, Jack Densmore, Margaret Hanson, Margaret Bushnell and Harry Carlson.

W. A. A. President

Genevieve Goldblum, '36Ed, is the new president of the Women's Athletic association for the coming year. She will succeed Winifred Helmes, senior in Education.

Other coeds victorious in the selections this week were Catherine Carlson, vice president; Ruth Johnson, secretary; Anne Schoffman, treasurer; Kathryn Fossum, baseball head; Elaine Lund, basketball head; Ruth Ackerman, field hockey head; Sally Reese, tap dancing head; and Alice Eylar, head of unorganized sports.

Activities of Gopher Teams

IN THE final game of the basketball season, Indiana defeated Minnesota, 39 to 28, in the Field House. The Gophers put up a strong battle during the first half and were only two points behind at the end of the period. During the second half the visitors began to hit the basket from all angles and built up a safe lead.

Gordon Norman, playing his final game as a Gopher was high point getter for Minnesota with four field goals and one free throw. George Roscoe and Mickey Kupperberg each accounted for three field goals. The Minnesotans closed the season with a record of five victories and seven defeats for a percentage of .417. Three teams, Wisconsin, Purdue and Illinois, tied for the conference title.

The summary:

	fg.	ft.	tp.
Indiana			
Kehrt, f.	5	1	11
Scott, f.	0	0	0
Stout, f.	2	1	5
Etnier, f.	0	0	0
Page, f.	0	0	0
Fechtman, c.	3	1	7
Hosler, c.	1	0	2
Walker, g.	1	1	3
Porter, g.	0	0	0
Gunning, g.	4	2	10
Totals	16	6	38
Minnesota			
Baker, f.	1	1	3
Stelzer, f.	1	0	2
Wallblom, f.	0	1	1
Norman, c.	4	1	9
Roscoe, g.	3	1	7
Seebach, g.	0	1	1
Eiken, g.	0	0	0
Kupperberg, g.	3	0	6
Totals	12	5	29

Score at half: Indiana, 16; Minnesota, 14.

Personal fouls: Stout 3, Fechtman 3, Walker 4, Porter 1, Gunning 1, Baker 3, Stelzer 1, Norman 1, Seebach 2, Kupperberg 1.

Free throws missed: Kehrt 1, Stout 1, Stelzer 1, Norman 2, Seebach 2, Eiken 2.

Referee: John Getchell, St. Thomas; George Levis, Wisconsin.

Potential Stars

Two former all-state high school cagers and four players who advanced to all-city teams are among the 11

freshman basketball players named by George Otterness, yearling coach, as the best prospects for next year's varsity squad.

The two former all-state men are Don Griffin, Minneapolis North forward, and Lowell Sullivan, who paced the runner-up St. Paul Mechanic Arts quint last year from his center post.

The former all-city men are Earl Halvorson, West guard; Andy Uram, Marshall forward; Martin Rolek, Edison guard; and George Nash, Edison guard.

Despite the ability of Sullivan and Jack Watson, former St. Paul Cretin ace, who followed the all-state pivot as the second best center in St. Paul, Otterness terms George Gustafson, Two Harbors, the leading contender for the position which will be vacated with the graduation of Gordy Norman.

Gustafson has worked part of the season at forward in anticipation that the Big Ten rulemakers will eliminate the center tipoff, but should the legislation fail to pass, he will stay at the pivot.

Gustafson gained prominence around the Twin Cities last year with his play in the state De Molay tournament held in the Field House. Two Harbors took the championship.

Included among the standout yearling forwards are Hugo Naslund of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Harry Olson, graduate of Minneapolis Roosevelt; and Gilford Atwood, Austin.

Track

Coach Clarence Munn on March 22 will lead his three best performers, Bill Freimuth, Wayne Slocum and Evan Lander, in an invasion of the Longhorn country for the Texas relays.

This Gopher contingent is the first to take part in the Southwest's major track carnival since Munn made his first trip to Austin in 1931. Then he was a member of the talented five-man team that took second in both the Texas and Rice relays. It was then that Charley Scheifley, Johnny Hass, Johnny Currell and Cam Hackle performed for the Gophers along with Munn to make 1931 Minnesota's banner track year of all time.

The three-man squad will have a full week of practice in Texas before the meet March 30 and Coach Munn is confident that although they cannot hope for a high team rating, each competitor will at least place high with the leaders in his event.

Bill Freimuth, fresh from a successful defense of his conference indoor



GORDON NORMAN
Named all conference center on
Mythical all-star teams.

shot title, will be entered in both the shot and discus.

New Golf Teacher

Walter H. Mund, for six years assistant pro at the Midland Hills course, was appointed professional at the University golf course this week.

Mund will assist with the coaching of Minnesota's golf team and is expected to be of considerable aid to Coach W. R. Smith in the fight to turn out a club that stands a chance of tumbling Michigan from the lofty championship height they have occupied in recent years. He will take over his new duties as soon as living quarters in the club house are renovated. Mrs. Mund will be official chaperone for all parties at the club house and will be in charge of meals.

The new pro will replace Leo Armstrong who was not a teaching professional. Mund will assist Smith in teaching in extension classes and in physical education classes this spring. Although Mund has not hung up a long record of wins in tournaments, he has that rare ability of imparting his skill in the game to the beginner.

Roning Gets Job

John Roning, hard worker on Bernie Bierman's Gopher football teams for the past three years, has been appointed director of athletics at Anoka high school.

Although concentrating on football at Minnesota, Roning was an outstanding performer in several sports at North high school, Minneapolis. He was selected on both the all-City basketball and football teams and was a star dash man on the Polar track team.

Roning is a major in physical education and has been an assistant coach at University high school. Besides his duties as athletic director, Roning will also serve as an instructor in history. He will coach the football, basketball and track teams and direct the intramural program.

Baseball

The University of Minnesota baseball team will open its season in a two-game series with Luther college of Decorah, Iowa, at Minneapolis, April 26 and 27, according to a tentative schedule arranged by Frank McCormick, athletic director and head baseball coach.

Twelve Big Ten games have been arranged, the first two to be played with Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., May 3 and 4. The first conference home series will be with the University of Wisconsin on the Northrop field diamond May 10 and 11.

Other conference games:

May 17 and 18, Iowa here.

May 24 and 25, Purdue here.

May 29 and 30, Iowa at Iowa City.

June 3 and 4, Wisconsin at Madison.

McCormick has nine lettermen returning to the squad this year including Spencer Wagnild and Henry Streight, outfielders; Phil Gallivan, Elroy Hendrickson and Evert Grossman, pitchers; Milt Bruhn, catcher; Klonsowski, first base; Walsinzki, second base, and Frank Stanton, third base.

Stan Kostka, the big fullback on the 1934 Big Ten and national championship football team, has reported to McCormick for baseball seeking an outfielder's berth. Kostka this winter also has been putting the 16-pound shot with the track team.

Football

Indoor football practice ended this week and the gridders will report for the outdoor sessions on Northrop Field on April 1. During the winter Bernie Bierman and his assistants have been spending much of their time with freshmen who may fit into varsity positions next fall.

Bob Johnson of Anoka, all-freshman tackle last fall, and Dick Edwards of Minneapolis Marshall, all-yearling guard, will probably be drilled to con-

tinue the Minnesota tradition of powerful guards.

Hailed as one of the strongest and steadiest ends since Butch Larson was a freshman, Ray King of Duluth may take over a starting position on the Gopher eleven next fall. Alternating between halfback and end last fall, King earned recognition as all-fresh end. While, a guard at Minneapolis Marshall, was transformed into an end because of his defensive ability.

With Russ Schultz, Vic Spadaccini, Andy Uram, Rudy Gmitro, Clarence Manders, Bill Matheny and Harold Wrightson looming as freshman backfield stars in winter practice, Minnesota's backfield veterans will get plenty of competition when the spring football season opens next quarter.

Bernie Bierman and "Red" Dawson have been starting a combination consisting of Schultz, fullback, Uram, left half, Matheny, right half, and Wrightson, quarter, in most of the scrimmages during winter practice. Gmitro, Spadaccini, Manders and Ray Wallace alternately exchange positions with the starting four as Dawson seeks his best backfield combinations.

Schultz at fullback and Spadaccini and Manders, who have been tried at both full and half, will help to fill in the gap left by Kostka's ineligibility and will give Sheldon Beise and White-man Rork some rest during the action next fall.

Uram, who has had a steady job at left half during winter practice, will very likely give George Roscoe aid in filling Pug Lund's shoes.

Matheny and Gmitro, who switch at right half, will vie for the jobs as Julie Alfonse's substitute since Art Clarkson is no longer eligible. Wrightson looks good at quarterback and, although that position is filled by Glenn Seidel and Babe LeVoir, Wrightson will get some good experience in the spring workouts.

Win Points

Minnesota's indoor track season ended last Saturday when three stellar Gophers, Bill Freimuth, Wayne Slocum and Evan Lander, rose to brilliant heights in a thrill-packed conference meet and jerked the glimmering Minnesota Big Ten cinder rating back by its boot straps to sixth place and the second highest peak in the past decade.

Freimuth by far outclassed the rest of the field in the weight tossing affair. Not bothered by the ankle injuries that have kept him far below his predicted form all season, the giant Gopher stepped into the circle in defense of his title and put the shot 48 feet, 2 inches.

Don Lash, Indiana speedster, and Minnesota's Wayne Slocum had been given a decided edge over the defending champion, Neree-Alix of the Wolverines in the two mile event, and Lash and Slocum had control of the race all the way.

Place Second

Two second places and a team championship in the horizontal bars enabled Minnesota's gym team to take second place in the Big Ten meet Saturday at Champaign, Ill.

Following the meet Joe Olson was unanimously elected captain of this year's squad and Bob Swanson, star on the horse, was chosen to lead the 1936 Gophers. Swanson is a junior.

The Illini, taking three of the five first places, scored 1,003.5 points for the title. Other team scores were Minnesota 967.05, Iowa 935.95, Chicago 931.5, Ohio State 921.8, Wisconsin 444.5.

Mass Athletics

Making good use of increased and efficient facilities, participation in intramural athletics has reached its highest peak in several years with a combined fall-winter total of 5,127 athletes taking part in 16 different sports sponsored by the intramural department. These statistics were derived from a survey recently completed by the I-M department.

Winter quarter sports alone drew the large total of 3,640 participants. Basketball heads the winter list with 122 teams and 1,220 players competing. Of this number, 51 teams and 510 cagers were entered in independent league competition. Academic basketball had 31 quints and 310 players followed by 260 men and 26 teams participating in professional league basketball. The pledge league is represented by 140 plays on 14 quints.

Volleyball follows basketball with 390 players playing on 39 teams. Twenty-six of the teams and 260 players took part in academic league volleyball, nine teams and 90 players in professional volleyball, and 40 players on four teams competing in the independent league.

Interest in boxing has risen tremendously at Minnesota as shown by the survey. A total of 230 boxers took part in the various tournaments sponsored by the intramural department under the direction of Ed Haislet, boxing instructor and I-M assistant.

Because of the new swimming pools, participation in intramural swimming also shows a rise. Twenty-one teams and 210 swimmers took part in the water sport intramural tournaments.

The MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY



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NEWS and COMMENT

THE appropriations committee of the house has been considering the special appropriation requests of the University and has given approval to certain ones while turning down others. Request for funds for a school of social welfare was not approved by the house group.

The action represented the first step in the complicated process of deciding an adequate sum for maintenance of the University during the next two years. The committee recommendation will go before the house for consideration at an early date.

Plans for a school for social workers to train people to fill the shortage of employes for available jobs, were seriously endangered when the committee refused to grant an appropriation for the project. A similar request is now before the senate finance committee.

Only two other items on the special appropriations list were scaled down. They were the dairy manufacturing division, reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,500 a year at the suggestion of officials of that department and the crop breeding department which was voted \$3,000 instead of \$4,000 a year.

County agents were recommended to receive the requested \$94,000 each year, and the agricultural extension division a \$45,000 yearly request. The soils division requests including \$5,000 annually for experiments and \$8,000 annually for surveys were also approved.

The University hospital was allotted \$180,000 for each of the two years, its usual appropriation. Other

requests approved were \$15,000 a year to the livestock sanitary board, \$25,000 a year for medical research and \$25,000 to the Institute of Child Welfare for the biennium.

The senate finance committee this week approved two University requests totaling over \$100,000, while at the same time the house appropriations committee considered a \$100,000 request by the State Board of Health to provide funds for constructing a wing on the Psychology building, where the board has offices and laboratories.

A special appropriation of an \$86,000 fund for connecting the University sewerage system with the Twin City drainage system was approved. A request for \$20,000 for the support of indigent patients at University hospital was granted.

PROFESSOR J. N. D. BUSH will assume his duties as chairman of the English department in the fall.

The appointment of Professor Bush was made after the resignation of Professor C. A. Moore, who has resigned to study abroad. Moore has been chairman of the department since 1928. He came to the University in 1927.

At the present time, Bush is traveling abroad and carrying on his studies. Previous to his appointment to the University in 1927, he served as assistant professor of English at Radcliffe and Harvard.

THE Range Alumni Association will hold a meeting at Virginia on March 29 and the guest speakers will be Alumni Secretary E. B. Pierce, Dean Malcolm M. Willey, and Dr. L. J. Cooke. Judge Edward Freeman, president of the group, will preside. The affair will be held in the Recreation Building at 6:30 o'clock and all Minnesotans in that section of the state are invited.

The alumni in Albert Lea will meet at the Albert Hotel on March 25 at 6:30 o'clock. Plans for the occasion are being completed under the direction of Dr. Brand Leopard. Dean Willey and Mr. Pierce will be present.

Tentative plans have been made for a meeting in Washington, D. C., on April 3. The annual meeting of the American Alumni Council will be held in Washington during the first week in April and the leading Universities of the country including Minnesota are planning meetings of their graduates on April 3.

BECAUSE of poor student support, insufficient advertising and only half enough funds at present to put out future issues, the Minnesota Mentor, official student publication of the College of Education, will stop appearing in its present form after this year. Dora V. Smith, faculty adviser of the magazine and assistant professor in education, stated this week.

The Mentor has had increasing financial difficulties since its beginning 5 years ago, and this quarter Clifford B. Hamley, managing editor, announced the financial status of the magazine, appealing for student support.

The Reviewing Stand

W. S. G.

CHEMISTRY has played an important part in the development of the dairy industry in Minnesota and many advances have come as a result of research work carried on by members of the staff of the University of Minnesota. The extent to which chemistry has aided in the growth of the industry through the development of new products from milk was emphasized in a radio address made recently by Dr. Leroy S. Palmer of the division of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm. The discussion was one of a series delivered by members of the Minnesota section of the American Chemical Society. From the address we quote the following interesting excerpts:

Last year over 24 million cattle were kept in the United States for producing milk. Nearly two million of these were in Minnesota. Only Wisconsin exceeded us in this respect. The milk cow population in the entire country was valued last year at considerably over one-half billion dollars. These cows produced nearly 13 billion gallons of milk and we, as consumers, paid almost two and one-half billion dollars for it and its various products. It is thus evident that the dairy industry is big business even in these times of depression.

It will be possible in this short talk to present only a birds-eye view of the chemical aspects of this great industry. No claim will be made that chemistry is alone responsible for its technological development. The great and varied contributions to this aspect of its progress made by other branches of science, especially bacteriology and engineering, are freely acknowledged. In this connection it is interesting that of the ten men who were recently judged by the leaders in dairying in the United States to be "The Ten Master Minds of Dairying," three were trained as chemists, two as bacteriologists and two as engineers. Incidentally I may remind my hearers that two of these men, namely the late Dr. C. H. Eckles and Prof. T. L. Haecker, who is still living at the age of 88 years, occupied the chair of Dairy Husbandry in the University of Minnesota.

When considered from a chemical standpoint it is desirable to view the dairy industry both in retrospect and in prospect. On looking back we note that it was the ingenuity and tireless effort of a chemist—Dr. S. M. Babcock

—who laid the first firm foundations upon which the dairy industry was to be built in this country as well as in many other parts of the world. His great contribution was the successful development of a simple, accurate method for determining the butter fat content of milk and cream. This was in 1890. Babcock's invention made it possible for the first time to select accurately the profitable dairy cows and thereby bring about improvement of dairy breeds and dairy herds. It also became possible to standardize the marketing of milk and to pay dairy farmers for their milk and cream on an equitable basis. Within ten years after its perfection, the Babcock test for butter fat had revolutionized many practices in the dairy industry. This test or some modification of it is still the most universal chemical control employed in nearly every branch of the dairy industry in the United States and in many other countries. It is little wonder that Dr. Babcock was placed first among "The Ten Master Minds of Dairying."

So commonly employed is the fat test in the dairy industry that many who perform it have no doubt lost sight of the fact, if it was ever appreciated by them, that it is based on chemical principles and upon certain chemical properties of the ingredients of milk. I am sure it is seldom regarded as a chemical control measure, which it is, in reality.

Although the dairy industry employs other chemical control tests, the fat analysis is essentially the only one used in the marketing of fluid milk for household purposes. Milk is a very perishable product. Very few other practical chemical tests have been devised which may be applied with equal rapidity to milk that is to be consumed in the liquid state. However, many large milk plants now have apparatus for determining in a few minutes the total dry matter in milk and also whether water has been added to it. Thus they are equipped to insure that the chemical composition of the milk to be delivered to consumers is normal in other respects as well as in fat content.

In our large milk distributing centers more attention is paid to the sanitary condition of the milk than to minor chemical defects. Rapid tests for undesirable sediment, bacteria, and the like, render this type of control very practical. However, the perishable

nature of milk is not due entirely to bacteria and other microorganisms. Milk may possess both chemical and biochemical agents which cause changes of an undesired nature, although not necessarily harmful to its healthfulness. These changes are usually characterized by peculiar off-flavors known by various terms, depending upon the imagination and taste senses of consumers. A typical term for certain of these is cardboard flavor. Other terms are bitter, tallowy, etc. Most of these flavors are in reality types of rancidity inasmuch as they arise chiefly from the fatty materials of milk. Pasteurized milk is more prone to develop these defects than raw milk but the problem as a whole has been only partly solved. Sometimes other fat-rich dairy products develop similar off-flavor, particularly cream, ice-cream and milk powder made from whole milk. When this problem is entirely solved the dairy industry will welcome quick chemical tests for detecting in advance the agents causing such defects. Obviously the possibility exists of even greater chemical control in the market milk phase of the dairy industry.

Chemistry plays no direct role in the production of milk on the farm. Indirectly, however, the advances made in the chemistry of nutrition have potentially placed the feeding of cows on a sufficiently high scientific plane that the full milk producing capacity they have inherited becomes realizable. One would indeed be bold to assert that the last word has been said in the science of feeding dairy cows or even that present knowledge regarding these matters is universally applied. It is possible to claim, however, that advances along these lines have been very great during recent years, especially in determining the mineral and vitamin requirements of cattle and other farm animals. Chemical studies have shown the occurrence of natural deficiencies of these essential food units for milk cows and the extent of such occurrences. For the past ten years the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has been a leader in studying phosphorus deficiency among dairy cows in Minnesota and neighboring states. More recently it has been studying the widespread occurrence of calcium and vitamin D deficiency among calves. These studies will be especially useful during the past winter in this region where cows probably were offered many unusual and heretofore unheard of combinations of plants and other foods in lieu of their normal rations.

Chemical knowledge and chemical control have found their greatest direct application in the manufacture of dairy

products, although the extent to which these are employed varies from very slight to relatively great in different branches of the industry. Certain products whose production requires little if any direct chemical testing, nevertheless are greatly modified by chemical reactions which go on during their manufacture. For example, in the case of the dried skim milk which goes into bread and other baked goods, it has been found that a certain heat treatment of the milk before being dried greatly increases its useful chemical properties as a constituent of dough. Another example is ice cream in which the most desirable textures have been found to be controlled by the chemical properties of the ingredients and in which certain defects in flavor and palatability are now known to be the result of definite chemical reactions or processes. For instance so-called sandy ice cream is due merely to the crystallization of milk sugar when the concentration of milk constituents other than fat in the mix is too great for the amount of water present.

One of the most outstanding examples of what direct chemical control has accomplished in the dairy industry is in the development of sweet cream butter. In recent years we have seen a marked trend away from the sharp, clean-flavored sour cream type of butter, the control of which was chiefly bacteriological, towards a non-acid, mild flavored product. To accomplish this has required not only careful sanitary control of the milk and the cream made from it but also a definite limitation on the maximum acidity permissible in the cream before it is pasteurized, cooled and churned into butter. Today certain large, well organized creameries are able to market their product at a premium price in large part because of this chemical control.

The cheese industry also presents important examples of chemical control. In the case of the various natural cheeses the manufacturer exercises a conscious chemical control only in the early stages up to setting aside the so-called green cheese to ripen. The clotting of the milk is a physical-chemical process caused by the addition of rennet and the contraction of the clot with the expelling of the whey is controlled largely by the amount of acidity which is permitted to develop.

The ripening of cheese is mostly chemical but the reactions are believed to be controlled chiefly by the activity of bacteria and molds which are more or less characteristic of each kind of cheese. The most favorable condi-

tions for ripening have been established in many cases through chemical studies. Very definite chemical control is practiced in the production of processed cheese and cheese spreads in order to produce the desired smooth plastic mass. This is brought about by the addition of certain chemical salts which exert a dispersing action upon the rather tough or crumbly particles of cheese during the heating and mechanical operations employed.

Time will not permit a discussion of other very interesting chemical controls exercised in other branches of the dairy industry, such as in the manufacture of evaporated milk or in the production of casein from which numerous industrial products are made, such as paper sizing, paints, glues and many substitutes for ivory, horn, pearl, and the like. New and useful products are constantly being developed from milk as the result of fundamental chemical research. Mention may be made of a new, more soluble and sweeter form of milk sugar and of a highly nutritious protein food from milk whey, which will no doubt find wide use in infant feeding.

To Head Division

APPPOINTMENT of Dr. O. S. Aamodt '17Ag, to the position of professor of agronomy and chairman of the department of agronomy at the University of Wisconsin, effective May 1, places a native son of Minnesota and a graduate of the University of Minnesota in one of the highest positions in agronomy in the United States. Dr. Aamodt is now head of the Department of Field Crops at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Born in St. Paul in 1892, Dr. Aamodt attended the city schools until the completion of his freshman high school year, and then completed a three year course in the School of Agriculture at University Farm. In 1914 he entered the College of Agriculture, receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1917, at which time he joined the Office of Cereal Investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as scientific assistant. In 1919 he was a lecturer in crop improvement in the A.E.F. in France. In 1920 he was stationed at the University of Minnesota by the Office of Cereal Investigations and placed in charge of wheat-breeding studies. In 1921 he was made assistant pathologist, and in 1923 associate pathologist, in which position he remained until the summer of 1928, when he made a tour of the British Isles, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Belgium and France, studying methods in genetics and plant pathology.



DR. O. S. AAMODT, '17

In his work at University Farm, he pursued graduate studies, receiving his Master's degree in 1922, and his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1927, majoring in plant genetics and minoring in plant pathology. During his earlier school and college work at University Farm, Dr. Aamodt also held assistantships in the divisions of soils and plant pathology.

Going to the University of Alberta in November 1928, as associate professor of genetics and plant breeding, Dr. Aamodt was made professor of genetics and plant breeding in 1931, and became head of the department of field crops in 1932. Known among his former colleagues at the University of Minnesota as a man of very pleasing personality and of great scientific attainment, Dr. Aamodt is a member of 10 scientific societies and educational organizations. He has also written or assisted with the preparation of 42 scientific papers, 13 dealing with stem-rust of wheat.

Chairman

Ralph Piper, Instructor in Physical Education at the University of Minnesota, is chairman of the Athletic Section of the Central District American Physical Education Association Convention at Omaha, Nebraska, on March 20-23. He is scheduled to report his experiment on "The Relative Improvement in Athletic Ability of Two Groups of University of Minnesota Freshmen. One Group Taking Physical Education Required Courses, the Other Group Not Taking Physical Education" at the Research Section meeting there.

Minnesota Women

DR. DORA V. SMITH '16A, '19G, of the college of education, and Miss Horatia Owens, dancer, featured the spring program which was planned by Miss Rewey Belle Inglis '08, literature chairman, for the College Women's Club last Monday.

Dr. Smith discussed "Poetry of Spring" and Miss Owens discussed "Greek Life and Rhythm," and gave illustrative dances.

New members were presented by Mrs. Hanford Russell, acting membership chairman, at the tea hour. Presiding at the tea table were Mmes. F. C. Rodda and William B. Newhall, past presidents. Mmes. L. L. D. Stark, A. N. Bessessen, Jr., B. K. Braum, Reuben Erickson, and J. A. Petitclair assisted.

The evening division dinner meeting at 6:00 p.m. featured Karl Scheurer's string quartet. Miss Anna C. Titus presided.

Mrs. R. E. Wolseley (Bernice Browne) of Evanston, Illinois, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown, 3253 Fremont avenue south, left for her home recently. She was honor guest at a tea given by Joyce Davenport, 3132 Fremont avenue south, Saturday afternoon, March 2.

Dr. Ruth Boynton '20Md, of the University medical school talked to the fellowship committee of the College Women's Club recently, saying that women of ability will find ample room in the profession of medical research.

Miss Katherine Densford, director of the school of nursing, explained that a study is being made to find out whether student nurses learn better by movies or by demonstration. Mrs. O. E. Gore, who is working with her husband on a study of yeast, described their research. Mrs. Guy Stanton Ford is chairman of the fellowship committee.

Katherine Twichell '30Ex, is in the advertising department of Dayton's, Minneapolis. Beatrice Y. Billing '30Ex, is northwest correspondent for a national trade journal. She also is doing a series of news letters for the *Hairdressers Weekly* of London, England.

"Balancing a 1922 Budget with 1935 Needs" will be discussed by Miss Gratia Countryman '89, at the meeting of the Alumnae Club of the University

of Minnesota this afternoon, March 16, at the home of Mrs. C. A. McKinlay, 5125 Emerson avenue south.

Also appearing on the program will be Miss Rewey Belle Inglis '08, who will give a review of Harper's prize novel, *Dusk at the Grove*, by Samuel Rogers.

Luncheon will be served at one o'clock. Assisting Mrs. McKinlay will be Mrs. Leo W. Fink, Mrs. Earl J. Neutson, Edna Cockburn, and Merry Greenwald.

Before her marriage on March 2 to Carlton R. Cronin, Cecelia D. Leonard '33Ex, was much entertained. Mrs. W. J. Costello and her daughter, Helen Mae Costello, Alpha Gamma Delta sorority sister of the bride and maid of honor at the wedding, were hostesses to twenty guests at a shower at their home, 4100 Pleasant avenue. A luncheon was given at Dayton's tearoom for Miss Leonard by Zila Stribley on Washington's birthday. Mary Monley, 626 East Thirty-seventh street, was hostess to fourteen guests at a bridge tea and miscellaneous shower. Mrs. Quay T. Stewart and Mrs. J. C. Kemming were hostesses at a bridge and shower at the home of Mrs. Stewart, 111 Platt street, and Mary Ann Pierce, 5345 First avenue south, gave a bridge and shower for Miss Leonard.

While in Minneapolis for a visit at the home of her father, John D. McMillan, 239 Clifton avenue, Mrs. Frank Parsons Shepard, Jr. (Kathryn McMillan '24Ed) of New York was much entertained. Two days after her arrival Mr. and Mrs. George F. Piper gave a dinner for Mrs. Shepard at their home at Bushaway, Lake Minnetonka. Mr. and Mrs. Howard I. McMillan of 1819 James avenue south, entertained at a tea on Sunday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Shepard, Mr. McMillan's sister.

The Minnesota department of the American Legion Auxiliary has set itself to the task of completing the history of each man who served, and their work is being lightened by the fact that several years ago Dr. Helen Hughes Hielscher '96Md, of Mankato, started to do this very thing.

Dr. Hielscher is the only woman member of the State Board of Health. She recently issued a statement giving

directions to farm mothers as to how to make milk safe for their children to drink, all in their own kitchens. The anxiety of members of the board is caused by the delay in the program for destruction of diseased cattle due to the differences of public opinion on the question of recompense to the owner of the cattle destroyed.

Kappa Delta alumnae met at the home of Mrs. James Upsher Smith, 1828 Kenwood parkway, last Tuesday afternoon at a one o'clock luncheon. Mrs. Smith was assisted by Mrs. A. B. T. Moore.

The evening section of Kappa Delta alumnae met at the chapter house Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Hostesses were Mrs. Jack Sleeper (Irene Couper), Laura D. Frost, Dorothy McManigal, and Miriam West. Plans were presented for a benefit bridge to be given at the chapter house in May.

Mrs. Lester M. Sears of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Paul A. S. Parker, 116 West Forty-ninth street, for a short time. She arrived last Thursday.

Ray Faulkner of the art education department of the University discussed "Mexico" at the meeting of the University of Minnesota Dames Club last week at the girls' dormitory on the Farm campus. Hostesses were Mmes. W. A. Baldwin, M. W. Cormack, R. N. Cunningham, C. J. Eide, Theodore Foreid, V. C. Fryklund, Carl Gottschalk, J. H. Umstadd, Stanley Sundeen, and H. F. Hollands.

Helen Randle Fish '02A will be at the Northwestern University next summer to instruct those who contemplate teaching dramatics in high schools. . . . Bernice S. Dalen '34N is employed at the Biltmore Hospital, Biltmore, North Carolina. . . . Noreen Haugen '34A has assumed the editorship of the *Nashwauk* (Minnesota) Eastern Itasca. . . . Prudence Cutright '27G returned recently from a trip to Atlantic City. . . . Mrs. H. S. Diehl (Julia Mills '18Ag) is one of the Minneapolis women making plans for the twenty-third birthday observance of Camp Fire Girls, March 17 to 23. Her picture appeared in last Sunday's *Journal*. . . . Mrs. Maude Colgrove Schilplin '93A, of St. Cloud, was renamed historian of the Minnesota League of Poets. . . . Zoa Knipple '29N received an appointment to the Utah Nurses Examining Board last fall. . . . Yvonne Flood '30Ed was elected president of the Phi Chi Mu Club at a meeting at her home recently. . . .



Campus News of Ten, Twenty, Thirty Years Ago

IN another three months the members of the quinquennial or five-year classes will be returning to the campus for the annual Alumni Day activities on June 17. Members of other classes will also return for the program and the commencement exercises but the occasion will be a special one for the five-year groups from 1875 to 1930 who will hold luncheons.

It is always interesting to look back through the years to see what was happening on the campus, ten, twenty or thirty years ago and for those who were on the campus in those periods the recounting of the events will arouse old memories. The source of much of our information will be the files of the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* and since this publication first saw the light of day or the ink of a printing press in 1901, we'll part the curtains of time on the scene being enacted on the campus stage in March of 1905.

Thirty years ago . . . March, 1905: The pages of the *Weekly* were devoted largely to material in the fight on the state board of control. . . . A bill appro-

priating the sum of \$427,000 for a new Main building was introduced in the state legislature. . . . Alumni in Duluth organized a permanent alumni organization. . . . Phi Beta Kappa elections announced in chapel by President Northrop. They were as follows: Anne L. Allyn, Deborah Anderson, Margaret Bell, Pearl Buel, Lily E. Carlson, May Gibson, Rita Kendall, Bessie G. Leeds, Catherine McPartlin, Harry S. Mitchell, Arthur Upson and Fred M. Williams. . . . The work of Ray Chase, member of the Minnesota debating team, in a debate with Iowa, lauded by his opponents. . . . Leading contributors to the March "Mag" were Earl Constantine, Edward P. Sanford, Bridget Hayes, Robert Campbell, Donald Babcock, Ruth West, Chester Firkins, Edith Thompson and Mable Goodrich. . . . First prize in the Pillsbury Oratorical contest was awarded to Theodore Christianson. Fanny Fligelman was second and H. L. Brockway, third. . . . In chapel President Northrop called attention to the rule that there was to be no smoking on the campus.

Twenty-five years ago . . . March, 1910: Movement started on campus for organization of Minnesota Union with a building to serve as a social center for men. . . . Milton M. Williams of Little Falls appointed to the Board of Regents by Governor Eberhart. . . . Edith Rockwood has been appointed assistant in the rhetoric department. . . . Professor Maria Sanford was lecturing through the southern states. . . . Minnesota alumni association unit organized in Denver. . . . Minnesota basketball team defeated by Chicago in final game of season to lose hold on the conference title. . . . The following Phi Beta Kappa elections announced in chapel: W. E. Anderson, Mrs. C. W. Benton, Pauline Berchem, William Bethke, G. O. Brohaugh, Belle Comstock, J. E. Dorsey, Vina K. Downey, Eleanor Giltin, Glenn Gullickson, Clara Hankey, Bridget Hayes, Mary Hill Heritage, Fred R. Johnson, Marie Johnson, Anna Lane, Edna C. Nelson, Richard A. Newhall, Marion Nickell, Helen Painter and Winifred Turner.

ALUMNI TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

The Minnesota Alumni Club of Washington, D. C., will hold a dinner meeting Wednesday, April 3, at seven o'clock in the Kennedy Warren Hotel, 3133 Connecticut Avenue N. W. Those in charge of arrangements are John McGovern, George Holm, Frank O'Hara and Seiforde Stellwagen. Alumni Secretary E. B. Pierce will speak.

... In the all-University indoor track meet, Rathbun broke his own Minnesota record in the mile run. . . . Bids for the new Elliot hospital were let on March 21.

Twenty years ago . . . March, 1915: E. B. Pierce '04 and Chester S. Wilson '08 added to regular athletic committee to make study of athletic situation at the University. . . . Alumni of Red River Valley form alumni association at Crookston. Speakers were President George E. Vincent, Josephine Schain

Ten years ago . . . March, 1925: Grand march of junior ball led by Carl Lidberg and Mary Staples. . . . Dr. L. J. Cooke honored at banquet sponsored by the M club at time of his retirement from basketball coaching. . . . "Doc" had coached three "thousand per cent" teams and five championship quints. . . . State legislators visit campus at guests of the University. . . . Engineers name Joseph Meagher, senior electrical, to impersonate St. Patrick on Engineers' Day. . . . Department of geography created at University with D. H. Davis, associate professor, in charge.

Five years ago . . . March, 1930: Plan program to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the College of Education. . . . Teg C. Grondahl of Red Wing elected managing editor of Ski-U-Mah. . . . Conference indoor track meet held in the Field House. . . . Various five-year classes start making plans for reunions on June 9. . . . Dr. Royal N. Chapman '14, head of the division of entomology, University Department of Agriculture, appointed permanent consultant by the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Growers. . . . Fritz Crisler comes to campus to prepare for spring football practice.

Letters

Dear Editors:

I am still teaching in Little Falls: director of the Little Falls Teacher Training Department.

Any one who realizes what these training departments are doing for the rural children, and for the young people of superior intelligence, but who cannot afford to go far from home to take two or more years of training till they can get to earning, would be loath to see them abolished, for a few years at any rate. Through these training departments some of the cream of the High School graduating classes are put out into the rural schools to teach the children, instead of the rural schools having to accept the graduates of the Teachers Colleges who cannot get positions in the graded schools, thus lowering the standards of our rural children through too many inferior teachers.

These Training Departments are able to give one year of training at a considerable less expense per pupil than can be done in the Teachers Colleges, thus saving the taxpayers. Thus the prospective rural teacher is enabled, at a nominal expense, to prepare herself for teaching, furthering her education as she can earn it: this during these years when the farmers are having to pay such pitifully low wages, and the taxpayer is saved much in that it costs less to give one year of training in these High School Training departments, now when the tax burden is heaviest.

—R. GRACE ROWELL, '30Ed.

Brief Notes About Minnesota Alumni

12,000 Minnesotans read this department each week for news of friends of College days.

1893

Constant Larson '93A, '94L, of Alexandria recently was elected president of the Minnesota Federation of Associations for Tax Reform. This federation composed of organizations interested in the taxation problem has had prepared and had introduced in the legislature a bill for a proposed Constitutional Amendment and a bill for an act both providing for the

limitation of property taxes, and also a bill providing for a gross income tax.

Dr. Helen Hughes Hielscher '96Md, See Woman's Page.

Helen Randle Fish '02, See Woman's Page.

1905

Walter Newton '05L, former secretary to Herbert Hoover, and Darragh Aldrich (Clara Thomas '00A), Minnesota author, were speakers at the recent dinner meeting of the Wells Memorial Business Women's club.

1906

Gustav Melby '06A, widely known educator and former professor of romance languages at Minnesota, died in an Oakland, California, nursing home on March 5. He had been confined there for the last two years after a fall in which he suffered a fractured hip. He never fully recovered from the injury. He is survived by two sons, Hilton J. Melby '25L, assistant Oakland city attorney, and Gordon Melby, '26A, of Minneapolis, and one daughter, Mrs. Frank Graham, 152 Glenwood Glade, Oakland.

Mr. ('06M) and Mrs. Walter H. Wheeler (Eva Blaisdell '06A) of Minneapolis plan to go east the latter part of May to attend the June week festivities and commencement at the United States Naval academy, Annapolis, the first week in June. Their son, Midshipman Frank Wheeler, is a member of the senior class.

Otto B. Roepke '06E, has been elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the District of Columbia.

1914

Dr. George C. Swanbeck '14D, of St. Peter, Minnesota, won third prize, \$300, in the Northwest Towns Journal contest. His descriptive phrase for the state was "The Pleasure Land of Plenty."

1917

Dr. O. S. Aamodt '17Ag, has been appointed professor and chairman of the department of agronomy at the University of Wisconsin, effective May 1. He is now head of the department of field crops at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. Dr. Aamodt received his master's degree in 1922 and his Ph.D. in 1927, majoring in plant pathology. In 1920 he was stationed at the University by the federal government.

Edwin W. Gaumnitz '21Ag, '22, '25G, until 1926 assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University has been appointed assistant chief of the AAA dairy section at Washington. Mr. Gaumnitz has been with the United States department of agricultural economics in Washington for the last three or four years, specializing in dairy production and marketing.

A native of St. Cloud, Mr. Gaumnitz has been interested in dairy economics nearly all his life. He left the University of Minnesota in 1926 to accept an appointment with the extension service of Iowa State College, Ames. He later entered the service of the California state department of agriculture.

1923

Nancy Jeanne is the name chosen by Mr. ('23Ag) and Mrs. John W. Adams (Eva Holton) of Ishpeming, Michigan, for their daughter, born February 22. The baby is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Holton of Minneapolis, and of Dr. ('93Md) and Mrs. R. T. Adams of Mantorville, Minnesota.

1924

Editor ('24) and Mrs. Albert S. Tousley, publishers of the Waukon Republican and Standard, announce the birth of a seven and one-half pound daughter, Eunice Elizabeth, in Waukon, Iowa, March 7. Mrs. Tousley, until her marriage two years ago, was editor of the Lansing department of their newspaper. Mr. Tousley was managing editor of the Minnesota Daily in 1923-24.

Scenes of the University campus have been included in forty-two illustrations of Minnesota which accompany an article on the state in the March issue of the National Geographic. The article was written by Glanville Smith '24A. It touches all phases of the life of the state and emphasizes its industry and residents. Mr. Smith calls Minnesota the "Mother of Lakes and Rivers" because of its beauty and abundance of lakes and classifies the state as unique in that its waters flow into three oceans.

Mrs. Frank Parsons Shepard, Jr. (Kathryn McMillan '24Ed), See Woman's Page.

1928

Philip Burger '28, financial reporter on the Buffalo Evening News from 1928 to 1931, is now a salesman for the Addressograph Sales Agency, Buffalo, New York.

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Invest wisely in yourself and in your earning power. Your summer session at the University of Minnesota pays abundant dividends in preparation for a better position—in a freshened outlook and broader viewpoints—in health and happiness, too. For Minneapolis lies at the threshold of the famed Ten Thousand Lakes vacation land. It's a city of remarkable beauty, cultural and recreational advantages.

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near the University of Chicago, where he continued his scientific study in the University's well developed evening school.

Mr. Metzinger's new job is technical service and research with a new resinous product now being produced from petroleum by the Pure Oil company. He makes his home at 915 Oakdale avenue, Chicago, although his work is near Winnetka.

Don Logan '31, is now associated with Lange Motors and is also advertising manager of G. Williams Publishing company, Duluth.

Charles Rosenblum '31G, research associate in chemistry, recently was awarded the "Advanced Fellowship Award" of the University of Louvain, Belgium. The award includes a \$1,500 scholarship and traveling expenses.

Dr. Rosenblum received the award in recognition of research work on radium in conjunction with Professor I. M. Kolthoff of the chemistry school. At Louvain he intends to spend a year collaborating with Professor W. Mund of Louvain in research on the emission and absorption spectra of radium.

These fellowships are open to Americans who are members of the faculties of universities, colleges and research institutes and are intended to promote the exchange of ideas and closer relations between Belgium and the United States.

They are sponsored by the committee for relief in Belgium educational foundation to commemorate the joint relief work of Americans and Belgians during the World war. Since 1920, 145 awards have been made in this country.

Mrs. Rosenblum is Fanny Hesdorffer '27A, '34L. They will sail in August.

Udert Hella '31E, is with the Department of the Interior as engineer in the Scenic state park C. C. C. camp at Big Fork. He is the proud owner of a pet deer.

1932

Floyd Warta '32, has joined the Carver County News, Watertown, Minnesota, as advertising solicitor.

Samuel M. McKee '32, who left Minneapolis for Chicago shortly after the holidays, was employed for a short time as an accountant with Arthur Anderson and company. Now that their busy season is over, Mr. McKee has many irons in the fire looking for new employment. He says that business is getting better and he feels that he will soon have steady work.

Scott McDermott '32E, is in charge of traffic lines with the telephone company at Virginia, Minnesota.

Esther Lenneville '32, is now on the staff of the Dickinson (North Dakota) Press.

Dorothy West '32, is secretary and educational director of the Westminster Presbyterian church at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Walter Schiebe '32E, is in Bolivia, South America, located seventeen days' journey (by mule) from the coast across a treacherous chain of mountains. He is electrical engineer with a mining firm.

Ralph S. Magelssen '32A, of New York is singing one of the leading barytone roles in Max Gordon's musical play, "The Great Waltz," at Center theatre, Radio City. Mr. Magelssen, who left Minneapolis more than a year ago, has been connected since with musical and operatic enterprises and personal concerts. He has appeared in "Come of Age" at the Maxine Elliott theatre, New York; in "Samson and Delilah" at the New York Stadium; in "Lohengrin" at the New York Hippodrome, and in "Carmen" at Robin Hood Dell, Philadelphia. He also is engaged at St. Ignatius Loyola cathedral, New York.

Ted Roemer '32, postmaster at Madison Lake, Minnesota, says he is "licking stamps and writing fiction for a literary agent in New York."

John V. Stewart '32, is working for the Underwood Elliott Fisher typewriter company in New York City.

Robert Shannon '32, is now director of printing at the Boys' Training School, Red Wing, Minnesota.

1933

Engaged—Mary Louise Gallanter to Martin D. Lebedoff '33B. The date of the wedding is to be April 9.

C. H. Swanson '33E, has been spending the winter in Los Angeles familiarizing himself with the aeronautical situation there.

Stanley Vye '33E, has been working for the Northrop Aviation company for the past year.

The engagement of LaVerne Meadows '33Ed, to Robert Fryberger '34L, of Duluth was announced recently. Miss Meadows is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. Mr. Fryberger was graduated from Dartmouth College before he entered the law school at Minnesota. He is a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scullen (Marion Finney '33Ed) whose marriage took place February 22, are now at home at 227 Melbourne avenue southeast. Rev. John Lewis '24, pastor of Wesley Foundation, read the service at the home of the bride's parents.

John Mokres '33E, and Powell Grady '34E, are working for the Douglas Aircraft company at Santa Monica, California.

Cecilia D. Leonard '33Ex, See Woman's Page.

1934

Rebekah Kenney '34, is now on the advertising staff of the Minneapolis Shopping News.

Mary Ellen Brackett '34A, was maid of honor at the marriage of her sister Anne Dibble Brackett, and Harold P. Bell of Kansas City on February 27.

Kenneth Mulchrone '34UC, is now assistant to the advertising manager of Donaldson's department store, Minneapolis.

The engagement of Marrylyn M. Edmondson of Minneapolis to Clifford A. Hampel '34C, has been announced.

Dorothy M. Wadleigh '34N, has accepted a position at the University of Michigan Hospital at Ann Arbor.

Thurman C. Erickson '34E, has been engineering for the Northrop Aircraft Corporation in Los Angeles and is now connected with Pan American Airways at Brownsville, Texas.

Dr. Edwin T. Maitland '34Md, who completed his internship at Broadlawn Hospitals, Des Moines, Iowa, has become associated with his father, Dr. D. P. Maitland, in the practice of medicine in his home city, Jackson, Minnesota.

Engaged—Vera Wright of Litchfield, Minnesota, to Richard B. Qvale '34Ex. Miss Wright attended Hamline University.

Sylvia Ericson '34, is on the staff of the Brainerd (Minnesota) Tribune.

Loyal Domning '34E, is living in Los Angeles and working for the Ford Motor company in connection with production there.

Another engagement recently announced is that of Ardelle Tankel '34X, to Myer S. Levitt of Sioux City. The wedding will take place late in April. Mr. Levitt attended the University of California and also the University of Iowa.

Ruth Plank '34, has joined the advertising staff of Harold's, exclusive Minneapolis apparel shop.

Bernice S. Dalen '34N, See Woman's Page.

Noreen Haugen '34A, See Woman's Page.

The engagement of Alice A. Schoening '35Ed, of Appleton, Minnesota, to Walter Chapman '28Ed, has been announced. Miss Schoening will be graduated from the University in the spring. She is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Mr. Chapman is a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity.

The engagement of Audrey Weiss '36Ex, to William H. McKinney '36Ex, has been announced. The wedding will take place in May.