

1933-39

TO WEEKLIES

IMPORTANT POLICIES
SEEN IN CROOKSTON
COLLEGE PROPOSAL

"U" Head Says State Must
Exercise Great Caution
In Junior College
Matters

Minneapolis, January 4--Application of the citizens of Crookston for the establishment by the university of a state supported junior college to replace the present Northwest School of Agriculture near that city, "has brought up a major and all-important problem of educational policy" in Minnesota, Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota believes. Accompanying the reply of the board of regents, who refused the request, President Coffman sent a detailed statement of his views on this problem.

He calls Minnesota uniquely fortunate in having a single large state university, whereby it has avoided the cross-purposes, greatly increased expense, and, in many cases, political log-rolling that have come about in states with more than one institution of the university type.

Not only this, but the national movement, forced in large part by economy and the opportunity for improving public policy, is toward the centralization of state educational machinery, rather than away from it. Dr. Coffman cites North Carolina, Oregon, California and other states as examples of states where great centralization is being effected at this time.

The action of the regents was to disapprove the plan for establishing a junior college at Crookston "at state expense". In their discussion of the problem they made it clear that they believe junior colleges are part of the local, secondary school system, and should be financed as that system is.

"In contrast with states having divided institutions" Dr. Coffman said, "Minnesota, along with Illinois and Wisconsin, has fostered a single university centralizing in one place and under one management the opportunities in higher education it provides for its sons and daughters. If this policy of a single university, supported by all the resources of the state and served from a single center the entire population of the state, is to be altered, such a step should be taken with the understanding that it constitutes a profound change of state policy and with a full realization that the new policy will be subject to all the difficulties experienced in other states with divided universities."

The president's statement declares that no such change should be contemplated until or unless an impartial investigation of state education in Minnesota, made by a body of experts from outside the state, to a committee from the legislature, might have been conducted. His statement further declares that there is serious doubt that the university would be within its rights in establishing an institution of the junior college type at Crookston.

That the creation of a junior college there would probably destroy the present school of agriculture, established to serve technical and vocational needs of a farming district, was further pointed out.

The Junior College of the University, recently established on the main campus of the institution, is not a junior college in the true sense, Coffman's statement declares. It provides experimental procedures looking to improved methods of teaching and guiding certain types of students. "Junior College" as applied to this branch of instruction at the university proper, is a misnomer, his statement said, and the name will probably be changed in the near future.

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For Weeklies



University of Minnesota Notes

Minneapolis, January: ~~12~~ - For the first time in its history the University of Minnesota will accept deferred payment of part of the tuition charges for the spring quarter. This decision was reached at a recent meeting of the Board of Regents. Students may pay 60 percent upon registering and the remaining 40 percent at a later date. The spring quarter will begin April 3. The change could not be made for the winter quarter because many students had registered before the board acted.

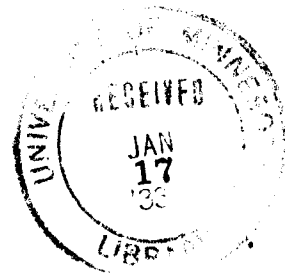
In his annual statement to the Legislature concerning the University of Minnesota's appropriation, President Coffman made the following statement: "The University was not tempted to expand during the recent era of prosperity. What it got when the agricultural depression struck Minnesota in 1920-'21 is still only seven percent less than its present appropriation. It has cut corners and lessened the proportionate state burden by new devices and educational experiments in handling large bodies of students. The share of the parents' in the student's expense has been increased by higher tuition, but there is a limit to that if education in a democracy is still to be a privilege open to the humblest. In the last fifteen years the cost per pupil for all children enrolled in the public schools of the state has increased 131.3 percent; for pupils enrolled in the graded, elementary and high schools, 101.6 percent, while for students registered in the university there has been a decrease of 23.7 percent."



"Dads" of university students, interested in all the things that are being done for the benefit of their sons and daughters on the campus, have maintained a "Minnesota Dad's Association" for the past six years. Dean Edward E. Nicholson is their point of contact on the campus, and from him they find out, from time to time, things they want to know about university matters and student life. They have also been active in answering occasional criticisms of the institution.

The annual series of four lectures on subjects that interpret science to the public will be continued this spring by the Society of Sigma Xi, an honor organization among scientists. Lectures scheduled, covering the general topic, "Science and Human Welfare", are as follows: February 22, Dr. Elvin C. Stakman, professor of plant pathology, "Problems of human subsistence"; March 1, Dr. Charles A. Mank, professor of chemical engineering, "Chemistry in the service of man"; March 8, Dr. Dwight Minnich, professor of zoology, "Biology and Social Progress"; March 15, Dean Guy Stanton Ford, head of the Graduate School, "Science and Civilization." The lectures will be held in the evening in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium.

For Weeklies



ABILITY TESTS
FOUND ACCURATE
"U" DEAN SAYS

J. B. Johnston Reports Results
As Checked Against Student
Performance

1/17/33

Replying to a question often asked, whether the "college aptitude" tests, once referred to as "intelligence tests", reflect accurately the likelihood that a student will succeed or fail in the university, Dean J.B. Johnston of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts has released figures that argue strongly for the efficiency of these tests.

His figures show that if an entering student rates from 91 to 100 in the test, there is a 94.4 percent likelihood that he will succeed in college, whereas, if he rates no higher than 25 in the test, he has but 1.1 percent chance of keeping up university freshman work.

Dean Johnston's figures are taken from the results of tests on 2212 students which were made between 1923 and 1927. They are a wide and accurate sampling.

Taking the next to the highest group, those whose test results fell between 76 and 90, it was found that 71.9 percent of the students did satisfactory work. In the group between 51 and 75 forty-two percent, or less than half, proved able to keep up in college. Between the grades of 36 and 50 in the college aptitude test, 18 percent were successful, and between 26 and 35 only 9.2 percent proved capable of satisfactory work.

To get a line on the abilities of entering students the Arts College at Minnesota has been the moving factor in giving these tests to **graduating** seniors in Minnesota high schools. Today, practically every graduating high school senior takes the college aptitude tests, which formerly were given after the student reached the university campus.

The test results are made available to the authorities of any other college that a student wishes to enter, if he decides to go elsewhere than to the university.

One result of the tests has been to restrict the courses that low-rated student may take. They are better able to handle discussion and survey courses than those in which detailed laboratory procedure is required.

On this point Dean Johnston said:

"Scholarship records make it evident that these students secure higher grades in economics, history, and lecture courses in science than they do in languages or laboratory courses in science. They do better in courses offering general survey lectures than they do in close detailed study."

Many of the students in the lower groups by college aptitude are now enrolling in the new experimental unit at the university, which offers the general survey type of course that seems particularly adapted to their needs and from which they can profit most easily.

For Weeklies

BUILD RESERVES
FOR UNEMPLOYED
INSTITUTE URGES

Employment Group at "U" Publishes
Bulletin Describing Feasible
Plan for State

Minneapolis, Feb. 7- A model plan for the development of unemployment reserves worked out by the Employment Research Institute at the University of Minnesota, and now printed for distribution, would provide unemployment benefits to approximately 300,000 gainful workers in the state. Farm laborers, domestic servants, railroad employees, salaried public employees and part-time and casual workers, are not covered in the plan. Professor Alvin H. Hansen and Dr. Merrill G. Murray are authors of the Minnesota idea for unemployment reserves.

The bulletin includes a description of chaotic conditions of unemployment relief that prevail when there is no unemployment insurance and describes how the plan would work if put into operation. It includes also a draft of the bill prepared by the Employment Institute at the request of Governor Floyd B. Olson.

Employers and employees together would make contributions totalling four percent to create the reserve. Benefits would be paid only to "persons able and willing to work" who had been employed in the state for forty or more weeks in the preceding two years. There would be a waiting period of eight to sixteen weeks before payments from the fund began to go to an unemployed person, the length of the waiting period depending on the nature of the employment he had had. Benefits would be paid up to a maximum of forty weeks in the first year of unemployment, with a possible 12 weeks in the second year.

Under the plan proposed by Drs Hansen and Murray one week of benefits would be paid for every four weeks of contributions made in the preceding four years, up to a maximum of four weeks in any year. The State Industrial

Commission would administer the plan, aided by an advisory council of employers, employees, and mayors of the major cities.

Pointing out that the unemployment risk cannot be placed ^{on a} strictly actuarial basis, the authors term their proposal an unemployment reserves plan rather than an insurance plan. The jobless would not be guaranteed benefits, but would receive benefits only so long as there were funds in the reserve. On the basis of comprehensive statistics it is estimated by them that if the plan had gone into operation in 1926, reserves built up in the period 1926-'29 would have provided \$52,000,000 to be paid out in 1930-'32 and would have left \$20,000,000 for distribution in 1933.

That other depressions will follow this one in the future is predicted by the authors. Their plan is intended to avoid paying for normal seasonal unemployment, its purpose being rather to compensate for unemployment resulting from unusually long seasonal slumps, from technological change, and particularly from authentic business depressions.

These conditions throw an unbearable burden on ordinary relief agencies, and cause great mental and physical suffering to the unemployed, all of which could be avoided in a measure, they assert, if a scientific plan of unemployment reserves were to be adopted.

The proposed contribution of the employer, a two percent contribution, would amount, the report states, to only .27 of one percent of the sales dollar, or .77 of one percent of the value added by manufacture.

It has been published by the University of Minnesota Press.

For Weeklies



WHOLE STATE BID
TO 3 ECONOMIC
LECTURES AT "U"

Allotment Plan, Currency Inflation
and International Aspect of
Depression To Be Aired

Minneapolis, Feb. 13 Residents of Minnesota who happen to be in Minneapolis or St. Paul on February 15, February 20, or March 9, have been cordially invited by the University of Minnesota to attend the series of three free lectures on pressing economic problems of the day which will be delivered on those three dates by authorities of national importance. All will be at 8 p.m. in the Northrop Auditorium, University campus.

Convinced that there is still a great deal of room for public education on the principal economic questions, President Coffman named a faculty committee to bring three outstanding experts to the campus. The three problems they will discuss are "Farm Relief", more specifically, the Agricultural allotment plan; currency inflation, and the international phases and aspects of the business and financial situation.

The author of the agricultural allotment plan, M. L. Wilson, head of the department of agricultural economics at Montana State college, will discuss that plan, and others, in the first lecture delivered Wednesday, February 15. He is a national authority and a man who has the closest contacts with the farmer as well as with the economic expert.

Dr. Jacob Viner, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, last year a visiting professor at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, will be the second speaker. He will discuss his subject,

"Currency Inflation", Monday evening, February 20. Dr. Viner is one of the best known among the younger economists in America.

A man who had much to do with drafting the famous "standstill agreement" between international debtors and creditors, Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, will deliver the third and last address. He will explain the international significances of the present situation and tell what differences between nations and what obligations of one nation to another stand in the way, at present, of settlements that would give great impetus to business recovery, thus helping end the depression. Dr. Anderson is thoroughly familiar with European thought and policy, having been an important member of the committee from which the standstill-agreement came.

All of the lectures will be free. A prelude of organ music by Professor George M. Fairclough will precede each. For visitors to the twin cities it will offer a splendid opportunity to see the University Auditorium and to hear three of the finest lectures obtainable.

For Weeklies

Five Called
Name-Builders
Of University

Former Teachers and Administrators
Honored in Charter Day
Exercises



Minneapolis, Feb. 21. The five persons who as members of the University of Minnesota faculty or as administrators of that institution have contributed most to its position in the esteem of the state and in growth as an educational institution were selected and announced last week at the annual Charter Day gathering, commemorating the founding of the institution. They were called, "Builders of the Name."

Dr. William Watts Folwell, the first president; Dr. Cyrus Northrop, second president, under whom the first large growth of the university took place; Maria Sanford, "grand old woman of Minnesota", orator, patriot, and character unique; William S. Pattee, dean of the Law School from 1888 until his death in 1911, and Henry T. Eddy, first dean of the Graduate School, were the five who were selected as the first list of "Builders of the Name".

In introducing the prominent alumni who read tributes to the five builders, President L. D. Coffman said that while the list of eight founders, announced a year ago, was then complete, the list of "Builders of the Name" will never be complete. This group is, therefore, one to which the names of later university leaders will be added. Only those who have died will be so honored.

In the original plan it was decided to honor three groups, namely, the founders, the builders, and the benefactors. In some subsequent year, not necessarily next year, the list of great benefactors of the university will be announced.

Names of persons in each group are being selected by a committee of

veteran faculty members headed by Professor Andrew Boss, head of the agricultural experiment station.

The alumni who read tributes to the five "Builders" were: For Dr. Folwell, Charles L. Sommers of St. Paul, former regent; for Dr. Northrop, Thomas F. Wallace of Minneapolis; for Dean Pattee, William H. Oppenheimer of St. Paul; for Maria Sanford, Miss Gratia Countryman, Minneapolis public librarian; for Dean Eddy, Professor Henry A. Erikson, head of the department of physics at the University of Minnesota.

Dean Eddy headed the Graduate School when it was created in 1906. He was for eighteen years a member of the faculty, having come to Minnesota in 1904. After his death in 1912, Guy Stanton Ford, present, and second, dean of the Graduate School, was brought to Minnesota by President George Edgar Vincent. Dr. Folwell was president from 1869 until 1884, and Dr. Northrop from 1885 until 1911. Maria Sanford, who came to Minnesota in 1880, remained a member of the faculty for 29 years and lived until after 1920.

For Weeklies



University of Minnesota Notes

Minneapolis, March 4--The five members of the University of Minnesota faculty or administration deemed by a representative committee to have contributed most to the progress, success, and fame of that institution are William Watts Folwell, Cyrus Northrop, Maria Sanford, William S. Pattee, and Henry T. Eddy. Only persons no longer living were honored at the Charter Day exercises at which the "Builders of the Name" were selected. Unlike the completed list of eight Founders, the list of "Builders" will remain open, Dr. Coffman announced. Drs. Folwell and Northrop were the two first presidents. Miss Sanford was not only the first woman college professor at Minnesota, but the first in the United States. She began teaching at Swarthmore eleven years before she came to Minnesota. Dean Pattee was the first dean of the Law School at Minnesota, a position he held for many years. When the Graduate School was established in 1906, Professor Eddy, a distinguished mathematician, was chosen as its first dean. He also was the first to introduce mathematical physics to the campus, a science on which a great deal of modern scientific progress has been based.

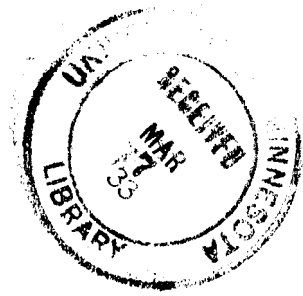
The undoubted reality of present-day interest in problems of economics and in the developments of science has been demonstrated by an average attendance of nearly three thousand persons drawn to three lectures recently held on the University of Minnesota campus. Two have been economic lectures, one on the farm problem and one on inflation. Then the first in a series of four science lectures drew an equally large audience. One lecture in the economic series, on the international aspects of finance, remains to be given, on March 9. Three more public science lectures will be given March 1, 8th and 15th.

Recognition of the great success of the Employment Research Institute at the University of Minnesota has been given in the engagement of Dr, Marion Trabue to direct a new Adjustment Service in New York, to which the Carnegie Corporation has given \$200,000. At Minnesota Dr. Trabue directed the experiments in testing unemployed to determine their abilities and to learn whether or not their lack of employment had been due to the fact that they were following the wrong lines of work. At Minnesota Dr. Trabue's work was chiefly experimental. In New York it will be practical application.

Following the general newspaper trend, student publications at the University of Minnesota are having a hard time this year, with marked contraction in advertising income, especially from national accounts. January touched a low point for two years in advertising receipts for The Minnesota Daily, but February surprisingly came up again with the return of two or three important national advertisers that were putting on campaigns.

William F. Ogburn, research director for President Hoover's national committee on social trends, will be the convocation speaker at the University of Minnesota on Thursday, March 9, at 11:30 a.m. It will be the first appearance in the Northwest of Professor Ogburn since the release of the report which has been attracting such widespread attention.

For Weeklies



Analyze Decline
Of Smaller Mills

University Economists Discuss
Northwest's Widespread
Flour Industry

Minneapolis, March 7—The decline of flour milling as a widespread industry, pursued in many small mills over a wide area of the northwest, a trend of the past 15 years or more, is the subject of a booklet recently issued by the University of Minnesota in its series of studies on economics and business.

After rising to unquestioned pre-eminence in flour milling because of the quality of its spring wheat, the Northwest has lost the lead in sectional production to the Southwest and Minneapolis has been passed in total flour output by Buffalo, these things having happened in 1921 and 1930 respectively.

Some of the reasons given by Victor S. Pickett and Roland S. Vaile, the authors, are that there has been some decline in the quality of the northwest's hard spring wheat, while southwestern raisers have rapidly improved the formerly low quality of their wheat, and that in the Northwest much land has gone out of wheat production, due to the system of diversified farming, while a good deal of wheat land has been transferred from the hard spring crop to the durum or macaroni type wheat crop. This has been true particularly of North Dakota. The rather narrow geographical restrictions of the area over which hard spring wheat can be raised has also acted as a limiting factor.

Distribution also has been a factor. Chain stores, for example, find it more normal to buy in quantity from large millers. Large milling companies are better able to engage in competitive distribution than the small, local millers are. Higher prices have also worked against small producers.

In the matter of transportation the northwestern mills have been at some disadvantage. The advance of freight rates on package goods in 1915

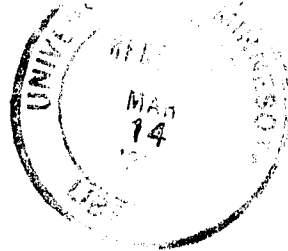
raised the price of distributing in the east finished products milled in the northwest, but did not raise the cost of shipping the raw wheat to Buffalo for milling. Milling in bond privileges have resulted in the milling of large amounts of Canadian wheat by eastern mills. This has worked against the northwestern millers. Special export rates offered to wheat raisers at west coast ports have diverted an increasing amount of wheat to that coast rather than to mills in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

The Minnesota pamphlet also points out that there has been a per capita reduction in the consumption of wheat products in recent years, something that has cut the demand formerly enjoyed by all millers. From 1903 to 1917 use of wheat flour per capita declined 12 percent, and from 1917 to 1920 an additional eleven percent. Since then it has remained fairly constant.

That the use of improved machinery made it possible to make bread from poorer flours than can be used by the hand baker or in home baking is offered as another point. This militated against the northwest because northwestern flours have always been of unusually high grade.

Despite these facts, says the report, the output of the larger mills still operating in this area is as large as ever.

To Weeklies



"U" Students Save
By Purchase Plan

Central Office Now Receives Bids
for Services Needed by
Many Groups

Minneapolis, March 14—Parents of University of Minnesota students who have an eye for the social side of life are being saved a good many thousand dollars this year through the centralized accounting and business system recently established on the campus for student functions. The work is done in the office of Edward E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs, by Carroll Geddes, formerly of Anoka.

Time was when student functions such as the junior ball, the senior ball and the like, and contracts for the work to be done on student publications, engraving, printing, photography, and the like, were handled by a large number of different committees. Business men said that they put in high for many services because certain costs gently termed "commissions" were found to be payable to some of the committee chairmen who were able to run things.

Under Mr. Geddes bids for all services to be performed for student functions are sent by business houses directly to the office of the dean of student affairs. The lowest responsible bidder gets the job, whether it be to provide a dance floor, an orchestra, engravings for the year book, or the contract to take individual photographs of the senior class members. As a result bids on practically everything of this kind have dropped greatly in the past two years and the students are effecting considerable savings, assuming that they had been spending money on matters of this kind.

One of the good things about the new arrangement, according to Dean Nicholson, is that the system has come as a result of suggestions by the students themselves. It has not been imposed on them by any "executive order". Need for the change was seen by members of the All-University Student Council, and it cooperated with the dean of student affairs to bring the changes about. The new function also had the support of another important body in student government, the Board in Control of Student Publications, which sanctioned Mr. Geddes work with respect to the publications, which are "The Daily", "The Gopher", an annual, and "The Ski U Mah", a humor publication.

For Weeklies



"U" HEAD ANSWERS
SENATE GROUP

Tells Committee Extreme Proposal
for Budget Slash Would
Wreck Institution

Minneapolis, March ~~20~~—To make a reduction of \$1,100,000 a year in the maintenance appropriation of the University of Minnesota, in addition to abandoning the \$300,000 annual building program, would so cripple the institution that its usefulness would be practically destroyed and a generation would be required for its recovery, President Coffman told members of the senate finance committee, in which body the proposal for such a slash originated.

"It could not recover in a generation from such a blow" the president said. "It will be little short of a calamity if, in our frantic efforts to relieve the present distress we destroy the sources of our hope for the future."

Dire possibilities were pointed out by Dr. Coffman in case a crippling reduction of income were voted. He gave five alternatives whereby the institution might meet the proposed cut in support.

First: Student fees could be increased 100 percent.

Second: All salaries paid from state funds could be reduced 42 percent.

Third: A reduction of about 40 percent could be made in the student body, together with a reduction of 250 or 300 members in the staff.

Fourth: New students could be refused admission in 1933 and 1934, the university instructing only those already in its classes.

Fifth: Certain established schools and colleges might be abandoned.

No such drastic cut as has been proposed in this committee has either been made or proposed by any educational institution in America, he said.

President Coffman also advanced a credo of the relationship he believed the University of Minnesota should have to the state and the state legislature, He said:

"The university, as an agency of the state, has the same responsibility that the legislature has in maintaining the financial integrity and economic life of the state.

"A university that requests larger appropriations than its needs actually call for is unworthy of public respect.

"A university that requests smaller appropriations than its needs for the service which the state has a right to expect of it, is recreant to the public interest.

"The interests of the university and of the legislature to the state are mutual. No mistrust, or distrust, or rivalry should exist between them. They should work together in promoting the common life of the state."

Elsewhere in his letter of reply he said:

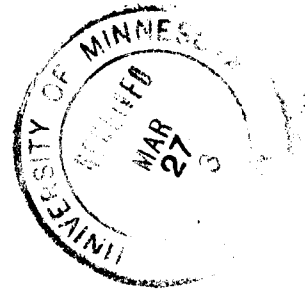
"At the outset of this discussion the university would like to reiterate what it has often said, and that is that it will do everything in reason and within its power to economize, consistent with the work it should be called upon to do.

"The university recognizes that conditions are shifting with great rapidity--the most dangerous element in these shifts being that of fear. It is highly important that we should not, in the midst of fear all around us, lose our heads and wreck the institutions that may aid most in the days of recovery."

For Weeklies

How and When Burns
Are Suffered Told
In Hospital Report

University Study Says Age
Groups 1 to 5 and 20 to 30
Burned Oftenest



Minneapolis, March 27.—About 45 percent of all deaths from burns occur between the ages of one and five in childhood and serious burns are most frequent then, the period of ^{greatest} next/frequency coming between 21 and 30, it is shown in a report of the staff of the Minnesota General Hospital at the University of Minnesota. A record of 60 severe cases of burning, admitted to the hospital over the past four years, has been taken as the basis for a series of interesting statistics on the subject.

Life insurance statistics shows that three out of five who die from burns are girls or women, and that burns are more common in winter than in summer. Burns stand fourth in importance among causes of accidental death, outranked only by automobile accidents, falls, and drowning. Of all persons sick and unable to work in the various industries, between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 percent are suffering from burns. Mortality from burns is difficult to estimate, this report says, as many are ambulatory cases, but of those admitted to hospitals, from seven to thirty percent die.

Of the cases at University Hospital, carelessness with gasoline accounted for a third and the burns of children were usually due to the carelessness of parents. In one instance a severe burn was caused by a mother throwing hot grease over the railing of the back porch onto her child, who was playing below.

The actual causes of these burns have been compiled by the hospital. Of 14 cases between the ages of one and five, three fell into a tub of hot water while the mother was washing clothes; two fell in a bonfire; two were burned while playing with matches, one laid his hand on a hot stove, one pulled a pan of hot water off the stove, one was burned while "watching his mother throw gasoline into the stove" and one in an oilstove explosion. A few were unexplained.

Three cases were in the age group, six years to ten. One resulted from

the explosion of a kerosene stove, one from clothes soaked with gasoline being lighted when a match was scratched, and a third was unexplained.

Six cases occurred in the age group 11 to 20, two were not water scalds, one fell in a fire, one set fire to his pants filling a lantern that he held between his legs and one was burned when his cigarette ignited gasoline he was pouring into an automobile tank.

The age group 20-30 provided 14 cases, the same number as the age group from one to five. Two threw gasoline in a stove; a gas stove explosion burned one and a hot water bottle another. One went to sleep with a "steam inhaler" going. Fainting near a stove, lye burns, railroad accidents, burning automobiles and gasoline stove explosions counted in this group. One woman put a pan containing gasoline "on top of the stove to boil." She did not survive her burns.

Of six cases of burns between the ages of 31 and 40, five were from gasoline in one situation or another. The sixth a pilot "hot coffee down his leg." One filled a gas tank with the motor running.

In the age group 41-85 the cause "burning house" appears for the first time and caused two hospital cases. A gasoline explosion, a hot water bottle, and a kerosene explosion were among the other causes.

The case of "cooking gasoline" was called the most unusual and that of throwing hot grease over the porch railing onto a child the most careless.

The extent of a burn is more important as a guide to its seriousness than is its depth, says this report. First degree burns in which one-third of the body surface is involved are likely to be fatal in adults, and in the case of children, first degree burns that cover one-seventh of the body area. For the purposes of estimating body area, the lower extremity, including buttocks, is taken as 33 percent of the body surface, the trunk, including neck, as 38 percent, the upper extremities 18 percent, and the head six percent. Of the upper extremity, the hand is one-fourth and the arm three-fourths, while of the lower extremities the foot is one sixth, leg one-third, and thigh, one-half.

For Weeklies



SCHOOLMEN'S WEEK
TO START APRIL 11

More Than 1,000 Principals,
Superintendents and Teach-
ers To Attend "U" Short
Course

Minneapolis, April 3—Superintendents of schools, principals, and high school teachers, probably to the number of more than 1,000, will gather from all parts of the state on the University of Minnesota campus April 11 to 14th, inclusive, for the twentieth annual Schoolmen's Week. The activities of the week are divided between those of the State High School Conference and the Annual Short Course for Superintendents and Principals. The latter is conducted jointly by the College of Education and the State Department of Education.

"Our Educational System Under Economic Stress" is the general subject selected for the short course this year. In addition to members of the university faculty, a number of men from outside, distinguished in the field of education, have been engaged as speakers. They are to be Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, director of the Institute of Government of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.; Professor Paul R. Mort, specialist in educational finance, of Teachers College, Columbia University, and W. W. Haggard, superintendent of the Joliet Township High School and Junior College, Joliet, Ill., one of the nation's best-known secondary schools. Dr. Mort will discuss the national survey of educational finance which he made recently under the direction of the United States Office of Education.

Minnesota faculty members scheduled for addresses are Dr. Harold Benjamin, acting dean of the College of Education, who also will be director of Schoolmen's Week, Professor Henry Rottschaeffer, member of the

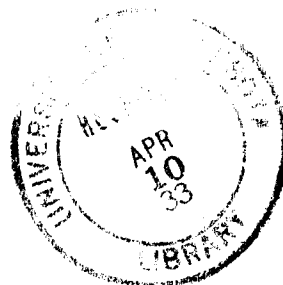
law faculty, Professor Fred Engelhardt and Dr. Melvin E. Haggarty, dean of the College of Education.

Meeting at the same time will be a number of state associations working in education, among them the Minnesota Council of School Executives, the Minnesota Society for the Study of Education, and the Association of College Teachers of Education and Psychology. The Minnesota Association of Deans of Women, which usually meets during Schoolmen's Week held its annual meeting during the recent session in Minneapolis of the Department of Superintendence, N.E.A.

The week of April 10 will be the spring vacation week in almost all Minnesota public schools, giving the teachers and principals an opportunity to attend which they did not enjoy when the Department of Superintendence met. The meetings on the University of Minnesota campus will begin Tuesday, April 11 and continue through Friday, April 14.

For Weeklies

RADIO SITUATION
TOLD BY RESEARCHER



"U" Man Reports Investigation
of Varied Aspects of
Broadcasting

Minneapolis^{4/10} Evidence of changing radio habits was found by

Professor Clifford Kirkpatrick of the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota who has just completed a study dealing with the attitudes of radio listeners. He finds a rebellion of the radio audience against certain kinds of radio program. While listeners reported listening to the radio on the average about 18 percent of their waking time there was evidence of a social trend toward a decrease of radio listening. This trend was especially marked among listeners reporting the most years of schooling. News and other educational programs were preferred, but only about 7 percent of the broadcasting time on local stations was devoted to the preferred type of program. Almost 50 percent was devoted to jazz and popular music.

Among indications favorable to radio were an increasing liking for chain programs and the fact that a long listing of specific programs, asking whether the reaction of the listener was favorable or unfavorable, showed many more favorable than unfavorable replies. News and information was rated as the best liked type of program among all listeners questioned, followed by classical music as second and light music as third.

Aiming to ascertain the balance between those who listen to given programs, and those who tune them out, Professor Kirkpatrick has been able to show that while some of the biggest names in radio have built a following, they have also created antagonisms that in some instances far outweigh their apparent popularity. "For scores of programs and personalities," said Professor Kirkpatrick, "both likes and dislikes were considered, revealing popularity balances, sometimes negative, that would never be suspected from

from mail. One famous crooner landed far in the red by the test of radio popularity we employed."

Varied evidence in the study points to a rebellion against excessive advertising. Professor Kirkpatrick claims that radio advertisers may not only annoy others but also injure themselves, through loss of money and good will, because of ignorance of the consequences of their programs. Certain important groups are hostile and yet disinclined to write radio letters. According to the study, some listeners resolve not to purchase goods because they dislike the programs offered. Dr. Kirkpatrick holds that the advertiser who neglects this fact is living in a fool's paradise.

Information used in this study was obtained from over five hundred Minneapolis radio listeners by telephone and questionnaire methods devised to obtain the fairest and most accurate possible sample. About seven percent of the persons cooperating in this study reported staying away from church because of the radio. Nearly 20 percent claimed to stay home from the theatre or movies more frequently because of radio entertainment.

For Weeklies

"U" Announces
Summer Sessions

First Will Begin June 21
and Second to Run
Through August

Minneapolis, Minn. April 24 The University of Minnesota will again conduct two summer sessions this year, giving opportunity to thousands of teachers who wish to continue studies in the fields of their teaching, and to undergraduate students who need to take advantage of the additional time offered by summer classes.

Minnesota's first session will begin on Wednesday, June 21, and the second on Monday, July 31, the latter running to September 2d. Enrolled teachers who must return to their schools before the end of the second term may obtain special permission to complete their work after leaving the campus, according to Professor T. A. H. Teeter, associate director.

For the first time in many years, the summer faculty will ^{be} recruited entirely from the regular Minnesota faculty. Throughout the nation this year this policy is being followed, a marked change from the conditions of a few years ago, when each institution sought numbers of visiting teachers from other institutions.

Courses will be offered in Science, Literature and the Arts, in Engineering and Architecture, in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, in Medicine, Dentistry, Education, Business Administration, in Physical Education and Athletics, in the Institute of Child Welfare, and in Library Training.

During the past decade enrollment in Minnesota's summer sessions has ranged from 4800 to 6500, and despite the decrease in attendance in almost all educational institutions, Professor Teeter expects a large summer

enrollment, especially in the first session, according to precedent. Minnesota usually ranks fourth or fifth in total summer attendance, other leaders being Columbia, California, Illinois and New York University.

Weekly convocations, addressed by prominent speakers, will be supplemented by a detailed series of open lectures on subjects of current literary, scientific, professional and popular interest. Many musical events and recitals are being scheduled, as well.

Dramatic performances have become an outstanding feature of the summer quarter. The University Theater, a students' dramatic organization, will present a series of interesting plays. Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" will be played on June 21, 22 and 23; three of the late Professor Oscar Firkins' one-act plays will be staged July 5, 6 and 7, and "Much Ado About Nothing" has been selected for presentation July 19, 20 and 21. The University Singers, under Professor Earle G. Killeen, who have a long series of successes to their credit, will produce "Aida" in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, or possibly in the Stadium, July 26 and 28.

Weekly excursions will be taken to many places of particular interest in and near Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Under the director of Ralph Piper, a thorough program of physical education and outdoor recreation is being arranged, apart from the formal courses in physical education. The University Golf course, the tennis and diamond-ball facilities of the university campus, and the fields for many outdoor sports that are found in connection with the university's athletic plant, will be available much of the time.

Weeklies

"U" PLANS HONOR TO
30 YEAR VETERANS

Ceremony of Nine Years Ago
To Be Repeated On Campus



Minneapolis, May 4—Fifty-six members of the University of Minnesota staff, including the entire range of employees, from deans and department heads to employees of the custodial and service staff, will be honored at a special convocation Thursday, May 4, as persons who have given thirty or more years service to the institution. The ceremony will be in many ways a repetition of one conducted in 1924 at which those who then had been on the staff for 30 years were honored.

Thirty four of the 56 have service records antedating 1900, the longest record being that of Professor James Paige of the Law School, who began his faculty duties in 1890. Dean William R. Appleby of the School of Mines and Metallurgy has been on the faculty since 1891 as has Andrew Boss, vice-director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, while Dean Frederick J. Wulling, of the College of Pharmacy, Professor Peter Christianson, School of Mines, and William Doty, laboratory assistant in engineering, have served since 1892. Dr. Thomas B. Hartzell, lecturer in medicine, also dates to 1892.

Familiar to thousands of women who have attended the university will be the name of Jennie A. Hawkins, manager of the locker room in the Woman's Gymnasium. To women at the university "Jennie" is as familiar a figure as is Oscar Munson, custodian of equipment at the athletic plant, and famed original purloiner of the "Little Brown Jug". Oscar, incidentally, is also on the list, as is Dr. Louis J. Cooke.

John Jacob Swanson, janitor of the School of Business Administration building and Ole Kindley, janitor in the Soils building at University Farm are both on the list dating respectively from 1900 and 1896.

President Coffman will preside at the convocation, which will be held in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium at 11:30 a.m., May 4.

For Weeklies

MOTHERS DAY SET
FOR "U" CAMPUS, MAY 13

President Coffman Urges Mothers of
All Students to Come



Minneapolis, May 1—Mothers Day, which the University of Minnesota celebrates each year by inviting to the campus the mothers of all students registered, has been set for Saturday, May 13. The day will be given over primarily to entertaining the visiting mothers and to giving them an opportunity to become familiar with the way of living and the daily activities of the students.

All class rooms will be open to mothers, and a special invitation to attend classes with sons and daughters has been extended by President L. D. Coffman. Edward E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs, and Anne D. Blitz, dean of women, head the committee in charge. Assisting students are John Forney, Kenneth McLaren, Goffe Benson, John Hadley, Constance Crysler, Elaine Hovde, Jeanne Tellier and Betty Mulvehill.

Mothers will be entertained at luncheons in the many fraternity and sorority houses at noon, or will go with their son or daughter to other interesting campus eating places. After luncheon they will be entertained in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, the performance this year to be staged by the University Singers, under Professor Killeen, and the University Symphony Orchestra under Professor Popinsky.

Following the entertainment deans and faculty members and their wives will conduct a reception for their visitors in the foyer of the Auditorium.

The day's principal event will be the yearly Mothers Day dinner, which this year will be served in the ballroom of The Minnesota Union. Mothers are urged to bring their sons and daughters with them.

Formal invitations describing plans for the day and setting forth the desirability of having mothers visit the campus have been sent to the homes of all students in the university.

For Weeklies

"U" CAP & GOWN DAY*
SET FOR THIS WEEK

Ceremony Honoring Scholarship Also
Gives Seniors Right to Wear
Academic Robes



Minneapolis, May 12 More in the old tradition of academic life than any other campus event except, perhaps, the June commencement, is Cap and Gown Day at the University of Minnesota, the day on which seniors first attain the right to wear the black gowns and stiff black caps of the prospective bachelor of arts. This year Cap and Gown Day ceremonies will take place Thursday, May 11. They will include the traditional parade of seniors from the Oak Knoll to Northrop Auditorium, and the exercises in the latter hall at which several hundred special honors will be announced.

On Cap and Gown Day the honor societies, of which there are nearly thirty, elect members, membership being for life in most cases. Scholarships, prizes and honors also are made known on this occasion. Phi Beta Kappa, for students taking the arts courses, and Sigma Xi, for scientists and scientific students, are the most widely known of the societies that select members.

Beginning, also, on Cap and Gown Day seniors at Minnesota, as at many other colleges, will carry distinctive insignia denoting their station in the undergraduate body. The men carry canes. Women students usually select for their use something like a special handbag or other article of common use.

The Cap and Gown date back many centuries to the time when education was conducted by the church, and the black gowns of the seniors are derived from those of the ancient clerical bachelors, one of the church rankings of those days. The bright hoods and cowls worn with the gowns of doctors of philosophy also derive from the church garb of colorful medieval times.

President L. D. Coffman will deliver the Cap and Gown Day address and also will announce the prizes, honors, scholarships and elections that are to be made public. The ceremony is much more effective since it has been possible to hold it in the new Northrop Memorial Auditorium.

For Weeklies

"U" Slashes Pay:
Seeks to Balance
Reduced Budget

Minneapolis, May¹⁵ In line with a statement published in the official Bulletin of the institution, stating that University of Minnesota income will be \$800,000 less next year than this, the Board of Regents last week took their first step toward reestablishing equilibrium when they passed a sweeping salary and wage reduction.

The regents put into effect a slash of 20 percent on that part of any salary over \$3600; of 15 percent on that part between \$2400 and \$3600; of 10 percent on that part between \$1200 and \$2400, but left without reduction salaries and wages up to and including the figure \$1200 a year.

Every member of the board was present at the meeting, including the four regents newly appointed by Governor Olson. The vote on the salary cut was unanimous, although several members of the board would have been pleased to make it less. Three members pointed out that the definite rise in prices of commodities, in anticipation of some type of inflation, makes the present a risky time for further reductions of income.

Prior to the meeting of the board, President L. D. Coffman announced to the faculty, through the Official Daily Bulletin, the reduction in income for the coming year that will begin July 1. State maintenance appropriations, he said will be \$475,000 a year less than they have been. The yield of the .23 mill tax is estimated at \$50,000 less than before. Special appropriations were cut \$105,000 a year by the legislature, and federal aid and receipts from student fees are certain to be well under former figures.

No university official would offer an exact sum to be saved as a result of the salary cut, but some believe it may run to \$300,000 a year. Except for the reduced federal aid and fee income, all of the reductions in university receipts represent direct savings to taxpayers.

For Weeklies

"U" Auditorium
Now State Center
For Music Events



List of Offerings There Grows
Steadily in Number and
Merit

Minneapolis, May 23 In line with predictions made at the time gifts were sought for its construction, the Northrop Memorial Auditorium on the University of Minnesota campus has become, it may be, the principal center of musical activity in the state of Minnesota. One by one musical organizations and musical events have sought it out as an ideal place for presentation of their programs.

From the first, the University Artists Concert course, bringing six or eight outstanding musicians to the campus each winter, has been presented in the auditorium. Then, a few years ago, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra made an arrangement with the university under which the entire winter program of that celebrated organization might be played in the Northrop Auditorium.

This spring an affair of unusual merit, the annual American Music Festival, is being presented in the Northrop Auditorium as a feature of the program of the American Federation of Music Clubs, whose program is being conducted in Minneapolis this week, together with its national convention.

Many activities of the university's department of music take place in the auditorium, including programs by the University Singers, under Professor Killeen, and the University Symphony Orchestra, under Professor Pepinsky. The Department is conducted by Professor Carlyle M. Scott.

All events conducted in the auditorium must have a primary educational or artistic purpose and many meritorious events have been denied use of the building because they were too commercial or too specialized in interest.

Installation of a pipe organ a year ago, when the cost of such equipment was at the bottom, has been of vast assistance in making possible completely rounded musical programs.

For Weeklies

"U" Graduation
Plans Announced

Yearly June Commencement
Ceremonies to be in
Stadium on June 19



Minneapolis, ~~May 29~~ The University of Minnesota will bring its sixty-fourth college year to a close with the annual June Commencement exercises that are to be conducted on June 19. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday morning, June 18, in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, by the Reverend H. P. Dewey of Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis. President L. D. Coffman will carry on the tradition of recent years by delivering the commencement address.

During the course of a year, Minnesota graduates more than 2,000 students at four graduation exercises, which come at the end of the fall and winter quarters, in June, when about three-fourths of the total receive their diplomas, and at the end of the first summer session. Because of the much larger number graduated in June, the principal ceremony takes place at that time. Under rules adopted by the university senate, all members of the faculty are expected to march in the commencement parade, wearing cap and gown.

The June commencement exercises will be conducted in the Memorial Stadium in the evening, following the precedent of several years past. University officials are remarking on the fact that during the entire series of outdoor commencements, none has ever been "rained out" although early June is one of the rainiest periods of the year in Minnesota.

E. B. Pierce, general secretary of the Alumni Association, has set commencement day, June 19, as the date of the annual alumni banquet in the Minnesota Union. It will be served at 5:30 p. m. to allow the assembled "grads" plenty of time to complete their program and attend the graduation exercises.

For Weeklies

STATE LICENSES
FOR BUSINESS
NOW SUGGESTED



"U" Professor, Reporting on
Short-Lived Ventures,
Asks Why Not

Minneapolis, June; ² Whether a system of licensing based on "public necessity should be set up to give or refuse permission for new business enterprises to enter the competitive field is asked by Professor Ernest A. Heilman of the University of Minnesota in his recently published report on "Mortality of Business Firms in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth." The volume is one in the series of the Employment Stabilization Institute.

Dr. Heilman's study showed that the average life of retail enterprises in the three cities, all sizes considered, is only 6 years, of service firms, garages for instance, 7.2 years, of wholesale enterprises 7.5 years, and of manufacturing firms, 8 years. The study covers the five years 1926-'30, inclusive, and shows that in that period the number that went out of business equalled 75 percent of the number in operation in 1930. Size was shown to be an important factor in continuance or mortality, as 83 percent of the firms that closed, for any reason, had less than \$2000 capital. The average life of firms with less than \$2000 net worth was 5.2 years; for firms of from \$2,000 to \$10,000 net worth the average life was 9.4 years; from \$10,000 to \$75,000 net worth, 17.7 years, and for those with more than \$500,000 net worth, 33.2 years.

"Notable successes in new ventures are held up to aspiring young men as incentives to the initiation of their own enterprises, and rugged individualism has been set up as an American ideal", he said. "The cost of the tremendous numbers of unsuccessful ventures to the less rugged individuals and to society is not properly emphasized; the cost is usually thought of only in terms of losses to the proprietor. But wider social interests are affected, since mercantile creditors and bankers suffer a considerable share of these losses and employees lose wages and suffer from disruption of employment. Moreover, whole-

salers and manufacturers lose stable outlets for their products, consumers are poorly served, competitors suffer severely from the competition of unwise ventures and their haphazard business methods, and substantial amounts of useful capital are dissipated.

Means of discouraging unpromising ventures are enumerated by Professor Heilman. He suggests, for example, better training of managers, more discrimination on the part of mercantile houses and banks in the original extension of credit; more thorough investigation of prospective business heads, especially by Chambers of Commerce before urging them to start an enterprise, or cooperation between manufacturers and wholesalers to discourage credit extensions.

If these methods proved unsatisfactory "public action might take the form of licensing new proprietors and of setting up minimum capital requirements for different types of business," Dr. Heilman said. "The number of establishments to be licensed might be limited to the number necessary to serve the community, as is done now with a few types of business. Experience and training requirements might be set up. Zoning laws might be enacted to cut down the needless duplication of retail and service establishments."

Of interest are Professor Heilman's figures on the capital engaged in various lines of business, figures credited to R. G. Dun & Co. In the three cities, only 6 percent of all concerns have an investment of \$75,000 or over, although almost a fifth, 19 percent have capital of over \$10,000. In the service group only 2.3 percent are rated over \$75,000 and 11.8 percent over \$10,000. In retailing, 2.7 percent of firms are worth over \$75,000 and 67.2 percent have net worth under \$2,000. In wholesaling, on the other hand, 7.5 percent of firms are rated over \$500,000 and 24.3 percent over \$75,000, with a somewhat smaller percentage of manufacturing firms than of wholesaling coming into the higher investment groups. Fifty-one percent of all manufacturing firms are in the \$2,000 and less class, although from that point the range is upward to a group of widely-known national corporations.

For Weeklies

MINN. "U" OFFERS
CHEAPER LODGING
FOR COMING YEAR

Students Who Wish to Help
Pay Way May Live in
Cooperatives

Minneapolis, June 12—In line with its declared policy of working to make it possible for the student to adjust his educational expenses to the times, the University of Minnesota this week announced reductions in costs of living at university owned living places. Pioneer Hall, a residence for men, and Sanford Hall, women's residence, are the principal ones on the campus.

For men living in Pioneer Hall the university has cut board and room rates by \$13 to \$15 a quarter of eleven weeks, bringing the price of these two basic necessities to a range of \$102. to \$130 for that period. Somewhat larger reductions at Sanford Hall have brought the term rates for women down to a range of \$80 to \$115.

The institution is also increasing the number of its co-operative cottages, in which students participate in the work and obtain reduced living costs by that means and by pooling operations of several kinds. Next fall for the first time some of the students in cooperative cottages will be allowed to pay on a barter basis, home grown produce being accepted as part of their payment for board.

In cooperative cottages of the regular type, women students will work only about 30 minutes a day. One cottage of a new type will be opened this year in which students may do practically all of their own work. Each will have a cabinet in the kitchen for her food and utensils. Students then may do their own cooking, or small groups may combine their resources and operate a mess.

Four cottages near the stadium will be offered to men at \$23 a month for room and board. In most of the women's cottages the rate will be \$21. a month. The cottages are residences that stood on land the university acquired. Many have been moved, others are still where they were when the land was purchased.

STRONG ECONOMIC
FACTOR DETERMINES
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Dr. Coffman Points Out Unrecognized
Elements Involved in School
Costs

Minneapolis: Society is demanding that more and more of our American youth be retained in school over increasing periods as a partial offset to the constantly increasing over-supply of American workers, Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota told 15,000 people who attended commencement exercises in the Memorial Stadium at Minneapolis last night. Basically it is this demand and not frills or the enrichment of the courses of study that has caused school costs to rise, he said.

"The first and most easily understood reason for the increase of school costs is found in the numbers that attend", Dr. Coffman said. "Between 1920 and 1930 the percentage of 15 and 16 year old children in school increased from 79 to nearly 90 percent. Similar percentages of increase are shown for the 17, 18, 19 and 20 year old children. Today America has more youth enrolled in high school than are enrolled in the secondary schools of all the rest of the civilized world combined" he said.

"As long as the older generation could use the labor of children for gain, the privilege of attending school was denied to great numbers of them. The percentage of children between 10 and 15 years of age gainfully employed rose from 13.2 in 1870 to 16.8 in 1880, and to 18 percent in 1890. And then for nearly 30 years there was little or no change. Not until 1920 did we realize that some deep-seated change was occurring in industrial life. Then we suddenly awakened to discover that the percentage of children between 10 and 15 years at work had dropped from 18.4 to 8.5 percent. We thought the census takers had made a mistake, but when the 1930 report showed a further drop to 4.7 percent, we began to take a more careful inventory of the circumstances.

"This change did not take place all at once; it came gradually, but as it came society was faced with the possibility of leaving its unemployed children upon the streets to acquire habits of idleness and slothfulness. In preference to this it chose the alternative of sending them to school. Thus the school became society's great 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 employment of youth. That is one reason why we find so many additional millions of children in school and why the schools have come to cost so much.

Furthermore, Dr. Hoffman told his audience that the proportion of adults to young people has grown rapidly, providing an ample number of adults to do the world's work and throwing youth back upon the schools and colleges.

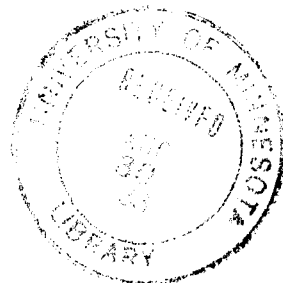
"There are over three times as many adults to a thousand children and adolescents today as there were 140 years ago," he explained. "Families have grown smaller; competition between adults for employment has become keener; opportunities for employment for youth have steadily declined throughout all these years.

"What lies ahead for youth? The only hope for youth lies in more, not in less schooling, in a better, not a poorer education; in 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."

For Weelies
U News Service

GOVERNOR'S PLAN
TO TRAIN YOUTH
CALLED ESSENTIAL

Dr. Coffman, University Head, Gives
Unqualified Endorsement to
Recent Proposal



August 31—Every community in the state of Minnesota will find significance and gain real assistance from the plans for permitting unemployed youths between the ages of 18 and 24 to continue their education with governmental financial aid, if it goes through, President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota believes.

Promulgated by Governor Floyd B. Olson, the plan has the backing of practically all leading Minnesota educators, including college presidents, President Coffman of the university, and State Commissioner Phillips. The board of regents has endorsed it.

The number of youths in the class specified exceeds 220,000 in the opinion of the plan's supporters. For these, according to the proposal, federal aid would be forthcoming to enable them to continue that type of schooling that would be best fitted to their needs. Some would attend trade schools, some continue in high school work, and some would take courses in institutions of higher learning.

Important as it is to find something helpful for all unemployed persons to do, society can least afford to neglect the group between the ages of 18 and 24, in President Coffman's opinion, inasmuch as this group will represent the dominant generation 20 years hence, and its opinions, habits of life and of work will govern the country. That it should be informed and receive mental discipline and technical guidance is absolutely essential to the happiness of the country in the future, he believes.

Specific details of the plan can not be announced as yet, although it is clear that existing schools and colleges will be made use of and that governmental aid will be required to finance the plan. A long term basis of repayment for some of the loans probably will be worked out.

For Weeklies
J News Service
F E Steward

MINNESOTA
RECEIVED
SEP 12 1933

State Yearbook
Issued By League
Gives Tax Data

Volume Containing Thorough
Financial Resume Ready
For Distribution

Minneapolis, Sept. 4—Containing elaborate data on the financial, debt and tax situation in every type of Minnesota governmental unit, state, city, county and town, the 1933 Yearbook of the League of Minnesota Municipalities has come from the press according to the league's executive secretary, Professor Morris B. Lambie.

The new yearbook has specialized in comparative tables that enable the officials of any county, city or town to see just where they stand financially by comparison with other units of the same type. At a glance the official can see not only how his own unit has been behaving itself, but how its governmental behavior is like or unlike others in the state.

For example, counties are rated and given a ranking order in each of the following: Population per square mile, assessed valuation per square mile, per capita assessed valuation, ratio of exempt property to total real estate, tax rate levied in 1932, per capita property tax levied, per capita money and credits tax, percentage of tax delinquency, per capita indebtedness, percentage of debt to assessed valuation, total average tax rate, total levy per capita and amount delinquent per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Similar ratings are provided for cities and villages of 1,000 population or over.

In one of the many studies on taxation and finance included in the Yearbook, Professor Lambie finds that it costs just about the same to govern one resident in a county, without regard to the tax rate, the delinquency, or the assessed valuation. In other words, if there is a high rate, it is likely to be

accompanied by a high delinquency or a low assessed valuation, or both, but the amount of money spent per capita in the county is pretty much the same as in any other county.

A thoroughgoing analysis of the debt situation in all governmental units is printed in the League's Yearbook. Among other things it shows that of the total Minnesota indebtedness, the state owes 33.27 percent, cities and villages 29.57 percent, school districts 21.47 percent, counties 14.77 percent, and towns .92 percent. The actual figures for those divisions, in round numbers are, state \$99,000,000; cities and villages \$97,000,000; school districts \$75,000,000; counties \$51,000,000, and towns, \$3,500,000.

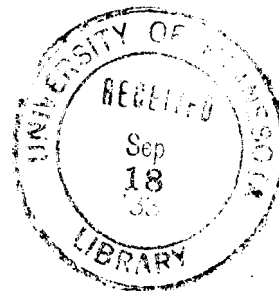
"Profiles" of the 15 principle factors entering into the financial rating of a county are presented as graphs for every one of the state's 87 counties. The fifteen factors are: Population per square mile, percentage of rural population, percentage of unplatted land, assessed valuation per square mile, per capita assessed valuation, percentage of exempted property to real estate, tax rate for county government, per capita levy for county government, per capita money and credits tax levy, total average tax levy, per capita total tax levy, percentage of taxes delinquent, amount of delinquency per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, per capita indebtedness and ratio of debt to assessed valuation.

The book covers 519 pages of data relative to every phase of government in the state of Minnesota and in its component parts.

For Weeklies

University Will
Begin 64th Year
On October 2nd

Convocation for All New Students
Has Been Set For
October 5



Minneapolis, Sept. 18. The University of Minnesota will begin its sixty-fourth year of service to the state on Monday, October 2, when classes will reopen in all departments. Advance indications are that attendance would compare favorably with that of a year ago. In 1932 the University of Minnesota maintained its enrollment better than any institution in the Western Conference with one exception.

Freshman Week, during which incoming students are entertained and introduced to university procedures so that they may have their feet on the ground as soon as work begins, will be conducted from September 27 to 30. This year the student chairman is C. Irving Clark of Duluth.

Principal among the events of the opening week will be the yearly address to the incoming class, to take place Thursday, October 5, in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. President L. D. Coffman has made it a practice for many years to speak to the freshman class and assembled faculties during the first week of the college year.

On Saturday, October 7, the Minnesota football team will open its conference season, meeting a stronger than usual team from Indiana University in Memorial Stadium. The following week another home conference game will be played, against Purdue, and on September 21 the famous team of the University of Pittsburgh will oppose Bernie Bierman's Gophers in the Stadium. On Saturday, September 30, Minnesota will play the season's opener against South Dakota State College.

In line with the times, Minnesota has been endeavoring to maintain its present program instead of expanding during the past year or two, and there will be practically no innovations as the sixty-fourth college year begins.

The new Nurses building, constructed the past year with funds voted by the 1930 Legislature, is ready for occupancy. The Nurses Alumni Association is now planning dedicatory exercises, tentatively set for Homecoming Day, which will be October 28th. Further details will be announced before that time.

Dad's Day, an annual fall feature at Minnesota, at which time the fathers of all students are invited to make the campus their special stamping ground, has been set for October 21. Invitations to the fathers will go out presently. It will be the day of the Pittsburgh football game. The American Legion has also selected the Pittsburgh game date for its annual Legion Day at the Stadium.

Changes in nomenclature put into effect in certain colleges last year will stand for the new year. In the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, the first two years, formerly called "Junior College" will be known as "Lower Division", while the former "Senior College", comprising students in the junior and senior years, will be "Upper Division".

The new unit begun a year ago as the "University Junior College" has been changed in name to "General College of the University". Both the administrative committee and Director Malcolm MacLean thought this change desirable inasmuch as the college is not in any sense a direct parallel to the many Junior Colleges that exist throughout the nation. This is true because it provides a different type of instruction rather than merely a less advanced type, such as junior colleges offer. As the new year opens the General College is soundly established, with a year of experience behind it to help in the shaping of future policies.

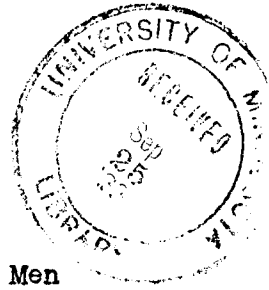
The new term marks the opening of the first full college year in which four members of the Minnesota Board of Regents have served. They are Mrs. Anna Deterran of Litchfield, George W. Lawson of St. Paul, secretary of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, Frank W. Murphy of Wheaton, attorney and regional

adviser for this district for the United State public works administration, and Dr. A. E. Olson of Duluth, head of the Arrowhead Clinic. The four took office last April, following their election by the 1933 Legislature.

Among the distinguished members of the faculty who will be away this year are Frank W. Peck, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, who is in Washington as chairman of the Board of the Farm Loan Bank, and Professor William H. Stead of the School of Business Administration, formerly executive secretary of the Tri-City Employment Stabilization committee, who has been taken to Washington for important duties in connection with the federal employment service.

For Weeklies

More Industries
May Be Built Up
Foundation Hopes



University and Group of Business Men
Join Hands in Plan for
Science Research

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—Looking to the development of new industries^{that} will purchase raw materials produced in the northwest and employ Minnesota workers, the Northwest Research Foundation, in process of formation over the past year, has entered into final agreement with the regents of the University of Minnesota and is prepared to get down to work.

The Foundation is made up of a group of business men of the Twin Cities, Dakotas, and Montana, who will put up money for scientific research, chiefly in the University of Minnesota, with the idea that the results will be a sure stimulant to the prosperity of this region.

If discoveries are made they will be patented and firms will be permitted to make use of them under a license or royalty system. Part of the profits will finance further researches and part will go back to the foundation.

Peat, lignite coal in North Dakota, the aspen or popple forests of northern Minnesota, millions of bushels of grain that grades too low to bring a satisfactory price on the open market, and casein, of which there is often an oversupply, are among the raw materials for which new uses will be sought. Some of the projects are already under way at the university.

A conservative enthusiasm for the plan is evident among its backers, who believe it has great possibilities but are unwilling to count their chickens before they hatch.

"It might work" says Rufus R. Rand, one of the instigators, who has shown faith in the possibilities of the foundation from the start. James Ford Bell, president of a large milling company, heads the foundation.

The University of Minnesota will be free to carry out scientific publication of any results achieved, and the agreement entirely protects the academic freedom of the scientists who will do the investigating.

For Weeklies

PLANS for DADS DAY
CENTER ON OCT. 21st

Yearly Invitation to Fathers of
Students to Go Into Mails
Presently



Minneapolis, Oct. 2-Fathers of all University of Minnesota students will be invited to the campus for the annual Dads Day on Saturday, October 21st, at which time also the American Legion will conduct its yearly Legion Day exercises in the Memorial Stadium between halves of the Pittsburgh-Minnesota football game.

The contest with Pittsburgh will be the first important inter-sectional game Minnesota has played in two years, since the Stanford series was completed in the fall of 1931. A year hence Minnesota will play at Pittsburgh.

Invitations to all fathers will go forward presently from President L. D. Coffman, urging them to come to the university for their annual day of inspection. Despite the football game, the emphasis in Dads Day is on the desirability of having the fathers of students thoroughly familiar with the institution. Sometimes criticized, the university nevertheless has always held the attitude that it not only has "nothing to conceal" but everything to be proud of. It wants the fathers to come and see for themselves, to meet members of the faculty, watch classroom procedure, see how the students live, inspect the dormitories, and meet members of the administration.

For the latter an opportunity will be offered at an informal gathering in the Minnesota Union, just after the football game. Then at 6 p/m. the annual Dads Day banquet will be served. President Coffman will be the principal speaker and will outline the university's present situation to the assembled fathers, who will be urged to bring students sons or daughters with them to the dinner.

Each year in May a similar event is conducted for the mothers of students. The Mothers Day programs draw large attendances.

For Weeklies

Only Autocracy
Can Afford To
Hamper Learning

University Head Says Preservation
of Successful Democracy
Demands Training

Minneapolis, Oct. 9.—To many, America seems to be at a crossroads, to be at the point of choosing whether our future policy shall be to continue our cherished democratic institutions or swing to some form of autocracy, President L. D. Coffman told entering students at the first convocation of the University of Minnesota year, Oct. 5.

If we are to continue our democratic government, he said, we shall need more, not less education, for a democracy depends on the intelligent cooperation of the people. If we are to swing over to autocracy, then, admittedly, what we want is less education, not more, for an autocratic government depends on coercion and force, not on intelligent cooperation.

"The amount of education we shall need does not depend upon our conception of government alone," he said. "It depends still more upon our philosophy of life. If we prize human liberty, we must be willing to cooperate to save it. If we do not prize it, then we must be prepared to substitute compulsion for it.

"The changes that are occurring in this country call for cooperation of a high order; they call for an intelligent, educated citizenry. Unless the people of this and the next generation make themselves familiar with the economic, social and political problems with which the world is wrestling, they will inevitably lose in the battle to maintain their cherished democratic liberties. Selfishness, prejudice, ignorance, blind following of a demagogic leader, will never save a nation from its sins. Just as the

happiness of a home depends upon personal sacrifice, so the welfare of a nation depends upon national sacrifice. A disciplined liberty is the price of intelligence. To exalt human welfare and personal good fortune, we must first conquer selfishness and greed."

Dr. Coffman stressed two other important points--first, that youth is today more optimistic than the older generation, and must be turned to more and more for leadership and inspiration; second, that the old idea that constant hard work was necessary to keep people orderly has been superseded.

Now that we know that men and women are going to work fewer hours a day and will have more leisure to enjoy, the training of the intelligence, the direction of physical energy and of imagination assume more importance even than they have in the past, he declared.

"I was never so certain in all my life that there will be need for more education in the future than I am now", Dr. Coffman said. "The gap between those who know or are honestly trying to find out, and those who do not know, was never wider. That gap can be bridged only by education."

For Weeklies

"U" WILL HONOR
EDITORIAL CLAN

Special Convocation To Pay
Respect to Newspaper's
Part in State Life

Minneapolis, Oct. 14. In the first of a series of yearly State Day Convocations in which the membership of various professions in Minnesota will be honored, the University of Minnesota will pay its respects to Minnesota editors at a meeting in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on Thursday, October 26th.

Singled out for special honor will be eleven newspapers which have been published continuously since territorial days. Editors of these eleven will be invited to sit on the platform at the convocation, as will also a small group of veteran Minnesota editors.

The eleven papers, named by Theodore Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota State Historical Society, are the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Winona Republican-Herald, Chatfield News, Stillwater Post-Messenger, Hokah Chief, Hastings Gazette, Mantorville Express, Monticello Times, Red Wing Republican, St. Cloud Times and Journal Press, and the Wabasha County Herald-Standard.

Herman Roe, publisher of the Northfield News, a former president of the Minnesota State Editorial Association and secretary of the National Editorial association, has accepted the university's invitation to be the speaker.

The entire editorial fraternity of Minnesota has been invited to attend the convocation.

Minnesota congressmen and senators, together with the editors of the eleven pre-state newspapers and a group of veteran editors and officials of the Minnesota Editorial Association will be guests of the university at a luncheon immediately following the convocation.

Honoring the editors of the state is one way in which the University of Minnesota plans to participate in the Diamond Jubilee of the state of Minnesota, Governor Floyd B. Olson having proclaimed 1933 the diamond jubilee year.

A statement from the committee on university functions points out that no less than 89 newspapers were established in territorial days in Minnesota. They played a significant part in the state's pioneer days. The committee quotes Mr. Blegen as saying: "The frontier newspaper brought news of the day to the pioneers, served as a literary medium in a day when magazines were few, boosted Minnesota with extraordinary vigor, reflected in their advertisements the economic trends of the time, and by their forthright editorial methods made their leadership felt, not only in politics, but also in the social and cultural life of the people."

Minnesota has close to 450 weekly newspapers, averaging something more than five to a county. It also has daily newspapers in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Winona, St. Cloud, Mankato, Austin, Hibbing, Faribault, Rochester, Owatonna, Albert Lea, Moorhead, Willmar, Crookston, Bemidji, Fergus Falls, Stillwater, Brainerd, Virginia, Red Wing, Little Falls and International Falls.

The newspaper industry has been shown both practically and by research studies to have been perhaps the principal stabilizing industry of the nation during the depression and to have rendered important services at all times throughout the history of the state.

For Weeklies

More New Students
Enter University
As Total Drops

Entire Enrollment is Off About
500 out of Nearly 11,000
Last Year

Minneapolis, October ~~31~~³¹— Although final enrollment figures at the University of Minnesota showed a decrease of between four and five percent under last year's total, more new students registered at Minnesota than a year ago, as shown by a report of the registrar, Rodney M. West. Exactly one more freshman entered from high school, the total being 2114 as against 2113. New students entering with advanced standing from other institutions numbered 871, twelve more than the 859 who transferred to Minnesota a year ago.

Losses in the grand total came from the failure of some upper-classmen to return. The total registration figure after classes had been under way for a week was 10,239 as against 10,761 a year ago. Increases were experienced in the Law School, the School of Nursing, and in the General College, the new unit created a year ago to care for students who have not decided on entering whether they wish to complete the traditional four-years course.

Among the major units of the university, heaviest declines took place in the College of Education, which enrolled 1152 students as against 1371; in the School of Chemistry, with an enrollment of 327 compared with last year's 368; in Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, where the figures were 723 compared with 810 a year ago, and in Engineering and Architecture. In that college 1061 were enrolled as against 1160 in the fall of 1932. Although smaller in total, the Graduate School also had a heavy percentage loss, declining from 449 to 317.

That a considerable part of the losses in Science, Literature and the Arts, Engineering and Architecture, and Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics was accounted for by an increased enrollment in the New General College was indicated when the enrollment in that unit sprang from 436 a year ago to 690, a gain of over 58 percent. This practically offset the loss in the Arts College, which declined from 3928 to 3664. The two large colleges of Engineering and Architecture and Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics had a combined loss of less than 200 students and were considered to have made a remarkable showing. Enrollment in the School of Business Administration declined only twelve students, that in Pharmacy, five students, medical enrollment increased by two students as did enrollment in the special unit known as University College.

There were declines of seven students in Mines and Metallurgy, eight in Dentistry and fourteen in the course in dental hygiene. The increase of 25 in the number of law students was attributed in part to discontinuation of the law course in the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.

For Weeklies

Veteran Papers
Listed by Roe

Brief History of Minnesota
Press Detailed at "U"
Convocation



Minneapolis, November² In his address honoring the pioneer newspapers of Minnesota, delivered at the University of Minnesota on the occasion of the State Day convocation, October 26, Herman Roe, publisher of the Northfield News, after naming the eleven that have come down from territorial days, went on to enumerate many of the other staunch veteran papers that have survived in this state from early times.

Dates of the original eleven now surviving are: St. Paul Pioneer Press, 1849; Winona Republican-Herald, 1855; Chatfield News 1856; Hastings Gasette 1856; Hokah Chief 1856; Stillwater Post-Messenger 1856; Mantorville Express 1857; Monticello Times 1857; Red Wing Republican 1857; St. Cloud Times and Journal Press 1857; Wabasha County Herald-Standard 1857.

"It is interesting to note", said Mr. Roe, "that in addition to these 11 Minnesota newspapers that qualify for the Diamond Jubilee group there is another group of 21 surviving English language newspapers that were established in the 1860's; also 45 survivors among the newspapers that were established in the 70's. Add to these groups a list of 37 newspapers established in 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 that have celebrated their golden anniversary and the astonishing total of 114 newspapers boasting a service record extending over the half century mark is credited to Minnesota.

"In view of the fact that there are in the United States only about 160 newspapers that have passed the century mark this is truly a remarkable record for a state as young as ours. It is doubtful if any other business can submit a better endurance record. Bear in mind, please, that in this

country the institutions which can boast a hundred years of life are considered venerable indeed. And our own state is but 75 years young. What a phenomenal record of growth, expansion and longevity the newspapers of Minnesota have made in that period!

"Mark you, there are editors in this audience who are older than Minnesota--and yet these octogenarians consider themselves young.

"The newspapers that were established during the Civil War and post-war era also deserve recognition. The list includes these newspapers:

	Established
Owatonna Journal-Chronicle - - -	1860
Preston Times - - - - -	1860
Waseca Journal - - - - -	1860
Chaska Valley Herald - - - - -	1861
Lake City Graphic Republican - -	1861
Shakopee Argus-Tribune - - - - -	1861
Preston Republican - - - - -	1862
Caledonia Journal - - - - -	1863
Mower County News, Austin - - - -	1865
Plainview News - - - - -	1865
Anoka County Union - - - - -	1866
Anoka Herald - - - - -	1866
Blue Earth Post - - - - -	1867
Dodge Co. Republican, Kasson - -	1867
Sauk Centre Herald - - - - -	1867
Minneapolis Tribune - - - - -	1867
Alexandria Citizen News - - - -	1868
Duluth News-Tribune - - - - -	1868
St. Cloud Sentinel - - - - -	1868
St. Paul Dispatch - - - - -	1868
Redwood Falls Gazette - - - - -	1869

For Weeklies
U of Minnesota

Shorts and Notes

From "U" Campus

Word that the Russian government has ordered the translation into Russian of his book, "Outlines of Biochemistry" has been received from Moscow by Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota. To allow the material to appear promptly it is being translated and issued in sections, the part now under way covering the first ten chapters. Dr. Gortner was informed of the Russian move by the Central Biochemical Research Institute of the Food Industry at the Soviet capital.

"The Importance of Liberty of the Press" was a subject emphasized by Carroll Binder, assistant to the president of the Chicago Daily News, who addressed the Minnesota State High School Press association when it met on the University of Minnesota campus last week. Mr. Binder's discussion was apropos of the new interest in freedom of the press that has been aroused in recent weeks by the fear of licensing.

The University of Minnesota will play the most important game of its season, against Michigan, this week-end, at Ann Arbor. In all of the years since 1903, when Minnesota and Michigan played their famous 6 to 6 game on Northrop Field, no game between the two has resulted in a tie. If this should be the year for another tie, which seems entirely possible on the showings of the two teams, Michigan having barely won from Illinois, 7 to 6, Minnesota's season would be one of the most remarkable in history, as it has already tied three of its four conference games, those with Indiana, Purdue and Northwestern.

Dr. Harold S. Diehl, head of the Students Health Service at the University of Minnesota, is one of those who believe that the common cold is about the worst enemy of efficiency and happiness with which mankind has to contend. For many years he has been seeking some way of holding to a minimum colds among members of the Minnesota student body. At one time he experimented with admission of light chlorine gas to a chamber in which the sufferer sat. More recently he has been at work on a "cold pill", which has had such success that more than 2500 persons have taken the remedy this fall, most of them with fine results. Last week Dr. Diehl took a package of his pills to Ames, Iowa, where he demonstrated their use before the meetings of the American Student Health association. It is believed possible that his remedy may cut in half the number of campus colds through ^{out} the American college world.

Minnesota has been chosen as an "area" in which the Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C., an impartial foundation for economic research, will study the effects on industry of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Two geographical areas and also several individual industries have been selected by the institution for the purpose of its studies. Announcement of the selection has been made by Dean Russell A. Stevenson of the School of Business Administration, who will use the organization he formed for the Employment Research Institute in carrying on the new studies. One of the purposes of the general investigation will be to study the results of wage differentials established between different parts of the country which have been authorized in codes approved by the NRA.

U of Minn.
For Weeklies

Verdict Awaited
On "U" Buildings

Dormitory Requested from Washington
Would Help Out-Of-Town
Students Most

Minneapolis, Nov. 4--The University of Minnesota's request for a public works loan with which to construct an additional dormitory unit has been forwarded to Washington by the regional board and university authorities are awaiting announcement of final action. It is understood that the request for a student physical education building will go forward when architectural details have been completed.

The existing dormitory and the new unit are viewed by the university as principally of service to students coming to college from outside the twin cities. Most twin city students live at home. The man from outside should have a wider choice of residence, the university believes, than that between a fraternity house and a rooming house of the common run. None of the rooming houses was constructed for the purpose of providing quarters particularly for young men in the business of getting an education. Dormitories are so constructed. Less than perfect, no doubt, they represent an effort to provide ideal conditions for college life, for study, and, together with these, wholesome food and supervised social life.

Many at the university feel that objectors are saying, "You must not provide these desirable quarters for your out-of-town students, because if you do it will interfere with our vested interests, as owners of rooming houses, to make a living off these students."

The university seriously doubts that such a stand is defensible, and feels, furthermore, that one of its duties is to see that students have the best opportunities that can be offered to find a home that is suitable

and conducive to study and personal development.

The athletic building will provide particularly for the "intramural" sports program, which is to say sports in which the students engage for their own benefit and interest, rather than the intercollegiate type of game in which the spectator plays so large a part. It would also provide offices and headquarters for the physical education staff and an adequate swimming pool, the latter being something Minnesota has never had.

Both buildings were selected among other possibilities because there will be income, both dormitory and athletic, with which to pay off the federal loans that are sought.

Minnesota "U"

Note and Comment

Minneapolis, Nov. 18. "Mid-quarter examinations", long a bugaboo of the University of Minnesota students, have been abolished as an official requirement in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, a recent order having given teachers the option of giving these examinations or not, as they see fit.

Students have sent up no whoops of glee, however, for the new plan requires the instructor to report a lagging or delinquent student at any time, not merely after a set mid-term test.

Presumably the plan requires each instructor to pay closer individual attention to the progress of each student. This is the purpose of several recent changes of policy made by the Arts College. At the same time thorough final examinations at the completion of courses are receiving increased emphasis at Minnesota. All the changes being made are aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the teaching, which is always a major consideration at the state university.

The series of three lectures on basic current problems of economics which was given at the University of Minnesota last year made so great an appeal to the public that plans for repeating the series are under way. A first lecture has been arranged. Joseph F. Davis of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University has been engaged to discuss the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Northrop Auditorium. He will appear either December 4 or December 11, the date to be fixed in the near future. Professor Roy G. Flakey, widely known for his boom, "Taxation in Minnesota" is chairman of a committee which is arranging the lectures.

The first football game at Minneapolis between teams coached by Bernie Bierman, present Gopher coach and Dr. Clarence Spears, coach from 1925 through 1929, will be played this week-end in Memorial Stadium, Minneapolis. Spears' first Wisconsin team won last year from Bierman's first Minnesota team, but the game was played at Madison and relatively few of the home folks had a chance to see it. This year, with Minnesota rated one of the strongest teams in the Western Conference and Wisconsin hovering near the bottom, the odds are on the Gophers. On the other hand, the outcome of games between these ancient rivals is always unpredictable, and often the unexpected happens. Since 1922 Wisconsin has beaten Minnesota only once, although three of the games have resulted in ties and none has been won by lopsided scores.

University of Minnesota students with an hour in which they have nothing to do may now keep up with the happenings of the world for a nickel by attending showings of the University News Reel Theater, which gives three performances a day in Northrop Memorial Auditorium two days a week. The project is one that has been developed by the new General College, the unit established last year to provide two years of special training for students who haven't made up their minds whether they want a four-years course or not. The trivial and the sensational are eliminated from the newsreel pictures by Robert A. Kissack, director of visual education. Inasmuch as no funds were available for conducting the educational news reel, the five cent charge was established. So far this year the performances have successfully paid for themselves.

Harold A. Benjamin, who came to Minnesota from Oregon three years ago to serve as assistant dean of the College of Education, has been loaned to the state to manage the new educational program for unemployed youth which has been promoted by Governor Floyd B. Olson and a committee of Minnesota educators. The plan now promises to reach at least 15,000 individuals in various parts of the state and may send 1,000 students to various Minnesota colleges, including the university.

For Weeklies

WHAT PROFESSOR
DOES WITH TIME
SHOWN BY STUDY

Top Men on University Faculty
Devote 50 Hours a Week
To Regular Job

Minneapolis, December—A study of the working time of professors, made by Dean John B. Johnston of the Arts College at the University of Minnesota reveals that a fifty hour work week is the rule at Minnesota, which does not include either time spent reading in his field by a faculty member nor that spent on preparation of textbooks.

Dean Johnston's report nullifies the old-favorite campus joke about the visitor who asked how many hours a professor worked.

"Oh, twelve to fifteen" came the reply.

"Well," said the questioner, "That is a good day's work."

The answer had referred to the number of hours per week a teacher spends in the actual classroom, but the dean's study shows that that "doesn't tell the half of it."

In the first place, says Dean Johnston, the teacher expects a student to put in about two hours of preparation for every class hour, and averages show that teachers do an equal amount of preparing. In all, teachers spend about 60 percent of their fifty weekly hours either in class, preparing for classes, grading papers or preparing quiz questions and correcting answers.

Important, also, in the teacher's life, is research, whereby he endeavors to keep up with the latest advances in his field and to contribute new progress. This takes up 18 percent of a professor's time. Controlling of students takes nearly nine percent more, administrative duties take another 4.5 percent, and writing and creative work four percent. In addition to

these functions the teacher devotes approximately five percent of his time to public services, including preparation and delivery of lectures upon request, attending conferences of public import, and the like.

"Every one of the activities reported, in addition to actual classroom work, is entirely appropriate for a college professor", Dean Johnston said. "Those who are engaged in university administration would be glad if the faculty could find time for more scientific and creative work and for more public service. Society profits greatly when its scholars participate in its public and industrial activities. It is gratifying, however, to know that in a period of financial retrenchment, of reduced faculty numbers, and of increased teaching duties, the faculty ^{found} have/it possible to give as much time as they have to these public services. This is perhaps to be attributed to the fact that these men with no time-clock to be punched are urged by their own interests and inclinations to put in fifty hours a week on their regular work-a-day duties."

For Weeklies

Regents Visit
University's
Ag. Stations

See Work Being Done for
Promotion of Farming
Methods in State

Minneapolis, Dec. ~~14~~ - Importance of the agricultural sub-stations of the University of Minnesota was realized anew by members of the board of regents who last week made a bus trip to three of the four corners of the state to visit those institutions.

What experimental stations are doing for forestry at Cloquet, for the development of agricultural enterprises in cut-over areas at Duluth and Grand Rapids, and for old, settled agricultural areas at Crookston and Morris was seen by members of the university's governing board.

They learned that the use being made of forest products that once was considered "weed" trees, such as the aspen, has made Cloquet perhaps the one depression-proof community in the state. Development of cattle breeding, bee-keeping, improvement of potato varieties and soil studies were described to the visitors at Duluth and Grand Rapids.

Also at Grand Rapids they saw the oldest tract of planted pine on any experiment station in the country for which complete records have been kept. This is a Scotch pine planting of 15 acres, now 33 years old, planted by a former superintendent H. H. Chapman, now head of the Yale Forestry School.

The longest stay was made at the Northwest School and Station at Crookston to which the regents went after an overnight stay at Bemidji, where they were guests of the business men at an evening dinner. Enroute home the party visited the West Central School at Morris, where four hours were spent inspecting the school and experimental facilities.

A meeting of alumni from the Northwestern section of the state

was conducted at Moorhead Wednesday night following the visit to Crookston. It was arranged by Dr. O. T. Hagen of Moorhead, member of the board. E. B. Pierce, alumni secretary, L. D. Coffman, president, Dean Walter C. Coffey, department of agriculture, and several regents spoke.

Among the regents who made all or part of the trip were A. J. Olson of Renville, Fred B. Snyder, Dr. William J. Mayo, Frank W. Murphy of Wheaton, Dr. A. E. Olson of Duluth, J. G. Williams of Duluth and Dr. O. J. Hagen of Moorhead. Those from the university were President Coffman, Comptroller W. T. Middlebrook, W. F. Holman, supervising engineer, who has charge of plant and structures, and E. B. Pierce, secretary of the General Alumni Association.

PLAN GIVES 800
CHANCE TO STAY
IN UNIVERSITY

Campus Employment and Federal
Funds Offer Way Out for
Many Students

Minneapolis, Dec. 22 Steps being taken by the University of Minnesota and the Federal Relief Administration make it likely that as many as 700 or 800 students will be enabled to remain in, or reenter, the University of Minnesota when the winter quarter begins. Many of those who remain would otherwise be forced to drop out for lack of money.

The board of regents has directed President Coffman to continue the policy under which 300 students were given special employment during the fall quarter. Every department that could profitably offer useful work to students was asked to do so. Earnings of each were limited to \$50 for the quarter. These 300 will be reemployed for the most part in the winter quarter.

Under grants that are to come from the Federal Relief Administration approximately 1,000 students will have a chance to reenter Minnesota colleges following the Christmas holidays. These will be divided among the institutions on the basis of present enrollments. Slightly more than 500 are expected to be assigned to the University of Minnesota.

It appears at present that federal relief students will be chiefly those who might otherwise have to drop out or who have been members of the university student body before and have actually dropped out. The first lot of 100 certified applications blanks have been received from the federal government. Students will be assigned to the several colleges by Dr. Harold Benjamin, associate dean of the College of Education who is on leave to direct the Minnesota project on education for unemployed youth which has been organized by Governor Floyd B. Olson, President Coffman, and others.

This plan, which was originated in Minnesota, is now being extended by the government to every state in the union that wishes to take advantage of its opportunities to help young people return to college or continue in college.

copy 2
2/1/33
University of Minnesota News Service
For Weeklies

LIVING COSTS RISE
A TENTH SINCE MAY

University of Minnesota Bulletin
Uses Twin City Prices as
Index Base

The cost of living in Minneapolis and St. Paul has had a sharp rise since last spring and is also above the level of November 1932, from which time to May, 1933, there had been a further decline. An index prepared by Professor Richard F. Kozelka of the School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota, shows that prices are 4.2 percent higher than in November 1932 and 10.4 percent higher than they were last May, in Minneapolis.

Rise in the cost of obtaining food and clothing is somewhat greater than the figures given, but is partially offset by a continued decline in rents, the index shows.

Changes in St. Paul are approximately the same.

Differences in price can be compared exactly with last fall, but only partially with last spring because of the difference in commodities purchased in the fall and spring.

"Contrary to common belief, prices paid by consumers this fall have not 'sky-rocketed' " the report said. "Early orders by retailers enabled them to keep the increase in clothing and furniture to approximately 20 percent, but they refuse to forecast the spring price-level, when present stocks must be replaced. Rents continued their decline of the last three years, the spring to fall decline being 5.4 percent."

In all compilations the types of commodities and residences used, and the relative importance of different items, are based on a typical workingman's budget.

A tabular presentation of the changes in Minneapolis follows:

GROUP	% Change from	
	Nov. 1932	May 1933
Food	19.0	23.5
Clothing		
Men's	5.8	22.4
Boys'	8.6	16.8
Women's	8.5	14.5
Girls'	15.7	36.8
Total	9.5	21.0
Furniture	16.3	18.0
House furnishings	12.6	20.5
Housewares and appliances	-3.6	5.3
Fuel and utilities	1.0	3.0
Transportation	-2.3	4.4
Drugs	4.1	-1.5
Miscellaneous	1.2	6.8
Rent	-12.7	-5.7
Weighted total	4.2	10.4

All changes are increases except those marked with the minus sign.

In the rise from a year ago, figures for Minneapolis and St. Paul are the same. A difference of one percent in the calculated rise since May, as between the two cities, "cannot be considered significant", the report says, "because of the lack of complete comparability between fall and spring purchases."

MINNESOTANS ASKED
TO LECTURES AT "U"

"Power, "Production", "Transportation"
and "Communication" to be discussed
in Science Series



Minneapolis, January 16 Residents of the state of Minnesota who happen to be in Minneapolis or St. Paul on the four Fridays dated January 26, February 2, February 9, and February 16 have been given a cordial invitation by the University of Minnesota to attend a series of public lectures on science that will be given on those nights in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on the University campus.

The series is presented by the Minnesota chapter of Sigma Xi, an honorary society in science. The general title for the four is, "Engineering and the Social Order". These lectures continue similar scientific series that have been given at Minnesota for five or six years past.

"Power" will be the subject of the lecture on Friday, January 26, when the speaker will be William T. Ryan, professor of electrical engineering. On February 2, Charles A. Koepke, associate professor of industrial engineering is to speak on "Production", a subject that has created widespread controversy in the past few years. "Transportation" will be the subject of the third lecture, which will be delivered on February 9 by Professor Alvin S. Cutler, head of the department of railway engineering. Completing the series, Professor Henry E. Hartig, will speak February 16 on "Communication."

The four engineering subjects fit together into a picture of the fundamental scientific bases of the industrial and technical era in which we are now living.

Four years ago Sigma Xi saw the desirability of throwing its annual lecture series open to the public. Since that time some of the audiences have taxed the 5,000 capacity of the big auditorium on the university campus. There are no reserved seats and no admission charge.

University of Minnesota News Service
For Weeklies

REPORT TELLS OF
MANUFACTURING
IN MINNESOTA

Half of Population is in Cities
But Agriculture Still
Most Important

Minneapolis, January 17—Minnesota's principal industries, seen from the point of view of their value relative to the national total, are milling of grain, meat packing, and butter making, all dependent on agricultural raw materials, quarrying of stone, manufacture of refrigerators, and the manufacturing of advertising signs and novelties. In each of these groups, Minnesota has an impressive proportion of the national total.

These are among the facts revealed in a booklet, "Location of Manufactures in the United States, 1889-1929" by Professor F. B. Garver and associates of the Employment Research Institute at the University of Minnesota.

The printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals is shown to rank high in the state, namely, third in the value added to raw materials by manufacture, sixth according to the actual value of the product, and ninth in percentage of wages in ratio to the Minnesota wage totals.

As yet, however, Minnesota is not truly a manufacturing state, and the study by Messrs Garver, Boddy and Nixon gives convincing evidence of the state's agricultural character. In the United States as a whole in 1929, 83.9 persons per thousand were engaged in manufacturing; in Wisconsin, 106.1 per 1,000, but in Minnesota, only 48.7 per 1,000. On the other hand, approximately half of Minnesota's population is urban, the figure for 1929 being 49 percent, as against 52.9 of town and city dwellers in Wisconsin and an average for the country of 56.2 percent.

Distance from markets and lack of coal are given as two items that have held back the state's manufacturing development, and the report

adds that "agriculture has in the past offered good, if not the best, opportunities for a livelihood."

"The growing population of New England had either to emigrate in large numbers or turn to some other occupation than agriculture", it continues. As is well known, the people of that region adopted both means of escape from farming.---It is possible that in the future agriculture will become less attractive in Minnesota. If it does, the people will either migrate or will turn more and more to urban pursuits, among which will be manufacturing."

For the present, however, this report says, Minnesota industries will continue to be principally of three kinds: First, those for which abundant agricultural raw materials are at hand, such as the ones already cited; second, the "ubiquitous", or universal industries, found everywhere, such as the repairing of railway cars, printing and publishing, bread and bakery products, and, third, industries based on special inventions or the skill and energy of individual manufacturers. Of the latter there are many examples in the state.

Although quarrying, manufacture of refrigerators, and manufacture of signs and advertising novelties are all relative small fields in the manufacturing of the country, Minnesota has an impressive percentage of each, namely, 10.27 of the national total of value added by manufacture of refrigerators, 8.25 in signs and advertising novelties, and 4.07 in quarrying. In respect to value added this state has 14.44 percent of the national total in flour and grain mill products, 12.60 percent for butter, and 5.84 percent for meat packing.

In 1929 there were 103,414 industrial workers in the state, of whom 68,028 were in the 22 industries listed in the report as Minnesota's most important.

University of Minnesota News Service
For Weeklies

Minnesotans Get
Important Posts
In Policy Study

Employees in the Public Service
and International Economic
Problems to be Viewed

Minneapolis, January:22Minnesota opinion and judgment are going to play an important part in the findings of two commissions that have been set up to find facts that may play a big part in the formation of certain policies by the United States.

Supported by national foundations, the Social Science Research Council has created a Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, making President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota its chairman. It also has created a Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations. On the second, Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the Minnesota graduate school holds membership, its secretary and professional economist is Professor Alvin H. Hansen, also of Minnesota, and among its fact finders is Arthur Upgren, instructor in economics.

While not governmental in fact, both commissions are said to have the sanction and approval of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Their findings should have an important bearing on future government policy.

For years the knowledge has been general that an increasing number of persons were on public payrolls, whether of the federal, state, municipal, county, or smaller governmental unit. The Commission on Public Service Personnel will make a detailed study of this situation, covering the entire country and the entire range of public employment. It is important that public service be administered and manned both honestly and efficiently, for, as a statement says, "There are about two and one-half million people working for the federal government, for the states, and for the

local units of government, including the schools, but not counting those who are at work on emergency unemployment relief. About one-third of these are federal employees; a little more than one-third are school teachers, approximately one fourth are employed by cities, counties, villages and towns; state employees make up the balance, of about 8 percent."

The Commission on National Policy in International Economic Relations will also take evidence and conduct researches in all parts of the country, holding hearings in many principal cities. Tariffs and other policies affecting imports, agricultural production and export policies, foreign loans, interest payments from abroad, exchange rates, and many other matters that affect international economic relations, will be examined.

The impartial and non-governmental commission of inquiry is an instrument of fact-finding for national policy determination that has been much used abroad, particularly in England, but that is new to the United States.

Good Advice For
Those Who Make Wills

Minneapolis, January 31--A series of interesting and important pieces of advice on the drafting of wills and trusts is given in the December issue of the Minnesota Law Review, edited at the University of Minnesota, in an article entitled, "Lessons from the Depression in the Drafting of Wills and Trusts". It was contributed by W. Barton Leach, professor of Law in the Harvard Law School.

Stated in the briefest possible form, the recommendations are these:

1. Do not waive sureties on executor's or trustees bond under a will. If it is suggested that you waive sureties, refuse. It is a bad practise.
2. Do not sign a clause allowing an executor to retain speculative investments, or those forming too large a portion of the entire estate, according to his own judgment. The point is that after a man is dead there is no way of replacing his estate if it is lost. Every chance for loss should be eliminated.
3. In case the decedent leaves a margin account with a broker, "in most cases it would seem that ordinary conservatism would cite immediate liquidation of the account."
4. Personal loyalty to a corporation, arising from long connection with it should not lead the testator to direct that its stocks or bonds be retained after his death. It is too risky.
5. Do not make bequests in your will that will beggar your family after estate taxes and costs of administration have been paid. Guard against this by scaling bequests down in proportion to the amount of the estate that remains after administration.

"U" Openings Help
Many in C.W.A.

Minneapolis, January 31—On projects ranging from studies of magnesium alloys for use in airplane construction to investigations of the sub-surface geology of the Twin Cities area, and from studies of the lungs in persons suffering from embolism to those of the factors making for success among Arts College undergraduates, the University of Minnesota has set 754 persons to work on special CWA projects. In all, 384 projects are under way on the main campus and 159 projects at University Farm. All of the workers enumerated are unemployed graduates of various colleges. In addition there are a number of others at work on painting and repairing jobs.

A report by Malcolm M. Willey, assistant to the president and W. H. Holman, supervising engineer, who are directing the projects, shows that the federal government paid these special employees \$11,821.21 during the last completed week.

Scores of investigation that could not be made on the university's own funds, many of which might have had to wait for years, are being conducted with the CWA funds now available, according to Dr. Willey. Every project was stamped as worthwhile by a university committee before being forwarded to the CWA offices from which workers were assigned.

Heads of the study fields in which the CWA people are at work are rated as "foremen" of the projects.

For Weeklies

TEACHERS TO GATHER
MARCH 27 to 31st

Dates Set for Yearly Schoolmen's
Week on Campus of the
University

Minneapolis, February: 26 School superintendents, high school principals and teachers and other educators from all parts of Minnesota will go to the University of Minnesota March 27 to 31st for the annual Schoolmen's Week which is conducted jointly each year by the College of Education and the State Department of Education.

Outstanding in this year's program will be a public "Citizens Rally for Education" that will be conducted Friday night, March 30th in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on the university campus. At this meeting the main speaker probably will be the Hon. Harold Ickes, secretary of the interior, who has expressed an eager desire to attend. Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana will speak, as will Dr. Jesse Newlon of Columbia university, a nationally known educator, formerly superintendent of public schools in Denver.

The period of the short course comes at the time of the general spring vacation in public schools, when teachers can get away.

The general crisis in public education, of which many manifestations remain although trends in industrial fields are distinctly upwards, will be the general theme of many of the meetings. However, the gathering is the stated annual gathering of school administrators, second in importance only to the yearly meetings of the Minnesota Education Association.

Among the Minnesota groups that will hold meetings are the Council of School Executives, Association of Secondary School Principals, Elementary School Principals and Supervisors, Minnesota Society for the Study of Education, College Teachers of Education and Psychology, Conference on Educational Guidance, and the Minnesota Council on Adult Education.

NEW 'U' PROJECT
INTERESTS MANY

Many Inquiries Received About
General College for
Short Term Students



Minneapolis, March 21—Educators in many parts of the United States seem to think that the University of Minnesota has "hit the nail on the head" in establishing its General College to take care of students who enter the institution without having decided on the length or nature of their educational careers.

President L. D. Coffman recently told a faculty gathering that he receives scores of letters asking about the Minnesota project. Every university has the same problem, that of giving sound training to students who may stay no more than a year or two, or who do not wish to follow the formal lines of education.

That the General College is meeting an actual need is seen in the fact that its enrollment increased nearly 25 percent this year while the institution as a whole suffered a drop in attendance.

Among other evidences of interest is the large number of addresses about the college for which the director, Dr. Malcolm MacLean is called upon. Last year he made 83 talks, most of them about the General College. He estimates that the total explanations amounted to something like 1,000,000 words.

Seek to Continue Survey

Under a CWA project directed by Professor A. S. Cutler of the University of Minnesota, bench marks and other basic surveying data for use in the making of topographic maps has been going on in many parts of the state since the middle of December. With the discontinuance of straight CWA projects, engineers of the state are trying to have the project transferred to the new state relief program. According to Professor Cutler the topographic survey is essential to the government's proposed program of national, regional and community planning for the proper utilization of natural resources. About 320 engineers have been employed.

PLAN HUGE RALLY
FOR EDUCATION

Nationally Noted School Workers
to Speak on Campus March 30

Minneapolis, March 21 Five thousand prominent citizens and school people of Minnesota will join in a mammoth Citizens' Meeting in the cause of public education in Northrop Memorial Auditorium at the University of Minnesota on the evening of March 30th. The rally is the outgrowth of serious concern on the part of public-spirited men and women that the depression should continue to play havoc with the schools long after recovery has been inaugurated in other departments of our national life. In the state of Minnesota alone, expenditures for public education have dropped within the past five years some twenty per cent, a total in excess of ten million dollars. During the same period high school enrolments have increased by twenty-five percent.

Speakers at the rally include the nation's ablest. Governor Paul McNutt of Indiana, noted educator, statesman, and formerly National Commander of the American Legion, will speak on the subject, "Education and the State." Professor Jesse Newlon, nationally known for his efficient administration of the schools of Denver, formerly president of the National Education Association, and now professor of education and director of the Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, will bring to bear his practical experience upon the subject, "The Problem of the Schools."

Sponsored by the University of Minnesota, the State Department of Education, and the major citizens' organizations of the state, the meeting bids fair to be the most significant rally in the cause of public education which Minnesota has yet witnessed. Organizations which have already signified their willingness to sponsor the meeting are the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, the American Federation of Labor, the League of

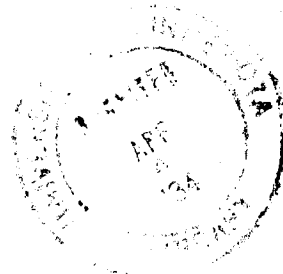
Minnesota Municipalities, the League of Women Voters, the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, the Minnesota Education Association, the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, the Minnesota Parent-Teachers' Association, the Minnesota School Board Association, the Minnesota State Conference and Institute of Social Work, the Minnesota Association of University Women, the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and the Minnesota State Medical Association.

Some 200 distinguished citizens representing the sponsoring groups and other organizations will be seated upon the platform, from which Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University, will preside. Two thousand seats will be reserved in the center of the house for school superintendents of the state and their especially invited guests, acceptances from whom are pouring into the president's office daily.

While the audience is assembling between 7:30 and 8:00 o'clock, Professor George Fairclough of the Department of Music at the University, will give a pipe organ concert, assisted by the University High School Chorus in a group of choral numbers.

No platform or program of educational reform will be presented. The meeting is a spontaneous gathering of Minnesota citizens interested in becoming better informed concerning the welfare of the nation's schools in this time of crisis in public education. The public is cordially invited.

Medical Short Course
University of Minnesota



4/4/34

A short course in medicine and surgery devoted primarily to the subject of cancer but taking up some other subjects, will be held on the University of Minnesota campus March 26 and 27 through cooperative efforts of the Medical School, Minnesota State Medical association and the General Extension Division of the university. It is for the benefit of general practitioners in Minnesota.

Monday morning and evening and Tuesday morning will be devoted to the study of cancer. Afternoon meetings on both days will take up other subjects. There will be thirty-four half-hour practical demonstrations by members of the clinical staff of the medical school. Clinics, demonstration and lectures will take place in the amphitheater of the Eustis unit at University Hospital. The entire working time of the two days will be occupied by the course.

Dr. R. R. Price, director of the General Extension Division has announced that the short course will be conducted by a committee of the medical faculty made up of Drs. E. T. Hermann, J. C. Litzenberg, William A. O'Brien, N. O. Pearce, Leo G. Rigler and Owen H. Wangensteen.

For Weeklies

Veterans Group
Honors University

Will Get Medal for Work Toward
International Good Will

april/34

Edward A. Hayes of Decatur, Ill., national commander of the American Legion, will be in Minneapolis Friday, April 6 to present to the University of Minnesota the Fidac Medal for work in furthering international good will and friendship.

Fidac is an organization of the world war veterans of 10 allied nations with a membership of 8,000,000. In the United States the Legion is "Fidac". The initials come from "Federation International des Anciens Combatants". Award of the medal was made early last winter at the world Fidac conference in Morocco.

Three awards to educational institutions are made annually. One goes to a large university, one to a college, and one to an institution that has done some unusual piece of work for international relations. The award to Minnesota is that for a large university.

The exercises will be conducted in the auditorium of Burton Hall, on the main campus, at 3:30 p.m. President L. D. Coffman will receive the medal on behalf of the university from Commander Hayes. Fred B. Snyder of the Board of Regents will preside.

C. F. Moore, chairman of the committee handling the Legion's part of the arrangements called attention to the fact that the American Legion is keenly interested in international amity, not solely in maintaining adequate defense for the nation. The Fidac medals have been awarded annually since 1925, when the plan was adopted at a meeting in Rome, on recommendation of the United States delegation.



In submitting its brief in competition for the medal the University of Minnesota pointed to its international relations project, directed by C. P. Barnum, to the speakers on international problems who appear at convocations, before the Students Forum, and elsewhere, to the numbers of students taking courses touching on foreign relations, courses training for the diplomatic service, involving understanding between nations, and to the special work done at Minnesota in behalf of foreign students.

The recent rapid growth of the permanent outing camp industry in Minnesota has prompted the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota to offer a short course April 9 to 14 for the special training of camp leaders for both boys' and girls' camps. Work will be taken up under two general headings, camp craft, and camp administrations. Sessions will be held daily in the afternoon and evening at the Women's Gymnasium. The course will be open to both men and women, whether their interest is in camping itself or in camp management. There will be a faculty of about 15, including both members of the university staff and visiting experts.

"U" Builds With
PWA Allowance

New Indoor Sports Building Will
Complete Athletic
Facilities



4/9/34

Work on a large Indoor Sports Building, second of the University of Minnesota's building projects to aid reemployment, will begin this week. Approximately a third of its cost has been provided by the federal Public Works Administration, as is true also of the second unit of the men's dormitory, now under way.

Two swimming pools, a complete layout of facilities for sports between student teams, as distinguished from intercollegiate teams, classrooms for the coaches and teachers' training course, and offices for all divisions of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics will be provided by the new structure, which will practically complete Minnesota's athletic plant.

The Indoor Sports Building will lie across the open end of Memorial Stadium, facing toward the Stadium playing field.

Floor space on the top floor, which will be of gymnasium type, will be large enough to permit the playing of five basketball games at once between student teams. There will be two swimming pools, one a pool for general use and the other an exhibition pool for use in swimming matches that are to be attended by students and the public. The structure probably will be ready when college reopens next fall.

* * * * *

Yearly Acquaintance Tours

Fourteen Minnesota towns will be visited by two deans of the University of Minnesota who will arrange general meetings and conferences with those who wish to learn about the university before their sons and daughters enroll next autumn. These tours have been an annual undertaking for several years by Edward E. Nicholson, dean of men, and Ann Dudley Blitz, dean of women. School superintendents, alumni, and parent-teacher associations are cooperating in arrangements. The schedule of towns to be visited is: April 16, Windom; 17th, Blue Earth; 18th, Waseca; 23d, Pipestone; 24th, Slayton; 25th, Marshall; 30th, Morris; May 1, Litchfield; 7th, Red Lake Falls; 8th, Milaca; 14th, Ely; 15th, Eveleth; 16th, Hinckley; 18th, Wabasha.

University of Minnesota News.
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers.
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building.

'Distinguished'
Used Of Eight
'U' Departments
Survey by National Council of
Education Praises Graduate
Work at Minnesota

4/14/34

Based on the first national survey of graduate study ever made, a report by the American Council of Education credits eight departments of the University of Minnesota with being 'distinguished', with respect to their ability to give the most advanced instruction. Seventeen other departments are listed as qualified to conduct graduate work leading to the highest degree, doctor of philosophy.

Minnesota's outstanding departments according to this survey are animal nutrition, chemistry, economics, education, geology, plant pathology, psychology and sociology.

Agricultural science claims two of these, animal nutrition and plant pathology; natural science two, chemistry and geology; social science two, economics and sociology, and two are the specialized fields of education and psychology.

The study views the doctor of philosophy degree as preparation for the profession of teaching.

Only relatively few departments in any institution were listed as distinguished. Most were approved as qualified. The seventeen departments at Minnesota given as qualified, in addition to the distinguished list, were bacteriology, botany, chemical engineering, civil engineering, English, entomology, genetics, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, physics, plant physiology, political science, Romance languages, soil science and zoology.

Law, pharmacy, dentistry and medicine are not included in the scope of the study on which the report was based.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
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Salt May Prove
Boon to Diabetics

Minnesota Professors Find Evidence
That Warrants Further
Investigations

4/2/34

Common table salt may prove to be a boon to diabetes sufferers.

By eating more salt, diabetics may be able definitely to reduce the sugar losses that are one of the most serious manifestations of the disease, a paper read recently before the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine at the University of Minnesota revealed.

Drs. Willis H. Thompson and Irvine McQuarrie of the department of pediatrics described a number of cases of diabetic children who were given from 200 to 300 percent increase over the normal average salt ration. In every case, records showed, the sugar losses declined rapidly, although all other factors in the treatment, including diet and amounts of insulin taken, were kept constant.

Blood pressure increased, however, when the salt was given. Whether or not this is serious will be studied by the investigators.

Both researchers pointed out that a new avenue of thought with respect to diabetes is opened by the discovery that common salt has an effect on sugar losses. Mineral metabolism is linked with carbo-hydrate metabolism through salt and sugar.

Dr. Thompson pointed out that the average child takes about 6 grams of salt a day. The diabetic children were given from 20 to 60 grams.

When a potassium salt was used instead of the sodium chloride, or common table salt, the effects were exactly reversed. The small patients then lost more sugar and their blood pressure dropped. It is believed that some combination of the two may possibly be worked out that will decrease the sugar losses without unduly increasing blood pressure.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
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Mother's Day
To Be May 12
At University

also

The annual occasion on which mothers of all University of Minnesota students are invited to the campus for Mother's Day has been set for Saturday, May 12. Approximately 10,000 invitations have been sent to mothers of students, all the way from California to Maine, although the vast majority are in Minnesota or states immediately adjoining.

Mother's Day has been an important campus event for ten years past, with an average attendance of at least 1,000 mothers. The purpose of the day is to show mothers the university "as it is" for they are permitted every liberty, and may attend classes, visit with professors, peep in at laboratories, rooming houses, dormitories, or anything else they may wish to see.

Following registration in the morning the mothers will be guests of their sons and daughters at lunch and will attend a student entertainment in Northrop Auditorium in the afternoon, after which they will meet members of the administration and faculty at a reception in the auditorium foyer.

The annual Mother's Day dinner will wind up the activities of the day. It will be served in the ballroom of the Minnesota Union. President Coffman, Dean E. E. Nicholson, Dean Anne Dudley Blitz, and a representative of the visiting groups will speak.

Music Contest on 'U' Campus

High school musicians from all parts of Minnesota will journey to the University of Minnesota on Thursday and Friday of this week (May 3 and 4) to take part in the finals of the Minnesota State High School Music Contest, for which preliminaries have been held in eighteen districts during April. The contest is under the general direction of the General Extension Division, represented by Professor I. W. Jones and the Minnesota Public School Music League, of which Superintendent A. M. Wisness of Willmar is president. Contests will be held in almost every type of instrumental and vocal music, including bands, instrumental and vocal solos, orchestras, choruses and the like. This is the tenth year of the contest.

University News Service



5/8/34

The University of Minnesota will begin its series of spring celebrations this week, when Cap and Gown Day, honoring seniors soon to graduate, will come on Thursday, May 10, and Mother's Day on Saturday, May 12.

Scholastic honors of every type will be announced at the Cap and Gown Day convocation at 11:30 a.m. Scholarships, prizes, fellowships and election to approximately 40 honor societies will be announced, including Phi Beta Kappa in the field of academic studies and Sigma Xi in the sciences.

A procession for which 1,000 seniors will put on cap and gown for the first time will start at the "Old Oak Knoll" at 11 a.m. and wind across the campus to Northrop Auditorium, where President L. D. Coffman will speak and announce the honors.

Mother's Day, now being conducted for the tenth time, will see hundreds of mothers assembling on the campus for an all-day visit. Invitations have been sent to the mothers of every Minnesota student. Between 700 and 1,000 ordinarily respond.

In line with the day's purpose, they will be free to visit anything or any place on the campus during the morning, to meet teachers and administrators and to ask questions on anything that interests them. They also will visit the homes, fraternities and eating places of sons and daughters. Fraternities and sororities will entertain them at luncheons at noon. At University Farm a special luncheon for all mothers of agricultural students is being arranged.

The formal program of entertainment will include a musical performance in Northrop Auditorium at 2:30 followed by a reception in the foyer at 4:30. The yearly Mother's Day dinner will be served at 6 p.m. in the Minnesota Union. President Coffman, Dean E. E. Nicholson and Dean Ann D. Blitz will speak.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Summer School
Serves Teachers
Of Minnesota

University Announces Two Sessions
to Begin June 20 and
July 29

5/8/34

The University of Minnesota will resume one of its major services to Minnesota teachers on June 20, when the first Summer Session is scheduled to begin. Several thousand Minnesota teachers are included each year among the 4,000 to 5,000 who attend summer classes at Minnesota, together with teachers from other states and a number of undergraduates.

The usual plan will be followed this year in that two Summer Sessions have been scheduled, the first running from June 20 to July 28 and the second from July 29 to September 1.

A majority of the instructors for the coming summer will be members of the Minnesota faculty, T.A.H. Teeter, associate director, has announced.

A varied and interesting program of entertainments will be a factor in the Summer Sessions, including plays, musical performances, visiting speakers and special lectures by members of the faculty. There also will be a series of tours to points of interest in the Twin Cities and facilities for golf and other outdoor recreations.

One of the special projects will be an "International Affairs Week", during which a number of authorities in international matters will be brought in to give their views to summer students. There also will be a series of special lectures and conferences on agricultural problems at University Farm.

U of M

Botanist Wins Highest Honor

Elvin C. Stakman, who has an international reputation in the field of plant diseases, has been elected to membership in the National Academy of

Sciences, the highest scientific honor open to an American. Dr. Stakman is professor of plant pathology at University Farm. In the announcement of his election he was informed that "the academy wishes to express its high appreciation of your services to science." Dr. Stakman received his advanced training at the University of Minnesota under Dean E. M. Freeman, who is head of the division of botany and plant pathology at University Farm. He was elected to the academy as a botanist. Relatively few members of agricultural faculties have been elected to membership.

U of M

"Jimmy" Paige Retiring

Attorneys in every part of Minnesota, including every attorney who ever attended the University of Minnesota Law School, will be interested in the announcement last week that James Paige, a member of the law faculty since 1890, is to retire at the end of this year. "Jimmy" Paige entered the University Law School in the fall of 1888 with its first class, and so has been associated with it from the very start, for two years as a student and for 44 years as a member of the faculty. Every man who ever attended that school has known him as a fellow student or as a teacher. Mr. Paige also has been "faculty representative" for Minnesota to the Western Conference, or "Big Ten" since 1906 and has played a major part in shaping the athletic legislation which admittedly has made the conference the best governed athletic body in America. He will be honored by students, faculty and alumni of the Law School the night of May 16 at the annual Law School Banquet. A portrait of him will be presented to the school at that time.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Janitors Can
Save Expense
For Schools

Short Course on Building Operation
At University Will
Show How

5/19/34

Savings ranging from 10 percent to 47 percent in the costs of operation of hundreds of public buildings throughout Minnesota could be made if better trained janitors and custodians were employed, according to R. R. Price, head of the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota.

The summer school for janitors, engineers and custodians which for several years was run by the Minneapolis public school system was turned over to the university last year so that it might be operated on a statewide basis. This year it will be repeated, running from June 18 to 23 on the main campus, under the Extension Division's direction.

Chief emphasis will fall on the operation of school buildings, which outnumber public buildings of all other types. Improvement in student health and in the psychological value of their surroundings will be attained by better upkeep, as well as economy, Dr. Price said.

Estimated savings that may result from having well-trained men are given as follows: Fuel, 17 to 47 percent; boiler repairs, 17 percent; electric light, 27.6 percent; water service, 10 percent; supplies, 36 percent; general maintenance expense, 30 percent. These figures are taken from a ten year summary in the Minneapolis public schools.

Costs of attendance will be low.

New Process May

Give Ore Heaps

Added Values

U Experimenters Will Unite
With Miners to Make
the Tests

A new process for roasting Minnesota iron ore that may give value to millions of tons of rejected "tailings" from concentration plants along the Mesabe range will be erected this spring and operated this summer by the Mines Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota, working in cooperation with a St. Paul concern.

At present vast amounts of ore dug from the open pits have to be washed or jigged to improve the percentage of iron content relative to the waste material. Much iron remains in the tailings after this process has been completed. Other material dug is cast aside because it contains too high a percentage of silica.

E. W. Davis, superintendent of the Mines Experiment Station, has developed a roasting furnace on a laboratory scale which will now be erected as a unit capable of roasting 250 tons of ore a day. The roasting will change the ore from hematite, the red oxide of iron, to magnetite, the black oxide. When it becomes magnetite a magnetic separation process can be used to pull the iron out of the silica and make it usable.

The problem confronting the experimenters is that of operating such a furnace at a cost low enough to make it commercially useful. That is the thing to be learned by the unit now to go up. If it succeeds it will mean that millions of tons not now usable will have a considerable value as ore.

The experimental plant will be built at Cooley, near Nashwauk.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
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DEAN DESCRIBES
DENTIST'S ROLE

Lasby Calls Profession One
of the Most Useful and
Rewarding

5/19/34

NOTE:- The following article is one of several that will be sent to Minnesota newspapers describing the services of various branches of the University of Minnesota.

By Dean W. F. Lasby

American dentistry has attained world leadership for its scientific achievements and for the excellence of its service. Dental diseases are not new nor modern; the people of all nations in all climates have suffered from them, and the so-called civilized nations have been the greatest sufferers. A broken or decayed tooth does not repair or rebuild itself, and so the skill and ingenuity of man has been developed to a high degree of perfection in restoring them to comfort and usefulness by making them pleasing in appearance or in replacing them with artificial substitutes.

About 100 years ago, dentistry began to develop as a separate profession in America. The first College of Dentistry at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1840 offered a full training in dentistry in two terms of four months each. No preliminary education was required except that one be able to read and write. Progress was slow, and for about thirty years, more dentists were trained by apprenticeships than were taught in colleges. There were no legal restrictions and anyone could begin to practice dentistry whenever and wherever he chose.

However, two important discoveries were made. The anesthetics, ether and nitrous oxide or gas, so extensively used in surgical work, were both demonstrated first by dentists.

I presume you may be interested in what dentistry offers to a young man or woman who is thinking of choosing it for a life's work. To begin with, it offers one of the few remaining opportunities open to an individual of moderate means

who desires to establish and maintain an independent office or business in his own name. It offers fair financial returns for industrious effort and, what is more important, the opportunity to receive from patients the immeasurable values of appreciation which come as a reward for a professional health service. Inasmuch as competition already exists in every business or profession, one's choice should be made with the consideration for one's physical and mental fitness for the work. To be a dentist good health is essential. One must possess good eyesight and be capable of developing skillful manual dexterity.

A training in the fundamental natural sciences of Chemistry, Zoology, and Physics is necessary. Then, in the Dental School one takes up the study of medical sciences in much the same manner as do the students in Medicine.

How does one prepare for the practice of Dentistry? After completing high school a minimum of five years in some schools and six in others is required to secure the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. It is then necessary to secure a state license. The licensing Board, known as the State Board of Dental Examiners, offers examinations to qualified graduates. Once granted, a license requires only a small annual registration fee for renewal.

This year about 7150 students are studying dentistry in the thirty-eight schools of the United States, and about 1800 will graduate. This number is not sufficient to replace those who will discontinue practice during the year. Higher entrance requirements, longer courses, and economic conditions have reduced the number enrolled. Medicine, Law and a number of other professions show a marked increase but in the schools of Dentistry there has been a decrease.

The School of Dentistry at Minnesota has always enjoyed a "Class A" rating, and more than 2000 of its graduates are teaching or practicing in many states and in foreign countries. Four are Deans in schools of Dentistry. The present course is three years with two years of college work required for admission. In addition a two-year course is offered to young women who have completed a high school course to prepare them for work as dental hygienists in schools, hospitals, or as assistants to dentists in private offices. Undoubtedly, there is more need of dental service in this country now than at any time in the past.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

May 28, 1934

'U' COMMENCEMENT
TO BE JUNE 18th



Weather Will Once More Be
Defied as Plans Are
Laid for Outdoor
Event

Once more defying the weather, the University of Minnesota will conduct its 63d annual commencement out of doors in Memorial Stadium Monday evening, May 18. Although early June is perhaps the rainiest part of the Minnesota year, never yet has bad weather spoiled a Minnesota graduation during the six or seven years that they have been held outside. Wiseacres predict that in this year of contrasts the traditions will fail and rain fall, despite the drouth, but they have nothing scientific by which to go.

The University was opened in the fall of 1869 and in 1872 held its first commencement, at which a few students who had entered with advanced standing were graduated. A year later, in 1873, the first class to complete a regular four-years course, was graduated.

Approximately 1200 students receive degrees from Minnesota in June, while those who graduate at the end of the fall and winter quarters, or at the close of the first summer session, bring the totals to about 2,000.

President L. D. Coffman will deliver the commencement address. The baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, June 17, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. V. N. Moldenhauer, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, New York City.

Drop Two Army Units

R.O.T.C. units of the medical and dental corps of the United State Army, surgeon general's department, will be discontinued at the University of Minnesota with the closing of the present college year. These are advanced units in which enrolment is voluntary and is limited to medical or dental students. There will remain the basic course, the only one involved in the argument between voluntary and compulsory policies, and advanced units of infantry, signal corps (engineering) and coast artillery.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

LONG DRY CYCLE
SHOULD NEAR END

Data Shows Last Downward Trend
Ran 20 Years; This Has Gone
on for 26

Minneapolis, June ¹~~22~~²⁴ Statistics available at the University of Minnesota indicate strongly that if rainfall appears in cycles of wetness and drouth (and most things do go in cycles) then an upturn must be coming in the near future, for general rainfall totals in this state have been receding since 1908. This has covered a period of 26 years, whereas the last long dry period, relatively speaking, was one of only 20 years, from 1874 to 1894, followed by an upswing for fifteen years.

Speaking at a recent meeting of the American Meteorological Society, J. B. Kincer of the United States Weather Bureau said:

"In Minnesota the average rainfall for the ten years ended with 1908 was approximately 29.5 inches, and for the decade ended with 1933 just a little more than 23 inches, making a difference of more than six inches for a ten year average or a decrease of more than 20 percent.

"The decline can not go on indefinitely" according to C. F. Talman, also of the weather bureau, "and there is no reason to suppose that rainfall will remain permanently deficient in this region. Analysis of a long record at St. Paul shows that there have been two previous downward swings of rainfall there in the course of a century with minimums in 1848 and 1894, followed by upward trends ending in 1874 and 1909."

Slow oscillations of rainfall such as those just mentioned appear to be fairly common throughout the world and there has been endless discussion as to their causes. Unfortunately, in the present state of meteorological knowledge a 'trend' of rainfall is too indefinite a thing to afford a safe basis for long-range forecasts of drought.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Minneapolis, June 12 - Two Minnesota newspapermen are taking courses in the department of journalism along with the younger students. They are Martin Tressel, former publisher of the Canby News and Carleton Lee, co-publisher of the Cokuto Enterprise. Tressel, forced by ill-health to give up active publishing for a time, has been specializing this year in the study of the country weekly under Professor Thomas F. Barnhart. Although he is nearly twice the age of his teacher he says that he has profited greatly and gained important new ideas in advertising, circulation, and general newspaper management. Lee, a senior in the department of journalism, has been co-publisher of the Cokuto Enterprise for the past four years. "The ideas I have gotten in class work splendidly on our paper", he remarked.

McGovern Warns Footballers

John McGovern, the first All-American football player in the history of the University of Minnesota and a recognized expert on sports, now living in the east, attended a banquet of "M" men on the campus last week and warned members of the team and athletic staff that Pittsburgh, one of the best teams in the country, is out for revenge on Minnesota when the teams meet in Pittsburgh next fall. He said that in every Pittsburgh locker there is a notice that reads, "Minnesota beat us out of a trip to the West Coast last fall. What are you going to do about it?". He warned the Minnesotans against developing overconfidence merely because the team looks good on paper this spring.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

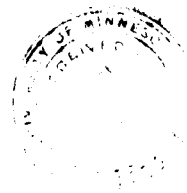
To Train Social Workers

A bloc of special courses to train social workers for tasks presented by the present emergencies, in rural and urban districts, will be offered by the department of sociology of the University of Minnesota in its first summer session, beginning June 18. Never before has there been so great a need for trained social workers, nor so many places awaiting them, it was said by Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, head of the department. Among the courses will be several intended to offer persons now in the field a chance to brush up their knowledge and come in contact with the latest procedures and thinking.

Student Feelings Analyzed

Student leaders on the University of Minnesota campus are less self-confident than other students think them to be, but in general have more self-confidence than a group of students selected for purposes of comparison, with the exception of the debaters, who have a tendency to feel at a disadvantage. These were among things shown by a study recently published. Campus journalists have little feeling of inferiority but are of the introspective type. They are the most self-confident of the groups. Students in dramatics are somewhat less secure in their feelings than the journalists, "politicians" being more confident than student actors. For some unexplained reason girls who go in for politics feel themselves at a disadvantage. Most of them suffer from feelings of inferiority, the study showed.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' President
Lauds This State

In Dedication to Student Yearbook
He Enumerates Minnesota's
Advantages

Enthusiastic praise for the state of Minnesota and its many attractions and advantages is voiced by President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota in a message to students printed as an introduction to The Gopher, or student year book at the university, which recently appeared.

"Minnesota is a splendid state", he wrote. "It enjoys the perennial attraction of variety. In its southern parts it is of the corn belt, yet its north is piney forest. To the west it blends into the prairies, yet on the east it has access to the Atlantic Ocean through the Great Lakes and to the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi river. Its minerals, manufactures and forests combine with the products of the field and the dairy to provide a diversified source of livelihood for its people.

"To be ranked with these resources in importance and value to the state of Minnesota is its splendid educational system. It has been said that Minnesota has no other advertisement the equal of its university. Men and women from all parts of the world come here to study, often at great expense to themselves. Surely, if the future of the state is to be a developing one, if we are to comprehend life so as to be happier, if we are to make the most fruitful uses of our raw materials, and if we are to develop a high type of social organization, we must under all circumstances give support to our researchers and scholars. We must continue to bring our young people into contact with them and with the science, art and philosophy of the world.

"May there be an even fuller realization of the importance of this policy when the university becomes seventy-five years old than there is now on the seventy-fifth birthday of the state."

The Gopher was dedicated to the State of Minnesota in honor of its seventy-fifth birthday.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Student Drill
No Longer to Be
Compulsory at 'U'

Board of Regents Votes that
Students May Chose Whether
to Take It or Not

6/26/34

A long standing discussion of the merits of compulsory military drill for first and second year students at the University of Minnesota was brought to a close on commencement day when the board of regents, by a close vote, decided that drill should be voluntary.

The action affects only what is called the "basic" course, that for freshmen and sophomores, as the advanced drill courses for upperclassmen have always been elective.

Between 2200 and 2500 students a year have taken the basic drill courses at Minnesota and from 450 to 600 have chosen to go on with the advanced work of their own volition.

Elimination of compulsory drill from all publicly supported educational institutions has been an item in the platform of the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota. The University of Minnesota is the only state-supported institution having such a requirement.

Military drill has been included in the university's curriculum since the opening of the institution in 1869. The Morrill act, passed during the civil war and making the first land grants to colleges and universities specified, among other subjects such as agriculture and the mechanic arts at land grant colleges, that military drill should not be excluded from the list of subjects.

Some years ago the attorney general of the United States ruled that this did not mean that taking drill was compulsory on male students. Until now, however, the University of Minnesota had clung to its time honored policy.

No specified form of physical activity was substituted for drill in the motion passed. The motion was made by Mrs. Anna Olson Determan of Litchfield.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



EXPERTS TO TALK
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AT 'U' of MINN.

Minneapolis, July 4--Current international relations problems from the point of view of the Middle West will be the subject of a week of discussions, round tables, lectures and conferences at the University of Minnesota beginning July 30. Speakers of national importance will participate. The conferences will be a part of the Summer Session program and will be directed by Professor Harold S. Quigley, head of the department of political science and authority on the Far East.

Dr. O. B. Jesness, head of the division of agricultural economics will deliver the opening address, probably dealing with the problems of export that have arisen with respect to agricultural products. On this he is one of the best informed men in the country. "Principles of American Foreign Policy", will be the second day's main subject, an address on that subject to be given by Stanley Kuhl Hornbeck, chief of the Far Eastern division of the State Department, Washington, D.C. This will be on August 1. On August 3 the visiting speaker will be Professor Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, formerly a member of the department of political science at Minnesota.

A series of three round table conferences will be held. "International economics relations and the Middle West" will be the subject on July 31, which will be led by Dr. Jesness. John Brandt of the Land O' lakes creameries and W.J. De Winter of the export department of the Russell-Miller Milling company will take part. On August 1, "International Political relations and the Middle West" will be the topic. Herbert Lefkowitz, editorial director of the St. Paul Dispatch and Hjalmer Bjornson, editorial writer for the Minneapolis Tribune, will be among the speakers. Dr. A. C. Krey of the department of history at Minnesota will lead the third days round table on August 2, the subject being, "The teaching of international relations." Edgar B. Wesley of the College of Education and Joseph Kise of Moorhead Teachers College will participate.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

COLLEGE LIFE
ANALYZED BY
'U' BULLETIN

Who Should go to College; Why,
and What to Do There Are
Points Discussed

Minneapolis, Aug. 26-A frank and revealing analysis of "The purpose of college training" is being printed this year in the general information bulletin of the University of Minnesota, which goes to all applicants for admission. It points out the goals that can be reached by college training, the differences between people, which enable some to succeed and not others, and differentiates between the several lines of educational effort that one may choose among on entering the university.

"Each must decide for himself whether he should go to college", says this statement. "This decision is to be made only in the light of his interests, desires, skills, and abilities, and by determining what he wants out of life. Human beings differ markedly from one another. A few are best suited for life-long study and research in library and laboratory; some for public service as in teaching, law, and governmental work; some for science as in medicine and engineering; some for management and administration in business; some for a combination of these with outdoor interests as in agriculture and forestry. But there is no short road to success in any of these things.

A college degree in any of these fields guarantees neither job nor success in the job if one is procured. Particularly is this true in modern society wherein jobs are scarce, unemployment is widespread, and competition is hard and keen. To meet such competition in the professions, a student must devote all his time and energy over a considerable period of years to both general and special preparation, to building himself up in knowledge, skill, and power to analyze and apply what he learns to real situations and problems.

College, university, and graduate professional study are offered primarily for those who have these qualities and who want intensely to become leaders in the field of their choice. But that most people do not really want to become leaders is indicated by the fact that even in college a large proportion do not concentrate on preparation for leadership. There is much truth in the statement that most people fundamentally desire to live simply. They do not want to assume heavy burdens of responsibility. They really wish rather to strike a balance in their living, using their job as support for their marriage, home, social and recreational activities.

On the other hand, some students desire to become leaders in a special field but do not have the combination of special skills and abilities which may be trained by the educational process for accomplishment. It is, therefore, necessary for each student to find out all he can about himself.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



HUGE SCIENCE GROUP
TO MEET IN MINNESOTA

The largest body of scientists in the United States, possibly in the world, will meet in Minnesota next June. The University of Minnesota and the city of Minneapolis will be hosts to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its summer meeting. In consultation with Dr. Henry B. Ward of Illinois, permanent secretary of the association, the committee of university and Minneapolis men who are planning the meeting this week chose the fourth week of June, 1935, for the sessions. One hundred and forty two scientific bodies are affiliated in the association. More than 2,000 accredited delegates are expected, and many others, interested in various scientific fields, will attend. About 1500 papers will be presented before various sections. Most of the sessions will be held on the University of Minnesota Campus.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



State Station
Urges Use of
Iron Pavement
Mines Experiment Unit Says it
Should Be Used at Points
of Heavy Wear

Minneapolis, Sept.--Minnesota is the first place in this country where experiments are being undertaken with a new type of road surfacing that has recently begun to win popularity in England, France and Germany. This is a pavement made of cast iron blocks, laid on a concrete base. At the University of Minnesota an experimental thirty-foot stretch of this pavement is being put down on one of the campus streets that had to be re-surfaced.

E. W. Davis, director of the Mines Experiment Station has strongly recommended the new pavement after a careful study of its use abroad. In England and France the castiron blocks are being used chiefly at points subjected to the heaviest traffic. One of the longest stretches now surfaced with iron is the Mersey tunnel at Liverpool, which is over two miles in length.

Mr. Davis has pointed out that if the iron pavement comes into use it will give a big boost to Minnesota's important mining industry and may also lead to the establishment of smelters in the state. At present Minnesota gets little industrial benefit from its iron, apart from the mining operations, as most of it is shipped to lower lake points for manufacture.

Cost of the new pavement is something like fifty cents a square yard greater than that of the better pavements now in use, but its wearing qualities are almost infinitely greater. Castiron pavement, Davis says, is not subject to rust nor to pavement boils, outwears even granite blocks, and is skidproof. A raised surface design adds greatly to the safety of this type of surfacing.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' WILL BEGIN
ITS 65th YEAR
OCTOBER 1st

Institution Will Try to Keep
An Even Keel With Few
Changes from 1933

Minneapolis, Sept. 28—A decade younger than the state itself, which has just finished celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary, the University of Minnesota will begin the sixty-fifth year of its life of service when classes reopen for the fall quarter on October 1.

As an institution of college ranking, the university first opened its doors in the fall of 1869, eighteen years after it was created by law in 1851. The intervention of the Civil War in the early sixties deferred the actual beginning of collegiate instruction during that turbulent decade.

No particular innovations are planned for the coming year, and the institution will continue to operate with due regard to the general economic situation, which has cut back its support to the figures of a decade ago, when enrollment was two-thirds of what it is today.

A considerable number of faculty members will be absent during the year, many of them on emergency government service, or semi-governmental duties, of various types. The larger number of these are from the College of Agriculture, but others have been drawn from such departments as economics, political science, and education.

One new building, the second unit of Pioneer Hall, men's residence building, has been completed in time for the opening of the fall quarter. A second, the Indoor Sports Building, will be finished by about Christmas. Both of these buildings were put up with assistance from the federal Public Works Adminis-

tration, and were erected at this time partly because it would help give employment in the construction industries, but also because they were much needed. A roof house, with offices and quarters for convalescents, has been built on top of the Students Health Service building, also with PWA assistance.

Registration and other preparatory steps will be conducted during the week of September 24 to 28, with freshman registration on the first two days and the other activities of freshman week occupying the remaining days for members of the entering classes.

The opening football game, that with North Dakota State College of Fargo, will be played in Memorial Stadium on Saturday, September 29.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Minnesota Frats
Enter New Lineup

Counselling and Financial Advice
Give Closer Relationship
to University

7/26/37

To be known as "The Minnesota Plan" a new arrangement between the University of Minnesota and the fraternities at the "U" has just been completed, whereby financial supervision and a resident counsellor will be provided to each fraternity house that asks for them. To this extent the fraternities will bear a much closer relationship to the institution. Title and management of the fraternity properties remains with the chapters and the university assumes no obligation beyond supervision. President L. D. Coffman has approved the new system and given it public endorsement. In a letter to the Interfraternity Council he said, "Fraternities in the past have served a useful purpose at the university, and they still serve a useful purpose. The Minnesota Plan which the Interfraternity Council has adopted and which you are now putting into effect will do much to strengthen your position at Minnesota.

"The plan, as I understand it, involves a supervision and guidance of the business affairs of your individual organizations by the office of the dean of student affairs and the employment of a resident counsellor in each of your houses. I regard both of these actions as forward steps that will enhance and strengthen the position of fraternities, and I am happy to commend you for having taken these actions."

Each chapter will have a chance to enter The Minnesota Plan voluntarily. No compulsion will be brought to bear against any fraternity.

An officer of the Interfraternity Council, commenting on the plan, said: "Under this plan it becomes impossible for a group of irresponsible members to lower the standards of a fraternity by unthinking behavior. On the rare occasions in the past when there has been trouble in the chapter houses so much talk and publicity resulted that people got a false idea of the standards and behavior of fraternity men. Parents will feel reassured when they know that under the new counsellor system a careful supervision of life in the fraternity houses is being undertaken with the unanimous approval of the chapter, its alumni, and the University of Minnesota."

Representatives of the Council said they expected that practically all of the fraternities at Minnesota would come under the Minnesota Plan. The women in twenty-five sororities are also considering it. There are ninety-six men's fraternities. About half of the students at Minnesota belong to one or the other.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

STATEMENT TELLS
HOW 'U' CHOSE
RELIEF STUDENTS

Federal and State Rules
Observed-Larger Sums
to Those Not Liv-
ing at Home

Minneapolis, Oct. 5--Because three thousand applications were received for approximately one thousand appointments as federal aid students at the University of Minnesota in the fall quarter, Dean Malcolm M. Willey, assistant to the president, has issued a statement describing the methods of selection and reasons for accepting those who were appointed. He has been flooded with inquiries from those not named.

In the first place, the United States government specified that 50 percent of the appointments must go to students who were in no college nor university last January. This automatically gave a strong preference to a group that came as entering students or as students who had dropped out of college more than a year ago.

At first the government required also that the ordinary ratio between men and women in the university be maintained in the appointments. This it later dropped. The university committee on admissions, however, voted to maintain the usual ratio between students from the twin cities and students from outside the twin cities. Some preference was given, also, to students of good scholastic standing, either in high schools, for entering students, or in previous work at the university.

In allotting the amounts of money these students are permitted to earn per month consideration had to be given to the federal limits of \$10. and \$20. a month, lower and upper limits, and to the state's allotment of \$5. a month,

for Minnesota students only, up to a total of \$30,000 for the year.

Most students from the twin cities were limited to \$15. a month, as they have the advantage of living at home. The maximum aid allotment of \$25. a month, of which \$20. is from federal and \$5. from state funds, was given in practically every case to non-twin city students, and the maximum of \$20. a month, without state assistance, also went to that group, as they must live away from home.

Federal aid can go to any type of student, whether undergraduate or graduate, and whether or not a resident of the state. The additional \$5. from the S.E.R.A. goes, however, only to residents of the state of Minnesota.

Somewhat less than 100 of the students will be accepted for the various schools of agriculture, the remainder to be students of college rank or graduate students.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

PROFESSOR SAVED
ADS FOR EDITORS

Study of Agricultural Income
in Minnesota Was
Ready When Needed

A statistical demonstration of the farm incomes of Minnesota and the Northwest in 1934, prepared by Professor Kenneth E. Olson of the department of journalism, is said by one editor in southern Minnesota to have saved the publishers of Minnesota \$50,000. in advertising revenue in September alone.

Using government crop figures and actual on-the-farm prices, and adding in government benefit payments on wheat and corn-hogs, Professor Olson made a compilation of income that shows the state of Minnesota to have 29.4 more farm income this year than a year ago.

When the August 1 crop reports for the northwest were issued some important national advertisers wrote to representatives in this territory, Dr. Olson said, saying that if prospects were as poor as those reports indicated, they might as well reduce advertising budgets in Minnesota and the Northwest. But the journalism department came to bat with figures that changed the minds of the advertisers, some of whom now will undoubtedly increase northwest advertising schedules.

Professor Olson had started on his compilation of figures in June, so that he was able to place a report in the hands of Roy Ring, secretary of the Northwest Daily Press association within two days after the August 1 crop scare was published.

In the following table 1934 his estimates of income are based upon United States Department of Agriculture crop figures and August 15 average

prices paid to farmers. The 1933 figures are based on Department of Agriculture crop figures and on the recorded prices for that year. The income comparison for Minnesota is as follows:

Product	Cash Yield 1934	Cash Yield 1933
Corn	\$68,510,000	\$45,746,000
Corn-Hog benefits	22,500,000	_____
Oats	30,518,400	26,030,000
Hay	21,662,800	29,279,000
Wheat	12,666,940	11,999,000
Wheat benefits	1,950,000	529,682
Barley	18,231,750	12,330,000
Rye	2,409,440	2,037,000
Flaxseed	6,264,400	7,333,200
Potatoes	15,898,000	29,752,720
	<u>\$ 200,611,730</u>	<u>\$155,026,602</u>

Gain 29.4 percent

Benefit payments will be completed by the end of February, 1935, Professor Olson said, and will be heaviest in November and December.

In the territory called the Northwest in Mr. Olson's study, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Northern Iowa and western Wisconsin were included. Total figures for this area shows a 1934-probable farm income of \$813,203,100 as against an income in 1933 of \$626,586,277.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

'U' REGISTRATION
GAINS 9 PERCENT

Enrollment Total Reaches
Almost the Figures
of 1931

With undergraduate registration practically completed but several hundred more graduate students to enroll, student attendance at the University of Minnesota shows a gain of nine percent over the same period last year according to figures sent to President L. D. Coffman by Rodney M. West, registrar. Total enrollment is now 11,428, which is only about 400 fewer students than were registered in the fall of 1931, the peak period in the institution's history. Of the total 7120 are men and 4308 are women. The gain in actual students is 942.

These figures do not include registrations in evening classes of the Extension Division nor students in the four schools of agriculture.

The Minnesota trend follows the national curve for college registrations this fall. Throughout the nation there has been a sharp increase in the number of young men and women who have been able to enter or return to college or university. Exact figures have not been compiled, but all evidence is that the greater part of the gain has been made in the lists of new students. Freshmen probably increased by about 600, as there is a gain of nearly 400 in the number of students who had previously been registered.

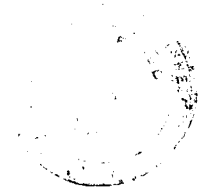
The only major unit in the University of Minnesota to show a noteworthy decrease was the College of Engineering and Architecture. It has declined 3.7 percent, or a total of 39 students. Percentage gains were largest in the General College, School of Dentistry, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, School of Business Administration, College of Science, Litera-

ture and the Arts, School of Mines and the School of Chemistry. A decline of less than one percent took place in the College of Education and there was a decrease in the number of students registered as dental hygienists. The University College, a unit devised to provide greater elasticity in courses for students seeking special training, showed a considerable percentage decline in its numbers, but the actual change was only from 63 students to 48 students.

DR. COFFMAN TO SPEAK

President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota will address the most highly selected medical group in the United States when he delivers the Fellowship address before the American College of Surgeons in Boston, Mass., Friday, October 19. The annual convocation, of which Dr. Coffman's speech will be a principal event, will take place in Symphony Hall.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



State Land Use
Body's Report
Is Distributed

Committee Headed by University
President Makes
Findings Public

10/2/34

The Committee on Land Utilization in Minnesota, appointed in 1932 by Governor Floyd B. Olson, who made President L. D. Coffman of the University its chairman, has prepared its final report, which has been published in book form, 266 pages, by the University of Minnesota Press.

At the request of Governor Olson, Dr. Coffman this week directed the Press to send a copy of the report to every Minnesota newspaper and to state officials.

It is a fascinatingly interesting discussion of the problems of lands, water supply and uses, forests, climate, and the like in Minnesota, and of the relationships of these resources to the agriculture and industry of Minnesota.

Each of the chapters has been prepared by one or more experts, whose names and functions are stated. Some have been written by state experts and some by members of the staff of the University of Minnesota or the Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

Besides the chairman, members of the committee were C. K. Blandin, St. Paul; Richard Griggs, Duluth; E. G. Hall, St. Paul; Winfield Holmes, Wrenshall; A. P. Johnson, Bemidji; John I. Levin, St. Paul, secretary; W. H. McGenty, Duluth; A. J. Olson, Renville; Mrs. James S. Thurston, Minneapolis; Judson L. Wicks, Minneapolis and Raphael Zon, University Farm. On the committee's editorial board were Professors William Anderson, Oscar B. Jesness and Raphael Zon.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

DADS TO VISIT

UNIVERSITY NOV. 17

Annual Dad's Day Will be On
Saturday of the Game
With Chicago

Father, that stalwart figure beloved of all college and university students, particularly when tuition is due or a season football ticket desired, will be honored at the University of Minnesota on Saturday, November 17, when the yearly exercises of Dad's Day are to be held. At the same time the annual meeting of the Minnesota Dads Association will take place, presided over by Edward F. Flynn of St. Paul, state president.

The Chicago-Minnesota football game will be the principal attraction of the day, and one that promises to hold much greater interest than it would have had had not Chicago beaten Michigan by the score of 26 to 0 two weeks ago. The fact that Clark Shaughnessy, Chicago's coach, and Bernie Bierman, headcoach at Minnesota, are both former pupils of the great Dr. Henry L. Williams at Minnesota adds a spice of special interest to those who are concerned with such matters.

The Dad's Day program will include the annual Dad's Day dinner in the Minnesota Union at 6 p.m. Fathers are being urged to take their sons and daughters with them to the dinner. There will be talks explaining the university by university officials and responses by a Dad and by a student, probably one of the daughters.

In a chatty interlude between the end of the football game and dinnertime, Dads will be served doughnuts and hot coffee in the Union lounge room. At this time, also, the annual meeting of the Minnesota Dads Association will take place.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

GOPHERS EXPECT
TO BEAT MICHIGAN

Event is Periodic but Periods
Have Been Rather Far
Apart

Minneapolis^{10/31/34}---Minnesota and Michigan football coaches will exchange compliments, each telling the other how good he is and how the opposing team is sure to win, when they make brief speeches as a feature of the annual Homecoming Banquet in the Minnesota Union, at the university, Friday night, November 2. The banquet is the traditional annual rally of Gopher alumni that precedes the big home game of the year. President L. D. Coffman also will make a brief address.

Minnesotans believe this will be one of the celebrated UPPER CASE years when Minnesota beats Michigan on the gridiron. In recent years this has taken place only in 1919 and 1927, the event being periodic, like drouths, depressions and the like.

Whether Minnesota's efforts to smooth out this curve is due to the heavier industries of Michigan or the more rapid pigskin turnover at Ann Arbor remains for members of learned institutes to unravel. Some maintain that the records look the way they do because Minnesota suffers from a plain, old-fashioned inferiority complex, and it is true that in past years some Minnesota teams have lost to inferior teams wearing the maize and blue of the Wolverine.

Another theory is that intensive punting, passing and praying by Yosts teams have been altogether too much for the Gophers, who at times have excelled at one or even two of the famous aerial routes, but seldom in all three at the same time.

The first complete sellout of Memorial Stadium in five years is expected, and even now practically no seats are left.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

GENERAL COLLEGE
BROADENS FAME

New Unit at Minnesota Being
Examined by Represen-
tatives from
Many Schools

Minneapolis, Nov. 7--The General College of the University of Minnesota, established two years ago to offer an effective education to students whose careers probably will not be in one of the intellectual fields has attracted nationwide interest to such an extent that Minnesota is being credited with a primary educational advance.

The college itself has grown rapidly, also, the increase from more than 600 last year to more than 900 this year being one of approximately 50 percent.

Dean Malcolm MacLean, director of the college, has been in constant demand this fall as a speaker to tell other universities about the thing Minnesota is doing, and institutions are sending delegations to Minnesota to study the General College set-up. Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Pittsburgh had representatives on the campus in a single week recently.

The college is run on the theory that a young man or woman who does not intend to become a research worker, a teacher or a member of one of the intellectual professions should receive a broader education, provided along lines that can be assimilated more readily than the specialized type of learning.

"This is not only better for the student, it is better for all of us," Dr. MacLean said. "These people may not enter intellectual fields. Out of a nation of so many millions rather few do; but they will understand the importance of intellectual endeavor and they themselves will lead happier lives for having taken training along lines suited to themselves."

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Income of Minnesota 'U'
Is Down \$1,000,000

Report of Comptroller Shows Belt
of State Institution
Drawn Far In

11/12/34

The University of Minnesota's income decreased more than \$1,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1934 under that of the preceeding year it was shown by the annual report of Comptroller W. T. Middlebrook, of which a summary was issued today by his office.

Actual receipts from all sources were \$859,550 less during the past year besides which there was a decline of \$112,000 in the free balance remaining at the end of the year, while in 1934 receipts there was also included \$100,000 received from sale of certificates of indebtedness for building the new unit of Pioneer Hall, an extraordinary item.

Approximately half of the decrease was offset by a contraction of \$534,000 in the cost of teaching and research. Half of this came from salary cuts and half from unfilled or cancelled teaching positions. There was also a decrease in equipment inventory, more equipment being written off than purchased.

Items in the declining income were a decrease of \$475,000 in the state's maintenance appropriation, one of \$42,000 in income from the 23/100 mill state tax, and a reduction of \$92,156 for special appropriations, chiefly for agricultural experiments. These items, all saved to taxpayers, totalled \$609,000. The University also gave up voluntarily its \$360,000 annual building program.

Every category of expenditure but one showed a decline, there being a slight rise in the cost of operating physical plant, due in part to higher fuel prices. Athletics alone produced an increase over 1933.

Receipts from all sources were listed as \$8,101,697 for the past year as against \$8,961,450 the year before. Expenditures were \$7,914,814 as against \$8,718,523 in the year ending with June 1933.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Eight Cents a Month
Cost of Venture

Students May Rent Print
Copies of Famous Pic-
tures for That Sum

Minneapolis--- "Art at eight cents a month" might be the slogan for one of the new ventures being tried this year at the University of Minnesota.

Realizing the importance of an appreciation of beauty in the cultural process, university authorities in recent years have established a department of fine arts and opened a small gallery. But now they have gone a step further and procured a collection of small print copies of famous pictures which will be rented to students to hang in their rooms. At twenty-five cents a quarter these will cost the renter eight cents a month.

Something like 600 prints have been purchased, and at relatively low cost, although each is a small reproduction of a masterpiece or at least a recognized painting, etching or engraving. The university believes that students should have close contact with pictures that have real significance as well as with the type of room ornament ordinarily seen.

Students in dormitories will have first choice from the collection, but rooming house occupants also will have their chance.

Before the pictures are passed out to students an exhibition of them was held last week in the Little Gallery on the top level of Northrop Auditorium. Interest demonstrated in the exhibitions of art in this gallery seems to have shown the rightness of the judgment that such an advantage should be offered students. The gallery is open from 12:30 to 5:30 daily, and on many afternoons it is thronged.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Reshape Economic
Foreign Policies
Commission Urges

Abandonment of All Restrictions
on Agricultural Exports, and
Debt Settlements, Asked

12/6/34

Coming in part from the University of Minnesota because Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School, was a member of the commission, six major recommendations looking to the improvement of this nation's economic foreign relations have been made public by the Commission on National Policy in International Economic Relations.

The commission, formed by the Social Science Research Council, and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, had the approval of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, although it is a non-governmental body. He will consider the report.

As steps toward removing the barriers to world trade and restimulating America's economic life, this important commission recommends, in brief:

1. Adoption of political measures such as immediate settlement of the war debts to relieve the distrust and tension now prevalent in the world.
2. Removal of tariffs where no unemployment would result, and lowering of other tariffs subject to proper safeguards.
3. Announcement by the president that he does not intend to exercise his present powers to change the gold content of the dollar.
4. Granting by Congress of wider powers to the Tariff Commission.
5. Freedom from governmental restrictions on foreign, long-term private loans.
6. Abandonment at the earliest possible moment of all measures tending to restrict agricultural exports.

Briefly stated this means that, in order to reverse the trend toward

economic isolation as rapidly as possible, the United States is urged to promote the interchange of goods and services among nations. Non-economists^{would}/say, encourage foreign trade and international^{and}/borrowing.

The comment on the report of the commission's chairman, President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, is as follows:

"The problems dealt with in this non-partisan report are so urgent that we are justified in asking the thoughtful consideration by the American people of the conclusions we submit. They have been formed not by our thinking alone, but with the aid of men and women in all sections of the country who are united in one interest--their concern for the national welfare.

"The American people have been forced into a new situation. That situation is the result of our rapid and increasing urbanization, of our change from debtor to creditor status, and of the compulsion to change our tariff policy if world trade is to revive. Reshaping policies and measures developed in other times and under other conditions is never easy. But there is no escape from the necessity of grappling with this task and of trying to find, within the framework of our democracy and within the limits of international compromise, some lines upon which we can agree to go forward."

The commission conducted hearings in all major sections of the United States in the course of gathering its evidence during the past year. During the first half of the year its economic expert and managing secretary was Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, professor of economics in the University of Minnesota, who has contributed importantly to the economic thinking of the country in recent years.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Social Students
From Australia
Will Work At U
State University Selected as
Place Having Courses
They Want

Minneapolis, Dec. ~~4~~^{fall} A rainy/f^ollowed by a deep blanket of snow to keep in the moisture, a national champion football team at the university and a price of better than \$1. a bushel for corn are recent developments that are combining to renew Minnesotan's good opinion of themselves and of their prospects for the future.

Winning football teams, however, are only one of many things for which the fame of the university is spreading. President Coffman recently has had word from far-off Sydney, New South Wales, that its Board of Social Study and Training is sending a party of fifteen social workers to the United States to study the best in social work methods and that they will spend half of their entire visit at the University of Minnesota.

Australia has had a number of unconnected ventures in social work but is just beginning to coordinate and unify them.

The manager of the trip in a letter to President Coffman, said: "I found that Minneapolis and the state of Minnesota was of all the places I visited nearer in many ways to our picture here, and one where Australian students would be able to get their perspective more quickly than anywhere else. Then too, you have achieved what I may call both an international and a national outlook, and I feel that this would be extremely helpful to us."

Indicative of the types of study available at the university are the choices of study fields made by the Australian women. They are specializing in child guidance, hospital social service, psychiatric social work, family welfare, social service exchanges, care of delinquent children, public health/employment ^{and} bureaus. Their studies at Minnesota, covering a month beginning in January, will be directed by Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, chairman of the department of sociology.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Bank Troubles
Analysed By
'U' Institute

Study of Banking Procedures and
Causes of Failure over a
Decade Made Public

What happened in the field of rural banking in Minnesota between 1921 and the end of 1933, and why it happened, are matters covered in a study just published by the Employment Research Institute of the University of Minnesota under the title, "A type study of American banking."

In a foreword, Dean Russell A. Stevenson explains that many studies have been made of large city banks but few of country banks, which led to the selection of the latter field. Furthermore, he points out, difficulties in the country bank field rapidly become cumulative and finally have an important effect on all business in a state.

Ten banks were voluntarily included in a clinic, their managers allowing representatives of the institute to examine all of their transactions during the period under consideration. From records and interviews, further studies were made of more than fifty failed state banks outside the larger cities and of 44 failed national banks in the same area.

Lack of clearly stated standards for bank procedure, many instances of unenlightened management, failure to maintain adequate primary reserves or any considerable secondary reserves, too large a percentage of local loans, too high a ratio of loans to deposits, and poor judgment in the purchase of bonds as a source of earnings when earnings from loans dropped off are the main points on which which the report criticizes Minnesota rural banking.

One chapter discusses the procedures of reorganization that have been carried out for many banks. In another legislative recommendations are made. Here it is recommended that all banks be encouraged to join the Federal Reserve system, that those who have the actual management of banks be required to prove training and fitness, that a program of banker education be set up and that standards of satisfactory banking policy be adopted and made to apply.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration building

'U' TAX EXPERT
DISCUSSES LEVY
ON RETAIL SALES

Professor Blakey Says Such a
Tax is Primarily One
for Emergency Use

12/29/34

Of interest to Minnesotans were the statements of Roy G. Blakey, University of Minnesota tax expert, speaking before the American Economic Association at Chicago on December 29th.

Making it clear that he was lukewarm on the point of sales taxes, Dr. Blakey pointed out, however, that a retail sales tax bears less heavily on the rural than on the urban population. As an example he gave Cook county, Illinois, in which Chicago lies and which is 98 percent urban. There, he said, per capita collections from the sales tax were \$5.19 while in 27 Illinois counties having no city of more than 2500 people, per capita collections were \$2.18, and for the state as a whole, collections were \$4.80.

Prices are somewhat higher in cities and the farmer raises a relatively larger part of what he consumes and buys a relatively smaller part than do city residents.

Everything considered, the sales tax is an emergency measure and not one calculated to solve the ultimate tax problem, either satisfactorily or permanently, in his opinion.

"If a sales tax is to be administered by the states, retail sales taxes are more feasible than manufacturers' sales taxes," he said, "although prime necessities should be exempted if possible. Generally speaking, a two or three percent rate appears more justifiable than much lower rates if the emergency is such as to require such taxation at all. Costs and difficulties of administration are usually much less than twice as great for a two percent sales tax than for one of half that amount."

The speaker said he was unwilling to concede that real estate and other existing taxes should be permanently established on the basis of present valuations.

"Selfish interests should not be allowed to stampede us into giving them perpetual bonuses", he said, "though we should take cognizance of significant social and economic changes and adapt our tax systems accordingly.

"Sales taxes are less important in themselves than as symptoms of a distraught world and as warnings of more serious dangers. . . Advancing communication and transportation necessitates ever closer and firmer world integration, despite any temporary explosions and reversals. The passing from pioneer to mature urban and state development spells the slow but inevitable doom of the loose financial methods of pioneer days. .

"If the states and their local units turn from 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."

Mr. Blakey said that no sales tax has yet been approved by a popular referendum.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' HEAD MAKES
BIENNIAL REPORT
TO THE REGENTS

Says General Education Will
Be in Secondary Schools,
Specialized Work in
Universities

12/31/34

The present day college system of sorting students according to credits, honor points and examinations by instructors is doomed to be discarded in the future, and much of the general, rather than specialized education now given on the college level will be offered in strengthened secondary schools, Dr. L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota declared, as one of several predictions included in his biennial report to the Board of Regents.

"I think that this general education will be devoted to preparing students for their social, civic and political responsibilities, while college and especially university education will be dedicated to the training of young men and young women of superior talent for scholarly effort and high professional service."

Dr. Coffman again urged the point he has made in the past, that it would be economical and would increase efficiency if large regional universities were to be developed. To these, he declared, nearby states could send students under a scholarship arrangement for advanced study in medicine, law, scientific researches, and the like. This would make for better training at the centers and would decrease duplication everywhere.

He decried the duplication of educational effort and scientific research that has made possible, for example, existence of colleges of agriculture, with federal support, at Pullman, Washington and Moscow, Idaho, only seven miles

apart. He urged that different land grant colleges select fields of special interest and concentrate on them, without duplicating all the efforts of other institutions. Libraries, in forming their collections of books, he said, should follow a similar policy.


Society must stand firm in its determination to give adequate training to its youth, even at the sacrifice of some other functions, the Minnesota president said. The present generation of young people, millions strong, must get their training for effective citizenship while they are at the age for it, and the opportunity, once past, will be lost to them forever.

One of the most novel suggestions was that Minnesota create a center for a new type of adult education, in which large groups from various professions would be brought to the campus of the University of Minnesota from time to time. Doctors, lawyers, social workers, and clergymen, would be invited in and given a concentrated course of lectures. These would bring them up to date, not only on the knowledge and practices of their own fields, but in the important current affairs of the world and of the nation. Such a proposal, he said, has been approved by at least one strong church group in Minnesota.

It was Dr. Coffman's biennial report to the Board of Regents. The board received it at a meeting on December 20th.

32
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University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' ASKS IF
BUDGET MAY
BE RESTORED
Enrollment 'Way Up Again
and All Costs Growing
Regents Say

Minneapolis, Jan. 7-In budget requests sent to the state legislature the University of Minnesota has asked that the sum cut from the annual maintenance appropriation two years ago be restored. Approval of the request would add \$475,000 a year to the state's contribution to higher education.

The sudden rise of registration this fall, practically to former peak figures, increased operating costs and rising costs of practically all supplies and equipment are given as the reasons for asking restoration of the cut.

Only in case the legislature decides to return to a policy of doing some building at institutions does the university ask that its building needs be considered. If the legislature does consider buildings, the university asks a building for the division of forestry and one for the school of business administration. It is pointed out that neither has anything like adequate housing, and that both are rapidly growing units of instruction.

Minnesota's forest school is now the second largest in the United States. Last fall it admitted the largest freshman class in its history.

Restoration of cuts made in a number of special appropriations, including those of county agents, agricultural extension and work on the problems of low grade and manganese bearing iron ores is also requested.

If the maintenance appropriation were restored the university would receive \$3,275,000 a year from the legislature, the sum it received in 1931. President Coffman and the Board of Regents point out in their request that the university, following the cuts of two years ago, receives less state support

than it had thirteen years ago in 1921, although student enrollment has grown meanwhile by 58.3 percent.

Due to a decline in income from the 23/100 mill tax as well as reduced appropriations the university has operated for the past two years on \$803,069. less money than it had before.

The regents point out that further decreases in funds available for operation are in prospect unless the legislature acts. At the close of the year 1933 a surplus of \$200,000 was on hand, which the legislature allowed the regents to keep and expend at the rate of \$100,000 a year over the biennium that is now drawing to a close. This money will have been exhausted by the end of this college year.

"It seems needless to say", wrote Dr. Coffman, "that the university will cooperate with the state in any program that may be necessary to maintain financial security and integrity in this state. At the same time, the university respectfully calls attention to the fact that the youth of this generation pass this way only once; they have but one opportunity, just one chance to qualify and equip themselves for the consideration of the problems of their day. Those nations that will emerge most quickly and most securely from the present disaster are those which do not count their gains only in a material way. Rather, true recovery will be for those which lay enduring foundations on which the things of the mind and the spirit are built."

Dr. Coffman's legislative statement suggests that the state begin to support the Institute of Child Welfare which has been maintained on the campus for the past nine years and which has served thousands in giving information about the best methods of child training and upbringing. This institute has been supported by grants from the Spelman Fund, which are about to run out.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

National Bodies
Heap Honors On
'U' Faculty Men

Are Elected to Head Many
National Learned Soc-
ieties or Hold Other
Important Posts

Minneapolis, Jan. 23 At the University of Minnesota they are "pointing with pride" in old-fashioned newspaper style to the number of faculty members who have been elected to leading offices in the world of scholarship. These honors show the standing of those elected among their fellow scientists and teachers from all institutions in the country.

Chief, perhaps, among the offices won by Minnesota faculty members at the Christmas holiday meetings were the election of Professor Colbert Searles to the presidency of the Modern Language Association of America, an outstanding recognition, and the election of Dean Guy Stanton Ford as second vice-president of the American Historical Association. This means that he will be president of the association two years hence, as progression is automatic.

Bernard Bierman was elected president of the National Coaches Association; Professor F. Stuart Chapin was made president of the American Sociological Society, one of the leading national learned societies and Kenneth E. Olson, professor of journalism became president of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, reelected for a second term. Edgar B. Wesley was chosen for the presidency of the Council for Social Studies. Dean W. F. Lasby of the College of Dentistry became vice-president of the American College of Dentists.

Other honors that came to Minnesotans were election of Roland S. Vaile, professor of marketing, as vice-president of the American Statistical Society, election of Professor Andrew Boss as head of the Experiment Station section of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, reelection of Jean

Walter C. Coffey to the board of directors of the International^{al} Livestock Show, and choice of Dr. Ralph Casey as editor of the journalism teachers bulletin.

Others holding offices are Professor Roy C. Jones, who is president of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture; Dr. John E. Anderson, vice-president of section I, psychology, in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Donald Paterson, secretary of the American Psychological association, and Professor John T. Tate, secretary of the physics section of the American Association for the Advancement of science and editor of publications for the American Physical Society.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Geologist Gives
Rainfall Data

Third Forty Year Dry Cycle
Probably Completed
U Teacher Says

Minneapolis, Jan. 30.—Rainfall statistics for Minnesota and the northwest were given by Dr. George A. Thiel of the University of Minnesota's geology department in a recent lecture.

Minnesota receives on an average about 10 inches more precipitation in the eastern part of the state than in northwestern counties, he said.

In the Twin City region the average rainfall for the crop season alone, from May to August inclusive for the past 97 years has been 11.55 inches. In annual precipitation the greatest fluctuation has been from 11.59 inches in 1910 to 40 inches in the following year, 1911.

There has been a decreasing trend in precipitation over the 40 years prior to 1933, in the northern tier of states, and a rising trend in the south.

In Minnesota, for example, the average for 10 years ending in 1908 was 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 ten year period had nearly 30 percent more rainfall than the latter.

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 low points, the decades ending in 1848, 1894 and 1933. The averages for those years are practically the same. Thus, our recent drought was no more severe than those of 40 and 80 years ago.

Dr. Thiel said there is no evidence whatever that man can accomplish anything by efforts to create rain artificially.

The total annual fall of water from the skies on the earth's entire land area, he said, is about 26,600 cubic miles. In polar regions the snowfall represents only from eight to fifteen inches of water, whereas on the southern slopes of the Himalaya mountains the rainfall may be as much as 500 inches a year. In deserts only a few inches fall per year, and three years have been known to pass in the Canary Islands without any rainfall.

An amount of water equal to the whole volume of the oceans is taken up by the atmosphere and poured back over the land about once in 12,000 years, and during the course of geologic time it is estimated that this cycle has been completed some 30,000 times. On the other hand, one-fifth of the evaporation over the earth's surface comes from the land, while four-fifths come from the oceans. But much of the water evaporated over the oceans fall back into the sea. Of its total amount only about seven percent is carried over the land and precipitated there.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



CALLS FOREST
EMPLOYMENT NEED
STILL VERY LARGE

Head of U Forestry Division
Says One Could Work to
Each 250 Acres

2/7/35

The forests of America may eventually give employment to 2,000,000 people, or about one man to 250 acres, according to a judgment based on European experience that was made by Dr. Henry Schmitz, head of the division of forestry in the University of Minnesota. Dr. Schmitz, made his statement in a lecture on "Forests and Human Welfare", second in a series of popular scientific lectures being given by members of Sigma Xi, a scientific honor society.

"The national forests, which include 162 million of the nation's 495 million acres of forest land, furnished more than 26,000,000 man days of work last year, and a great amount of good has been accomplished", Dr. Schmitz said of the Civilian Conservation Corps. "Among some of the more important undertakings are control of insects and diseases, reduction of excessive fire risks by removal of hazardous conditions, construction of forest highways, road trails, lookout houses, telephone lines and other facilities, improvement of timber lands, reforestation, reduction of soil erosion, and creation of more favorable conditions for wild life.

"Some people undoubtedly think that 26,000,000 man days of employment may have exhausted the emergency employment opportunities in national forests, but this is far from true. The Forest Service has recently explored the possibilities of further emergency employment on the national forests, and now has developed plans for definite projects involving 20,000,000 man days of work each year until 1940, and after that 11,000,000 man days a year over an indefinite period. It is obvious that the national forests constitute a huge work

reservoir which may be filled during periods of depression."

In reply to the question whether such expenditures are worth while in terms of increased forest production and other social values, Dr. Schmitz pointed out that Denmark, with only 750,000 acres of forests, gives full time employment to 6,000 men, Switzerland, with 1,700,000 acres, employs 30,000 in forestry and industries based on it; Germany employs between one and a half and two millions.

"If European experience is applicable to American conditions, it indicates that we are not over-capitalizing American forests", he said, "even when we employ 300,000 C C C workers. Rather, that experience shows clearly that when our forests are completely productive they may give direct employment to at least one person for every 250 acres, or the equivalent of full-time work for some 2,000,000 of our people. This may indeed be the major contribution of forests to human welfare."

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Tariff Head
Says to Resume
Foreign Trade

Too Many Pigs Out of
Work, R. L. O'Brien
Says at 'U'

2/14/35

A great many pigs have been thrown out of work by the policy of Great Britain, which twelve years ago took 50 percent of America's pork products but today takes only eight or ten percent, a University of Minnesota audience was told recently by the chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, Robert Lincoln O'Brien.

The gist of his talk was that if we expect other nations to buy from us we must be more liberal in the amounts we purchase from them.

"If the world would permanently buy of us a great deal more than it could sell us, and would ship gold in payment, we might have little occasion to worry," he said, "but the world is trying to play the same game itself. It is shutting off our exports just as rapidly as it finds that it can get along without them.

"Spain has a tariff running as high as 133 percent on our automobiles. Cotton, usually our greatest single export, running in fifty years to 55 or 60 percent of our crop, is now seriously in danger. Other countries have gone to producing it and such purchasers as are left in the world, of which Japan is the largest, can make more favorable terms to exchange their products against cotton with other countries, notably India, than they can make with us."

Mr. O'Brien pointed out that in Latvia a policy of extreme nationalism has led to the substitution of cranberry juice for oranges and oxen for gasoline.

"We should not be so badly off in this country as a little nation like Latvia, because of the wealth and diversity of our resources," he said, "but we should undoubtedly be turning back the hands of the clock of civilization.

Brazilian coffee is to my taste much more palatable than the cereal coffees of Michigan. I prefer to let the Cuban sun raise my sugar and to exchange for it the countless products which a prosperous Cuba will take from us. I prefer to continue international trade, to produce those things which we can produce to advantage and exchange them for the things that the other country can produce to advantage. But I realize that this program meets a very severe challenge in the world and is destined to be one of the hard-fought questions of our immediate and perhaps our long-distance future.

"What we need in our law making bodies, and in our schools, and everywhere else, is people whose education has proceeded to the point where they realize that the outside world cannot permanently buy of us unless it sells to us; and that the task of real statesmanship is to adjust the terms of that transfer with the least possible derangement of American industry, of American agriculture, and of American life. The task is a difficult one, but it can be done, as it has been done in the long past."

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



State Music Final
Set for May 9 - 10

2-20-35
District Meets to Select
Entries Are Now Being
Arranged

District contests are now being arranged for the Minnesota State High School Music Contest, finals of which will be held on the campus of the University of Minnesota May 9 and 10. The contest is staged under auspices of the Minnesota Public School Music League and the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota.

Directors of the contest no longer give definite rankings, such as first, second, or third, to competing individuals or choruses, but place the contestants in classes, numbered A, B, C, and D. This retains the competitive element without making it necessary to pass a very difficult final judgment.

District contests that have been definitely fixed will be held at St. Cloud, April 27, for district 4; Dawson (junior high schools) April 27 for district 6; Anoka, April 27, for district 5; Granite Falls, May 6, for district 4 other than junior high schools; Lake City, April 27 or May 4 for district 8; Crookston, April 27 for district 10; Waseca, April 27, for district 11; Alexandria, April 26 and 27 for district 12; Worthington, April 27 for district 14; Cokato, May 4 for district 16; Baudette, April 27 for district 17, and Wells, April 27, for district 18.

Arrangements are still under way in other districts. The contest for district 1 will be in Bemidji at a date to be decided.

This year all choruses will be required to learn a major choral work, which will be sung by the massed choruses at the final contest.

Districts may certify for the final contest all entries attaining a grade of A, and if none receive an A, those rated B may be chosen. The general director of the contest is Professor Irving W. Jones of the University of Minnesota's General Extension Division.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Students Will
Edit 5 Papers

Teams from Journalism Department
to Show Wares this Month

Minneapolis, March. 5—Five weekly newspapers in Minnesota will demonstrate the results of journalism teaching at the University of Minnesota in the issues appearing the last week of March. Thomas F. Barnhart, associate professor of journalism has announced that teams representing his class in weekly newspaper work will "get out the paper" in five Minnesota towns the week of spring vacation.

In the past four years 21 weeklies in the state have been issued under similar arrangements by students of the university, and this year's quota of five will bring the number to 26, Professor Barnhart said.

The Park Region Echo, Alexandria, will be put out by Joe Hendrickson, Arnold Rost, Melissa Mitchell and Francis Somers. At Stewartville, the Star will be published by Harold Hulsing, Joe Friedheim and Lorraine Skinner. Lora Lee Chase, Arvo E. Haapa and William Hoffman will sell ads and write copy for the Preston Republican, and at Lindstrom Maurice Helland and Dorothy Hjortsberg will help get out the Chisago County Press. Two students, Margaret Stukel and Helen Kuutti will be employed on the Eastern Itasca at Nashwauk.

The student teams do the whole job. They plan and sell advertisements, gather the news, write the editorials and make up the sheet.

Minnesota weeklies that have been edited by student teams in recent years, besides those just mentioned, are the Sleepy Eye Herald-Dispatch, Stillwater Post-Messenger, Minneapolis Argus, Watonwan County Plaindealer, St. James, Cottonwood County Citizen, Windom; Hastings Gazette, Waseca Journal, Sherburne County Star-News, Elk River; Hennepin County Enterprise, Robbinsdale; Battle Lake Review, Minnesota Mascot, Plainview News, Mountain Lake Observer, Worthington Globe, Blooming Prairie Times, Lake Crystal Tribune, Hokah Chief, Cokato Enterprise, Chatfield News, Preston Times and Mille Lacs County Times, Milaca.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Release Tuesday March 12 and after



Legislators Look At University

Members Make Biennial Visit
to Campus of Biggest
State Institution

Minneapolis, March-13--Members of the Legislature saw students at play in the new athletic building, saw them at home, in the Nurses dormitory and saw them at work in the clinic of the School of Dentistry when they made their biennial visit to the campus of the University of Minnesota on Tuesday, March 12. In the evening the visitors were guests of the University in the Minnesota Union, at which time some of the institution's problems were explained to them by Dr. L. D. Coffman and members of his staff.

In presenting its case to the Legislature this year the university has stressed chiefly the fact that appropriations from the state are lower than those made in 1921, fourteen years ago, while student attendance is 58.3 percent greater than it was at that time. These are the actual figures. Meanwhile building appropriations from the state have also been discontinued.

The Legislators took busses at the State Capitol and went first to University Farm, home of the Department of Agriculture, then proceeded to the Main Campus in Minneapolis. A program of entertainment by students was furnished under the direction of Professor Carlyle Scott of the department of music and E. B. Pierce, alumni secretary.

Last week university hearings at the capitol were completed when the case was stated before the appropriations committee of the House. Besides its regular work the institution is seeking support for two special projects that are new. It is asking some money to continue the Institute of Child Welfare, which hitherto has been financed by gifts, and funds to create a division to train social workers. It is pointed out that present relief conditions are finding the state and the nation with far fewer trained social workers than the existing conditions require.

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Minn. Hist. Soc.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

MAR 19 1935

Got Hay Fever?
Botanist Tells
When to Sneeze

Pollens of Various Plants Start
Coming Early in April,
Says Rosendahl

Minneapolis, March----Advice to hay fever sufferers that it is possible for them to get into trouble with pollens as early as the first of April was the happy message sent them this week by Professor C. O. Rosendahl, head of the department of botany at the University of Minnesota.

Pollens that cause hay fever come from a number of groups of plants, in which the trees and the grasses are included as well as the sages, lambs quarters and ragweeds according to Dr. Rosendahl. His studies show that the first plant to shed pollens in this state is the soft maple tree, which sprays a considerable amount of it into the air beginning as early as March 30 and April 1. Inasmuch as each sufferer is sensitive to certain pollens and probably not to others, some of the "early spring colds" may be traceable to the friendly soft maples, the willows, elms, ashes and oaks that bloom in the spring, the oaks coming last.

The second invasion of pollens comes from the various grasses according to Dr. Rosendahl. This reaches a peak in June and this group of plants includes the grains, such as rye, and the hay grasses, such as timothy. Fortunately he says, the pollen of corn is of such large size that its grains are not blown very far and so have very little to do with hay fever.

Notwithstanding these early threats, the great quantities of pollen that affect most hay fever sufferers come along in July and August. Technical methods developed by the botany department of the university show that at times in August there are from 900 to 1300 pollen grains in every cubic yard of air, which explains the prevalence of sneezing at that time of year.

The pigweeds and related plants are the worst producers of pollen in July, and the high peaks of pollen are formed in August by the ragweeds, most widely recognized of the hay fever producers, and by the wild sages, of which there are a number of types in Minnesota. Some of the sages are so hardy that they produce pollen even after the first light frosts.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



JOBS FOR COLLEGE
MEN INCREASING

Deans Report Industry is
Again on an Open Hunt
for Talent

4/5/35

American industry, call it big business if you will, is making more inquiries for the technically trained graduates of universities this year than at any time in five years past, a brief survey at the University of Minnesota revealed. Business concerns are swiftly returning to a practice that practically disappeared during the first depression years, that of sending scouts to the universities and colleges, particularly seeking men with specialized training in the various branches of engineering, in chemistry and in business administration.

What many a boy who says, "marks aren't important" does not know, and what his parents can not know if they believe him, is that scores of the leading business concerns in the United States send out representatives each year to ask college deans which students have the best college records and seem most likely, in various respects to succeed as "new blood" in large organizations. For many years this has been a universal practice, and it is now being resumed after a let-down.

Dean Russell A. Stevenson of the School of Business Administration reported that inquiries of this kind were more numerous than they had been for at least five years.

Dr. S. C. Lind, head of the school of chemistry declared that while some chemical graduates of recent years are still without positions there has been a decided upward trend this year in the percentage of men sought for industrial and research positions.

At the School of Mines and Metallurgy, Dean W. R. Appleby stated that increased activity in gold and silver mining is enlarging the need and demand for young men with the most modern training. The division of Forestry at University Farm has had the experience for more than a year of having all of its graduates snapped up, many for federal work, as soon as they graduated. Some of the men in advanced courses have been lured away before they received diplomas.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Food Prices Rise
In Minneapolis;
Farm Goods Up

University Economist Computes
Gain in February Over
One Year Ago

4/8/35

An indication of the trend of prices in Minnesota, and probably a reflection of returning agricultural prosperity is seen in a report by the School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota, that food prices in Minneapolis at the end of February were 16.5 percent higher than in January, '34 and 14.5 above those of February, '34. In the middle of February prices were up 17.7 percent over '34 but later declines in eggs and potatoes caused a decline from the top.

Meat and fish prices have continued to rise, the report shows, and now stand more than 30 percent above a year ago. Dairy products, chiefly butter and fresh milk, are at a level 21.9 percent over the prices of January 1934. The series relating to dried fruits and vegetables and the miscellaneous category rose one percent while cereals and cereal products declined one percent. One category, fresh fruits and vegetables, is five percent cheaper than it was a year ago.

Among the seventy eight products involved in the computation only eggs and potatoes made important declines in February, although in the middle of February eggs were 35.7 percent above the figure for January 1934 and 40 percent over February 1934. The decline in potato prices is said to have reflected a drop in quality as much as a true change in price.

Mr. Gaumnitz points out in his report that rise of food prices is particularly important in the low-income groups as food accounts for from 30 to 40 percent of the family expenditure for those whose incomes are between \$1,000 and \$2,000 a year.

In the School of Business Administration index January 16, 1934 is taken as 100, because at that time the number of commodities included was increased to 78 from 42.

The trend of food prices in Minneapolis by months since January 1934 is given as follows: February 15, '34-101.6; March, 101.5; April, 100.8; May, 101.1; June, 102.2; July, 103.1; August, 105.1; September, 110.3; October, 109.2; November, 108.3; December, 107.8; January, '35, 113.8; February, 117.7; End of February 116.5.

"The classifications of food commodities assumes varying degrees of significance to different income groups", said the report. "It is safe to say that the proportional expenditure on meats and fish, dairy products, and possibly fresh fruits increases as income increases. The proportional expenditure for cereals and cereal products increases as we pass to the lower income classifications."

By groups, as compared to January 1934, meat and fish stood at 132.2 at the end of February, eggs at 131.1; dairy products 121.9; cereals, 103; fresh fruits and vegetables 95.3, dried fruits and vegetables 109.1 and miscellaneous 119.1.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From University News Service
217 Administration Building



Spring Burning
Menace to State
Scientists Assert

University People Join With
Others in Urging Farmers
to Drop Practice

Many members of the University of Minnesota faculty have joined in the now widespread movement to urge farmers and owners of rural land not to engage in the practice known as "spring burning". Among other things it is being pointed out that any increase of fertility from this practice amounts only to a small addition of potash to the soil, whereas over most of Minnesota the soil has an abundance of potash but needs more nitrogen, which would be produced to some extent by the decay of vegetation that is being burned.

Chief among the reasons given for disapproval of spring burning is that it is a principal factor in the decrease of wild life, particularly bird life. Pheasants, grouse, prairie chickens and quail are definitely imperilled by the practice according to Walter J. Breckenridge of the Museum of Natural History. Nests are destroyed, and in the case of birds that nest later than the burning period, the surrounding land is made so barren of seeds and nest materials that the birds will not nest there in any case. Brush burning is especially dangerous to quail, which must live in brushy areas near open fields. They find their food in the weed seeds of the fields, and their protection from hawks and owls in the brush patches. Mr. Breckenridge believes quail are now on the increase and should be guarded as much as possible.

Dr. C. O. Rosendahl of the botany department points out that spring burning has a most serious effect on native plant life and is contributing to the disappearance of many of our most beautiful Minnesota wild flowers. It also damages the bark of woody plants and shrubs and sets back their growth for many years, including the growth of young trees. In most instances, also, it destroys the humus in the soil and in this way causes vastly more damage than can be offset by the slight gain of a minute fertilizing by potash from the ashes formed by fire.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' Sets May 11
As Mothers Day

Invitations Are Being Sent
to the Mothers of
All Students

4/23/35

President L. D. Coffman has set Saturday May 11, as Mothers' Day at the University of Minnesota and has sent letters to the mothers of all students urging them to pay a visit to the campus at that time.

Many mothers also will come to the campus on Thursday, May 16, for Cap and Gown Day when the senior students will appear in the traditional academic garb of those who are about to graduate.

Mothers' Day is set aside each year to give the mothers of students a chance to inspect any part of the university. Whether their curiosity concerns classes, teachers, living quarters, meals, buildings, laboratories, the president, the deans or the athletic plant, they are encouraged to ask questions and to tell what things they would like to see.

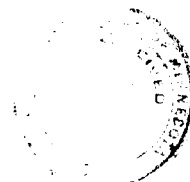
The Mothers' Day dinner at night in the ballroom of the Minnesota Union will be the culminating event of the day.

After visiting around in the morning mothers will be the guests of their sons and daughters at noon. For those who do not care to visit student homes or off-campus restaurants an attractive luncheon at reasonable prices will be served in the Early American room of the Union.

At 2:30 mothers will be guests at a musical program in Northrop Auditorium, in which Professor Earle Killeen will present student singers in selections from recent musical productions. Following this, at 4:30 in the foyer of the auditorium a reception will be conducted, at which time members of the administration and faculty will be on hand to greet the guests. The mothers will gather in the Union for dinner at 6 p.m.

President Coffman will be the principal speaker, and one of the visiting mothers will be asked to make the response. She will be selected from among those who send acceptances to the general invitation.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Clergy Asked
To Attend 'U'
This Summer

Institute Bearing on Adult Education
Problems Announced for
Summer Session

4/30/35

Seeking to blaze a new path in the field of adult education the University of Minnesota will offer in summer session a ten days short course for clergymen and lay leaders interested in the adult education movement in both urban and rural areas. It will be the first step along lines suggested by President L. D. Coffman in his annual report, in which he said the facilities of the university should be opened more freely to Minnesota clergymen.

The course will be in the first summer session, from July 9 to 19, inclusive. Mornings will each be devoted to three lectures, on sociology, psychology and economics, respectively, on the main campus. Afternoons will be given over to lectures and laboratory study of agricultural problems at University Farm.

"Problems of contemporary society for clergymen and lay leaders" will be the general title of the course.

It represents a new approach to adult education, in that it seeks to inform and orient those who have to do with the advising and instructing of adults rather than being an attempt to teach the adults themselves.

A bulletin prepared by the summer session director, Professor T. A. H. Teeter, says: "The University has numerous splendid facilities for training in adult education leadership. The primary purpose of this institute for clergymen and lay leaders is to make known to religious leaders the facilities at the University of Minnesota available for the adult education movement and to encourage close cooperation between the university and all religious organizations in this important movement."

A strong staff of regular members of the university faculty will deliver the lectures on both campuses.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



SENIOR HONORS
AT UNIVERSITY
TO BE AWARDED

Graduates from All Parts of the
State Will Join in Yearly
Parade

5/7/35

From every Minnesota county and from hundreds of communities throughout the state young men and women who have been attending the University of Minnesota will put on the formal cap and gown that designate the bachelor's degree and will take their places in the solemn Cap and Gown day procession on Thursday, May 16th.

On that day approaching graduates assume their full dignity as seniors. In Northrop Auditorium, where the exercises will take place, several hundred names will be announced of those elected to honor societies, or who have won the many scholarships, fellowships, special honors and prizes that are awarded on Cap and Gown Day.

Membership in such honor organizations as Phi Beta Kappa in the Arts College, Sigma Xi, scientific honor society, Tau Beta Pi in Engineering, or Gamma Sigma Delta in Agriculture will be awarded to many undergraduates and to some graduate students at these exercises and prizes amounting to several thousand dollars, all of them endowed by gifts from interested supporters of education, will be distributed.

Cap and Gown Day also offers one of two occasions in the spring when the president of the University, Dr. L. D. Coffman, has an opportunity to present a message to the departing class of seniors, the other being at the June commencement exercises.

The procession is one of the most colorful of the year. It is led by deans and faculty members, wearing full academic costume, many of them in the gowns and hoods representing English, French, German and Italian universities, with decorations that date from the era of mediæval pageantry. Bachelors, masters and doctors of philosophy in the student body will be designated by markings on their costumes, stripes of color, or hoods for those with the highest degree.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Scientists Will
Gather on Campus;
Discuss the State

American Association for the
Advancement of Science to
Meet at University in
June

Minneapolis, May 14 Minnesota will be visited and studied by one of the largest groups of scientists that regularly assembles in this country when the American Association for the Advancement of Science meets in Minneapolis and on the campus of the University of Minnesota June 21st to 29th. Between 1,000 and 2,000 members of the scientific bodies, representing practically all fields, will attend, and will carry away a new familiarity with Minnesota and with its nationally known university.

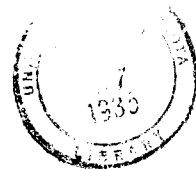
The American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Minneapolis in the 1880ies and again in 1910, this being only the third time in the history of the organization that it has honored the state by choosing it as a convention spot.

In addition to the many regular sections of the associations, most of which will convene in Minneapolis, the following scientific bodies will meet and take part: American Society of Plant Physiologists; American Phyto-Pathological society; Botanical Society of America; Corn Belt section, American Society of Agronomy; Dairy Science Association; Ecological Society of America; Great Plains section, American Society of Horticultural Science; American Meteorological Society; Minnesota Section, American Chemical Society; Minnesota State Medical Association, and the Society for Research of Meteorites.

Just prior to the meetings of the Triple A-S, the American Physical Society will conduct its summer meetings on the University of Minnesota campus, June 21st and 22d.

Besides the papers to be read at sectional meetings a series of general scientific lectures of interest to the public will be delivered before the American Association by speakers of national scientific importance.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



VOLUME PRAISES
MINNESOTA STONE

State Geological Survey Turns
Out Comprehensive Report
on Big Resource

Minneapolis, ~~May~~²⁴ Pointing out more clearly than ever before the extent of the stone and quarry industry in Minnesota and the fact that it has become an outstanding and dependable factor in Minnesota's economic life, the Minnesota Geologic Survey has published a bulletin describing this industry under the title, "Architectural, Structural and Monumental Stones of Minnesota."

A fascinating account of an industry little known outside those communities in which the whir of stone cutting machinery is a common sound, the volume has been written by Associate Professor George A. Thiel and Instructor Carl E. Dutton of the University of Minnesota's department of geology.

A frontispiece shows the Northwestern Bell Telephone company's building in Minneapolis, for which the base is of gneiss from Morton and the superstructure of Mankato-Kasota dolomite.

The quarry industry started more than a century ago when limestone was taken out at Fort Snelling. It has since grown to the point where it employs thousands of people and involves large capital investments in quarries and machinery.

"In this report", it says, "an attempt is made to acquaint architects, building contractors and real estate firms with the merits of the various structural and ornamental stones quarried and fabricated in Minnesota. Until recent years our stone products were used more extensively in distant states than within our own communities. Minnesota stones enjoyed a national reputation for beauty and adaptability before their merits were greatly recognized by our local builders.

Communities given special mention for stone production are St. Cloud, the Morton-Redwood area, Montevideo-Sacred Heart area; Granite Falls area; Ortonville-Odessa area; Isle-Warman-Creek region; Arrowhead region; Mankato-Kasota district; Winona region; Monticello region; Faribault-Northfield region, Twin Cities region; Sandstone and Kettle River region and the Jasper-Pipestone area.

A list of cut stone producers in Minnesota is included in the report which was published by the University of Minnesota Press.

U News Service
FOR DAILIES



CAMPUS INVITES
DAILY NEWSMEN

Symposium on Problems of
State Papers to Be Held
This Saturday

5/31/35

A daily newspaper and editorial conference which will center attention on the problems of daily newspapers in Minnesota cities outside Minneapolis and St. Paul will be held in Pillsbury hall on the University of Minnesota campus Saturday June 1. Local news coverage, coverage of trade territory, front page treatment, departments, including news for women and sports news, and typography, will come in for special consideration. Dr. Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the journalism department, will preside.

Among the Minnesota newspapermen who will take part are Clifford Russell of Mankato, Harry Rasmussen of Austin, P. M. Weyrens of St. Cloud, W. C. Peterson of Marshall, Edward Branley of Rochester, Carl Henneman of St. Cloud, George Fisher of Hibbing, Gilbert Jarvis of Little Falls, L. E. Swanberg of Faribault, Burt May of Albert Lea, Margaret Birch of Faribault, Tom Kosek of Austin and H. A. Hengstler of Willmar.

Professors Olson, Barnhart and Charnley of the department of journalism will also speak.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



University Grads
Plan to Gather

Alumni Day Ceremonies Will
Be Held on Campus, June
17, Graduation Day

6/1/35

Graduates of the University of Minnesota for at least fifty years past will gather on the campus Monday, June 17, to take part in the Alumni Day activities that will precede the June commencement exercises that evening in Memorial Stadium.

E. B. Pierce, general secretary of The Alumni Association, has announced that the usual procedure of having special celebrations for the "five-year" classes will be followed, which means that all groups that graduated in years ending in "0" or "5" will celebrate. This, however, does not exclude others.

The fifty year class will be that of 1885, which is expected to be represented by at least two members, Howard S. Abbott of Minneapolis and Albert Reed of Milwaukee.

Classes will hold luncheons to give classmates an opportunity to revive the old days, and the general Alumni Banquet will be served at 5 p.m. in The Minnesota Union. The hour is set early so that all activities may be completed in time for the alumni to attend the commencement exercises at 8 p.m. in the Stadium.

The center of the stage will be held at the dinner by the twenty-five year class, that of 1910, and a member of that Class, Howard Y. Williams of St. Paul, has been named by his classmates to be toastmaster at the banquet.

Football pictures will be shown in the Union at 4 p.m. Various classes will plant trees or commemorate the occasion in other special ways.

Graduates of the School of Mines and Metallurgy are planning a farewell banquet for Dean William R. Appleby the night of June 15. Dean Appleby, a member of the faculty since 1891, is retiring at the age limit.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
from the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' To Graduate
1200 on June 17

Commencement Ceremonies Will
Be Held Outdoors in
Memorial Stadium

Minneapolis, June 4—Class meetings at the University of Minnesota will end this week for the current term and more than 1200 seniors and graduate students will begin looking forward to Monday, June 17, on which day they will receive their diplomas in the annual outdoor Commencement exercises in Memorial Stadium. For many years the university has braved the possibility of rain to dampen down the year's final ceremony and never yet has the graduation pageant been driven indoors. However, Northrop Auditorium stands ready to take care of the exercises if that becomes necessary.

Few gatherings of the year exceed in public interest the university's June graduation which has come to draw between 16,000 and 20,000 people, many of them friends of graduates and members of their families.

President L. D. Coffman will deliver the graduation address, after which the long line of students will cross the platform for their diplomas, those from each of the colleges being differentiated by the color of the tassel on their academic caps.

The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, son of the late Dr. C. W. Eliot, president of Harvard, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in Northrop Auditorium on Sunday morning, June 16, the day before commencement.

Registration for summer sessions at the university will begin on Commencement day and classes in the summer session will begin Wednesday, June 19. A second term of the summer session will begin July 27 and run to August 29. Between 5,000 and 6,000 students are expected to enroll in the two summer study periods.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



ALUMNAE TO HONOR
'GRAND OLD WOMAN'
LATE MARIA SANFORD

6/11/35

Members of the Minnesota Alumnae club, made up of women graduates of the University of Minnesota in all parts of the state, will plant an elm tree on the lawn of Shevlin Hall on the Minnesota campus Monday, June 17, at 4:30 p.m., in memory of Professor Maria Sanford. Plans for the ceremony are being made by Mrs Laura Shafer Thompson of Minneapolis. President L. D. Coffman will speak.

A memorial to Miss Sanford is particularly fitting this year, according to E. B. Pierce, secretary of the General Alumni Association, because she is also being honored in her home town of Saybrook, Conn., which is celebrating its 300th anniversary and doing honor to its famous sons and daughters. The old Sanford home in Saybrook has become a museum.

The lawn of Shevlin hall, rather than that of Sanford Hall, which was named for her, has been selected for the tree because the Old Main building stood on the site of Shevlin Hall, and it was in Old Main that Professor Sanford had her office during the many years of her professorship at Minnesota.

Miss Sanford was known during her later years as the "Grand old woman of Minnesota." During the period of the world war, long after her retirement from teaching at the university, she toured the state from end to end making patriotic speeches. Three years later, in April 1920, she became ill and died while in Washington, D. C., where she had gone to deliver her "Apostrophe to the Flag", before the national convention of a patriotic order.

For many years Professor Sanford taught rhetoric and public speaking at Minnesota and a great majority of the students during the early years had her as a teacher. She was noted for the individualistic style of her teaching and for the keen and friendly interest which she took in her students.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University Press Service
217 Administration Building



'U' ATTENDANCE
UP NEARLY THIRD
THIS SUMMER

Twenty-Seven Percent Gain in
Numbers Attending Sessions

Minneapolis, June 29—Increasing confidence in the financial and social future of the northwest is seen in the large increase in enrollment recorded in the University of Minnesota's summer session over that of last year. Nearly 3400 students were registered at the end of the second day, a growth of 27 per cent over the 1934 summer session figures and the largest single enrollment increase ever recorded by one university session over that of the year before.

The largest element in the gain came from the College of Education to which teachers from Minnesota and the northwest go to brush up on their professional training and to prepare for advancement. The increase in their numbers reflects a decline in the economic pressure that has been exerted on public school systems, as well as the improved crop and business outlook of this region.

In part, also, the increased attendance reflects the presence on the Minnesota campus this year of important national scientific gatherings, namely, the summer meetings of the American Physical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The American Association for the Advancement of Science is meeting this week, June 24 to 29, and during the latter part of the week several hundred of its members will scatter throughout the state, visiting points of particular interest to those in agricultural science, forestry, botany, geology, anthropology and the like. Several of the member societies have organized tours into northern Minnesota and the lake region.

This is the third time that the American Association for the Advancement of Science has met at the University. Prior meetings on the campus were in 1883 and 1913.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Lutherans Study
College Program
At Minnesota

Minneapolis, July-³¹ Lutherans of the Middle West, comprising an area from the Alleghanies to the Rockies, are obtaining the cooperation of the University of Minnesota in plans for improving the Lutheran church colleges of that area, about fourteen in number. They are looking to the development of new curricula and educational programs that will lead to a dynamic general Christian education, as it is described by the Rev. O. H. Pankoke of Quitman, Ga.

Rev. Mr. Pankoke is leader of a group of about 20 Lutheran educators who are in residence at the University of Minnesota during the first summer session. These men are not only taking courses but are being advised by a special faculty committee, with whom they are endeavoring to find the new course of procedure which Lutheran colleges are seeking. Among the Minnesota projects they are studying is the new General College, whose director, Dr. Malcolm MacLean, is on the advising committee.

After formulating a plan to be followed in Mid-West Lutheran colleges next year the group of educators will return to their several colleges and put their ideas into effect for one year. They will then return to the University of Minnesota for the summer session next year, at which time they will compare experiences, seek further advice and, possibly, revise their original plan.

A year ago Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of Minnesota, announced that he hoped the university could take a more active part in assisting religious education. The first of the church bodies to accept this offer is the Lutheran group. Those at Minnesota represent all of the principal Lutheran bodies in the Middle West.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Opening of 'U'
Swiftly Nearing
For Some 12,000

Freshman Week Activities
Scheduled to Begin on
Campus, Sept. 23

Minneapolis, Aug. 27 Minnesota's great, annual pageant of youth, the return of some 12,000 students to the pursuit of knowledge at the University of Minnesota, is now only a month away, with Freshman Week set for September 23 to 28 and the first classes scheduled to open on September 30. Principal autumnal byproduct of the university, football, is to start Saturday, September 28 when North Dakota State will trip into the Stadium.

Minnesota's campus will be little changed when the students return, there having been no major additions to plant, and the faculty will be approximately the same as last year, with only four or five noteworthy changes out of a group of nearly 1,000.

All students who plan to enter the University of Minnesota as freshmen will be required to appear Monday or Tuesday, September 23 and 24, for Freshman Week registration. The tests, conferences, program making and the like, will occupy the other four days of the preparatory week.

Minnesota began its career as a university in the autumn of 1869 and this will be the beginning of its sixty-seventh year of uninterrupted service to the state. During that period, first following and then gradually coming more and more to lead the development of the state, the university has grown from a small educational outpost to be one of the ten leading educational institutions, rating among the first five in numbers attending.

President L. D. Coffman, under whose leadership such notable progress has been made during the past decade and a half, will begin his sixteenth year at the helm of the University of Minnesota. He will address the entire student body at an opening convocation on Thursday, October 3d.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Town Merchant
Does Good Job
Study Reveals

Investigation of Retailing in
Typical Town, Waseca,
Shows Efficiency

Minneapolis, Sept. 5-Retailers in the smaller Minnesota communities are doing a good job at their task of supplying the needs of people in their home towns and the nearby countryside, experts from the University of Minnesota have decided after making a study of retailing in Waseca, which they chose as typical of the medium-sized cities.

The volume, "Distribution Structure of the Small City" has just been published by Professors Ralph Cassady, Jr. and Henry J. Ostlund of the School of Business Administration.

They state that the three major factors in leading people to trade at a certain town are convenience, desirable merchandise and popularity of personnel. In these they find the Waseca "retail plant" a satisfactory one. Of price they say:

"The community does not determine the price of the merchandise sold but merely determines which grades of merchandise it is able and willing to purchase, and the merchant buys to sell at this price.

Among the characteristics of people in the Waseca trade area, these researchers found that eighty percent of the population read at least two magazines and more than half read five or more, although this is true of only 38 percent of those living in larger cities. Fifty-six different periodicals of the newspaper type were taken in the trade area, of which 28 were rural, 15 metropolitan or national,

and the rest in a miscellaneous group including religious and foreign-language newspapers. Among magazines those of the general household and fashions type, farm journals, and popular type periodicals of general interest ranked first.

The area had more pleasure cars than families, and seventy percent of the families were found to be domestic consumers of electricity.

Waseca retail establishments were found to be employing \$1,091,458. of capital investment, with assets of \$1,193,210. and liabilities, \$101,751.88. The study is available at the University of Minnesota Press.

University of Minnesota News
for Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Editor: Will you help us solve this problem
in adult education by running at least a
part of the following story?

T. E. Steward

USE OF RADIO
IN EDUCATION
PROBLEM AT 'U'



Information of Most Desirable
Types of Program and Best
Hours eagerly Sought

Minneapolis, ^{2/25} The extent to which radio can be used in education and the best means of conducting educational radio programs are problems now confronting the University of Minnesota, which for many years has operated its own station, WLB, at 1250 kilocycles.

Music, lessons on foreign languages, discussions of current economic and social problems, talks on agriculture and reviews of world affairs have so far made up the bulk of WLB programs.

One of the main difficulties in estimating an educational radio program, the university finds, is that of persuading listeners to write in, telling what they like and what they do not like about such programs, and H. B. Gislason, station director, is requesting that all who hear university programs communicate with him and let him know their opinions.

Is a half hour of lessons in German or Spanish preferable to a discussion of fascism? Or would it be better to give the time to reviews of literature, to an analysis of political conditions in China, or to a lecture on the appreciation of music or of art?

It is difficult to make this phase of adult education really effective, Professor Gislason says, without more straightforward information from those for whom the programs are arranged.

University authorities seem convinced that whatever hold on broadcasting educational stations still retain from the commercial interests should be preserved in the public interest. At the same time they realize that they cannot and should not abandon educational use of their time in favor of entertainment.

It is hoped that as many as possible who learn of the university's dilemma will assist by sending their opinions to Station WLB, University of Minnesota.

University of Minnesota News
for Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
from the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Minnesota Teaching
Again Gets Wide
National Notice

Some Twenty Institutions are
Modelling Instruction on
New General College

Minneapolis, Sept. ~~18~~ Minnesota is again receiving nationwide notice through its university as a result of the large number of institutions, now estimated at more than twenty, that are creating college units of the type of the General College at the University of Minnesota. With the University of Chicago, Minnesota first developed this plan, under which entering students with no especially plain objectives are placed in a special group and given training for what may be called, "effective citizenship".

Toward improving the work of the General College at Minnesota, which has now grown to an enrollment of about 1,000, Director M. S. MacLean has received a grant of \$50,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation to be used over a period of three years beginning this fall. In large part the money will be used to study the things the college is doing now and to prepare suggestions and plans for doing the job still better.

The General College plan has been seized upon most eagerly in the Mountain States and Far West, where more than a dozen institutions have gone over to it. Dr. MacLean was called upon to explain the Minnesota idea at most of these institutions during last winter and spring. The University of Florida, now headed by Dr. John J. Tigert, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, has arranged its entire freshman year of instruction under a plan similar to that in use in the General College.

Those who have the Minnesota plan confused with the "experimental college" at the University of Wisconsin, which was finally discontinued, are misinformed. The Wisconsin plan was greatly to liberalize the type of education offered to specially gifted students. At Minnesota those students without strong academic motives are placed in the General College so that they may receive training that will particularly benefit them rather than undergoing the classwork prescribed for students who are to push ahead into professional and research work.

Letter To Weeklies

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



THUMBS DOWN ON

GRID DRINKING

RULED BY 'U'

Formal Notice Included With
All Tickets Now Mailed
to Purchasers

9/27/35

The University of Minnesota has decided this year to take time by the head-gear and do everything it can in advance to avoid the charges of drinking in connection with football games that were brought last fall against many American colleges, though not against Minnesota in particular.

Frank G. McCormick, director of athletics, has issued a statement saying that drinking will not be tolerated at football games. Persons who come to a game intoxicated will be refused admission, and those who carry on drinking in the stands will be put out, McCormick said.

His formal statement is being included in all envelopes in which tickets are being mailed by the university to those who have ordered them.

Mr. McCormick's statement follows:

"The Big Ten Conference was organized to carry on athletics on a high plane. The institutions and their representatives, over a number of years, have successfully carried out this ideal, and they have given athletics an important place in the educational program.

"After last football season the conference directors recognized that drinking at football games was growing and would have to be checked. Each institution agreed locally to take the necessary action to eliminate this trouble. Over-indulgence by a small minority results in conduct disgusting or offensive to other patrons and is tearing down the fine traditions and ideals of college football.

"We wish to take this opportunity to give notice that ushers and officers are being instructed to prevent drinking in the stadium and refuse admission to holders of tickets who are intoxicated. We shall revoke the license conferred by the ticket and eject from the Stadium, anyone violating the above restriction. We earnestly request the co-operation of all patrons in order that we may keep football games at Minnesota on the highest possible plane."

Letter to Weeklies

University of Minnesota News
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers



Rush to Campuses
Reminds of 1919

Average Enrollment Gain in
West Set at Eleven to
Fourteen Percent

Minneapolis, Oct. 1--Not yet on the scale of the rush to college that followed the world war, but in many ways comparable, is the influx of students into colleges and universities this fall, including not only the University of Minnesota and state colleges, but institutions throughout the country, and especially the west.

Final tabulation of the enrollment at the University of Minnesota will be made this week, but barring possession of actual figures there is evidence that a gain of between 11 and 14 percent will be shown over a year ago. Those are the figures that measure the gains of most western state institutions. The gain, if it manifests itself, will be more significant than that of a year ago, as at that time 1,000 federal aid students were included. This year there will be 1100 federal aid students, the difference representing a small part of the growth.

One of the most difficult problems of recent years was presented to the university this fall when more than 5,000 applications for federal aid student appointments were received, with only 1100 openings. Dean Malcolm M. Willey, chairman of the committee in charge has clung strictly to the two main points in selecting young men and women for appointment. These have been, need of assistance, and scholastic standing. Those with high marks had to be given preference, and, of course, all had to be in need of aid.

Appointments have been made so that students could earn either \$15. or \$20. a month. The appointments at \$20. a month have gone only to students from outside the twin cities, on the assumption that their cash outlay must be greater than that of students living at home.

The state has recognized the same situation. It is adding to the federal aid \$5. a month of state aid, but only for those students at the university who have been placed on the \$20. basis, namely, those from outside the twin cities.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' HEAD STATES
LIFE'S THREE TESTS

Students Looking for 'New Leisure'

Doomed to Bitter Unhappiness, Dr. Coffman

Says

10/9/35

The boy or girl in college makes three distinct records, each of prime importance to success in life and to personal happiness, Dr. L.D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, told students at the Freshman Convocation that began the year.

First, said he, the student has a record of grades, which shows how well he has done in work assigned him to do. These measure his intellectual ability, his achievement, and his growth.

Next, Dr. Coffman, said, the student makes a record in the form of the opinion held of him by his teachers, his fellows and his friends.

"No matter what class grades are entered on the books, if he is known to be unstable, loose in conduct, shoddy in his manners and deceptive in his relations, he will lose steadily in the esteem of those whose confidence he should covet."

The third record every college student makes is one he registers upon himself, the speaker said.

"The reflex of one's actions upon himself is the most important record of all. This record he must live with always; the grades on the books may be lost, and that which he makes on his friends may fade from memory; but wherever he goes and whatever he does, what he has done to himself remains with him. It is him. He has become it and it becomes him."

Dr. Coffman warned students not to listen too much to discussions of the new leisure. In college, he said, hard work, not leisure, will be expected. Men want work more than they want leisure, he declared. Men know that idleness, whether it be indulged in by youth or by mature persons, is a devastating experience. Usually we give no credit for happiness to work itself. It is only when we have nothing to do that we suddenly realize how idleness disintegrates personality.

"I have known students who thought that eternal vacationing was closely akin to paradise--poor, misguided souls; if any dwell among us, how tragic will be their awakening some day."

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Jottings From the
University Campus

10/15/35

Why the increase of 1500 students at the University of Minnesota this year should be divided in a ratio of two men to one woman is an item on the list of things to wonder about set before university officials. The usual ratio throughout the university as a whole is about seven men to four women. Some say that among the additional students there are a good many who have stayed out a year or two before entering the university, and that in such a case the men are more able to work and earn money with which to go to school at last. The facts may not be especially important, but they are interesting.

Among universities in the Western Conference, Minnesota and Illinois have the greatest actual numbers of men, while Purdue has the highest percentage of men. This is interesting chiefly as an athletic consideration. Purdue's courses run chiefly to engineering and agriculture, which explains the masculine predominance among the student body.

Only two major divisions of the university have no men enrolled, namely, nursing and dental hygienists. One school, Mines and Metallurgy, has no women. There are twelve women in engineering and architecture; 14 in law; 92 in medicine; two in dentistry; 18 in pharmacy and 12 in chemistry. The College of Education has 783 women and Science, Literature and the Arts has 2340. The 460 women in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics are accounted for chiefly by the last mentioned group, home economics. In some years there have been as many "home ecs" as students of agriculture, but this year there are 747 men in agriculture and forestry. None in home economics.

Residents of Minnesota who are in Minneapolis on a Thursday and find time on their hands at 11:30 a.m. should attend a convocation meeting in the University of Minnesota's fine auditorium. Distinguished speakers from many fields, art, literature, politics, economics, travelers and the like, are chosen as speakers. The meetings are open to the public without charge. The auditorium is at the center of the campus, easily reached from the Washington avenue side.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Students' Dads
To Visit Campus

On November 2

10/22/35

Purdue, which promises to be a competitor of Ohio State for the Western Conference football championship, will be Minnesota's opponent in Memorial Stadium on Dad's Day, November 2d, when the fathers of all Minnesota students have been invited to visit the university to see how Mary and John are doing.

Dad's Day has become an annual event at Minnesota, on which the busiest member of the family is asked to drop things for one day at least and visit the teachers, the classrooms and living quarters with whom and in which son or daughter is spending four of life's most important years. He will also have a chance to see what the junior members of the family are getting for the money he is asked to "send at once" every now and then.

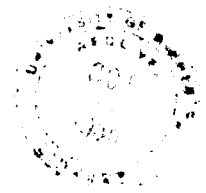
A special section of good seats is reserved each year for the Dad's Day crowd, where fathers who want to see a game may sit and, if they wish, take the members of their family with them.

The Dad's Day dinner will be served in the Minnesota Union at 6 p.m. President L. D. Coffman, Dean E. E. Nicholson and others will make brief talks to the visiting fathers.

Cards of invitation have been mailed to all of the fathers. If possible they should be returned to Dean Nicholson not later than October 26.

Purdue has started its football season with a rush, and the game between Minnesota and the Boilermakers on November 2d is certain to be one of the season's closest. From this range it appears likely to be a repetition of the Nebraska brawl in which the Gophers barely edged out with a narrow-margin victory.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' To Provide
New Statewide
Adult Teaching

Groups from Many Professions
Will Be Asked to Campus
for Courses

10/29/35

What may prove to be a more important statewide contact of the University of Minnesota than any other except the Agricultural Extension Division is seen by university officials in the Adult Education Building that will be started on the campus December 1.

Dr. L. D. Coffman, president, has long had the idea that a building on the campus to which practicing members of professional and vocational groups could be brought for intensive short courses intended to give them the "very latest word" in their lines of endeavor, would be tremendously worth while.

His dream is now to be realized in a new building for which the institution will put up 55 percent of the cost from its dormitory funds while 45 percent will come from Washington, via PWA.

The building will provide living and eating quarters, an auditorium and conference rooms for about 100 to 150 people. To these quarters will be brought, for example, a group of physicians, dentists, clergymen, school teachers, newspapermen or engineers who can meet on common ground and who are willing to spend two, three or four weeks hearing lectures by members of the university faculty.

As Dr. Coffman has brought out, science, in particular, moves forward so rapidly that even in the university it is sometimes necessary to repeat for senior students some course that they took in their freshman year. In the medical school this has actually taken place. It is common knowledge that one of the main tasks of an able professional man is to keep up with progress in theory, practice and procedure in his own field. It is believed that when the idea has caught on the university will be host during any year to many hundreds from all over Minnesota in the "refresher" courses that will be offered.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Artesian Well
Action Described

Bulletin of Geology Survey
Written by U Geologist

11/13/35
The natural formation necessary to produce an artesian well is clarified in a bulletin soon to be published by the Minnesota Geological Survey, a function of the University of Minnesota.

The four factors that must be found in combination are a porous rock formation, such as sandstone, to absorb the water; a supply of water, to be absorbed by the rock; an impervious rock bed around the porous rock, to keep the water from leaking out, and pressure to bring the water to the surface. The pressure comes from higher rock formations adjoining formations in which the water supply is contained.

The bulletin, written by Dr. George M. Schwartz, describes the geology of the twin city area and brings in the artesian descriptions in connection with the question of water supply.

Underground rock formations do not follow a perfectly level contour, but rise and dip, toward and away from the surface of the earth, and water is admitted to porous rock at those places where the rock is relatively near the surface and where it is covered with soft material through which the water can work its way down. Sandstone covered with glacial drift, especially if it passes beneath a lake or a river, provides an excellent container for water which will appear as artesian wells at points where the sandstone dips and other rock formations rise, to provide the pressure.

One statement in the bulletin has an interesting bearing on Minnesota lakes. With regard to them it says that a lake is not considered a permanent feature in the geological sense. That is to say, it is subject to so many hazards of varying rainfall, changing waterlevels underground, drainage, or the cutting off of supplies, such as creeks, that a lake's permanence can not be taken for granted..

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University Staff Service
217 Administration Building



Television Here
'U' Professor
Tells Public

Dr. Webb Says Demonstration
Sets Will Be In Many
Places Soon.

Minneapolis, Nov. 4--Television, long considered by many to be no more than a dream as far as the general public is concerned, will be an actuality by spring according to Professor James Webb of the department of electrical engineering in the University of Minnesota.

After spending last summer working in eastern electrical laboratories, Dr. Webb returned to Minnesota with assurances that television has been conquered. During the late winter, he said, important manufacturers will place twenty or thirty actual television sets in important public places in the east, such as hotel lobbies, railroad stations and the like. Programs will be sent to these sets from a central transmitting outfit and the general public will be given an opportunity to witness a continuous demonstration of the new science.

The receiving outfits will be relatively small, Professor Webb explained, probably measuring something like eighteen by twenty-four inches. Very short wave lengths will be used in transmitting the images. He said he believed that sound will accompany the pictures.

One of his most unusual predictions was that the change will probably alter the desirability of radio wave-lengths now available to stations. Television will go over the shorter wave lengths, which therefore, will increase greatly in desirability. He believes that within a very few years television sets will be available at a price thousands can afford, and predicts that even the first sets will be probably no more expensive than were the better early radio sets.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Girl Athletes
Get More Space
At Minnesota

Women's Gymnasium Being
Enlarged to Meet
Greater Needs

Minneapolis, November 25—While University of Minnesota athletic teams are winning national distinction, women students at the university are also showing an increasing interest in sports and in physical well-being, and the institution is fostering this interest by adding to the girls' athletic plant.

Financed in part by a PWA grant, a large addition to the Women's Gymnasium is being constructed which will help to provide more nearly adequate accommodations for the many women students who take part in sport.

A principal feature of the addition will be a new swimming pool, but there will also be an enclosed play space, in the nature of the men's Field House, although much smaller, where games played outdoors in fair weather may be continued under a roof when Minnesota days grow cold.

The present Women's Gymnasium has stood for more than twenty years while the number of women to be provided for in gymnastic classes and women's sports, has tripled. Even with the present addition, the difference will be only about half made up.

No tax money will be used in building the addition, as the part not financed by PWA will be taken from athletic funds. Work has already been started and the enlarged gymnasium will be ready for use by spring.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Student Health
Found Good at
Minnesota

Health Service Head Says
Fall Quarter Has Been
Above Average

^{12/14/35}
Minneapolis--Health of University of Minnesota students averages well above that of a group of the same size selected at random from either city or country districts and also above the average of the state's population at large according to Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, associate director of the Students Health Service.

The occurrence of specific diseases among the students is also materially less than the public average, she believes, although colds are so great a cause of lost time that the Health Service at Minnesota works continually on means of preventing or curing the common cold.

Student health has been somewhat above average at Minnesota this fall, Dr. Boynton finds, with almost a minimum of quarantinable disease.

Every student who enters the University of Minnesota must be given a physical examination, from which careful records of weight, height, measurements and health history are kept. Particular attention is given to those students who have a history of any important disease. Furthermore, an effort is now being made to give every student, new or otherwise, a physical examination during the course of the college year.

A slight increase in registration at the Health Service dispensary this year is attributed by Dr. Boynton to the material gain in general enrollment.

Experiments in the control of colds, which have brought national fame to Dr. Harold S. Diehl, former director of the Health Service and now dean of medical sciences, are being continued by several techniques, including remedies taken by mouth and injected remedies and a report will be made when the work has progressed further.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Piccard, Strato
Student Will
Teach at Minn.

University Engages Famous
Stratosphere Flyer as
Teacher in Spring

The University of Minnesota will have the first chair of instruction in the stratosphere yet established in America, and to fill it during the spring quarter, beginning in April, has appointed Professor Jean F. Piccard, famous the world over as one of the two brothers who made the first stratosphere flight in Belgium and who subsequently has made stratosphere flights that have added tremendously to the scientific world's knowledge of the upper area.

Announcement of his appointment for a quarter of three months was made at a meeting of the Board of Regents on December 12.

Professor John D. Ackerman, head of the division of aeronautical engineering, said that Professor Piccard will conduct courses in the study of the stratosphere with reference to heavier than air craft, with which actual stratosphere travel must be carried on. Ascents into the stratosphere up to now have been made in balloons, which are lighter than air, although it is probable that some heavier than air craft flyers have reached the stratosphere, among them the late Wiley Post.

He will also conduct studies relating to the stratosphere itself, to examine its nature and its relations to other parts of the upper air and to the earth.

Professor Piccard, whose wife is with him in this country, is a graduate of the Swiss Institute of Technology at Zurich. He has taught at the University of Lausanne, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Chicago, and has been associated with several industrial companies in America. Last year he was associated with the Bartol Research Foundation at Lausanne.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



SEEK TO SPREAD
HOCKEY PLAY
THROUGH STATE

12/17/35

A movement to revive and stimulate interest in ice hockey in high schools and colleges throughout Minnesota will be launched in January by a committee of coaches and athletic directors in the state, according to Louis F. Keller, associate professor of physical education at the University of Minnesota, who is secretary of the committee on ice hockey of the national collegiate athletic association.

The plan was outlined at a recent meeting of the coaches on the university campus and will be further elaborated at a meeting to be called sometime in January. Tentative plans call for the formation of a state-wide organization whose function it would be to promote hockey in the colleges and schools.

Representatives of all colleges and secondary schools in Minnesota will be invited to attend the January meeting for the purpose of organizing the group to be known as the Northwest School Hockey association. Professor Keller is at present conducting a survey to determine the number of institutions having hockey teams or facilities for organizing teams.

Pointing to the numerous hockey associations and teams in the New England states and other northern sections of the country as examples of what a local association could accomplish, Professor Keller stressed the need for such a group in Minnesota.

"Hockey is a natural sport for this area, but heretofore it has not received the proper attention because of the lack of organization," he pointed out. "Minnesota winters provide facilities equal to those anywhere in the country. The ice game deserves the whole hearted support from the physical education departments and the athletically minded people of the Northwest,"

No expensive equipment or financial outlay for a space to play would be necessary in most cases, it was explained. A pair of shin guards would be almost the only necessary acquisition for each player, since most of them now possess skates and a hockey stick.

Fourteen coaches and athletic officials attended the initial meeting and will form the nucleus of the organization meeting next month. They included:

Laurence Armstrong, hockey coach, Marshall Ryman, freshman hockey^{ey} coach, and Professor Keller from the University of Minnesota; John Savage, Blake school; Lud Andolsek, St. Cloud Teachers college; D. C. Primrose, director of athletics at Macalester college; David Hill, Carleton college; R. P. Bradley, White Bear high school; Father Dunston and George Durenberger, St. Johns college; W. W. Bradley, West high school, Minneapolis; Maximilian Sporer and D. R. Blanpied, St. Paul academy, and Bill Haman, St. Paul sports writer and hockey referee.

University of Minnesota News
 For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
 From the University News Service
 217 Administration Building



W P Krikwood
 Leaves University

Veteran Agricultural Editor Was
 Founder of Short Course
 at 'U' Farm

Minneapolis, January 14 After more than 21 years of service to the University of Minnesota, Professor W. P. Kirkwood will retire early in January from his duties as chief of the division of publications at University Farm.

Credited with many lasting achievements for the University and Minnesota newspaperdom, Mr. Kirkwood looks forward to his retirement which he says will give him an opportunity to try some things he has long been wanting to do. In part, he will engage in free-lance writing for leading agricultural journals and magazines.

Joining the University Farm staff August 1, 1914, Mr. Kirkwood not only took over the work of editing bulletins, but developed a news agency to furnish the daily, weekly, and farm press with informational articles for the benefit of rural readers.

In the course of his work as bulletin editor, Mr. Kirkwood organized the first courses in practical journalism ever offered by the University of Minnesota. Out of these courses has grown by degrees the present department of journalism.

Mr. Kirkwood also was responsible for starting the printing department of the University. Originally, the printshop was intended to be a small laboratory for journalism students, but under pressure of war time needs, it gradually took over much of the university's printing.

From his earliest connections with the University, Mr. Kirkwood maintained close relationships with editors of the Minnesota country press, devoting much time and effort in assisting in the improvement of newspapers. In 1916, the Editors' Short Course was established with the cooperation of several of the state's editors and has been held annually with growing interest and attendance. For several years, Mr. Kirkwood also edited a house-organ for country weeklies.

Through the Editors' Short Course and the house-organ, the Minnesota Editorial Association was assisted in effecting a re-organization as a business-building association with a paid field manager--a change that has benefited the newspapers of the state and the communities that they serve.

Born near Steubenville, Ohio, in 1867, Mr. Kirkwood received his early schooling in eastern Ohio, later coming to Macalester College, St. Paul, from which he was graduated in 1890. He then entered daily newspaper work, serving on The Minneapolis Journal and on The Minneapolis Tribune. Later he was invited to rejoin the Journal staff, where he remained for several years, serving successively as district court reporter, telegraph editor, assistant city editor, and foreign news and literary editor.

In 1907, he left The Journal to do free-lance writing and seven years later joined the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



How State's 'Pit'
Lakes Were Formed

'U' Scientists Tells of Early
Mississippi Valley in New Study

Minneapolis, Jan 12—How the so-called "pit" lakes of Minnesota, including many in the immediate neighborhood of Brainerd, such as Gull Lake, were formed, is one of many interesting details on the early geological history of Minnesota given in the volume, "Upper Mississippi River in Late Wisconsin and Postglacial Times," recently published by Professor W. S. Cooper of the University of Minnesota. One glacier had nearly melted, he explains, leaving domes of ice here and there, when another advanced, covering these domes with sand and detritus. When the second glacier melted and the earlier ice was again exposed, it melted and left a hole where the ice had prevented filling by action of the later glacier. These holes promptly filled with water and became "pit" lakes.

Dr. Cooper takes issue in this book with the idea that the great sand plain extending across much of Anoka and Isanti counties from near St. Cloud to the St. Croix river was formed by the action of wind. At various places on the surface of the plain, he admits, there are sand dunes of considerable extent. But he produces evidence that has convinced him that the sand plain itself was deposited as outwash of waters from retreating glaciers in central Minnesota.

His book shows that at one time the present Mississippi was a tributary of the Minnesota River and at another of the St. Croix. Each of these had a great glacial lake at its head which maintained a huge column of flow even after the nearer ice was melted, but when these lakes, Agassiz to the west and Duluth to the east, subsided, there was a better natural water source at the headwaters of the Mississippi, and it became the dominant stream.

He explains the way in which the Mississippi selected its course between Brainerd and the Twin Cities. On one side was a huge morain, or mound of earth left by the glacier, while to the east was the great ice sheet itself. The melting water from the sheet had no choice but to cut a channel between these two, and that came to be the present channel of the Mississippi river as far as Minneapolis. The book was produced by the University of Minnesota Press.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Daily Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Many Sources
Of 'U' Finance
Told in Report

Direct Maintenance Cost To
Taxpayer Still at Level
of 1925

Minneapolis, Jan. 14 The University of Minnesota produced income of \$3,631,828.86 by its own operations, received \$3,525,738.67 from the state of Minnesota, \$526,358.97 from the federal government, \$338,405.09 from the so-called University Permanent Funds, including the Swamp Land Fund, and \$577,922.82 from its trust funds, or endowment, it is shown in the annual report of the comptroller, W. T. Middlebrook, covering the fiscal year that ended July 1, 1935. In other income was \$281,577.60 from athletic receipts and \$100,000 received from the sale of certificates of indebtedness in a building project. Total income came to \$8,700,254.41.

Care of indigent county patients in the hospitals on the campus, financed in part from state funds, accounted for \$155,805.77 of the payments by the state; \$153,780.77 was for special research projects, chiefly in agriculture, and the direct maintenance appropriation from the Legislature was \$2,800,000. The rest of the state funds was accounted for by the fractional millage tax of 23/100 mill. This yielded \$346,182.61 for the year.

Among the items from the federal government was \$178,390.45 from the Public Works Administration, of which \$34,000 went towards the second unit of Pioneer Hall, men's dormitory, and \$86,000 toward the new athletic building.

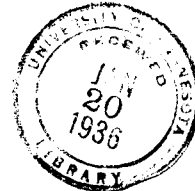
Main items in the sum produced by the university in course of operation were \$1,106,962.34 in student fees and \$1,531,592.97 from self-supporting service enterprises and revolving funds. These involve almost no new income, approximately the same amounts being taken in and paid out.

On the side of expenditure expenses of instruction and research made up by far the largest item, namely, \$4,553,056.52, while administration came to \$162,298.31 slightly less than one and nine-tenths percent. Maintenance and operation of plant, chiefly labor costs and fuel, came to \$658,332.50, while general university expenses, covering summer session, extension division, experiment stations and the like were \$475,699.40. Plant extension, including sums from the federal government spent on buildings, cost \$573,722.45.

Commenting on the figures, Mr. Middlebrook pointed out that the university is able to produce somewhat greater receipts on its own account than it used to but that, on the other hand, cost to the taxpayers in the form of state appropriations has not risen in a decade, during which time the student body has increased approximately 50 percent.

Athletic expenses were given as \$206,128.39, including the cost of the department of physical education for the general student body. This stood against athletic income of \$281,577.60, leaving a small balance in favor of the institution. In the period since Memorial Stadium was built by gifts of alumni and friends of the institution, most of the surplus athletic income from year to year has gone into extension of athletic facilities, the main improvements being the Field House and the Athletic Building, the latter completed about a year ago.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Daily Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



All Minnesotans
Asked to Attend
University Series

Sigma Xi Non-technical
Lectures on Science
Start This Month

Minneapolis, January 20--To attend without charge one of the most important annual series of lectures presented on the University of Minnesota campus is the invitation being broadcast to all Minnesotans who happen to be in Minneapolis on any of the next four Fridays, namely, January 24 and 31 and February 7 and 14.

This is the Sigma Xi series of scientific lectures, which have been given each winter for a number of years in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on four Friday evenings when the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra is on tour. The lectures begin at 8:15 and are preceded by a brief concert.

"Medical Science and Human Welfare" is the general subject of the 1936 series, in which the four lectures will be the following:

January 24: Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, professor in the Mayo Clinic, "The emergence of modern medicine from ancient folklore".

January 31: Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen, head of the department of surgery in the University of Minnesota Medical School, "Benefactions of surgery to man."

February 7: Dr. E. T. Bell, head of the department of physiology, "Natural defenses of the body."

February 14: Dr. Irvine McQuarrie, head of the department of pediatrics, "Endocrine glands in health and in disease."

Sigma Xi is an honor society in the fields of science. Announcing the lecture series, its president, Dr. Charles A. Mann, head of the division of chemical engineering, says: "This is an opportunity to hear interesting, authoritative and non-technical papers by outstanding scientific scholars. Moving pictures, slides, scientific exhibits and charts will be employed in the presentations."

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Works Not Traits
Called Important
In Literature

Minnesota Professor Regrets
"Psychiatric" Tendencies
of Critics

2/14/36

Criticizing those students of literature who stray from consideration of a writer's written works to a principal concern with the peculiarities of his life, his behavior, or his beliefs, Colbert Searles, professor of French at the University of Minnesota, said in a recent address that such studies "appeal only to the type of mind for which the confession magazines are written."

He spoke as retiring president of the Modern Language association, representing more than 5,000 teachers of the various modern languages in this country.

"For all except the pettily or morbidly curious, the real interest lies in the effectiveness with which the poet has portrayed in words human traits which are characteristic not only of himself but of his contemporaries and of all humanity", Professor Searles said.

"Literature in sum is chosen reality; for fiction and the stuff dreams are made of, as well as matters of fact, are reality to him who writes literature. It is the element of choice which differentiates literature from the daily paper, which prints nearly everything fit to print. The student of literature is concerned with what his author has chosen to present. The public has decided, or will decide, whether the choice be good or bad, whether it is or is not representative of humanity. The problem, then, is to determine to what extent and by what art of presentation this chosen reality has stirred the heart, kindled the imagination and affected the thought and action of men at a given moment and during a more or less extended period.

"To exhume nonessential elements, to seek sources of inconsequential details merely to find sources, to exhume even essential elements without reference to the structure to which they belong is hardly more than well intentioned "Monkeying". To project oneself by the exercise of amateurish psychiatry into the life of a writer or into the work which he has created is one of the most vicious of modern pseudo-scientific vices."

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Those Tiny Glands
Called "Endocrine"
Govern Our Lives

University Medical Researcher
Tells of their Effects
on Health and Happiness

Minneapolis^{2/11/36}---Glands of internal secretion are so amazingly potent that the products poured into the blood stream by some of them exert effects on us when they are present in amounts as small as one part in a billion, Dr. Irvine McQuarrie, head of the department of pediatrics in the University of Minnesota medical school told his audience in a recent lecture.

Progress in understanding the endocrine glands, or glands of internal secretion, is now so rapid among medical investigators, he said, that continuation of its present rate for a century would produce unbelievable advances in our understanding and control of the chemical factors in human health and living.

There are about twenty-five such glands, and Dr. McQuarrie estimated that science has learned about half, or perhaps a little more than half, of what it needs to know about these parts of the body.

"Chemical regulators of life" was the description he gave them, saying that on their effective functioning depend those parts of life that are most important, such as feelings of well being, a happy attitude toward life, interest in the opposite sex, and normal bodily and mental, as well as emotional, development.

Growth, gigantism and dwarfism, ability to assimilate and store important elements in our food and mental development are other phases of life that depend on the bodily chemical balance that comes from the introduction of tiny amounts of secretion from the endocrine, or internally-secreting glands, the Minnesota research worker declared.

Dr. McQuarrie heads the department of pediatrics, dealing with the ailments of children, which has at its disposal the children's hospital given to the University of Minnesota by the late William Henry Eustis.

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University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Min. Hist. Soc.

FEB 25 1936

'U' Can Expand
Mental Case Study

New Hospital Unit Has Been
Authorized; PWA Is
Financing It

Minneapolis---- Ending a campaign that has been pushed off and on for about ten years, arrangements have been made for the construction of a psychopathic unit as an addition to the hospital group at the University of Minnesota.

Increase in borderline cases in the nervous and mental field has made that branch of medicine increasingly important, not only in Minnesota but throughout the country, but up to now there has been no provision for hospitalizing any such cases at the University of Minnesota hospital.

The psychopathic unit on the campus would be used to further the study of such cases on the basis of persons recommended for admission to the unit by authorized officers, including the State Board of Control, under which the state hospitals for all severe mental and nervous cases are conducted.

Although construction has been authorized, no provision for support of the new unit was made by the special session of the legislature. The structure, however, will be built at once, with funds amounting to \$58,590 which have been provided by the Public Works Administration. Contracts for the construction were let by the Board of Regents at a recent meeting.

Dr. Harold S. Diehl, dean of the medical sciences at the University of Minnesota said recently that he sees the chance of great progress in medical instruction coming as a result of bringing medical researchers and students into contact on the campus with psychopathic cases for the first time. The new unit will be erected as a roof house on top of one of the hospital units that is now unfinished in that respect. Work is soon to begin.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Government of
Seventy Towns
To Be Surveyed

Municipal Reference Bureau Will
Gather Data on Management
of Cities

3/2/36

Minneapolis--- A survey of local government in Minnesota cities of between 2500 and 25,000 population will be made by the Municipal Reference Bureau in cooperation with the League of Minnesota Municipalities, it has been announced by C. C. Ludwig, secretary of the league.

The survey will fall under three main heads, in which studies will be made of finance, including receipts, expenditures, debt and the like; personnel, covering the duties, salaries, tenure, method of appointment and so on of public officials and employees, and administrative procedure, covering the methods by which municipal business is conducted.

About 70 communities fall into the class of towns to be surveyed Professor Ludwig said. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth excluded, and also towns of less than 2500 population, but all other Minnesota cities are included.

Funds for the survey are being provided by the Works Progress Administration and amount to slightly more than \$26,000. Work will begin at once and will be started in the communities nearest to Minneapolis, where the Municipal Reference Bureau maintains headquarters on the campus of the University of Minnesota.

A WPA worker will be sent into each of the 70 communities, to assist a selected public official in each town who will be asked to make available the materials from which the questions can be answered. The project is expected to take about three months, according to Ludwig.

General cooperation is expected, inasmuch as most of the cities in question hold membership in the League of Minnesota Municipalities under which the work will be carried out. The Municipal Reference Bureau of the university works in close cooperation with the League.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Schoolmen Will
Go To Campus

Annual Short Course at University
Set for April 6 to 8

3/16/36

What the future of education should be in an agricultural area, namely Minnesota, which is nevertheless keenly interested in having contact with and an understanding of the vast problems, social, economic, and political that the world is facing, will be the general topic of the twenty-third annual Schoolmen's Week at the University of Minnesota, April 6 to 8. Plans for the week, with which will be combined the annual Superintendents and Principals Short Course, have been announced by Dean Melvin E. Haggerty, of the College of Education.

"Social Problems: Minnesota faces the future as a mature state," will be the Monday topic on April 6. That for Tuesday will be "Education and the nation", and that for Wednesday, "Education and the world situation."

Principal visiting speakers will be Dr. James T. Shotwell, professor of political science in Columbia University, and long an active participant in League of Nations affairs, and Dr. Francis David Farrell, president of Kansas State College, a distinguished agricultural educator.

Many prominent members of the Minnesota faculty will take part, including, on the Monday problem, Professors E. W. Davis, Clyde H. Bailey, Ralph T. King and Lloyd H. Reyerson, and on the Wednesday topic, world affairs, Professor Lloyd M. Short, Harold Quigley, both from the department of political science, and Dr. Shotwell.

President L. D. Coffman, Dean Haggerty, Dean Walter C. Coffey of the department of agriculture, Dean E. M. Freeman of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Professor Alvin Hansen, and many others will take part.

Together with Schoolmen's Week many organizations of persons engaged in education will meet. Among the sessions will be those of the High School Principals, State Deans Association, Minnesota Society for the Study of Education, County Superintendents of Schools and the State High School Conference.

University of Minnesota
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Weevils May Cause
Heating of Grain

Research at University Shows
Results Pointing in
That Direction

3/25/36

The respiration of insects, which in their breathing give off both a certain amount of heat and a certain amount of water may be responsible for a phenomenon not hitherto understood, namely, the fact that grain stored in a wet condition will heat and spoil. Studies by David L. Lindgren of the department of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm indicate that the respiration of weevils and beetles plays a large part in the deterioration of moist grain.

In carefully controlled experiments he determined that for each 2.9 grams of carbon dioxide respired by infesting beetles and weevils, one gram of water is produced, or that for each milligram of carbon dioxide produced there was produced 34 percent that much water.

Mr. Lindgren based his conclusions on the fact that insect infested wheat increases in temperature very much faster than uninfested wheat does. Thus at a moisture content of 15.2 percent, from 60 to 150 days would be required for the temperature of one gram of wheat to rise one degree, but with wheat at a temperature of 25 degrees centigrade, 100 rice weevils or 70 granary weevils would raise the temperature of a gram of wheat one degree in five days.

"Heating of grain at moisture contents which are not extreme is a long drawn out process, whereby these small units of heat tend to accumulate, the process becoming more and more rapid as the temperature rises" says the author. "It is very probable that insects may initiate this heating process in wheat that contains 14 to 16 percent water and greatly shorten the time that it takes wheat to reach dangerously high temperatures.

"Both the rice and the granary weevil have certain moisture requirements, but those of the granary weevil seem to be lower than those of the rice weevil. If there is insufficient moisture present, the death of the (insect) organism finally results.

"Temperature has a decided effect on the rate of respiration of the species of weevils worked with. Of the temperatures used, the insects were the most active at 35 degrees centigrade. Progressing either way from this temperature the carbon dioxide production falls off considerably. If the moisture conditions of the wheat are favorable, the rice weevil respire more than the granary weevil, weight for weight, but if individual weevils are compared the granary weevil has the higher rate of respiration.

"Grain infested by insects probably will tend to 'go out of condition' much sooner than uninfested grain. The metabolic water and heat given off by the insects no doubt hasten this process and may initiate it."

University of Minnesota News
and Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University of Minnesota Service
217 Administration Building



U Committee
Studies Health
Science Fields

3-30-36

The relationships between medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, together with the likelihood, or wisdom of bringing about closer cooperation in teaching these three branches of health science are being considered by a special committee at the University of Minnesota, recently appointed by President L. D. Coffman.

When he appointed the committee Dr. Coffman pointed out that at one time specialization made it desirable for each group to work along its own lines, but that the development of science has now brought about a situation in which the knowledge possessed by each group is necessary to all the others. A much greater interdependence exists than did formerly.

No definite policy for the future has been decided upon, but the committee has been asked to inspect possibilities and see how far further cooperation among the health sciences can be carried.

Recently at Minnesota the College of Engineering and Architecture, the School of Chemistry and the School of Mines and Metallurgy were consolidated into the new Institute of Technology.

Nursing, fourth of the health sciences, is already included in the set-up of one of the existing colleges.

On the committee are two from each of the health groups, under chairmanship of Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School. Members from Pharmacy are Professors Gustav Bachman and Charles H. Rogers; from Dentistry, Professor Charles E. Rudolph and Carl O. Flagstad, and from Medicine, Professor E. T. Bell and J. C. McKinley.

The project is another of the many steps the University of Minnesota is continually making to study its own organization and seek improvements in its procedures.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Country Has Much
To Offer Town
Speaker Asserts

Three Points in Relation
Between the Two Stated
at University

4-8-36

Three main generalizations on the relation of the country to the towns and cities of America were made by Dr. Francis D. Farrel of Kansas State College when he addressed more than 1,000 Minnesota schoolmen at the University of Minnesota Monday, April 6. He was one of the speakers of Schoolmen's Week.

"The American people are opposed to fixed stratifications of society", he said. "There must be no insuperable barriers between classes. A program of education that ignores this fact, that seeks, for example, to limit the farm boy to the study of agriculture, is foredoomed for lack of public support. Opportunity for education must not be abridged by occupation or social environment.

"A large part of the talent needed in the cities must be and should be recruited from the countryside. The cities proverbially are dependent upon the countryside for both physical and spiritual stamina.

"The essential dignity of all useful occupations should be honestly and definitely recognized. The making of good books is no more and no less important than the making of good butter or good bricks."

Dr. Farrell appealed for an appreciation of the less practical values in the materials of education.

"Possibly some changes of emphasis in education would help us to improve our spiritual development" he said. "If we would study chemistry and mathematics and agriculture and music from the point of view of their spiritual significance as well as for vocational or professional purposes, we should be the better for it. If we would learn to entertain ourselves more with music and poetry and insect collecting and various other hobbies instead of depending quite so much upon the insanities of Hollywood there would be a distinct spiritual gain. An increased devotion to personal integrity and other homely virtues, to simple living and to honest love of home and country would bring us increased spiritual satisfaction."

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University Press Service
217 Administration Building



U. ENROLLMENT
AT NEW PEAK

Never Before So Many Students
in Spring Quarter, Says
President

Minneapolis ⁴⁻¹⁷⁻³⁵ ----- Considerably the largest enrollment it has ever had in its spring quarter has been recorded at the University of Minnesota since the close of the spring vacation two weeks ago, President L. D. Coffman recently told a meeting of the deans. The total figure was given as 11,858 students of actual college standing, in residence and, counting all enrollments in schools, extension, short courses and by correspondence, 17,367.

Normally there is a decline throughout the year, with the largest enrollment in October, which is reduced by graduations and the dropping of courses as the year progresses. This has been true this year, also, but to a lesser degree than usual.

In regular college classes there are 7521 men and 4375 women, maintaining the usual ratio of about seven to four, but in evening extension courses the ratio is about fifty-fifty, with 2500 men and 2562 women, according to a report by R. R. Price, extension director.

Presence of more than 1,000 federal aid students on the campus has no effect on the comparison between this year and last, as there was an equal number on the campus in 1934-'35.

Every branch of the university has more students than in the spring quarter last year, except for small decreases in two departments, nursing and pharmacy. Extension and correspondence enrollments are materially larger than a year ago. Better economic conditions are assumed to be one of the reasons for the increase. This, no doubt, has also been coupled with a more optimistic outlook on the part of young people.

University of Minnesota 1937
For Minnesota Teachers
From the University of Minnesota
227 Administration Building



'U' PLANS FOR
SUMMER TOLD

Complete Program of Usual
Courses and Many Special
Offerings Ready

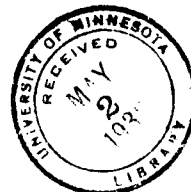
Minneapolis, April 21/37 - Summer school at the University of Minnesota is to have one of the earliest openings on record, and probably one of the largest attendances, according to the associate director, Professor T. A. H. Teeter. The first session will begin June 15 and the second July 25, thus permitting teachers to finish work before the opening of public schools about September 1.

A full program of the usual courses, with emphasis on those especially sought by public school teachers, will be offered in the two summer sessions, which will also present a group of special projects. Child training courses in the Institute of Child Welfare, courses in economics at the graduate level, special programs at Owatonna by the Owatonna Art Education Project, and an unusually complete series of courses in training for social work will be scheduled for the summer.

This year for the second time the forestry station at Lake Itasca will be turned over in the second term for a Biological Field Station. Students who enroll will have a chance to study botany, zoology, wild life management and related subjects at a place where actual field experience can be added to class work.

Among many interesting courses to be presented by the department of home economics will be a travel course, consisting of a trip to Scandinavia under the direction of an instructor, Gudrun Carlson. It will provide five college credits as well as the benefits of travel.

Courses for athletic coaches will be combined into an intensive week of training in all intercollegiate sports during the first week of the first session. Regular courses in physical education for men and women will run through the first session.



Mothers Day
On U Campus
To be May 9

Parents of Students will
Have a Chance to See
How Institution
Operates

Minneapolis, April 30---Minnesota women from every county in the state who are mothers of students at the University of Minnesota will travel to the campus on Saturday, May 9, to visit their sons and daughters and take part in the activities of one of the university's pleasantest annual events, Mothers Day.

Many others will come from adjacent states, and there are always a few mothers who make long journeys to be with son or daughter either at Mothers Day in the spring or Dads Day in the fall.

Parents perhaps get a more intimate glimpse of student life on Mothers Day than at any other time of the year, for the purpose of the day is to throw all gates wide open and permit the ones most interested to see for themselves how the students live, how they work and study, what their teachers are like, and to observe the manner in which the University of Minnesota operates.

President Lotus D. Coffman has often said that the university has nothing to conceal, and that those who misunderstand any of its operations always have a high road to the correction of that misunderstanding. They may always visit the campus and ask whatever questions they wish of those who are administering the institution.

The morning of May 9 will be devoted to visits by the mothers to various places that interest them, classrooms, laboratories, living quarters and the like. In the afternoon there will be a play or musical performance, a tea at which the visitors will meet faculty members and deans, and a chance to look about.

The closing event of the day is always the Mothers Day banquet in the Minnesota Union, at which President Coffman, Dean E. E. Nicholson and Dean of Women Ann Dudley Blitz will describe briefly some of the university's problems and describe some of the things the campus is trying to do for its 13,000 men and women students.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Music Contest
For High Schools
Scheduled at 'U'

Statewide Affairs Will Take
Place on Campus This
Week--Is Twelfth

Minneapolis, May 7--Between 2,000 and 3,000 Minnesota high school students will visit the campus of the University of Minnesota this week to take part in finals of the Minnesota State High School Music Contest on Thursday and Friday, May 7 and 8.

In preliminary contests conducted in March and April about 10,000 young people have competed in the fifteen districts into which the state is divided for purposes of the contest. These have represented more than two-hundred high schools. Finalists, who will visit the university, will represent something like seventy-five schools.

Scores of busses will descend on the university bringing gaily uniformed boys and girls, members of the bands, choral societies, glee clubs and orchestra of the successful schools, chaperoned by their directors and faculty members.

A feature of the contest will be the playing of massed bands, numbering perhaps 1,000 players, at the close of the Friday evening program in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. Gerald R. Prescott, director of the bands at the University of Minnesota will conduct. There also will be a program by the Carleton College Symphony band, conducted by Professor James R. Gillette, Thursday will be devoted to vocal events, including mixed choruses, girls' glee clubs, quartets, sextets and the like.

The State High School Music Contest has been conducted for twelve years by the Minnesota Public School Music League in cooperation with the General Extension Division of the University, the latter represented by Professor Irving W. Jones. A. M. Wisness of Willmar is president of the League; Harold W. Arentsen of Alexandria, vice-president; Elmer L. Gadbois of Minneapolis, and T. W. Thorson of Crookston, members of the executive committee, and Professor Jones is secretary and treasurer.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



MINNESOTAN ASKS
U.S. UNIVERSITY

Professor's Proposal Receives
Backing from President
of U. of M.

Minneapolis, May-15-A proposal for the establishment of a national "University of the United States", originally made by George Washington, and by Dr. Benjamin Rush, surgeon general of the United States during the Revolutionary war, has been renewed by a professor at the University of Minnesota, with the encouragement of President L. D. Coffman.

Dr. Edgar B. Wesley of the College of Education has written a book, "Proposed: A University of the United States", in which he traces the 150 year history of the proposal and gives a long series of sound reasons why such an institution should be created in Washington by the United States government.

Eight presidents of this nation have gone on record as favoring a University of the United States, and more than sixty bills calling for its establishment have been introduced, the majority of them in the Senate. No action has ever been taken on any of these bills, Dr. Wesley points out, partly because the plan has had opposition from the heads of the large private universities in the East and to a greater extent because of popular inertia.

The plan is not to create "another college" and the university as Dr. Wesley proposes it would not accept undergraduate students. On the other hand, it might require that persons be admitted only if they held the master of arts degree and were especially qualified to pursue advanced work in some field of learning.

Existence in Washington of an imposing array of excellent libraries, scientific laboratories, such as that of the Department of Agriculture, and museums and research foundations, such as the Smithsonian Institution, the Carnegie Institution and the Brookings Foundation means that top notch facilities would be found there to enable students to make rapid progress.

It is proposed that the university should also cooperate with government departments in improving the advanced training of the public service personnel of the government.

University of Minnesota News
Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

'U' WILL TRAIN
PUBLIC OFFICERS

Gets Rockefeller Grant to
Support Venture in
New Field

Minneapolis, May-14--The University of Minnesota next fall will become the third major American university to provide definite graduate training in preparation for public service. At the May meeting of the Board of Regents a gift of \$85,000 was received from the Rockefeller Foundation under which a program will be financed for five years. The university will receive \$20,000 annually for the first five years, and smaller amounts thereafter.

Steady increase in the number of office holders in the federal, state and municipal governments of this country has aroused national concern over the efficiency of these office holders and over the standards by which they are selected. Universities are endeavoring to do their part by offering special facilities for training people.

About half a dozen young men who have just graduated from the university will be selected for one-year graduate fellowships, during which they will study public service problems, according to professor William Anderson, chairman of a committee that will direct the project. Thereafter an effort will be made to find positions for these people in some public office where they can continue their studies of methods and needs.

A second group of about the same size will be selected among people who now hold government positions. These will be invited to come to the University of Minnesota for a one year's study bearing on the problems of the position in which each is regularly working.

Harvard and Syracuse universities already have such courses and have rendered conspicuous service to a number of eastern cities in helping them to a solution of governmental and administrative problems, Dr. Anderson said. A year ago President L. D. Coffman served as chairman of a national committee studying the needs of public service and government in America. It recommended studies of the kind now to be made.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University of Minnesota
217 Administration Building



'U' GRADUATION
TO BE COLORFUL

Outdoor Ceremony Will Draw
Parents of Seniors from
All Parts of State

Minneapolis, May 27³⁶ The University of Minnesota will bring to a close its sixty-sixth year of service to the state in Commencement exercises in Memorial Stadium Monday evening, June 15. The same day will be Alumni Day, when alumni from all parts of the state and country will return for class reunions. These are held at five year intervals, so that classes from years ending in "six" and "one" will meet on the campus this year, with the twenty-five year class, 1911, as the host and the fifty year class, 1886, the class of honor.

Dr. Charles N. Pace of Hamline University, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in Northrop Memorial Auditorium the morning of Sunday, June 14. At the Commencement exercises in the Stadium Monday night, at which some 1600 students are expected to receive degrees, President L. D. Coffman will be the speaker.

Admission to the commencement exercises is free, and in recent years rapidly increasing numbers have gathered in the hairpin end of the stadium to watch the pageant of faculty members in colorful academic costumes and graduating students in black gowns and caps, each cap bearing a tassel of a color to indicate the student's course of study. Last year more than 20,000 persons gathered for the exercises, one of the finest spectacles of the year on the University of Minnesota campus. Thousands of these are members of the families of graduating seniors.

The annual Alumni Banquet will be served in the Minnesota Union at 5:30 p.m. in time to give visiting graduates plenty of opportunity to complete their program and go to the stadium exercises.

The Minnesota Alumnae Club, including all women graduates, will have as their guests at a luncheon Monday noon all members of the Class of 1886 who can come and all alumni from years earlier than that. There are still living a few members of the classes of 1875, 1876 and 1877.

Dailies

From University News Service

To Use Itasca
As Study Center

University Will Teach Nature
Subjects in Beautiful
Outdoor Setting



An effort to make Itasca Park a mecca for biologists and botanists will be made this summer by the University of Minnesota, which will throw open the Itasca Forestry station during August for a period of summer study and investigation, under the name of University of Minnesota Forestry and Biological station. The diversity of animal and plant life in the park, the abundance of tree specimens and the pleasant midsummer climate are all factors which Dr. A. A. Granovsky, station director, looks to as promising great popularity for the venture.

Botany, entomology, economic zoology, plant pathology, zoology and forestry will be the fields in which formal instruction and research will be carried on, under a faculty of a dozen men and women. The course will run from August 3 to September 5. Tuition charges and the cost of board will both be held as low as possible. The houses and equipment have been in Itasca Park for some time, but have been used only a part of the summer as a forestry station.

Courses will be open to high school teachers, both men and women, and to persons qualified for college entrance. The greater part of the work will be in the field, which is the principal advantage held by field station work in these subjects. Registration blanks may be obtained at University Farm, St. Paul.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



University Campus Notes

Minneapolis, June--A study of the present student participation in the management of their own affairs through the medium of the All-University Student Council will be made by a special committee that has been appointed by President Coffman, who has named Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, chairman of the sociology department, to be its chairman. Elements in the student body have maintained that students participate too little in self-government. At the same time, in a recent election based on issues related to student government, only about one student in twelve cast a ballot. The constitution of the present council will expire at the end of next year, and recommendations for some new plan of student participation are expected to be ready for action before that time.

Commencement at the University of Minnesota will be conducted in Memorial Stadium on the evening of Monday, June 15, with Dr. L. D. Coffman as the speaker. Degrees of varying rank will be awarded to some 1600 students, most of them under graduates who are becoming bachelors of art or bachelors of science. The practice of holding commencement exercises out of doors has been continued now for about eight years without the misfortune of a rainy day to spoil the activities. Meanwhile attendance at the ceremonies has grown from about six thousand to more than twenty thousand. Several thousand more could be accommodated in the part of the stadium set aside for graduation.

While seniors are preparing to graduate at the end of the spring quarter, Monday, June 15, students for the first term of the summer session will be registering on the Minnesota campus as part of the almost unending whirl of activity at that institution. About 5,000 are expected for the first session, which will run to July 27. The second term will continue from July 27 to August 29. Many special features, both of instruction and recreation have been arranged for this year's sessions by the Director, Professor T.A.H. Teeter.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota News Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



NEW DIVISION
HEADS NAMED
AT UNIVERSITY

Director of Adult Education
Project Will Be Dr.
Harold Benjamin

Minneapolis, June 9th A man who has seen all sides of life, done hard work in out of the way places, served in the army, overseas and on the Mexican border, and completed his education after the war before becoming a faculty member of Stanford and then at Minnesota, has been chosen as director of the University of Minnesota's Adult Education project, for which a building is now being erected.

He is Dr. Harold Benjamin, now assistant dean of the College of Education, who in five years at Minnesota has formed wide acquaintances throughout the state and is respected by all groups with whom he has come in contact.

The Adult Education project, ^{which will be} probably/renamed by then to avoid confusion with other activities of a somewhat similar nature, will be started in the fall when the new building has been completed. In broad outline it will endeavor to carry "continuation" education to professional, vocational and business groups that will be brought to the campus for intensive courses of study in the latest developments in their fields.

At the same meeting at which Benjamin was chosen Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, acting assistant to President Coffman, was named assistant dean of education to succeed Dr. Benjamin.

Four men were named to aid Dean Samuel C. Lind in the administration of the newly concentrated Institute of Technology. In its four major divisions his administrative assistants will be: Architecture, Roy C. Jones, acting head; engineering, Lorenz G. Straub; chemistry, Lee Irvin Smith, and Mines and Metallurgy, Elting F. Comstock. All are present members of the staff. As administrative assistant to Dr. Harold S. Diehl, dean of medical sciences, Dr. Charles D. Croevy was named. He is also on the faculty at present.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



WOMEN RECEIVE
HONOR DEGREES
AT MINNESOTA

Presidents of Two Womens Colleges
Are Made Doctors of Laws
for Services

Minneapolis, June---Two distinguished women educators, one in Minnesota and one of Minnesota origin, were honored with honorary degrees from the University of Minnesota at Commencement exercises in Memorial Stadium Monday night, June 15. They are Sister Antonia McHugh, president of the College of St. Catherine, in St. Paul, and Miss Ada Louise Comstock, native of Moorhead, now president of Radcliffe College, the woman's college that is affiliated with Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.

Both women were given the LL.D. degree, honorary doctor of laws, for distinguished service to education.

Sister Antonia McHugh has been in Catholic educational work for 46 years, having begun as a member of the faculty of St. Joseph's academy, St. Paul. When the College of St. Catherine was established in 1904, Archbishop John Ireland chose her as instructor in history on the pioneer staff. She rose to be dean in 1914 and in 1917 became president and dean. Since 1929 she has been president. Under her direction the college has grown to an enrollment of 900.

It was the first Catholic college for women to be recognized by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as of Grade A standard. It is now recognized nationally and is outstanding in Catholic educational work. It is under the jurisdiction of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet.

Miss Comstock was born in Moorhead of a pioneer Minnesota family. She attended the University of Minnesota, Smith College, and Columbia University. After graduation she taught at Minnesota until 1912, served from 1912 until 1923 as dean of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and since 1923 has been president of Radcliffe, which is one of the half dozen leading women's colleges in the eastern area of the United State. At Minnesota Miss Comstock rose to a professorship in English and then served for some years as the institution's first dean of women. She is active in many national educational bodies, as is Sister Antonia McHugh.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Greater Confidence
Shown by Figures
Of 'U' Attendance

Summer Session Enrollment
Mounts 11.3 Percent over
That of Last Year

Minneapolis, June 24--Evidencing a further gain in confidence and returning prosperity in the state, Summer Session enrollment at the University of Minnesota shows a gain of 11.3 percent over the figures of a year ago, which, in their turn, were above the figures for the summer of 1934.

Initial registration was 3909, considerably the largest since college enrollments started to drop after 1931.

Minnesota teachers are again taking training for their professional advancement in increasing numbers, the university statistics indicate. 1515 men and women registered for summer study in the College of Education, as against 1253 a year ago.

In its first consolidated coaching course, in which all sports are taught intensively during the first week of the session, 120 coaches and athletic directors registered, coming from many parts of the country, although with a natural concentration from the Northwest. Football, as taught by Bernie Bierman and Dr. George Hauser, line coach, was a principal attraction, as was baseball, taught by Frank G. McCormick, director of athletics.

Summer session enrollment followed the lines of attendance at the University of Minnesota during the regular session. During the college year just closed University of Minnesota enrollment was just under ten percent greater than it had been the year before. An unusual feature of the attendance, also, was the fact that it held up throughout the college year, the comparison against the year before being more favorable at the end of the year than it had been at the beginning, although the total attendance, as always, showed some decline from October to May. According to President L. D. Coffman, another increase in the number of university students is inevitable in the fall.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Regents to Visit
State Farm Schools

Select Mid-Summer for Trip
to View Agricultural
Activities

Minneapolis, July 7—Part of the proof that the University of Minnesota reaches and serves every district of the state is found in the outlying schools and experiment stations of agriculture, which the Board of Regents view as important and valuable items in the institution's program of education and research.

To better acquaint themselves with these schools the members of the board make periodical visits to them. Although in the past these visits have usually been made in the winter, when the schools were in session, a visit this year will be made in mid-summer when agricultural activities on the experiment stations are at their height.

Leaving Minneapolis Thursday, July 9, the regents and university administrative officers will spend three days visiting and inspecting the schools and stations, their route going first to the West Central School and Station at Morris, thence to the Northwest School and Station at Crookston, and via Itasca Park Forestry station to the North Central School and Station in Grand Rapids. From there the tour will go to Duluth, where there is the Northeast Experiment Station, and back to the twin cities by way of the Forest Experiment Station at Cloquet.

The trip will be strictly one of business and the university people have asked that receptions and social activities be omitted along the route so that all of the time of the party may be put in on its official duties. A brief board meeting will be held en route.

Among those who will go are Regents Fred B. Snyder, W.J. Mayo, O.J. Hagen, George W. Lawson, Frank W. Murphy, A.J. Olson and Ray Quinlivan; President L. D. Coffman, Dean Walter C. Coffey of the Department of Agriculture and Frank W. Peck, director of agricultural extension and vice-director of experiment stations; Comptroller William T. Middlebrook, E. B. Pierce, alumni secretary and T. E. Steward, director of news service. Others will probably join the party.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



NEW 'U' PROJECT

SEEKS TO HELP

DIVERSE GROUPS

Center for Continuation Study
Will Be Opened Some
Time in October

Minneapolis, Sept. 11--Minnesota groups of men and women who are interested in seeking further education, as a group, on any major phase of present day life are being asked to communicate with the director of the new Center for Continuation Study at the University of Minnesota, of which Dr. Harold Benjamin is the director.

The "Center" has been established to prepare a special study course for various groups that wish to spend a period in residence on the campus, with the idea of picking up their education at the point it has reached and carrying it on in a brief, intensive course of study.

Dr. Benjamin has gotten in touch with several scores of formal organizations in the state composed of people in the same line of work and will canvass many of these groups to see if special courses can be prepared for them. A period of two or three weeks, or at the outside, a month, is in mind as the length of time any course should last.

In an advance copy of a prospectus he has prepared, Dr. Benjamin says:

"The center is not designed to duplicate the work of other agencies giving instruction to adults. It is designed primarily for the use of men and women who wish to spend relatively short periods of time in serious and intensive study of problems related to their professional, civic and cultural interests. In general, the studies pursued will be those which the university is specially qualified to direct.

"The purposes of the new department are suggested by its name. It is a center in which students will live and work together under one roof during their period of residence on the campus. It is a continuation school in the sense that it is designed to give opportunities for acquiring further education to those who have already received the usual professional, technical and general instruction in schools and colleges."

The venture is unique and is not patterned on anything else in the country. Many inquiries have been received from educators elsewhere, expressing interest in this Minnesota novelty.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Gas Vapor Light
Found Fine Help
To Plant Growth
Experiments by Minnesota Botanist
Will Be of Practical
Value to Florists

Minneapolis, Sept. 1⁴--Use of neon artificial lighting to stimulate plant growth has been tried as a successful experiment at the University of Minnesota, and according to Professor George O. Burr of the department of botany it will be serviceable to plant and flower growers in a number of ways. Other gaseous vapor lamps, including sodium-vapor and mercury-vapor lights also yielded good results.

Ordinary tungsten lamps have been used in many previous experiments to affect the growth of plants but were found, according to the Minnesota experiments, to cause excessive elongation of the plant, with weak stems and pale leaves. These results were due to excess heat.

In the gaseous vapor lamps of the three types mentioned the excess heat is avoided, and the good effects of extra light are provided without the negative effects of the heat. Plants grown under neon lights, for instance, are dark green and produce more than the usual number of flowers. They also have the short, sturdy stems of plants grown under the bright sunlight of midsummer. It was even found that neon lights produced a super-growth of some plants, making it necessary to turn them off at times. Other plants were able to endure the full force of the lights, both day and night.

It is a well known fact that the lush growth of summer vegetation in the arctic is due to the long days and accompanying abundant light.

One of the great advantages of additional light that can be turned on or off is that it enables growers to bring flowers into bloom at the time when there is the best market for them, for example, at Christmas, New Years, Easter, and the like. The Minnesota experiments are being continued by Dr. Burr in the botany department greenhouses.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



WILL INCREASE
SCANDINAVIAN
BOOKS AT 'U'

Librarian Walter Returns from
a Visit to Principal
Libraries in Four
Nations

Minneapolis, Sept. 23- Returning from a trip to Europe spent mainly in the four Scandinavian countries of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota librarian, reported a far greater knowledge of the University of Minnesota and interest in it than he had observed on earlier journeys to Europe.

At each of the big Scandinavian universities where he stopped he encountered people who had studied at Minnesota or faculty members who had been here on visits or as special teachers.

Mr. Walter expressed himself as "very much impressed by the apparent prosperity and well being" of the Scandinavian lands. He found Finland making progress that had been impossible prior to its independence, and he confirmed the idea, suggested by their payments to the United States, that the Finns are determined to get out of debt.

Exchange relations under which University of Minnesota publications will go to Scandinavian government and university libraries, which in turn will send a considerable number of their publications to the university library, were made by Mr. Walter. Among the institutions which made such agreements were the Universities of Upsala, Helsingfors, Oslo and Copenhagen.

"Scandinavian officials all go on vacation in July, and by the time I was able to visit the University of Lund its librarian had left, so I missed that one," he said.

Travelling in England following his Scandinavian visit, Mr. Walter found an appearance of rather swiftly returning prosperity. He came away with the opinion that if peace is maintained Great Britain will continue to better its condition as the world economic cycle swings upward.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



To Train Workers
In Public Health
For Five States

University of Minnesota Des-
ignated Training Center
in New Program

91.42
Minneapolis---The University of Minnesota has been designated as a training center for doctors, sanitary engineers and nurses in five states to prepare workers for the expanded program in public health that is provided under the Social Security Act. Men and Women from Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota, as well as those from Minnesota, will be trained at Minnesota to fill in the enlarged quota of workers that will be available.

Under the act, federal money for expanding public health work will go to the states to be matched by the latter. There is also a training appropriation for each state. With Minnesota designated as the center for training, the training funds of the five states are being pooled, and will provide about \$18,000 a year for the program at the university.

All of the new work will be on a graduate basis. Enrollment will not be limited to persons from the states mentioned, and some students have already enrolled from Colorado and California. The first period of work will last less than a year because of the need of getting the workers into the field as quickly as possible. After 1936 the course will be one of an entire year.

Undergraduate training in public health for doctors, sanitary engineers, and nurses will continue, as it has for a number of years.

Dr. Kenneth F. Maxcy, formerly of the University of Virginia, has been brought to Minnesota to be head of the department of preventive medicine and public health in the Medical School. On his staff will be Miss Eula Butzerin, director of public health nursing, and Dr. J. A. Meyers, specialist in tuberculosis. The department has been reorganized and coordinated during the past summer.



University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

State History
For Children
Published at 'U'

Famous "Birds of Minnesota"
by Dr. Thomas S. Roberts
to be Reprinted

A history of the state of Minnesota, for children, written by two well-known Minneapolis women, is one of the interesting fall books being published by the University of Minnesota through its agency, The University of Minnesota Press. "Minnesota Grows Up" is the title under which the book is appearing. It was first shown Oct. 1 to 3 at the meeting of the Minnesota Library Association in Duluth.

The book is planned for use in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of Minnesota Public Schools.

Clara Searle Painter (Mrs. H. K. Painter) president of the Minneapolis Council of Parent-Teacher Association, and Miss Anne Brezler, principal of the Morris Park and Wenonah schools in Minneapolis are joint authors of the book, which was edited by Mrs. Margaret Harding, managing editor of the University of Minnesota Press.

Mrs. Painter is secretary of the Citizens' Committee on Public School Finance in addition to her duties with the Parent-Teacher association. Miss Brezler is a member of the State Curriculum Committee for Social Studies which planned the present state curricula for the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

Others in the list of fall publications by the University of Minnesota Press will be Tales of the Northwest, a reprint of a series of romantic stories by William Joseph Snelling, son of Colonel Josiah Snelling, for whom the fort is named and a reprint of Dr. Thomas S. Roberts' famous book, "Birds of Minnesota". The Snelling stories were written about 100 years ago. They are appearing with an introduction by John T. Flanagan of the English department of the university. Slight revisions of a scientific nature have been made in Dr. Roberts' book, but all of the splendid original color plates are being included.

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University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Minnesota Honors
Eight Pioneers

Houses in University Dormitory
Will Be Named for Early
Greats

Eight Minnesota pioneers have been selected by the University of Minnesota for honor by the use of their names on the eight houses of the second unit of "Pioneer Hall" the men's dormitory on the campus. Four years ago when the first unit was built, a first group of eight men was similarly honored.

General Christopher Columbus Andrews, pioneer in forestry, Ignatius Donnelly, pioneer in political thought, James Madison Goodhue, pioneer in journalism, Paul Hjelm-Hansen, pioneer of Norwegian settlement, William Worrall Mayo, pioneer of medicine, Martin McLeod, pioneer of education, Leonidas Merritt, pioneer of iron mining, and Cadwallader C. Washburn, pioneer of flour milling are the eight who are being honored.

The names were selected by a committee of university staff members, including Professor Theodore Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Partial comments on the eight were these:

Gen. Andrews: "He was a pioneer in advocating the application of European forestry principles to American conditions, and he was influential in the movement for establishing forest reserves in Minnesota."

Mr. Donnelly: "His numerous books, most of which are concerned with unusual theories, attracted wide attention. As a lecturer he attained national fame, It was Dr. Folwell's judgment that 'Minnesota has possessed no other public speaker the equal of Ignatius Donnelly in captivating and enchanting audiences.'"

Mr. Goodhue: "Established the first newspaper in Minnesota, the Minnesota Pioneer, in April 1849. He devoted his amazing energy and brilliant literary

talents primarily to the welfare of the infant territory. His paper carried glowing descriptions of Minnesota and brought many new settlers."

Paul Hjelm-Hansen: "A Norwegian newspaperman and agent of the state board of immigration. His careful observation of conditions in the Red River Valley were described in a series of letters published in the United States and Norway. Thousands of his countrymen seem to have been influenced by his advertising of the Red River Valley."

Dr. Mayo: "After the New Ulm outbreak he was appointed provost surgeon for southern Minnesota. He was one of the earliest physicians in the West to use the microscope for diagnostic work. When a violent tornado struck Rochester in 1883, Dr. Mayo was placed in charge of an emergency hospital for the injured and was assisted by the Sisters of St. Francis. A few years later the sisterhood opened a permanent hospital with Dr. Mayo as medical superintendent. This was the nucleus of St. Mary's hospital in Rochester."

Mr. McLeod: "His most important legislative service was performed as author of the bill that laid the foundations for Minnesota's school system. He did much to promote settlement in Minnesota. He was one of the founders of Glencoe, in the county that bears his name."

Mr. Merritt: "With his brothers in the late eighties, he discovered the iron ore deposits of the Mesabi Range. Working as timber cruisers in 1887 the brothers mapped the ore deposits, and in 1890 they organized the Mountain Iron Company to exploit the range. In that year high grade ore was discovered in one of the Merritt test pits."

Mr. Washburn: "In 1856--he was one of the incorporators of the Minneapolis Water Power Company. His first flour mill was erected in 1866. This mill, known as B mill, was the scene of Washburn's first experiments with milling processes. --He later brought to Minneapolis William de la Barre, a milling engineer, to install in the Minneapolis mills devices which revolutionized the milling industry."

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

1966

MORE STUDENTS
SEEK EDUCATION

University Enrollment Grows
in Both Regular and
Extension Groups

24-34

All enrollment figures of prior years have been exceeded this year at the University of Minnesota, where, as of October 10, a total of 14,132 regular day students were registered while the General Extension Division had class memberships amounting to 6,200, with more to come in both groups.

The gain over last year is more than 12 percent in the Extension Division, which teaches evening classes, and between six and seven percent for the regular university classes.

In six projects of less than college grade, namely, the four Schools of Agriculture, the University High School and the Nursery School and Kindergarten of the Institute of Child Welfare, an additional 1569 are registered and 1350 persons are taking studies in the Correspondence Division. Adding initial registrations in a few short courses the total of those who have received instruction since college opened on September 28 becomes approximately 24,000, with the first figure given above, 14,132 representing the number of college students, undergraduate and graduate.

Minnesota thus becomes the largest of the Middle Western state universities, the second largest state university, California being much the largest, and the third largest public university, New York University, with an enrollment of 27,920 topping the list. Ohio State University is only a few hundred smaller than Minnesota, with Illinois third in the Middle West.

Throughout the nation college enrollment rose swiftly this fall with an

average gain of 8.2 percent in the West; the same in the South, and about 3.4 percent in the East. In the eastern section of the country most institutions are private and are therefore able to limit enrollment if they see fit. Enrollments increase more rapidly in the Middle West and Far West, where most universities are public and grow in size as the number of high school graduates increases.

Small decreases in registration occurred at Minnesota in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts and the General College. President Coffman also reported a small decline in the number of students entering as freshman.

"As the number of junior colleges in Minnesota increases, I believe that our freshman enrollment at the university will decline," he said. "At the same time, the tendency of recent years will continue, namely, that while we have fewer freshmen we will have many more students, as those who have done two years of college work in junior colleges transfer to the university for advanced and professional courses. Each year recently the increase in the number of transfers has much more than offset the decline in number of first year men and women."

About 25 additional instructors have been added to the staff of the university to handle the increased student body. Even so some courses are extremely large. The largest lecture course has 1300 students, but is divided into two groups of about 650 each.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Dad's Day Set
On Same Day As
Game With Texas
November 14 Selected for
Yearly Roundup of
'U' Students' Fathers

Minneapolis, Oct. 24--More "Dads" than ever before are being invited to "Dads Day" at the University of Minnesota this year, the reason being plain--there are more students than ever before, and so more Dads.

Fathers of students in every district in Minnesota, nearly every state in the country and many foreign countries, are receiving invitations to make their annual pilgrimage to the university campus on Saturday, November 14 to see how son or daughter lives, meet their professors, inspect their rooms, and become acquainted with their associates.

The last home chance to see another Minnesota team that appears to be on its way to a championship will be among the incentives for visiting the university. The Texas University team will come north on that Saturday to see if it can remain limber under the unaccustomed northern blasts of Minnesota.

Dads Day has grown rapidly since it was started some 10 years ago. When it was found that students were actually going to the University of Minnesota for four years in some cases without a visit from home, which means without their fathers ever knowing what the university was really like, it was decided that something should be done immediately. As a result thousands of fathers have visited the campus in the ensuing years, many of whom would have come at all events, but some of whom would never have done so.

The morning will be devoted to an inspection of the institution, with son or daughter taking dad in tow and guiding him to the places and people he wants to meet. The football game will be the afternoon event, followed by hot coffee and doughnuts in the Minnesota Union. Then at 6 p.m. the yearly Dads Day dinner will be served, with addresses by President L. D. Coffman, Dean Edward E. Nicholson and others. One of the visiting fathers will be asked to respond on behalf of the group.

Another event of Dads Day is the annual meeting of the Minnesota Dads Association, which has expanded greatly in recent years and now has units in most of the county seats of Minnesota. It is a statewide organization devoted to advancing the interests of the student body and of the university.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Adult Learning
In New U Center
Soon to Begin



After Opening Institute One
for Cooperatives Man-
agers Will Be Run

Minneapolis, Nov ¹⁶ - Representatives of more than 50 statewide organizations in civic, professional, educational, business and governmental fields in Minnesota have accepted invitation to take part in the dedicatory conference of the University of Minnesota's new Center for Continuation Study on November 13 and 14. The delegates will spend much of Friday discussing in groups the services which the new center can supply to them, while on Saturday morning they will hear a panel of speakers on, "What should be the university's services to adult leaders." One of the speakers will be Margaret Culkin Banning of Duluth.

The meeting will start off a Minnesota educational project that has attracted national attention because it presents a new approach to the problem of adult education. The Minnesota plan will be to bring to the campus for fairly long periods organized groups of people concerned with a central subject, such as dentistry, engineering, cooperatives, or civic water supply.

Arthur E. Bestor, president of the Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, N.Y., and president of the American Association for Adult Education and Alvin S. Johnson of New York, director of the New School for Social Research will be the visiting speakers. Following the Friday morning program Dr. Bestor will speak at noon on, "Toward a new system of education" and at Friday's dinner meeting Dr. Johnson will discuss, "The meaning of educational reconditioning."

President L. D. Coffman, who originated the new project and obtained WPA funds to help erect the new building that is to be dedicated, will open the two day conference, speaking on, "The purpose". He will be followed by Dr. Harold Benjamin, director of the Institute, whose topic will be, "The Plan".

Following the two day opening institute the Center will conduct its first regular institute program, an Institute for Cooperative Management, to begin on November 16 and run for four weeks. This will consider the history and principles of cooperatives, their organization and administration, products and merchandising, records and accounting, and will include seminar discussions. Those eligible to attend must be managers or bona fide employees of a cooperative. The faculty will be made of university teachers in such fields as agriculture, agricultural economics, the necessary business fields, and the like.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



Women Overtake
Men in Numbers
In Minnesota

University Sociologist's Study
Shows Many Interesting
Population Trends

11-1-36
Women are catching up on the men, in numbers, in Minnesota, and in the two largest cities have managed to pass them, it is shown in a study of Population Trends in Minnesota by Professor Robert W. Murchie of the department of sociology.

In 1850 there were 61 plus males in the state to every 38 plus females, but in 1930 the ratio had been drastically changed to 52.18 men to every 47.82 women.

Among the foreign born white population, namely, those who came as immigrants, there is still a natural preponderance of males, namely, in the state's present population, in 1930, 217,983 males and 170,311 females.

Today, of the three largest cities, Duluth is the only one retaining masculine predominance, as might be supposed from its position nearer the frontier. There the ratio is 102.2 males to 100 females, but in Minneapolis, males are but 94.4 to 100, and in St. Paul 93.9 to 100. Forty years earlier, in 1890, all three cities were far more masculine than feminine, Duluth having the overwhelming ratio of 172.8 to 100.

Of marital status, the report said: "Minnesota has a larger percentage of both male and female unmarried persons than the United States as a whole, and when the population of the state is divided into urban, farm and village, it is seen that while 35 percent of the urban males 15 years and over are unmarried, 45.8 percent of the same age group domiciled on the farm are single. The village population is quite similar in this respect to the urban population and both of

these are comparable to the population of the United States.

On the other hand of the urban females in this age group 32 percent are single, while the farm population is only 29 percent single and the village 28 percent. The significance in the difference in the proportion of unmarried males and females in the farm population lies, first of all, in the unbalanced sex ratio, but chiefly in the unequal economic opportunities for single males and females in a farming community. The absolute figures show 151,871 single males and 74,592 single females. This ratio of more than two to one shows a lack of social and economic adjustment which should concern us more than it does. The old problem of "how to keep the boys on the farm" apparently needs restatement with a change in gender.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' Needs Help
of Legislature
Regents Declare

Statement Says Support
Relative to Its Task
Is Less Than in 1921

11-24-36

The University of Minnesota is asking the 1937 Legislature to set its annual support appropriation for each year of the biennium 1937-39 at \$4,000,000 and in addition to re-establish the yearly building appropriation of \$300,000. The Board of Regents also asks permission to issue certificates of indebtedness so that \$1,500,000 may become immediately available for deferred building.

For last year and for the year now under way the maintenance appropriation has been \$3,100,000. As long ago as 1931, however, a request was made for \$3,825,000.

Speaking for the Board of Regents, President L. D. Coffman sets forth six reasons for asking a major increase in support funds.

While collegiate enrollment has grown by 75 percent in the fifteen years since 1921, total funds annually appropriated by the state have actually declined.

On a "per student" basis, the state provided \$332. a year for each student in 1921-'22 and this year provides but \$185. Otherwise stated, it spent \$1. then and is now spending only 56 cents.

The number of young people graduating from Minnesota high schools is continuing to grow, as it has over the past fifteen years, and charted trends show that this will continue for some years into the future.

University of Minnesota enrollment is now the largest it has ever been.

The university is experiencing increasing difficulty in holding the best members of its staff and is facing the likelihood of conducting its work with a larger percentage of teachers in the lower ranks.

The increasing number of students is not only jeopardizing teaching standards but is interfering with the productive work of the faculty.

The first four buildings on the list of those contemplated if the building fund is reestablished are those for Business Administration, Forestry, a new general classroom building to supplement Folwell Hall, which is outgrown, and a building for Agronomy and Plant Pathology. This would provide two buildings for the main campus and two at University Farm.

The statement says in part:

"It is not the wish of the Regents to become involved in invidious comparisons but they do feel it is only fair in support of their case to call attention to the fact that according to figures prepared by the state auditor's office the appropriations from the revenue fund for 1935 for all departments, including the university, were 19.7 percent larger than those made in 1921, while the appropriations made to the university for all purposes including extension and research were only 3.3 percent larger, and the appropriations for general support other than special items were actually less."

The Regents' also bring out the fact that the University of Minnesota has not been responsible for a cent of the increase in the state debt, which has grown at a rapid rate in the past fifteen years.

A signed statement by President Coffman says: "Time and again we must remind ourselves that youth must have its opportunity now or never. The youth of this generation will pass this way only once; they have but one opportunity, just one chance to qualify and equip themselves for the consideration of the problems of their day."

The Legislature is also being asked to add three new items to the list of things for which special annual appropriations are made. The sum of \$75,000 a year is requested for operation of the Psychopathic unit in University Hospital, which has been constructed but never put in operation. A new item of \$50,000 a year for general researches and investigations is asked for, and \$30,000 a year is asked for the establishment of a Graduate School of Social Welfare. The vastly increased social service functions recently undertaken by the government make the need for trained social workers greater than ever before.

Continued support is asked for the Institute of Child Welfare, for the researches of the Mines Experiment Station on low grade iron ores, low grade manganese bearing ores, and cast iron pavements, and other established special sums for dairy manufacturing, agricultural extension, county agents, medical research, crop breeding and testing, soil surveys and field experiments and for the diagnosis laboratory of the State Livestock Sanitary board.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' HEAD MAKES
BIENNIAL REPORT
TO THE REGENTS

Declares Youth Problem Still
Unsolved; Warns Against
Exploitation

12/31/36

Present day youth has been seeking education in steadily growing numbers during the past two years but with 5,200,000 young men and women still out of school and unemployed, no satisfactory solution of the "youth problem" has yet been reached, President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota declared, in his biennial report to the Board of Regents.

"Two years ago in my report I called special attention to the number of young people who were out of work and out of school, and I undertook to analyze the importance of extending and expanding the school system of the country to meet the needs of thousands of young people who are seeking an education or who desire employment," said Dr. Coffman.

"I regret that I cannot report that a satisfactory solution of these problems has been found during the last two years," he continued. "Some progress has been made. There is a remarkable increase in the registration in the high schools, evening schools, and in the colleges and universities of this country, and a smaller number of youth are unemployed than a few years ago."

Citing general figures, the University president asserted that in the United States today there are 20,100,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 24, inclusive. Of these 4,000,000 are now in schools or colleges, 500,000 are in school on a part-time basis, and 7,600,000 are employed on other than work-relief jobs. Of the total, 2,800,000 are married women who are not otherwise employed or attending school, thus leaving 5,200,000 young men and women unemployed and not in school.

Dr. Coffman pointed out that there are various groups, including the American Youth Commission, the Educational Policies Commission which was created by the National Education Association and the Department of Superintendence; and the American Youth Council, which are making serious attempts to study the problems which arise from conditions underlying the figures he cited.

He decried the fact, however, that more than 300 national societies whose programs involve exploitations of youth now exist in the United States. Most of them, he declared, are seeking a foothold in the schools, particularly the colleges and universities. These organizations range from ultra-radical to ultra-conservative in character, he said, and not one of them is primarily interested in education.

While a great majority of the young people in the colleges and universities have maintained their poise and sanity in these disquieting times and have refused to lend themselves to the dissipation of the true purposes of universities, it must be admitted that nearly every one of these organizations is able to secure enough members to exist," declared the Minnesota president.

Dr. Coffman proposed, as a part of a new educational technique, joint student-faculty committees to study major social problems. He suggested that at least once in every generation of students, that conferences be held at which world leaders and scholars be invited to discuss such problems as the causes of war, for example, and analyze suggested remedies, in order that future citizens have a better understanding of these phenomena.

Referring to the new Center of Continuation, the University's adult education project, designed to bring "up to date" knowledge of doctors, lawyers, business men and others who have been out of college for some time, the president's report stated that the Center now is operating successfully. Two years ago, the Center was proposed by Dr. Coffman in his report to the Regents.

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University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

'U' Faculty Uses
Spare Time For
Research Projects

Report by President Coffman
Lists Major Researches
Under Way at Present



Minneapolis, January¹²---What a college professor does with his spare time when not actually teaching might be answered as far as University of Minnesota faculty members are concerned by reference to the report recently issued by President L. D. Coffman to the Board of Regents regarding research projects under way at the University.

Preceding his report, President Coffman said; "No survey of researches in progress in the natural and physical sciences can even approach thoroughness since nearly every member of the faculty is devoting some time to one or more investigations in search of new knowledge. There are, however, a number of researches that have recently progressed to a point that makes them noteworthy."

Importance of fats in diet has long been under investigation by Professor George O. Burr of the botany department. Experiments with rats by Professor Burr have proved that females with too low a fat element in their diet makes them unable to feed their young satisfactorily. Too little diet in milch cows, for instance, greatly reduces their milk and butterfat production. He also is working on stimulation of plant growth by artificial lighting, using neon lights, something hitherto untried, and is getting valuable and positive results.

Work on the understanding and control of hayfever has been the study of Professor C. O. Rosendahl and Mr. A. O. Dahl, botanists, with Dr. Ralph V. Ellis considering the medical implications. Valuable work in discovering pollens which produce various allergies has been done by these researchers.

Problems of wild life in Minnesota are being attacked from at least three angles by University scientists. Professor R. G. Green is continuing

studies in grouse and rabbit diseases, including tularemia and also is studying lead poisoning of ducks in conjunction with Professor Ralph Dowdell of the Mines school.

Professor Samuel C. Eddy is continuing his studies of animal life, including that of fishes, in more than 100 Minnesota lakes, and Professor Ralph T. King at University Farm is examining means of preserving good natural conditions for maintenance of wild life in forest areas, paying particular attention to ruffed grouse, Minnesota's commonest upland game bird.

Practical researches in the experimental engineering laboratory are entering new fields. Types of motor oils offered on Twin Cities markets, their behavior, and the likelihood that they are up to specifications have been reported on by Professor B. J. Robertson. Professor Frank B. Rowley, director of the laboratory, is planning an extensive study of insulation of passenger and refrigerator cars in which he expects the cooperation of the American Railway Association. The work bears directly on air conditioning.

University scientists have produced alpha cellulose, the raw material of rayon from Minnesota aspen pulp and now under direction of the Northwest Research Foundation, they are studying North Dakota lignite, seeking to produce cheap hydrogen from it. This may result in foundation of an important fertilizer industry, highly important to farmers, in their opinion.

A new type of equipment for use in concentrating iron ore of so low a quality that it has been rejected once at concentrating plants has been developed by E. W. Davis of the Mines experiment station. Corrosion causes big losses in industry, public service, agricultural equipment and the like and Professors C. A. Mann and Ralph Dowdell are interested in this study.

At all times a widespread program of scientific research is in progress at the Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm and in the Fruit Breeding Farm at Zumbro Heights. New types of rust-resisting wheat, hybrid corn types, studies in the germ plasma of beef and milk animals, production of new fruit varieties, all are being carried on here constantly.

Stratosphere exploration by Dr. Jean Piccard and Professor John T. Akerman, experiments in erosion and water power by Professor Lorenz G. Straub, important chemistry research by Professor George Glockler; studies in crystallization by Professor I. M. Kolthoff and the production of new substances through atomic bombardment by Professor John H. Williams and Mr. A. O. Nier are other researches being carried on.



University of Minnesota News
 For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
 From the University News Service
 217 Administration Building

Scientist at 'U'
 Studies State Fish

Scales Tell Story of Size,
 Age of Gamefish to
 Dr. Eddy

Minneapolis, January 25 - A "fish story" that instead of merely providing entertainment for its listeners may prove extremely beneficial to the state in solving problems of conserving, planting and stocking Minnesota's 10,000 lakes, is being unfolded at the state university.

The partially completed research, which enables Dr. Samuel C. Eddy, University of Minnesota zoologist, to determine the length and age of fish from minute rings on their scales, is expected to aid in determining legal length and growth rate. Dr. Eddy has found that there is a definite correlation between the size of the scale and the length of the fish. He believes that a new system may be worked out from his data for determining the legal length of a fish, and how long it must grow to reach that length.

Scales from 12,000 fish in 100 representative Minnesota lakes were collected for the project by the National Youth Administration, the State Conservation Department, the U.S. Forest Service and the State Emergency Conservation Work.

The tiny rings on the fish scales, Dr. Eddy declares, correspond to the annual rings in trees and tell a somewhat similar story of growth. Differing from tree rings, however, those in the fish scale may number from a dozen to 16 or more annually. For example, the common sucker may have approximately 13 per year; the walleyed pike, 16.

Dr. Eddy, directing a crew of 18 NYA workers in his laboratory has

tested the walleyed pike, pickerel or Great Northern Pike, large mouth black bass, lake trout, common white fish, crappies, blue gills, herring, sunfish, carp, buffalo fish and the common sucker.

The walleyed pike, reputedly the biggest eater among the fishes is also faster growing than his brothers, with the Great Northern Pike, or pickerel next. White fish and herring are listed among the slower growing fish with bass, crappies, sunfish and trout as somewhat more rapid. Experiments have shown also that the "growth velocity" varies in different lakes, due possibly to food shortage or other causes.

The common sucker, according to Dr. Eddy, is providing researchers with an interesting study. Found in nearly all lakes, it is a fairly fast growing fish but it is apparent that if suckers do well in a particular locality, other fish also thrive.

Relative to growth, it was found that the average walleyed pike, four years old, measured approximately 16 inches from the tip to the base of the tail. Unlike the fisherman, Dr. Eddy does not measure the tail itself in considering length because he has found that tails vary. A four year old pickerel averaged 12 inches while lake trout ranged from 9 to 10 inches on the average at four years and the common sucker had reached 8 inches at that age.

Under the microscope, Dr. Eddy has found, from studying the scales that fish generally add weight as they become older but that there is considerable variance in weight of individual fish of approximately the same length and kind.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

'U' Scientists
To Discuss
State's Resources

Out-of-Town Folks Invited
To Attend Annual
Sigma Xi Series

Feb 3 ?

Minneapolis---Four University of Minnesota scientists, all outstanding in their particular fields, will discuss the natural resources of the state and touch upon their possible future development in a series of lectures beginning February 5, in Northrop Memorial Auditorium. The series is sponsored annually by Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society, without charge, as a popular presentation of some phase of science to the public.

Professor George M. Schwartz, geologist, will discuss the rocks of Minnesota and their significance in the economic life of the state. He will trace the development of various commercial types of rock and building stones down through the geologic ages which began some 550,000,000 years ago, according to the latest findings of science.

Significance of the various plants of Minnesota, their evolution and uses, will be the subject of Professor C. Otto Rosendahl of the botany department, Professor Rosendahl is well known for his pollen work in connection with aiding hayfever sufferers. He will speak Friday, February 12 in the Auditorium.

Professor Samuel C. Eddy, zoologist, will be the speaker, February 19, discussing the animals of Minnesota from the earliest times down to the present. He will touch upon various timely conservation problems. Professor Eddy is engaged in studying Minnesota's 10,000 lakes and also the fish life in their depths. The final lecture will be delivered by Professor Darrell H. Davis, geographer, whose subject will be: "Man and His Habitat," February 26.

Sigma Xi is especially interested in having anyone in the Twin Cities on any of the lecture nights to attend these addresses which have proved to be intensely popular in the past. As this year's subject is especially interesting to anyone living within the borders of the state, the lecture series will prove well worth the time.

These lectures have been conducted without charge to the public since their beginning in beautiful Northrop Memorial Auditorium where several thousand seats are available.

News Service

2/4/37



"INFLATION, INEVITABLE OR AVOIDABLE?"

Inflation can certainly be avoided if the governmental and banking authorities take steps to balance the budget and reduce excess member bank reserves. This is the opinion expressed by Arthur W. Marget, professor of economics and banking in the University of Minnesota, in a pamphlet, "Inflation, Inevitable or Avoidable?" just published by the University of Minnesota Press.

Mr. Marget's conclusion is based upon an analysis of the internal monetary developments in the United States since 1933, with an estimate of the probable consequences of each of these developments.

"A commercial inflation," he writes, "can be controlled, if we are willing to support the Federal Reserve authorities in the courageous exercise of the powers which they now possess, or which we should be prepared, if necessary, to give them, instead of denouncing them as sadists determined to thwart a dream of perpetual prosperity."

This pamphlet brings up to date the symposium "Prospects for Inflation," published nearly a year ago by the University of Minnesota Press as a report of part of a Conference on Monetary Policy held at the University on February 6, 1936. "Inflation, Inevitable or Avoidable?" is in no sense a reprint of the earlier work, but rather a much more detailed analysis. It was originally an address delivered by Mr. Marget before the Students Forum of the University on November 24, 1936.

Mr. Marget has won an international reputation for his frequent contributions on monetary theory to the scientific periodicals of the United States, England, Austria, and Italy.

The price of the pamphlet is 25 cents, or five copies for \$1.00. In quantities of 100 or more, there is a 40 per cent discount.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

GLACIERS CALLED
AID TO FARMERS

'U' Professor Says Ice-Caps
20,000 Years Ago
Enriched Soil



Minneapolis, February 11-Giant glaciers that rumbled their way across Minnesota's landscape 20,000 years ago are worth \$1,760,000,000 to the state's agriculture and were worth a \$106,000,000 increase in farming crops in 1935, Professor George M. Schwartz, University of Minnesota geologist, declared recently.

Delivering the first of four annual lectures of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society, Professor Schwartz asserted that these same giant glaciers are responsible for Minnesota's immunity from the floods which are ravaging other sections of the country.

"The average productivity of the soil has been increased by 30 per cent through the movements of the great ice sheets which moved down from the north, carrying soil and debris and leaving them spread over the landscape as they receded," the University scientist said.

"It may be calculated that the gross value of Minnesota crops was increased by \$106,000,000 by the effect of glaciation on general productivity. Capitalize that figure at six per cent and we arrive at a figure of \$1,760,000,000 as a rough estimate of the present value of glaciation in Minnesota. It should be emphasized, however, that not all glaciated regions benefited in the same way. Large areas in Canada were practically denuded of soil by the same glaciers and the land impoverished."

Discussing the problem of floods, Professor Schwartz said, "Our lakes, which form one-fourteenth of the area of the state, are largely responsible

for the fact that Minnesota is free from the destructive floods which are prevalent in other regions.

"Our lakes and smaller depressions in the glacial drift catch and hold the water during times of heavy rains or rapidly melting snow. They also form valuable reservoirs of water which equalize the flow of streams, assist in maintaining the ground water level, and no doubt have a modifying effect on the climate.

"It also has been calculated by the Minnesota Tourist Bureau that tourist trade has brought \$90,000,000 to the state in 1936 and over a billion dollars in the past 14 years. Non-resident fishing licenses alone yielded \$160,000 to state revenues in 1935. Can anyone doubt that the magnet which drew these people was the "Ten Thousand Lakes", and the fish which exist so abundantly in them?"

University of Minnesota News
for Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' To Hold
Conference On
Peace Problems

Students and Faculty Will
Co-operate In Study
Of Social Questions

Minneapolis--A two-day conference on the question "Peace or War?" in line with the suggestion of President L. P. Coffman that students and faculty members ^{in open} join discussion of major social problems, will be held at the University of Minnesota, April 7-9.

Besides students and faculty members from the state university several nationally and internationally known educators will be brought to the campus to lead discussions and present various aspects of the question. It is Dr. Coffman's plan to hold a number of these conferences on major social questions on the campus in which students will take part and have an opportunity to present their own ideas upon leading questions.

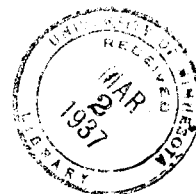
The program will begin with an open forum meeting, April 7, in which conflicting national policies will be taken up and present day alliances of European powers will be discussed. Later such problems as America's Program of National Defense, Principles and Procedures of Peaceful Settlement and Neutrality will be discussed.

From these major problems questions such as Fascism, Communism, Liberalism, Racialism and their relation to the danger of war, the question of public policy and private interests in the present armaments rivalry and possibilities of any nation or group of nations remaining neutral in case of the outbreak of a European War, will be discussed.

Students on the committee planning the conference include Carl F. Diessner of Waconia; Elizabeth Donovan of Minneapolis; Albert Lehmicke, Stillwater; Vance Jewson, Minneapolis and Robert Loevinger, St. Paul. Professor Harold S. Quigley, political scientist, is chairman of the faculty committee with Professor A. L. Burt of the history department; Professor Alvin Hansen, economist; Professor O. B. Jesness, chief of the agricultural economics; Major A. E. Potts, of the Military department and Dean M. M. Willey, assistant to President Coffman as other members.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Minnesotans Moving
"Back To The Farm"
Says 'U' Professor



State's Population Also Is
"Growing Up" Size Of
Older Group Shows

Minneapolis ^{3/2/37} The modern country boy evidently is no longer going to the city to seek his fortune in the best tradition of the old Horatio Alger books, Professor Darrell H. Davis, University of Minnesota geographer declares.

Until the present time, he said in a recent paper delivered at the University, there has been a consistent though not uniform increase in urban population although the rate of increase has been declining since 1900. Although permanent rural increase ceased completely by 1920 and during the period from then until 1930 the farm population decreased by 29,195 persons or 2.2 per cent.

This loss did not result from a declining birth-rate so much as through migration from the farm to the city evidence shows but now, according to Professor Davis the movement has ceased temporarily and it is apparent that the pendulum is swinging the other way.

In the total population the percentage in the age group from 65-74 increased from 3 to 4.2 per cent during the single decade from 1920-30 and corresponding increases have been noted in other older age groups during the same period. In fact, Professor Davis said that all age groups above 35 years have shown substantial increases in size during the past ten years.

"It has been noted," said Professor Davis, "that average age is increasing more rapidly in urban than in rural population, and that this condition is most marked in the rural non-farm--the smaller towns--and that it is least pronounced in the farm population."

Changes in age composition are placing an increasing percentage of the population in the productive age groups between 20 and 60 years and will probably result in a steady increase in the percentage of the population gainfully employed until such time as increases in the oldest age groups offset these gains and eventually lead to a decrease. For the country as a whole, this may be expected to occur during the decade from 1940-50.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



SCHOOLMEN TO
HOLD ANNUAL
MEETING AT 'U'

State Educators To Gather
On University Campus
March 23-24-25

Minneapolis³⁻⁴⁻³⁷--School superintendents, high school principals, teachers and other educators will gather from all parts of the state at the University of Minnesota, March 23-24-25, for the twenty-fourth annual Schoolmen's Week. The session is held each year by the College of Education of the University and the State Department of Education.

Outstanding among the visiting speakers who will come to the University campus to address the group this year are Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Dr. L. S. Lyon, executive vice-president and director of educational activities of the Brookings Institution.

Mr. Morgan, former president of Antioch College and an engineer by profession is a former resident of this state, having lived in St. Cloud for five years while pursuing his engineering career. Despite his leadership of the TVA he has found time to write penetrating articles on education.

Dr. Lyon, editor of a series of textbooks on social studies, and an extensive writer in the fields of business, commerce and government has been a close student of commercial education in the public^{high} schools of the United States for the past 15 years.

Other speakers include Dr. John G. Rockwell, state commissioner of education; Dr. Edgar W. Knight, University of North Carolina; Dr. L. J. Brueckner, University of Minnesota; Dr. W. E. Givens, executive secretary, National Education Association, Washington, D. C., Professor Paul Stetson, superintendent of schools, Indianapolis, Ind., and Professor Ira C. Davis, University of Wisconsin.

Among the state groups that will hold meetings are Minnesota Society for the Study of Education; Minnesota Association of Secondary School Principals; Minnesota Council of School Executives; Minnesota Council for Adult Education and others.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



STATE HIGH
MUSIC CONTEST
AT 'U' MAY 6-7

Finals Will Follow
District Meets
In April

³⁻¹⁶⁻³⁷
Minneapolis--The thirteenth annual Minnesota state high school music festival and contest under the sponsorship of the state public school music league and the General Extension Division of the University will be held on the 'U' campus, May 6-7.

Professor Irving W. Jones of the University faculty, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Public School Music League, announced that the deadline for all entries will be May 1. District contests thus will necessarily be held not later than April 24. Thus far, Professor Jones said, district contests are scheduled for Dawson, April 17; Granite Falls, April 24; Chatfield, April 24; Glenwood, April 23-24 and LeSueur, April 24.

The state finals are divided upon the basis of junior and senior high schools and further grouped into divisions upon the basis of enrollment to make competition as fair as possible. In the finals, Mr. Jones said, each competing group will be ranked A, B, C, and D, rather than in the former ranking of first, second or third.

The first day of the contest will be devoted to vocal groups with instrumental classes competing the second day. The final day also will be marked by a massed band contest. Gerals R. Prescott, director of the University of Minnesota Band, will rehearse the group. There also will be competition for chamber music ensembles.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' PLANS
SCANDINAVIAN
CULTURE STUDY

First of Series On National
Studies to be Held
April 18-21

8-22-37
Minneapolis, Minn. --- An institute for Scandinavian studies, designed for persons who seek a better understanding of various regional and national cultures will be held at the University of Minnesota, April 18-19-20-21, Dr. Harold R. Benjamin, director of the Center for Continuation Study, has announced.

The institute will stress the study of Scandinavian and Scandinavian-American literature, history, art, music, social and economic developments. It will be the first of a series devoted to various national and regional cultures for groups that immigrated to Minnesota in pioneer days.

Among the interesting speakers on the program will be Professor Laurence N. Larson, chairman of the history department at the University of Illinois. Professor Larson will lecture on the "History And Present Status Of The Vinland Problem" which deals with the pre-Columbian voyages to North America in the fifteenth centuries. From the University of Chicago will be Professor Chester N. Gould, who will lecture on the romantic and family sagas of the early Norsemen.

Theodore Blegen, director of the Minnesota Historical Society will discuss the songs of the immigrants and Professor Theodore Jorgenson of St. Olaf College will lecture on Peer Gynt. Other faculty members will include Dr. Sverre Norborg of Augsburg College, Minneapolis; Dr. H. A. Bellows, Minneapolis; Professor Andrew A. Stomberg, head of the University Scandinavian department; Professor Martin B. Ruud, English; Professor George Stephenson, history and Professor David F. Swenson, chairman of the philosophy department at the University.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



GENERAL COLLEGE
AT 'U' ATTRACTS
NATIONAL INTEREST

Experimental Unit Attracts
Hundreds of Educators
To Campus Annually

Minneapolis, April---The General College of the University of Minnesota established in 1932 to offer a liberal, practical and cultural education to those students who are not specializing in professional fields, is attracting greater interest among educators each year.

During the past two years 400 visitors from 42 states and nine foreign countries have visited the University campus to study this attempt to solve the problem of general education in the non-technical field. Practical operation of the theory that a young man or woman who does not intend to become a research worker, teacher or professional man should receive a broader education is being watched closely by educators now that more young people than ever before are attending colleges and universities throughout the country.

Among leading institutions which are following the plan at Minnesota along general lines are the University of Florida, Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas; Michigan State Teachers Colleges at Mount Pleasant and Kalamazoo, Mich.; the University of Georgia System; Washington State, Oregon State; New York University; Ohio State; University of Southern California; University of Colorado; Denver University; Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. and the University of Louisville, Ky.

A number of other colleges and universities including Iowa and Illinois in the Big Ten are following somewhat along the lines of the Minnesota plan.

Dr. Malcolm MacLean, director of the unit, last year travelled more than 20,000 miles by air at the request of institutions in various parts of the country which are seeking to establish similar colleges.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

POLICE SCHOOL
SET FOR 'U'
APRIL 26-30



State Peace Officers Will
Study Modern Crime
Fighting Methods

Minneapolis--Police and peace officers throughout the state will lay aside their official duties for four days the latter part of this month and "go to school" at the University of Minnesota in an effort to keep pace with the rapidly changing methods of fighting criminals.

Designed principally for peace officers for the smaller towns in the state the course will be the second of its kind to be held at the University. The first one, held last summer, in which traffic and safety experts as well as some of J. Edgar Hoover's Department of Justice agents took part, provided an intensive and valuable week of training for the assembled officers.

The school will be held at the University's new Center for Continuation Study Building under the auspices of the League of Minnesota Municipalities. The police school committee planning the courses is headed by Chief Louis Claude of Rochester, who was active in organizing the institute last year also.

Aimed at giving a practical and not too highly specialized curriculum the school will deal with traffic and safety problems, deal with fundamental work in finger-printing and police radio work. Special classes also will be held in marksmanship and in jiu-jitsu tactics used in subduing unruly law breakers. Special emphasis also will be placed on patrolling, report writing, presentation of evidence in court and crime prevention work.

Captain Leroy Bowery of Wichita, Kansas, a nationally known police officer will be the principal instructor. The Traffic Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police also will assign an instructor to the University school and state and local officers from the Twin Cities police force also will act as demonstrators.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



MOTHERS TO VISIT
UNIVERSITY, MAY 8

Student-Faculty Group
Plans Annual 'U'
Event

Minneapolis, April--Mothers of students will be guests of their sons and daughters at the University of Minnesota, Saturday, May 8, at the annual Mothers Day exercises on the campus.

Although final plans^{are} still being completed by a student-faculty group under direction of E. E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs, those thus far completed take into consideration that perhaps the largest group of mothers ever to visit the campus will be entertained.

With their sons and daughters they will visit classrooms and laboratories to see the University in its daily operation of preparing young people for their life work. Later they will be guests of their children at various luncheons about the campus, including those to be held in dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses and clubs.

It is planned to show them through the University's new Center for Continuation Study building which is being used for adult education projects and either a musical production or a student play will be staged for their benefit during the afternoon.

The program will be climaxed by a dinner at 6 p.m. in the Minnesota Union at which they will be welcomed to the campus by University officials and students.

Planning the affair under chairmanship of Dean Nicholson are the following students: Karl F. Diessner, Waconia, president of the All-University student council; Miss Mabeth Skogmo, Fergus Falls, president of the Womens Self Government Association; Miss Kathleen Watson of Minneapolis; Miss Margaret Jerome, Minneapolis, Home economics representative; Robert DeVany, editor, Minnesota Daily, student newspaper, Mobridge, S.D.

Faculty and administrative staff members include Dean Anne D. Blitz; Dean Otis C. McCreary; Dr. L. S. Palmer; E. B. Pierce, general alumni secretary; C. S. Geddes, G. Ray Higgins and L. F. Etter.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



SEVEN 'U' FACULTY
MEMBERS TO RETIRE

Veterans Long Connected
With State University
Reach Age Limit

^{May 6}
Minneapolis--Seven University of Minnesota faculty members, six of whom hold fulltime appointments will reach the retirement age of 68 this spring and will retire at the end of the current year, June 30.

Included are Dr. J. B. Johnston, Arts College dean; Professor W. H. Kirchner, Institute of Technology; Professor Josephine E. Tilden, Botany department; Dr. Edgar D. Brown, medical school; Professor Everett W. Olmsted, head of Romance Languages and Professor Marion Weller, Home Economics. Dr. A. E. Benjamin, associated in part time capacity with the medical school since 1895 is the seventh member of the group. He will continue private practise in Minneapolis, however.

Highest ranking member of the group is Dean Johnston who came to the University in 1907 and who has headed the Arts college since 1914. Born in Belle Center, Ohio, October 3, 1868. he was graduated from Michigan in 1897, later teaching biology there until 1899 when he became department head at the University of West Virginia.

Achieving international renown for his work as a neurologist he came to Minnesota and continued his brilliant work until chosen as dean in 1914. His book upon the development of the nervous system and brain published in 1906 became a standard work for scientists throughout the world. Actually he has completed two successful careers within the span of a single lifetime.

Professor Kirchner, a graduate of Worcester, Mass., Polytechnic Institute in 1887 joined the College of Engineering faculty in 1894 and has been a factor in the rise and development of that department since that time. Serving under four of the five University presidents he also was closely associated with some

of the leading educators and aided in the training of a number of the country's foremost architects during his long career.

Professor Josephine E. Tilden, graduate of the University in 1895, has enjoyed a long and distinguished career as a botanist, traveling thousands of miles in pursuit of botanical knowledge. Thirteen trips around the world and to numerous little-known islands of the South Pacific have been included in her adventurous and useful career. As a young woman graduate she astounded her colleagues by establishing a botanical research station on one of the ruggedest portions of the North Pacific Coast on Puget Sound in 1897. She will give up formal teaching to devote her entire time to research and train promising students at her "colony" and laboratory in Florida.

Dr. Brown, organizer of the first pharmacology department at the University, has been closely connected with the rise of the medical school to one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the world. Coming to Minnesota in 1907 he also performed a useful public service in aiding authorities in solving crimes through his scientific efforts as a toxicologist or expert on poisons.

Professor Olmsted will end a teaching career in June that has embraced 46 years, 23 of which were spent as head of the Department of Romance Languages. He enjoys the unusual distinction of holding a degree of Knighthood conferred by former King Alfonso of Spain for his scholarly achievement. This degree, incidentally, is the only one now recognized by the present Spanish government.

Miss Weller also became associated with the University in 1914 and has aided in the development of the present home economics department from the days when only cooking and sewing were taught down to its present widely varied field.

Dr. Benjamin, Class of '92, joined the staff in 1895, and incidentally, was one of the original group that raised funds to purchase the land upon which the present medical school now stands.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' Group
Reports On
Police Training

Course Should Emphasize
Problems of Smalltown
Officers

Minneapolis--Crime prevention, traffic control and efficient patrol rather than overemphasis on crime investigation was recommended this week by the University of Minnesota Regents' Examining Committee in its final report on the feasibility of a central police training school for the state.

The committee was appointed by President L. D. Coffman in 1935 to study the feasibility of establishing police training at the University following the request of numerous interested citizens.

Professor George B. Vold, University sociologist and chairman of the group, pointed out that in its survey the committee found that in all Minnesota cities and villages above 2,500 the smalltown peace officer encountered less than 12 major crimes a year. On this basis the average Minnesota patrolman is likely once each month to encounter one instance of auto theft, larceny, burglary, aggravated assault, robbery, rape, manslaughter or murder. This does not mean, he pointed out, one instance of each of these crimes, but one chosen from the lot with the probability that the offense would be one of those at the head of the list.

With this in mind, the committee recommended that while effective dealing with major crime should not be slighted, for the average Minnesota officer training in efficient handling of local traffic control, handling of crowds, protection of property, efficient patrol, the prevention of crime and particularly the relationship of policemen to youth would be subjects important to peace officers.

They also recommended that the short course school established at the University in 1934 and which recently completed its 1937 session be continued. Possibility of future zone schools at various points in the state also were touched upon. The group also recommended for the legislature's consideration the employment of a police scientist by the University and the establishment of a crime detection laboratory which would be available to all communities and police agencies in the state.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



WORKING STUDENTS
BEST 'U' SCHOLARS

Dr. J. B. Johnston Says
Modest Income Group
Has Best Record

Minneapolis---Students in modest financial circumstances outdo their more fortunate comrades at the University of Minnesota scholastically, Dean J. B. Johnston of the Arts college, revealed recently.

From the group receiving federal aid, about 1,300 students, has come the highest ratio of good students, he declared at the recent Cap and Gown Day exercises. More than twice as large a percentage were listed on the University's honor roll than from those whose parents were in the higher income groups.

Of the poorer students, including federal aid recipients, 58 were successful students from 1931 to 1935, he declared, and 15 per cent of these were on the honor roll. During the same period those students whose parents were able to finance their education were 42 per cent successful and 6.5 received honor standing.

During an earlier period, from 1923 to 1928, when one boy or girl from a laborer's family to every 1,600 adult laborers in the state attended 42.4 per cent were successful. Of the children of those engaged in finance during that same period there was one boy or girl for every 21 men engaged in banking or similar pursuits. Of these students 44.6 per cent were successful. 38.6 per cent of the sons and daughters of business men of which there was one out of every 24 adults engaged in general business were successful during this period, he said.

University of Minnesota News
for Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' Commencement
Will Be Held
On June 14

Baccalaureate Sermon Will
Precede Exercises
In Auditorium

Minneapolis, May---Marking the completion of its sixty-seventh year of instruction, the University of Minnesota will hold annual Commencement exercises, Monday June 14, in Memorial Stadium. Baccalaureate service will be held in Northrop Memorial Auditorium, Sunday June 13.

Preceding the Commencement program in the stadium, the annual banquet of the General Alumni Association will be held at 5:30 p.m. Monday June 14, in the Minnesota Union. Returning alumni thus will be given ample time to attend the reunion dinner before attending the Commencement exercises.


The Baccalaureate sermon will be given by Dr. T. W. Graham, dean of the graduate school of theology, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, while President L. D. Coffman will be speaker at Commencement and will present the candidates with their degrees. Deans of the various colleges will present their students who have completed their courses for the appropriate degrees.

From 1,200 to 1,500 students are expected to receive diplomas. Among these will be all of the degrees granted by Minnesota including bachelors degrees, those of master of science, master of arts, the various professional degrees in law, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, engineering, chemistry and agriculture and doctorates of philosophy to those who have finished the long task of preparing for this honor.

Although the University will be completing its' sixty-seventh year of service this June will mark the sixty-sixth commencement. When the institution had been in operation for two years, a small group of students who had entered with advanced standing were granted degrees. Naturally the first full commencement was not held until the end of the University's fourth year of instruction.

While the June graduates are going through the formalities attendant with graduation on Monday, registration for the first summer term will begin. Actual class work for the first session will open Wednesday, June 16. First summer session Commencement will be held July 22 and the term will end, Saturday July 24. The second session will open Monday, July 26 and continue until August 28.

While the Class of 1937 is preparing to get its' degrees several hundred members of former Minnesota classes will return for their quinquennial reunions. The five-year classes from 1877 to 1932 will hold reunion luncheons on the campus preceding the annual dinner.



University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

COLLOID CHEMISTS
HOLD SYMPOSIUM
AT 'U' JUNE 10-12

Minneapolis, Minn., June---Advances in the medical and biological phases of colloidal chemistry will be stressed when more than 200 scientists gather at the University of Minnesota, June 10-11-12, for the fourteenth colloid symposium of the Division of Colloidal Chemistry of the American Chemical Society.

Recent developments in industrial fields also will be discussed by internationally-known authorities during the three-day program which will include two days at the University and the final session at the Mayo Clinics in Rochester.

Principal speaker at the symposium will be Professor Herbert Freundlich of University College, London, England, one of the world's outstanding authorities in this field. Professor Freundlich, author of some of the most highly regarded scientific works in this field, is known internationally for his research contributions. He will read papers on the campus the first two days and at Rochester Saturday morning, June 12, will discuss bio-colloidal phenomena.

Coming from England also will be another international figure in her field, Dorothy Jordan Lloyd of the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association, London, England. Professor C. E. Marshall of the University of Leeds, England, at present on leave at the University of Missouri, will be another foreign visitor.

From the University of Minnesota faculty members reading papers before the assembly include Dr. L. H. Reyerson, professor of chemistry; Dr. Maurice B. Visscher, professor and head of the department of physiology; Dr. Edward J. Baldes, associate professor of physics at the Mayo Clinics, Rochester, and Laurence S. Moyer, instructor of botany.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

New Research
Plant At 'U'
Opens In Fall

Problems of Industry
To be Studied In
Laboratory

Minneapolis---When the University of Minnesota opens its 1937-38 session in October one of the new features of its research program will be a laboratory where problems related to "heavy" industry will be studied.

In the process of construction by WPA and University funds, the new laboratory probably will be ready about September 1. The building which will house the research plant formerly was used by a tractor company but the University recently bought the building and began remodelling it.

Among other things University scientists will attempt to find out whether production of hydrogen from lignite coal is practical upon a large scale commercial basis. With one billion tons of lignite estimated to lie practically untouched in the Northwest the outcome of the experiment may have important results. Production has been made upon a small scale at the University but whether large scale manufacture is feasible economically remains to be seen.

Several experiments with air conditioning and refrigeration also will be conducted in the plant. A huge "cold" room is being constructed that will provide space for an entire railway coach or refrigerator car. A refrigeration machine will enable the scientists to lower the temperature to 40 degrees below at will. Experiments with various kinds of building and insulating materials also are planned. The University aeronautical engineering department also will have quarters in the building. A wind tunnel and space for about 50 motors which have been donated by various companies will be available. A 500 power engine will drive air through the wind tunnel at speeds up to 140 miles per hour to test various types of model planes.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



PSYCHOLOGISTS
MEET AT 'U'
NEXT MONTH

National College Body
To Convene on Campus
Sept. 1-4

Minneapolis, August--Seven hundred psychologists from all parts of the United States will gather at the University of Minnesota, September 1-4 for the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Psychological Association.

The meetings will consist of 22 sessions over the four-day period during which 140 papers dealing with a wide range of subjects in the fascinating field of psychology will be read. The psychologists will discuss such things as political attitudes, one of the most interesting subjects on the program. Attitudes toward radicalism, fascism, studies of the psychology of the depression, whether there are definite trends to "class" consciousness and other interesting developments will be studied.

Other papers will deal with mental measurement, studies in human and animal learning, personality and memory studies, conditioning in man and the like.

Among outstanding visiting psychologists will be Robert L. Thorndike of Columbia University, E. L. Thurstone of Chicago, Edward Chace Tolman of California and Willard L. Valentine of Ohio State. Professor Donald G. Paterson, University of Minnesota psychologist is national secretary for the group while Dr. John E. Anderson, head of the Institute of Child Welfare, is a member of the national council of directors. Heading the local committee in charge of the meeting is Professor Richard M. Elliott, also a member of the national executive committee. Other committee members include E. G. Williamson, director of University Testing Bureau; Dr. K.H. Baker, Professor W.H. Heron, Professor Miles A. Tinker, Professor Starke R. Hathaway, Professor Herbert Sorenson, Professor John G. Darley and Drs. Bryng Bryngelson and Josephine Foster, all of the University faculty.

Preceding the four-day session, the first annual meeting of the American Association of Applied and Professional Psychologists will be held on the campus; August 30-31.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



FRESHMAN WEEK
SET FOR 'U'
SEPT. 20-25

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug.--All roads will lead to the University of Minnesota campus for some 3,000 of the state's recent high school graduates during the week of September 20-25, the annual Freshman Week period, designed to welcome students into University Life.

In contrast to the old methods which made a freshman a legitimate mark for the pranks of upperclassmen under the present system at the University the newcomers are aided both by students and faculty to quickly learn the routine of study, find suitable lodgings, become acquainted with their new classmates and generally made to feel at home. During this period they also register and select the courses they will study with the help of expert advisors who are on hand especially for that purpose.

Starting with registration Monday and Tuesday of Freshman Week, physical examinations and aptitude tests are taken and a series of tours and lectures designed to familiarize new students with the campus are scheduled. Lectures on the use of the large University library, important knowledge for a person who will be assigned reading from among its thousands of volumes also will be given during the week. Professor Charles Bird of the psychology department also will lecture on the subject: "How Do We Study?" Perhaps the highlight of the week will come Wednesday when the opening assembly marking the first time the entire Class of 1941 is gathered together.

In addition to the serious side of preparing for a four year course of study, a number of entertainment features are planned, including motion pictures, a church night during which the young people may become acquainted with others of their group, "mixers" for the men and a number of teas and parties for the women as well as dances, hikes and campus tours.

Professor Oscar C. Burkhard is faculty director of Freshman Week activities with Robert Hillard of St. Paul as student chairman.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

'U' CENTER
TO STRESS
MEDICAL STUDIES



Eight Postgraduate Institutes
Planned For Doctors
In 1937-38

Minneapolis, Sept. 22.—Eight postgraduate medical institutes will make up the enlarged program of the University of Minnesota's Center for Continuation Study this year, Julius M. Nolte, newly-appointed director of the Center, has announced. Courses, all of which will deal with vital medical problems of the Northwest, will begin the first Monday of each month from October until May.

The instructional staff for the series will be selected from the faculty of the University medical school, the Mayo Foundation in Rochester, and the extension division of the Minnesota State Medical association. About 40 University faculty members are included on the instructional staff.

A feature of the series will be the practical demonstrations and actual case work. This phase will be stressed with less emphasis laid upon lectures than in the past, according to plans. In addition to the University facilities those of several Twin Cities hospitals will be made available to attending physicians thus increasing the scope and value of the courses.

Diseases of the heart will be the subject of the first institute which will be held October 4 to 9, inclusive. A fulltime schedule has been planned with lectures to be held in the Center and bedside clinics at the University Hospitals, the Minneapolis General Hospital, the Lymanhurst School for Rheumatic Children in Minneapolis and Ancker Hospital in St. Paul. An unusual feature will be instruction in physical diagnosis of heart cases given in small groups by members of the faculty of the Medical school of the University. Future courses have not yet been announced but will be made public from month to month.

Information regarding the opening course has been sent to medical men in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Iowa and Wisconsin, the area from which the institutes during 1936-37 drew their students.

Erected in 1936, the Center for Continuation Study will offer a varied program in other fields during the coming year also. The purpose is to provide "refresher" courses in various fields and professions whereby persons who already are established in business or the professions may return to study the latest developments in their particular spheres.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



GOPHERS FACE
STIFF SCHEDULE

Minnesota Again Plays
Nation's Best
Elevens

^{Exp 23}
Minneapolis--Facing another schedule studded with some of the country's strongest elevens the University of Minnesota football team is winding up its preliminary training this week preparatory to another national championship quest.

Three times acclaimed national champions, Minnesota has a nucleus of 28 lettermen for the 1937 squad that will open the season against North Dakota State in Memorial Stadium, September 25. Coach Bernie Bierman, with his usual thoroughness, is leaving nothing undone to produce his fourth consecutive national champion since coming to Minnesota in 1932. In that time Gopher teams have won 32 victories, lost four games and have been tied four times.

Following the North Dakota State game the Gophers will play Nebraska at Lincoln, October 2, Indiana at Minneapolis, October 9, Michigan at Ann Arbor, October 16, Notre Dame at Minneapolis, October 30, Iowa at Iowa City, November 9, Northwestern at Minneapolis, November 13, Wisconsin at Minneapolis, November 20.

Facing this array of foes Minnesota will undoubtedly play before the largest number of football fans of any Gopher team in history. It is expected that the team will play before capacity crowds in every game of the season. Sale of tickets for the Minnesota-Notre Dame game, October 30, closed two weeks ago, with every seat in Memorial Stadium taken. For the Northwestern game, November 13, only about one thousand bleacher seats remain unsold, and these undoubtedly will be taken weeks before the contest.

Indications are that the Indiana and Wisconsin games also will draw a capacity crowd, according to the ticket office and away from home the Nebraska stadium already has been sold out and at Michigan and Iowa City the ticket sales have indicated unusual interest in Minnesota's strong eleven.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



U GEOLOGISTS
SURVEY STATE

Study South, Northeast
Sections for Water
Minerals

Minneapolis--Surveys of two important geological areas of Minnesota which may yield information of considerable value to the people of the state are being conducted by two University of Minnesota geologists.

Professor George M. Schwartz began a study of the northeast section around Duluth this summer while Professor George A. Thiel continued his survey of underground water resources of southern and western Minnesota.

The area being studied by Professor Schwartz comprises 700 square miles. It includes Duluth, extends northward along Lake Superior to Two Harbors, west to a line running approximately through Carlton and southward along the St. Louis river. This district comprises one of the most interesting geologic tracts known in the United States. It contains huge masses of dark, igneous and very old rock known as Duluth Gabbro. In the Lake Superior basin are found evidences of practically every glacier that invaded North America, forming a fertile field for the glacial geologist.

Another problem, a mystery to geologists, which Professor Schwartz is studying, deals with the origin of Lake Superior. The cause of this vast depression in the middle of a continent is a debatable point among geologists. With its surface 602 feet above sea level it extends downward 1,100 feet, or 500 feet below sea level.

Of practical significance to the people of the region, Professor Schwartz is examining the area between the Mesabe and the Cuyana ranges for evidence of new iron bearing formations, and he will survey the lake shore region for traces of copper bearing deposits. The same type of lava rock on the Michigan side bears copper.

Professor Thiel has been engaged for three years in studying the underground water and mineral resources of the southern and western section of Minnesota.

Early last summer he investigated reports of oil and gas discovery near Wheaton, Minn. He found the average depth to granitic rock to be 400 feet, precluding all possibility of commercial oil or gas development. This depth held true for Traverse, Big Stone, Chippewa, Stevens and Swift counties.

He stressed the vast difference between mere presence of gas or oil in extremely small amounts and its existence in commercial quantities. People should remember this point, he said, in considering reports of oil or gas discovery. Regarding the water table of western Minnesota, he found that it has been lowered 10 feet during the drought years. Despite this fact, he lays the scarcity of water to the increasing demand for large central supplies rather than on the drought.

"There is as much water as there was 50 years ago," he said. "The difficulty is that today communities want large central reservoirs so that the water can be piped into homes. Fifty years ago most of the supply came from small home wells and the demand for a large central supply was small."

As one remedy for the lack of a large central water supply he recommended the method used at Fergus Falls where a number of wells of smaller size were dug at some distance apart and piped to a central reservoir.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

STUDENTS CAN'T
THUMB RIDES
TO EDUCATION

'U' Students Told To Use
Own Self-Starters
By Dean Ford

MINNEAPOLIS--College students can't attain their educational goal by "thumbing rides in the rumble seat of a college curriculum", Dean Guy Stanton Ford, acting president of the University of Minnesota, told new students at the annual Freshman Convocation recently.

"If you want an education," declared Dean Ford, "you must take the wheel, find the self starter within yourself and step on it. Don't resent it if the faculty does some back seat driving--they've been over the route before. You can easily ditch yourself and the hopes of your parents and teachers if you let your purposes wander and miss the warnings, or steer for soft spots in a college course."

Continuing Dr. Ford said: "Whether you realize it or not, the simple act of your matriculation was one of the most significant acts of your life. It has given you a status and significance of which you can never divest yourself even if you were to cancel out tomorrow.

"You have a privilege reserved to one in a hundred in the United States and to one in thousands elsewhere in the world. You are a different person in your own eyes and can never escape the obligation of being a different and privileged person in the eyes of millions of your fellows who are denied opportunities open to you or who will later realize too late what they missed by not going to college."

Dean Ford also read a message to the student body from President Coffman who is on leave this year recuperating from an illness. President Coffman urged the newcomers to keep one dominant purpose in mind--to further their educational development.

"No one can 'give' you an education," Dr. Coffman's message read, "in the last analysis, you must educate yourselves."



PROFESSOR'S WIFE
FINDS PROOF OF
DINOSAURS IN STATE

Minneapolis, Minn -- First definite proof of the existence in Minnesota of dinosaurs some 150 million years ago was found recently by the wife of a University of Minnesota geology professor, Mrs. C. R. Stauffer of Minneapolis.

Accompanying her husband, Professor C. R. Stauffer, upon a geology field trip Mrs. Stauffer found a "gizzard stone" from a dinosaur at the foot of a cliff four miles west of Lake City, Minn.

Although the presence of the huge, prehistoric reptiles which weighed as much as 30 tons, has previously been suspected, Dr. Stauffer declared that the "Gizzard stone" is the first definite evidence of their existence in the state.

The stone is a piece of pre-glacial flint from a formation known geologically as Shakopee Limestone. It evidently had been swallowed with the dinosaur's food during its lifetime in Minnesota approximately 150 million years ago. Weighing three and one-half ounces the stone, when found, was highly polished and worn smooth, the result, said Dr. Stauffer, of the muscular action of the gizzard over a considerable period of time. Dinosaurs sometimes carried large numbers of stones of varying sizes in their gizzards, the University geologist said.

These have similar characteristics of smoothness and polish which makes them identifiable, he stated. Often as much as from three to four hundred pounds of such stones were swallowed by the reptiles which ranged from eighty to one hundred feet in length.

Although Dr. and Mrs. Stauffer searched carefully, they found no more stones at the Lake City site. Evidently buried in a clay bed which preserved it the stone also was down far enough to escape the scratching and marking that the passage of later glaciers might have given it.

The stone is now in a collection at the University's geology laboratory.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

RESEARCH HELD
GREAT AID TO
CROP CONTROL

'U' Man Discusses
Chief Problems
Of Farmer

Minneapolis, Oct. 2--The question of stabilized agricultural production may be at least partially solved by better crop adaptation, development of varieties resistant to unfavorable weather, insect enemies and plant diseases, Professor Elvin C. Stakman, University of Minnesota plant pathologist, said recently.

"Agriculture is a far more precarious undertaking than most other enterprises", he said in addressing students at the weekly convocation hour.

"A farm is not a factory where plants and domestic animals are fabricated according to blue prints. It is a place where living things grow outdoors, subject to tremendous climatic hazards and destructive insect plagues and plant diseases. Consequently there are extremely important problems, not only of marketing, but also of production. The farmer not only is concerned with prices but in producing something to sell in the first place.

"New diseases and insect pests are constantly appearing," he said, "unusual weather combinations of weather occur periodically causing violent fluctuations in crop yields. Therefore there must be a continued effort toward basic research, experimentation and widespread dissemination of the information obtained. It is impossible to predict total production until there can be greater control of those factors that cause these violent fluctuations. Likewise, profitable production on individual farms can scarcely be assured until hazards over which farmers now have little control can be removed.

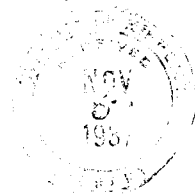
Discussing the Mississippi basin, Professor Stakman said: "Not only are climatic hazards extremely great in much of the Mississippi Basin, but the crop areas are so extensive that almost every conceivable combination of weather can prevail, and the wind sweep is so great that danger of destructive outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases epidemics is as great or greater than any place in the world. "

Wheat is grown almost continuously for 2,500 miles from Southern Mexico to Northern Canada, corn is grown intensively for 1,200 miles and consequently plant disease epidemics can travel literally with the speed of the wind because many of them actually are spread by the wind. With no natural barriers in the area epidemics can rage unchecked.

It is estimated that insects cost United States farmers one billion dollars annually. It is estimated that 12 million dollars alone can be saved by a properly organized fight against grasshoppers. In a bad year, grasshoppers easily can cause 20 million dollars worth of damage.

"Plant diseases cost farmers about as much as insect pests," he continued, "in the principal wheat areas the black stem rust disease is one of the most destructive epidemic diseases in the world."

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



DON'T HITCH
WAGON TO STAR
SAYS PROFESSOR

'U' Man Advises Students
To Aim at Goal They
Can Achieve

Minneapolis, November 5.—Defying an old adage, Dr. E. G. Williamson of the University of Minnesota advises the prospective student not to "hitch his wagon to a star."

As director of the University Testing Bureau which annually tests 18,000 Minnesota high school students for college ability Dr. Williamson says:

"Hitching wagons to stars is all very fine as a literary figure of speech but it is far from practical advice, since all the stars are out of reach and wagons were made for roads, anyway.

"Failure, and not success, results from undertaking difficult professional training without the required abilities, interests and attitudes. The making of an achievable vocational choice is the best way of making certain that any vocational training will prove a worthwhile investment in time and money. We do not want to destroy the student's ambition--far from it. What we want to impress upon him is the necessity of doing his best in a line of work in which he can accomplish most."

Describing the aims of the Testing Bureau, Dr. Williamson pointed out that in testing pre-college students it is desired first to see if they possess ability to do college work. This does not mean that any student is kept from entering the University if he fails to show such aptitude. The test merely indicates his probable chances for success and into what vocational group he fits, or rather, if he is likely to possess the attributes necessary for medicine, law, engineering and the like.

Discussing this point, Dr. Williamson said: "We sometimes find a student with mediocre ability who has very efficient work habits. Such a student may succeed in college due to constant application to his studies. On the other hand, we find among boys, particularly, very good aptitude for college work, but very poor habits of study or work.

"We try to motivate these latter students to cultivate good study habits and thus insure their success. For example, we often point out to them that an employer doesn't hire a man because he merely has the ability to do good work. We stress the fact that the employer hires a man to produce good work--he doesn't want one who can but doesn't.

"To choose the right vocation is the desire of an increasing number of students, we find," continued Dr. Williamson. "This desire is often the result of pressure by parents who want to make certain that financial investment in education will result in their sons or daughters getting jobs and making their own way in the world."

Sometimes, however, both students and parents fail to realize that these desirable objectives can be attained only if stable economic and social conditions are present and then only if students possess qualifications for successful educational and occupational competition. Desire for occupational success is of little value unless it is coupled with the possession of the necessary aptitudes and interests.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



HOMECOMING GATHER
AT 'U' THIS WEEK

"Nihilate Northwestern", Is
Slogan as Thousands
Return to Campus

Minneapolis, Nov. 9--Several thousand alumni will return to the University of Minnesota this weekend to renew friendships with former classmates, take part in the annual campus festivities, and generally become acquainted again with their Alma Mater. The celebration will open Friday, November 12, and will reach its climax Saturday, November 13, when the Gophers and Northwestern engage in a football game in Memorial Stadium.

Decorations will be in a nautical theme and ships of various design are expected to sail along University Avenue and other campus thoroughfares where collegiate vehicles of an earlier vintage usually roll. Judging of decorations will take place Friday and will be followed by the annual alumni banquet in the Minnesota Union.

Speakers at the dinner will include Bernie Bierman, Minnesota coach, Lynn Waldorf, coach of the Northwestern team and Dr. L. J. Cooke, known to thousands of Minnesotans as the "grand old man of Gopher athletics." The traditional Homecoming Bonfire at which speakers will urge the Gopher football team to its best efforts for Northwestern will be held Friday evening also. A series of broadcasts of various events over WLB, University radio station, will be held Friday.

The Homecoming Parade will be held Saturday morning, passing through the campus and downtown Minneapolis. A capacity crowd is expected to witness the Minnesota-Northwestern game in Memorial Stadium at 2 p.m. Saturday, with a number of special events by the bands of both Minnesota and Northwestern scheduled for a between-half performance.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building



'U' DADS TO BE
FETED SATURDAY

Fathers to Visit Campus
And Watch Gophers
In Action

Minneapolis, Nov. ¹⁹³⁷---Father, that hardworking fellow who pays the bills, will have his day at the University of Minnesota, Saturday, November 20, when sons and daughters will devote the day to showing him about the campus and seeing that he has a good time.

He will visit the classrooms with his children, be shown some of the new laboratories and other educational projects on the campus. He will be the guest at various luncheons and in the afternoon he will watch Minnesota and Wisconsin engage in another chapter of the oldest football rivalry in the Western Conference.

Fathers whose sons are members of the football squad will sit together on the sidelines in Memorial Stadium on benches adjoining the players section. All fathers will be honored at between half ceremonies.

At 5:45 p.m. the annual Dads' Day banquet will be held in the Minnesota Union. All fathers are urged to attend by Edward F. Flynn, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Dads' Association.

"The people of the state own the University," said Mr. Flynn in urging fathers to attend, "and therefore should take a keen interest in its affairs. One way to do this is to attend the annual Dads' Day events. There is no more fitting occasion than this day at which to learn what is going on at the University, because special arrangements will be made to show you about the campus and take you to such classes as you wish to attend."

Speakers at the dinner will include Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, acting president of the University, Dean E. Nicholson, Anne D. Blitz, dean of women, and President Flynn.

The Minnesota Dads' Association has a membership of more than 12,000 and is in its thirteenth year of activity. In addition to Mr. Flynn, other officers are George H. Taylor of Forest Lake, Vice-president, and George L. Eylar of Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer.

Under the chairmanship of Dean Nicholson the committee planning the day's events include Dean Blitz, Dr. L. S. Palmer of the faculty, E. B. Pierce, alumni secretary; C. S. Veddes, G. Ray Higgins and L. F. Etter, administrative staff; Jay J. Richter, St. Paul, editor of the Minnesota Daily; Alfred H. deBuhr, Rockford, Ia., president, All-University Student Council; Mark A. Forgette, Duluth, Lodgers' League; H. Gordon Taylor, Minneapolis, Commons' Club; Mabeth Skogmo, Fergus Falls, Womens' Self Government Association; Carol White, Minneapolis, Home Economics Association, and Muriel Nelson, Fergus Falls, Hestian Club.



Study Effects
Of Athletics
On Body at 'U'

Dr. Keys Directs Project
To Improve Physical
Education

Minneapolis---A unique study for the twofold purpose of improving the effectiveness of the physical education program of the University and of conducting research into the effects of athletics upon the human body, has been announced by Frank G. McCormick, director of athletics at the University of Minnesota.

Launched as a joint project between the athletic department and the medical school, the study will entail the training of physical education students in human physiology and the investigation of the effects of exercise and other activities upon students, including the athletic squads. The project will be directed by Dr. Ancel Keys, formerly of the Mayo Foundation.

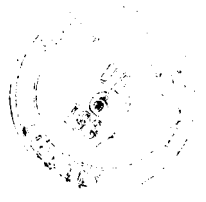
In discussing the project, Dr. Keys said:

"We are not concerned with the development of better athletes. But we are concerned with individual differences, such as those which make one man a better runner or jumper than another. We want to know what happens when a person engages in strenuous physical exercise in various conditions. We are particularly interested about exchanges between blood and tissue during exercise and recovery."

Athletic Director McCormick and Dr. Keys propose to train physical education students who later will be in the coaching and physical education fields as investigators so that the project will have an increasingly wider scope. Close contact will be maintained with the Mayo Foundation at Rochester so that the data gathered about normal individuals at the University may be used there in studying the sick.

A further long range aspect of the research will be the study of graduating seniors from the University over a period of years following their graduation to learn what diseases or defects appear in later life, and if possible, to learn if there is any relationship between these and strenuous physical exertion.

The only project in this country comparable to that being undertaken at Minnesota is that at the Harvard Fatigue Laboratory in Cambridge, Mass., under direction of Professor L. J. Henderson and D. B. Dill, noted physiologists. Work along the lines of those being developed at the University is being carried on at Copenhagen, Denmark, under direction of the League of Nations. Supported by the League, a committee has been studying the effects of strenuous muscular exercise upon human beings, for several years.



University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
From the University News Service
217 Administration Building

Economists Study
Mechanized Farm
And Depression

Mechanized farming as a decisive factor in bringing about the recent world-wide agricultural depression was stressed in a bulletin released recently by Eugen Altschul, professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, and Frederick Strauss of the Department of Agricultural Economics in Washington.

Discussing the three worldwide depressions suffered by agriculture in the past 125 years---following the Napoleonic Wars, in the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century, and the Post-war--the authors found one feature of the recent depression that differed from those of the first two--rapid mechanization.

All three, however, appear as reactions against rapidly increased expansion in agricultural production, they stated. And they found in comparing agricultural depressions to business cycles that the former lasted from three to four times as long.

The authors take wheat as an outstanding example in relating technical progress to agricultural depression, and note the enormous number of gasoline tractors manufactured and sold in the United States. From 2,000 in 1909 they increased to 179,236 in 1936. With reduction in costs brought about by the tractor and the combined harvester-thresher, acreage and production expanded rapidly. And "large scale farm machinery required a certain minimum acreage in order to be profitable." But "highly mechanized wheat farms do not retain their advantages under all market conditions", the authors declare.

Professor Altschul and his colleague give an example of relative returns at three prices for wheat: "When wheat sells for \$1 a bushel, the highly mechanized large farm yields a net return for labor, management and capital more than double that of the smaller farm operating with animal power. When the price falls to

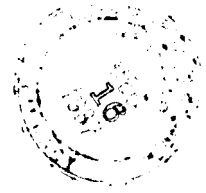
60 cents, the advantage of the mechanized farm decreases about one-half. A wheat price of 40 cents causes the mechanized farm to lose, whereas the non-mechanized farm has still a small gain."

Mechanization, the authors conclude, brings about certain inevitable changes that are slow to work out. Relief measures may alleviate the situation but so far as wheat, the outstanding example, is concerned, a permanent solution of the difficulties depends upon two conditions. These conditions are that the level of production in leading wheat countries will have to be reduced, or that the demand must be increased.

"There is little evidence that demand will increase to any extent, and any temporary rise in wheat prices is likely to stimulate further mechanization"-- the authors conclude.

However, they also point out that while technical progress is a decisive cause of agricultural depressions, it is not alone sufficient. Other conditions which must be considered are sharp changes in real estate values, high indebtedness, difficulties in international trade.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
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'U' Professors
Attend Science
Parleys at Xmas

Vacation for Students
Means Busy Time
For Faculty

12/1/37
Minneapolis--While John and Jane are home from the University of Minnesota for the Christmas holidays, taking a well-earned respite from the business of higher education, many of their teachers will be taking part in important scientific and education meetings throughout the country.

Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, acting president of the University, and president of the American Historical Association, will give the presidential address before this group in Philadelphia, December 30. He will speak on "Some Suggestions to American Historians."

Dr. Ford will head a delegation of the University history faculty to the meeting. This group will include Dr. Lester B. Shippee, chairman of the history department; Harold C. Deutsch, assistant professor of history; August C. Krey, professor of history; Professor George M. Stephenson and Professor Edgar B. Wesley. Professor Wesley is in the College of Education.

Dr. Malcolm M. MacLean, director of the General College, will deliver three addresses before the Ohio Educational Association at Columbus, Ohio, December 28-29. He will discuss "University Reorganization to Meet Student Needs", before the education research division of the Association; "University Cooperative Research Program", before the higher educational department and also will speak to the Schoolmaster's Club of the organization.

From the Business School, Dean R. A. Stevenson will attend the American Economic Association meeting at Atlantic City, N.J., December 28-30. Dean John T. Tate of the Arts College will attend meetings of the American Association for

the Advancement of Science at Indianapolis, December 28-30, while Professor Dwight E. Minnich of the zoology department will read a paper at Indianapolis, Ind., before the American Society of Zoologists which meets, December 28-29-30.

From the department of aeronautical engineering Professor John D. Akerman and Dr. Jean Piccard plan to attend the January meetings of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences in New York, Jan. 24. Dr. Piccard will present a paper on "Results of Experiments with, and Possibilities of the Multiple Balloon."

Others attending Christmas holiday meetings include Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, director of the students health service, who will be present at the American Student Health Association meeting in Chicago, December 30-31; Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, sociologist, who will attend meetings of the American Public Health Association in Washington, December 15-16-17; Frank K. Walter, University Librarian who will attend the meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago, December 27-29; Dean S. C. Lind of the Institute of Technology who will attend the American Chemical Society gathering in Cleveland, December 27-29 and Dean Everett Fraser of the Law School who will be present at the meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in Chicago, December 29-31.

University of Minnesota News
For Minnesota Weekly Newspapers
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217 Administration Building



U GETS GRANT TO
STUDY MOVIES IN
EDUCATION FIELD

Plan to Make Films For
Teaching More
Interesting

12-27-37
MINNEAPOLIS***A three-year experimental program to produce better movies in the field of education will begin at the University of Minnesota February 1, 1938, following receipt last week by the Regents of a grant of \$122,260 from the General Education Board.

The project is part of the three year study of the American Council on Education which is endeavoring to evaluate and generally improve the current output of moving pictures for classroom use. The General Education Board, supported by Rockefeller funds, is financing the project under supervision of the Council's committee on motion pictures in education.

It has been felt among leading educators that educational movies have failed to keep pace with the latest trends in the field of motion pictures. Consequently children would rather look at the latest Hollywood production rather than a film designed to aid in teaching them useful subjects.

The experiment at the University of Minnesota will be an attempt to adapt the latest Hollywood techniques for educational films, to bring them up to a professional level that will make them more attractive to students.

The grant will enable the University to purchase additional camera and sound equipment and thus raise the Department of Visual Education to a professional level. It will compare favorably with some of the smaller professional studios when the equipment is purchased and the laboratories altered.

It is planned to make three four reel films during the three years of the grant. These will deal with the state of Minnesota, its history, resources

and various social aspects which may be readily adapted for motion picture production.

The project will be carried on under the direction of Robert A. Kissack, director of the Visual Education department of the University. Mr. Kissack has had wide experience in the visual education field and is now completing a fellowship from the General Education Board in New York. Previously as part of the fellowship he spent several months in Hollywood learning the latest techniques and developments in the commercial motion picture field.

Production of the films at the University will be used strictly for educational purposes and will in no way compete with commercial interests under terms of the grant.

With Mr. Kissack in New York at present are Paul Wenst, Everett Miller and Theodore Mills, assistants in the visual education service. They also are studying under General Education Board fellowships.

The University of Minnesota visual education department is known as perhaps the outstanding department of its kind in the field and as such was chosen for the chief experiment of the General Education Board. Recently when Pare Lorenz, director of the documentary film service of the Farm Security Administration, visited Minneapolis, he praised the University's visual education department as "the leading one of its kind in the United States."

The department has been engaged in the production of films to the teaching of nurses, psychologists, physicians and in other fields within the University for several years.

University of Minnesota News
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217 Administration Building



'U' REGENTS
DEDICATE NEW
BUSINESS UNIT

Named Vincent Hall; Fred
B. Snyder Praises
State's Interest

Minneapolis, Dec. 12³⁰ -- Named Vincent Hall, after former president George E. Vincent, the new Social Science building under construction at the University of Minnesota was dedicated by the Board of Regents and administrative officers recently.

The new building, for which funds were provided by the Legislature, will house the School of Business Administration as its principal unit. It was named after Minnesota's third president who served from 1911 to 1917, and who was, incidentally, the only past president for which a campus building had not been named. Dr. Vincent also was chiefly interested in the social sciences, making them a life study.

Preceding the cornerstone ceremony, Regent Fred B. Snyder paid tribute to the 135 regents who have administered the institution since its beginning and to the various legislatures and Governors who have helped make possible the University's progress.

"While it is true the University is only a part of the State," said Regent Snyder, "it is a most important part. It is sometimes called the arm of the State. It is more than that. To me it seems to be the very heart of the State through which flows the life stream of ennobled understanding, in order that youth may be instructed, the truth in all things found out, and the welfare of the people safe-guarded."

Continuing he said: "The people take pride in their University and loyally support and foster its good name. The legislatures and governors have always

been friendly. Without that support and friendship the results attained by the Regents and the teaching staff could not be attained.

"The management of the University is vested in a Board of Regents, made up of 12 members, elected by the Legislature, or in default of election, appointed by the Governor. They have honestly administered the expenditure of millions of dollars in the construction of buildings, in enlarging the campuses, and in the payment of salaries to teaching and service staffs. They have handled trust funds, elected five most worthy presidents, and appointed a staff of teachers which at first was only seven but which is now approximately 800 on fulltime basis. They have overseen the instruction of 243,000 individual students. In 1873 they issued the first degree, only two, in 1937 they issued 2,585. They have issued a total of 50,388 degrees up to June 1937.

"Today there is an attendance of 14,400 students of collegiate grade. If you add those receiving instruction at the Schools of Agriculture, and in night and correspondence courses, the total is 22,144. Its lands, buildings and equipment are valued at \$44,000,000. As an educational institution it ranks eleventh in merit among the great institutions of the nation and third in student population. All these things have come forth through the good will of the people, the friendship of legislatures and governors, and the loyalty, high intelligence and earnest cooperation of the teaching and research staff; and yet without the guiding and guarding hand of the 135 persons who have served their allotted terms as Regents since 1851, the results would not have been attained!"

Taking part in the ceremony besides Mr. Snyder were Regents George B. Leonard of Minneapolis; George W. Lawson, St. Paul, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, acting president and Dean R. A. Stevenson, of the School of Business Administration.